

区间时变细胞神经网络的全局鲁棒指数稳定性

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摘要: 研究了一类区间时变扰动、变时滞细胞神经网络的全局鲁棒指数稳定性问题. 利用Leibniz-Newton公式对原系统进行模型变换, 并分析了变换模型和原始模型的等价性. 基于变换模型, 运用线性矩阵不等式的方法, 通过选择适当的Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函, 推导了该系统全局鲁棒指数稳定的时滞相关的充分条件. 通过数值实例将所得结果与前人的结果相比较, 表明了本文所提出的稳定判据具有更低的保守性.

关键词: 细胞神经网络; 变时滞; 全局指数稳定; 鲁棒性; 线性矩阵不等式(LMI)

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Global robust exponential stability of interval cellular neural networks with time-varying delays

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Abstract: The global robust exponential stability (GRES) of a class of interval cellular neural networks with time-varying delays is studied in this paper. A transformation is made on original system by the Leibniz-Newton formula, an analysis is also given to show that those two systems are equivalent. Based on the transformed model, applying Lyapunov-Krasovskii stability theorem for functional differential equations and the linear matrix inequality (LMI) approach, some delay-dependent criteria are respectively presented for the existence, uniqueness, and global robust exponential stability of the equilibrium for the interval delayed neural networks. The criteria given here are less conservative than those provided in the earlier references. Finally, numerical example is included to demonstrate the effectiveness and superiority of the proposed results.

Key words: interval cellular neural networks; time-varying delay; global exponential stability; robust; linear matrix inequality(LMI)

1 引言(Introduction)

细胞神经网络(cellular neural networks, CNNs)自1988年由Chua和Yang提出以来^[1], 此后十多年里得到了广泛的研究, 并成功应用于信号处理、模式识别、静态图像处理和解非线性代数方程等领域. 但是在人工神经网络的大规模电路的设计实践中, 由于信号传输速度的有限性, 使得网络系统中的时间滞后不可避免. 另外, 在神经网络中引入时间滞后参量, 有利于移动目标的图像处理, 移动物体速度的确定和模式分类. 然而, 时滞的引入给网络的稳定性带来了挑战. 当前, 关于时滞细胞神经网络(DCNNs)稳定性的研究受到广泛的关注^[2~13].

另外, 在网络的硬件实现中, 外部输入扰动和系统参数扰动也是不可避免的. 因此, 有必要对网络

进行鲁棒稳定性分析, 使得网络能在有外部扰动和参数扰动存在的情况下保持稳定. 从最近的文献来看^[11~13], 对DCNNs的鲁棒稳定性的分析还很少见, 特别是在要求网络指数稳定时可参考的文献只有文献[11]. 基于此, 受文献[10]的启发, 本文研究了一类区间时变扰动、变时滞细胞神经网络的全局鲁棒指数稳定性问题, 得到了关于该系统全局鲁棒指数稳定性的判据. 这些判据对设计大规模CNNs电路具有重要的指导意义和实践意义. 通过数值实例证实了所得结论的可行性与优越性.

全文沿用如下记号: W^T 表示矩阵 W 的转置; $\|\cdot\|$ 表示Euclidean范数. $W > 0$ 表示 W 为对称正定矩阵; $\lambda_M(W)$ 和 $\lambda_m(W)$ 分别表示矩阵 W 的最大特征值和最小特征值.

2 系统描述与准备工作(System description and preliminaries)

区间时变扰动、变时滞细胞神经网络的动态行为可由下列状态方程描述:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = -Cy(t) + Ag(y(t)) + Bg(y(t-\tau(t))) + u, \\ C^+ = \{C = \text{diag}(c_i) | \underline{C} \leq C \leq \bar{C}, \text{ i.e.,} \\ \quad \underline{c}_i \leq c_i \leq \bar{c}_i\}, \\ A^+ = \{A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} | \underline{A} \leq A \leq \bar{A}, \text{ i.e.,} \\ \quad \underline{a}_{ij} \leq a_{ij} \leq \bar{a}_{ij}\}, \\ B^+ = \{B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} | \underline{B} \leq B \leq \bar{B}, \text{ i.e.,} \\ \quad \underline{b}_{ij} \leq b_{ij} \leq \bar{b}_{ij}\}, \end{cases}$$

$$y_i(\theta) = \varphi_i(\theta), \theta \in [-\tau, 0] (i, j = 1, \dots, n). \quad (1)$$

