

基于忆阻的分数阶时滞复值神经网络的全局渐近稳定性*

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摘要: 研究了分数阶复值神经网络的稳定性,针对一类基于忆阻的分数阶时滞复值神经网络,利用 Caputo 分数阶微分意义上 Filippov 解的概念,研究其平衡点的存在性和唯一性.采用了将复值神经网络分离成实部和虚部的研究方法,将实数域上的比较原理、不动点定理应用到稳定性分析中,得到了模型平衡点存在性、唯一性和全局渐近稳定性的充分判据.数值仿真实例验证了获得结果的有效性.

关键词: 复值神经网络; 分数阶微积分; 忆阻器; Filippov 解; 全局渐近稳定性

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引言

分数阶微积分是相对于传统意义上的整数阶微积分提出来的,它可以看作是经典的微积分在阶次上从整数阶次到任意阶次的推广^[1].分数阶微积分最主要的优点是能够描述系统的记忆性和遗传性,能更好地揭示系统的本质特性及行为^[2].因此,无论是在理论方面还是在应用方面,相较于整数阶微积分而言,分数阶微积分及相关模型在科学和工程领域的众多分支中更加适用,如人工智能、优化组合、材料科学、电子信息、认知科学等^[3].由于分数阶微积分描述模型具有记忆性和遗传性的优势,一些学者将其应用到神经网络模型中,进而建立了分数阶神经网络模型,进一步拓展了神经网络的基础理论和应用能力^[4].近年来,很多学者研究了分数阶神经网络的稳定性、同步性、混沌等动力学行为^[5-7].

1971年,美国加州大学伯克利分校 Chua 教授首先提出忆阻的概念^[8].忆阻(memristor)是记忆(memory)和电阻(resistor)的合称.在神经网络中,忆阻能轻易地通过学习和训练获得网络的权重和结构,从而实现神经网络的自组织、自适应调节的功能.基于忆阻的神经网络系统

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是一种系数依赖于状态的微动力系统,该动力系统右端不连续,故其易产生复杂的非线性行为,且往往具有一定的状态切换不确定性.因此,研究基于忆阻的神经网络模型的稳定性具有重要的理论和实用价值.在文献[9]中,通过利用忆阻模拟神经元突触链接,首次构建了一类基于忆阻的时滞递归神经网络,讨论了该模型的全局一致稳定性.在文献[9]的基础上,文献[10]给出了基于忆阻的时滞递归神经网络的数学推导过程.自此,对基于忆阻的神经网络系统的研究受到相关学者的广泛关注.文献[11]研究了基于忆阻的分数阶时滞神经网络的自适应同步性问题,通过利用自适应控制器和分数阶微分不等式,得到了确保驱动-响应系统同步的充分判据.文献[12]研究了一类基于忆阻的分数阶时滞神经网络的有限时间同步性问题,得到了当阶次分别为 $1 < \alpha < 2$ 和 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 时,确保网络有限时间同步的充分条件.文献[13]研究了基于忆阻的分数阶时滞神经网络的稳定性和同步性.

以上文献研究的神经网络,其神经元的状态、输出、权值和激活函数都是实数值,人们称之为实值神经网络.虽然实值神经网络已在诸多领域得到了应用,但也有其局限性^[14],自然地,复值神经网络模型被提出^[15].近年来,复值神经网络稳定性研究受到了广泛关注^[16-19],现已成为神经网络动力学领域的重要分支之一.不同于已有工作,本文考虑了基于忆阻的分数阶复值神经网络模型的稳定性,给出了模型平衡点的存在性、唯一性和全局渐近稳定性的充分判据,推广了文献[13]的结果.