$y(t) = [y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_n(t)]^T$ 为 t 时刻神经元的状态向量, $C = \text{diag}(c_i)_{n \times n}$ 为正定矩阵, $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是状态反馈矩阵, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是状态时滞反馈矩阵, $u = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n]^T$ 为常数外部输入向量, $\tau(t)$ 为系统时滞且满足 $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau < +\infty, \dot{\tau}(t) \leq \delta < 1, g(y(t)) = [g_1(y_1(t)), g_2(y_2(t)), \dots, g_n(y_n(t))]^T$ 为输出向量, 满足以下条件:

- i) $g_i(y_i) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为有界、单调不减函数;
- ii) $0 \leq \frac{g_i(\zeta_1) - g_i(\zeta_2)}{\zeta_1 - \zeta_2} \leq L_i, \forall \zeta_1 \neq \zeta_2. \quad (2)$

假设系统(1)有一个平衡点 y^* , 为处理问题方便, 通过变换 $x(t) = y(t) - y^*, x(t - \tau(t)) = y(t - \tau(t)) - y^*$ 将平衡点 y^* 转移到原点, 那么经上述变换, 系统(1)模型具有以下形式:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = -Cx(t) + Af(x(t)) + Bf(x(t-\tau(t))). \quad (3)$$

$x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T$ 为新的状态向量; $f(x(t)) = [f_1(x_1(t)), f_2(x_2(t)), \dots, f_n(x_n(t))]^T$ 并且 $f_i(x_i) = g_i(x_i + y_i^*) - g_i(y_i^*); x_i(\theta) = \phi_i(\theta), \theta \in [-\tau, 0]$ 为系统初始条件. 由式(2)可知 $f_i(x_i)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} f_i^2(\zeta_i) \leq L_i^2 \zeta_i^2, f_i(0) = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ f_i^2(\zeta_i) \leq L_i \zeta_i f_i(\zeta_i), \forall \zeta_i \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

因此, 讨论系统(1)平衡点 y^* 的稳定性问题将转化为讨论系统(3)原点的稳定性问题.

进一步, 根据文献[13]的方法, 将模型(3)变为如下形式:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = -(C_0 + E_C \Sigma_C F_C)x(t) + (A_0 + E_A \Sigma_A F_A) \cdot f(x(t)) + (B_0 + E_B \Sigma_B F_B)f(x(t-\tau(t))). \quad (5)$$

其中: $C_0 = (\underline{C} + \bar{C})/2, A_0 = (\underline{A} + \bar{A})/2, B_0 = (\underline{B} + \bar{B})/2$. 令 $H_C = (\bar{C} - \underline{C})/2 = \text{diag}(\gamma_i)_{n \times n}, H_A = (\bar{A} - \underline{A})/2 = (\alpha_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 和 $H_B = (\bar{B} - \underline{B})/2 = (\beta_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 则

$$E_C = [\sqrt{\gamma_1}e_1, \dots, 0, 0, \sqrt{\gamma_n}e_n, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, \sqrt{\gamma_n}e_n]_{n \times n^2},$$

$$F_C = [\sqrt{\gamma_1}e_1, \dots, 0, 0, \sqrt{\gamma_2}e_2, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, \sqrt{\gamma_n}e_n]_{n^2 \times n}^T,$$

$$E_A = [\sqrt{\alpha_{11}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{1n}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{n1}}e_n, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{nn}}e_n]_{n \times n^2},$$

$$F_A = [\sqrt{\alpha_{11}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{1n}}e_n, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{n1}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\alpha_{nn}}e_n]_{n^2 \times n}^T,$$

$$E_B = [\sqrt{\beta_{11}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\beta_{1n}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\beta_{n1}}e_n, \dots, \sqrt{\beta_{nn}}e_n]_{n \times n^2},$$

$$F_B = [\sqrt{\beta_{11}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\beta_{1n}}e_n, \dots, \sqrt{\beta_{n1}}e_1, \dots, \sqrt{\beta_{nn}}e_n]_{n^2 \times n}^T,$$

$$\Sigma^* = \begin{cases} \Sigma | \Sigma = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_{11}, \dots, \varepsilon_{1n}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{nn}), \\ \Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2 \times n^2}, |\varepsilon_{ij}| \leq 1 (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n). \end{cases}$$

上面各式中 e_j 代表 n 维单位矩阵的第 j 个列向量.

定义 1 若存在常数 $k > 0$ 和 $M \geq 1$, 使得满足

$$\|x(t)\| \leq Me^{-kt} \sup_{-\tau \leq t \leq 0} \sum_{i=1}^n |\phi_i(t)|, \quad \forall t > 0, C \in C^+, A \in A^+, B \in B^+,$$

那么称系统(3)的原点为全局鲁棒指数稳定的.

引理 1 对于神经元输出 $g_i(y_i) (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 如果满足条件 i) 和 ii), 则系统(1)必存在平衡点.

引理 2 对任意向量 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 和任意矩阵 $X > 0$, 以下不等式成立:

$$2a^T b \leq a^T X^{-1} a + b^T X b. \quad (6)$$

引理 3 给定具有适当维数的矩阵 $X = X^T, M, N$ 和 $R = R^T$, 对任意满足 $F^T F \leq R$ 的 F 有

$$X + M F N + N^T F^T M^T < 0,$$

等价于存在一个标量 $\lambda > 0$, 使得如下不等式成立:

$$X + \lambda M M^T + \lambda^{-1} N^T R N < 0.$$

3 主要结论(Main results)

称如下系统为式(3)的参考系统:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = -C_0 x(t) + A_0 f(x(t)) + B_0 f(x(t-\tau(t))). \quad (7)$$

以下首先给出系统(7)的全局指数稳定条件:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2kP - PC_0 - C_0P & \Pi_{12} & 0 & PB_0 & C_0LR & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Pi_{12}^T & \bar{\Pi}_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & DB_0 & A_0^T LR & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\delta-1)Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_0^T LR \\ B_0^T P & 0 & 0 & \frac{2k}{(1-e^{2k\tau})}R & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ RLC_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\delta-1}{4\tau}R & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_0^T D & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2k}{(1-e^{2k\tau})}R & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & RLA_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\delta-1}{4\tau}R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & RLB_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\delta-1}{4\tau}R \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|x(t)\| \leq & \|\phi\| e^{-kt} ((\lambda_M(P) + 2\lambda_M(DL) + \\ & \frac{(e^{2k\tau} - 1)}{2k} \lambda_M(LQL) + \\ & \frac{2}{1-\delta} \lambda_M(R) \lambda_M(LL) \times \\ & \frac{\tau}{2k} [\lambda_M(C_0C_0) + \lambda_M(A_0^T A_0) \lambda_M(LL) + \\ & \lambda_M(B_0^T B_0) \lambda_M(LL)]) / \lambda_m(P))^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

定理 1 若参考系统(7)满足式(4), $L = \text{diag } L_i$ 且存在适当维数的正定对称矩阵 P, Q, R , 正定对角矩阵 $D = \text{diag}(d_i > 0)$ 和一个正实常数 k , 使得如下线性矩阵不等式(8)成立, 那么系统(7)的原点全局指数稳定, 并且有式(9)成立. 其中

$$\bar{\Pi}_{22} := D(A_0 + B_0) + (A_0 + B_0)^T D + e^{2k\tau} Q.$$

证 选择如下Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函:

$$\begin{cases} V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t), \\ V_1(t) = e^{2kt} x^T(t) P x(t), \\ V_2(t) = 2e^{2kt} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \int_0^{x_i(t)} f_i(s) ds, \\ V_3(t) = e^{2k\tau} \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^{2ks} f^T(x(s)) Q f(x(s)) ds, \\ V_4(t) = \frac{2}{1-\delta} \int_{-\tau(t)}^0 \int_{t+s}^t e^{2k\theta} h^T(x(\theta)) R h(x(\theta)) d\theta ds. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

其中: $k > 0, P > 0, Q > 0, R > 0, D = \text{diag}(d_i > 0)$.

利用Leibniz-Newton公式, 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x_i(t-\tau(t))) &= f_i(x_i(t)) - \int_{x_i(t-\tau(t))}^{x_i(t)} \dot{f}_i(s) ds = \\ f_i(x_i(t)) &- \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \dot{f}_i(x_i(s)) \dot{x}_i(s) ds = \\ f_i(x_i(t)) &- \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t f'_i(x_i(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

这里 $\dot{f}_i(x_i(s)) = \frac{df_i(x_i(s))}{dx_i(s)}, f'_i(x_i(s)) = \frac{df_i(x_i(s))}{ds}$.

将式(11)代入(7)中, 并令

$$\begin{aligned} h(x(t)) &= f'(x(t)) = \\ [f_1(x_1(t))\dot{x}_1(t), \dots, f_n(x_n(t))\dot{x}_n(t)]^T, \end{aligned}$$

则得到以下参考系统(7)的变换模型:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + B_0 \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t f'(x(s)) ds = \\ -C_0 x(t) + (A_0 + B_0) f(x(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

下面将说明式(7)和(12)等价. 由于方程(12)左边积分项中含有状态时滞的微分, 因此该系统通常被称为“中立型”时滞系统, 在对这类系统的稳定性分析时, 应追加考虑如下积分方程的稳定性:

$$x(t) + B_0 \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t f(x(\theta)) d\theta = 0. \quad (13)$$

方程(13)的特征函数可写为

$$F(s) = \det \left[I + B_0 \frac{\dot{f}(\zeta(s)) (1 - e^{-\tau(t)s})}{s} \right]. \quad (14)$$

这里 $\zeta(s) \in [x(s)e^{-\tau(t)s}, x(s)]$, $\dot{f}(\zeta(s))$ 为一个 $n \times n$ 维的对角阵且满足 $0 \leq \dot{f}(\zeta(s)) \leq L$. 除 $s = 0$ 外, 函数(14)的零点与下面函数的零点重合:

$$G(s) = \det[sI + B_0 \dot{f}(\zeta(s))(1 - e^{-\tau(t)s})] = s^n F(s). \quad (15)$$

因此, 比较式(12)和(7)的特征函数可知系统(12)和系统(7)等价, 也即参考系统(7)的稳定性等价于变换系统(12)的稳定性.

沿系统(12)的轨迹, 分别求出 $V_1(t), V_2(t), V_3(t)$ 和 $V_4(t)$ 对时间 t 的导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) &= 2ke^{2kt} x^T(t) P x(t) + 2e^{2kt} x^T(t) P \dot{x}(t) = \\ &2ke^{2kt} x^T(t) P x(t) - 2e^{2kt} x^T(t) PC_0 x(t) + \\ &2e^{2kt} x^T(t) P (A_0 + B_0) f(x(t)) - \\ &2e^{2kt} x^T(t) PB_0 \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h(x(s)) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2(t) &= 4ke^{2kt} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \int_0^{x_i(t)} f_i(s) ds + \\ &2e^{2kt} f^T(x(t)) D \dot{x}(t) = \\ &4ke^{2kt} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \int_0^{x_i(t)} f_i(s) ds - \\ &2e^{2kt} f^T(x(t)) DC_0 x(t) + \end{aligned}$$

$$2e^{2kt}f^T(x(t))D(A_0+B_0)f(x(t))-2e^{2kt}f^T(x(t))DB_0\int_{t-\tau(t)}^th(x(s))ds. \quad (17)$$

令式(6)中 $a=B_0^TPx(t)$, $b=h(x(s))$, $X=e^{-2k(t+s)}R$, 应用引理2, 则对式(16)中的积分项有

$$\begin{aligned} & -2e^{2kt}x^T(t)PB_0\int_{t-\tau(t)}^th(x(s))ds \leq \\ & e^{2kt}\frac{(e^{2k\tau}-1)}{2k}x^T(t)PB_0R^{-1}B_0^TPx(t)+ \\ & \int_{t-\tau(t)}^te^{2ks}h^T(x(s))Rh(x(s))ds. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

同理, 令式(6)中 $a=B_0^TDf(x(t))$, $b=h(x(s))$ 和 $X=e^{-2k(t+s)}R$, 则对式(17)中的积分项有

$$\begin{aligned} & -2e^{2kt}f^T(x(t))DB_0\int_{t-\tau(t)}^th(x(s))ds \leq \\ & e^{2kt}\frac{(e^{2k\tau}-1)}{2k}f^T(x(t))DB_0R^{-1}B_0^TDf(x(t))+ \\ & \int_{t-\tau(t)}^te^{2ks}h^T(x(s))Rh(x(s))ds. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

另外,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_3(t) = & e^{2k(t+\tau)}f^T(x(t))Qf(x(t))-e^{2k(t+\tau-\tau(t))} \times \\ & (1-\dot{\tau}(t))f^T(x(t-\tau(t)))Qf(x(t-\tau(t))) \leq \\ & e^{2k(t+\tau)}f^T(x(t))Qf(x(t))- \\ & e^{2kt}(1-\delta)f^T(x(t-\tau(t)))Qf(x(t-\tau(t))), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_4(t) = & \frac{2\tau(t)}{1-\delta}e^{2kt}h^T(x(t))Rh(x(t))-\frac{2(1-\dot{\tau}(t))}{1-\delta} \cdot \\ & \int_{t-\tau(t)}^te^{2ks}h^T(x(s))Rh(x(s))ds \leq \\ & \frac{2\tau}{1-\delta}e^{2kt}\dot{x}^T(t)L^TRL\dot{x}(t)- \\ & 2\int_{t-\tau(t)}^te^{2ks}h^T(x(s))Rh(x(s))ds = \\ & \frac{2\tau}{1-\delta}e^{2kt}[-C_0x(t)+A_0f(x(t))+B_0f(x(t- \\ & \tau(t)))]^TL^TRL[-C_0x(t)+A_0f(x(t))+B_0f(x(t- \\ & \tau(t)))]-2\int_{t-\tau(t)}^te^{2ks}h^T(x(s))Rh(x(s))ds. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

综合式(16)~(21), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) = & \dot{V}_1(t)+\dot{V}_2(t)+\dot{V}_3(t)+\dot{V}_4(t) \leq \\ & e^{2kt}\xi^T(t)\Pi\xi(t). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中 $\xi(t):=\text{col}\{x(t), f(x(t)), f(x(t-\tau(t)))\}$,

$$\Pi:=\begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{11} & \Pi_{12} & 0 \\ \Pi_{12}^T & \Pi_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Pi_{33} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{11} := & 2kP-PC_0-C_0P+ \\ & \frac{(e^{2k\tau}-1)}{2k}PB_0R^{-1}B_0^TP+\frac{4\tau}{1-\delta}C_0LRLC_0, \\ \Pi_{12} := & P(A_0+B_0)+2kD-C_0D, \\ \Pi_{22} := & D(A_0+B_0)+(A_0+B_0)^TD+e^{2k\tau}Q+ \\ & \frac{(e^{2k\tau}-1)}{2k}DB_0R^{-1}B_0^TD+\frac{4\tau}{1-\delta}A_0^TLRLA_0, \\ \Pi_{33} := & -(1-\delta)Q+\frac{4\tau}{1-\delta}B_0^TLRLB_0. \end{aligned}$$

利用Schur补可由式(8)推出 $\Pi < 0$. 因而从式(22)可知对任意 $\xi(t) \neq 0$ 有 $\dot{V}(t) < 0$ 成立. 根据李雅普诺夫稳定性定理可知系统(12)全局稳定. 由等价性可知参考系统(7)也全局稳定. 另外由 $\dot{V}(t) < 0$ 还可知 $V(t) \leq V(0)$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) = & x^T(0)Px(0)+2\sum_{i=1}^nd_i\int_0^{x_i(0)}f_i(s)ds+ \\ & e^{2k\tau}\int_{-\tau(0)}^0e^{2ks}f^T(x(s))Qf(x(s))ds \leq \\ & \lambda_M(P)\|x(0)\|^2+2\sum_{i=1}^nd_ix_i(0)f_i(x_i(0))+ \\ & \lambda_M(LQL)e^{2k\tau}\|\phi\|^2\int_{-\tau(0)}^0e^{2ks}ds+\frac{2\lambda_M(R)}{1-\delta} \times \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n\int_{-\tau(0)}^0\int_s^0e^{2k\theta}\dot{f}_i^2(x_i(\theta))\dot{x}_i^2(\theta)d\theta ds \leq \\ & \{\lambda_M(P)+2\lambda_M(DL)+\frac{(e^{2k\tau}-1)}{2k}\lambda_M(LQL)+ \\ & \frac{2\lambda_M(R)}{1-\delta}\lambda_M(LL)\frac{\tau}{2k}[\lambda_M(C_0C_0)+\lambda_M(LL) \times \\ & (\lambda_M(A_0^TA_0)+\lambda_M(B_0^TB_0))]\}\|\phi\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其中 $\|\phi\|=\sup_{-\tau\leq\theta\leq 0}\|x(\theta)\|$. 另外

$$V(t) \geq e^{2kt}\lambda_m(P)\|x(t)\|^2. \quad (25)$$

因此, 由 $e^{2kt}\lambda_m(P)\|x(t)\|^2 \leq V(t) \leq V(0)$ 可推出式(9). 进一步根据指数稳定的定义可知系统(12)为全局指数稳定, 系统(7)也为全局指数稳定.

证毕.

下面定理将考虑网络参数的不确定性, 给出系统(5)的全局鲁棒指数稳定性条件.

定理 2 若系统(5)满足式(4), $L=\text{diag}(L_i > 0)$ 且存在适当维数的正定对称矩阵 P, Q, R , 正定对角矩阵 $D=\text{diag } d_i$ 和正实常数 $k, \varepsilon_i(i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$, 使得线性矩阵不等式(26)成立, 那么对于任意的网络参数 $C \in C^+, A \in A^+, B \in B^+$, 系统(5)的原点全局鲁棒指数稳定, 并且有式(27)成立.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\bar{\Pi}_{11} & \Pi_{12} & 0 & PB_0 & C_0LR & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{F}_C^T & P\tilde{E}_A & 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_1 & 0 & 0 \\
\Pi_{12}^T & \bar{\Pi}_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & DB_0 & A_0^TLR & 0 & \tilde{F}_C^T & D\tilde{E}_A & \tilde{F}_B^T & \tilde{F}_B^T & 0 & 0 & \gamma_3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & (\delta-1)Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_0^TLR & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{F}_B^T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
B_0^TP & 0 & 0 & \gamma_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{F}_B^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
RLC_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\tilde{F}_CLR & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & B_0^TD & 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{F}_B^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & RLA_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_6 & 0 & 0 & R\tilde{E}_A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & RLB_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_5 R\tilde{L}\tilde{E}_B \\
\tilde{F}_C & \tilde{F}_C & 0 & 0 & -R\tilde{L}\tilde{F}_C^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_1 I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\tilde{E}_A^TP & \tilde{E}_A^TD & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{E}_A^TLR & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_2 I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \tilde{F}_B & 0 & \tilde{F}_B & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_3 I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \tilde{F}_B & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{F}_B & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_4 I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \tilde{F}_B & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_5 I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\gamma_1^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma_2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \gamma_3^T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\gamma_4 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_5 \tilde{E}_B^TLR & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_5 I
\end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (26)$$

$$\|x(t)\| \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\phi\| e^{-kt} ((\lambda_M(P) + 2\lambda_M(DL) + \\
& \frac{(e^{2k\tau} - 1)}{2k} \lambda_M(LQL) + \frac{2}{1-\delta} \lambda_M(R)\lambda_M(LL) \times \\
& \frac{\tau}{2k} [\lambda_M(\bar{C}\bar{C}) + \lambda_M(A^TA)\lambda_M(LL) + \\
& \lambda_M(B^TB)\lambda_M(LL)]) / \lambda_m(P))^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (27)
\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\bar{\Pi}_{11} := 2kP - PC_0 - C_0P,$$

$$\gamma_1 := [\varepsilon_1 P\tilde{E}_C \quad \varepsilon_3 P\tilde{E}_B],$$

$$\gamma_2 := \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1 I, \varepsilon_3 I),$$

$$\gamma_3 := [\varepsilon_2 \tilde{F}_A^T \quad \varepsilon_4 D\tilde{E}_B],$$

$$\gamma_4 := \text{diag}(\varepsilon_2 I, \varepsilon_4 I),$$

$$\gamma_5 = \frac{2k}{1-e^{2k\tau}} R, \quad \gamma_6 = \frac{\delta-1}{4\tau} R,$$

$$\tilde{E}_A = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{1j}}, \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{2j}}, \dots, \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{nj}}),$$

$$\tilde{E}_B = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{1j}}, \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{2j}}, \dots, \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{nj}}),$$

$$\tilde{E}_C = \tilde{F}_C = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\gamma_1}, \sqrt{\gamma_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\gamma_n}),$$

$$\tilde{F}_A = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i1}}, \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i2}}, \dots, \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{in}}),$$

$$\tilde{F}_B = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{i1}}, \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{i2}}, \dots, \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{in}}),$$

$$\lambda_M(A^TA) = \sup_{A \in A^+} \lambda_M(A^TA),$$

$$\lambda_M(B^TB) = \sup_{B \in B^+} \lambda_M(B^TB).$$

证 定理2可通过引理3直接由定理1得到, 限于篇幅, 这里不再赘述.

4 数值例子(Numerical example)

考虑系统(1)并已知

$$\underline{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.2 & 0.2 \\ -0.4 & -5.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & 0.6 \\ 0 & -4.8 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\underline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.1 & -1.1 \\ 0.9 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.9 & -0.9 \\ 1.1 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

因此, 可计算出

$$C_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.4 \\ -0.2 & -5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_C = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H_A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{E}_C = \tilde{F}_C = \text{diag}(\sqrt{0.2}, \sqrt{0.3}),$$

$$\tilde{E}_A = \text{diag}(\sqrt{0.4}, \sqrt{0.2}), \quad \tilde{E}_B = \text{diag}(\sqrt{0.2}, \sqrt{0.2}),$$

$$\tilde{F}_A = \text{diag}(\sqrt{0.2}, \sqrt{0.4}), \quad \tilde{F}_B = \text{diag}(\sqrt{0.2}, \sqrt{0.2}).$$

取输出函数为 $g_i(y) = 0.5(|y+1| - |y-1|)$ ($i = 1, 2$), 显然满足条件(2)且 $L_1 = L_2 = 1$. $\tau(t) = 0.5 \sin^2 t$, 因此 $\tau = \delta = 0.5$. 令 $k = 0.5$, 通过 MATLAB 提供的 LMI 工具箱解线性矩阵不等式(26)可得

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0467 & 0.0024 \\ 0.0024 & 0.0318 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0233 & 0.0997 \\ 0.0997 & 0.4295 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0749 & 0.0196 \\ 0.0196 & 0.0383 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1760 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3955 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\varepsilon_i = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, 5).$$

由所得解 P, Q, R, D 的正定性可知上述已知系统全局鲁棒指数稳定.

同样的系统, 用文献[12]提供的稳定判据(文中的定理1)来判定其稳定性. 通过计算, 得

$$B^* = B_0, B_* = H_B, \mu_i = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2),$$

$$r = \min_i \left[\frac{c_i}{\mu_i} \right] = \min_i [c_i] = 0.3.$$

由 $2r - 1 = -0.4 < 0$ 可知不满足条件. 因此说对于同样的系统, 文献[12]提供的稳定判据不能满足条件, 而本文得到的结论能保证其稳定, 所以本文给出的稳定条件具有较小的保守性.

5 结论(Conclusion)

本文首先利用 Leibniz-Newton 公式直接对系统中的状态时滞输出项进行替换, 得到了等价的变换模型. 基于此模型, 应用 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 稳定性定理和线性矩阵不等式方法推导了网络全局鲁棒指数稳定的时滞相关的充分条件, 所得条件均以线性矩阵不等式的形式给出, 以便借助于 LMI 工具箱计算求解. 通过数值实例将本文所得结果与前人结果进行比较, 比较显示了本文结果的可行性与优越性. 此外, 本文的方法还可以应用到讨论更复杂的系统如 Hopfield 和双向联想记忆网络(BAM)等等.

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