1 预备知识

考虑如下基于忆阻的分数阶时滞复值神经网络模型:

$$D^{\alpha} z_i(t) = -c_i z_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(z_j(t)) f_j(z_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(z_j(t)) g_j(z_j(t-\tau)) + J_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (1)$$

其中, $z_i(t)$ 表示 t 时刻第 i 个神经元的状态变量, $c_i > 0$ 表示自反馈连接权参数, $a_{ij}(z_j(t))$ 和 $b_{ij}(z_j(t))$ 分别表示记忆的连接权矩阵参数和离散时滞连接权矩阵参数, $f_j, g_j: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ 表示神经元激励函数, τ 表示离散时滞, $J_i \in \mathbf{C}$ 表示外部输入常量.

模型(1)的初始条件为

$$z(s) = \boldsymbol{\phi}(s) = (\phi_1(s), \phi_2(s), \dots, \phi_n(s))^T, \quad s \in [-\tau, 0],$$

其中, $\phi_i(s)$ 在 $[-\tau, 0]$ 内有界且连续.

本文给出如下定义和假设:

(H1) 令 $\operatorname{Re}(z)$ 和 $\operatorname{Im}(z)$ 分别表示复值 z 的实部和虚部,那么激活函数 $f_j(z_j(t))$ 和 $g_j(z_j(t-\tau))$ 可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} f_j(z_j) = f_j^{\operatorname{R}}(\operatorname{Re}(z_j)) + if_j^{\operatorname{I}}(\operatorname{Im}(z_j)), \\ g_j(z_j(t-\tau)) = g_j^{\operatorname{R}}(\operatorname{Re}(z_j(t-\tau))) + ig_j^{\operatorname{I}}(\operatorname{Im}(z_j(t-\tau))), \end{cases} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

其中

$$f_j^{\operatorname{R}}(\cdot), f_j^{\operatorname{I}}(\cdot), g_j^{\operatorname{R}}(\cdot), g_j^{\operatorname{I}}(\cdot): \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}.$$

在假设(H1)成立的条件下,将模型(1)分成实部和虚部两个部分,表示如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} D^\alpha x_i(t) &= -c_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) f_j^I(y_j(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) + J_i^R, \\ D^\alpha y_i(t) &= -c_i y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) f_j^I(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) f_j^R(x_j(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) + J_i^I. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2)$$

根据忆阻器的特征,有

$$a_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) = \begin{cases} \hat{a}_{ij}^R, & |x_j(t)| < T_j, \\ \check{a}_{ij}^R, & |x_j(t)| > T_j, \end{cases} \quad a_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) = \begin{cases} \hat{a}_{ij}^I, & |y_j(t)| < T_j, \\ \check{a}_{ij}^I, & |y_j(t)| > T_j, \end{cases}$$

$$b_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) = \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{ij}^R, & |x_j(t)| < T_j, \\ \check{b}_{ij}^R, & |x_j(t)| > T_j, \end{cases} \quad b_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) = \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{ij}^I, & |y_j(t)| < T_j, \\ \check{b}_{ij}^I, & |y_j(t)| > T_j, \end{cases}$$

$a_{ij}^R(\pm T_j) = \hat{a}_{ij}^R$ 或 \check{a}_{ij}^R , $a_{ij}^I(\pm T_j) = \hat{a}_{ij}^I$ 或 \check{a}_{ij}^I , $b_{ij}^R(\pm T_j) = \hat{b}_{ij}^R$ 或 \check{b}_{ij}^R , $b_{ij}^I(\pm T_j) = \hat{b}_{ij}^I$ 或 \check{b}_{ij}^I , 其中, 开关 $T_j > 0$, $\hat{a}_{ij}^R, \check{a}_{ij}^R, \hat{a}_{ij}^I, \check{a}_{ij}^I, \hat{b}_{ij}^R, \check{b}_{ij}^R, \hat{b}_{ij}^I, \check{b}_{ij}^I$ 是与忆阻装置有关的常量.

显然, 模型(2)是一个不连续系统, 因此, 它的解不能由经典意义上的解来定义. 为获得模型(2)的解, 本文利用了 Filippov 解的概念^[20]. 运用集值映射原理和模型(2)的微包含形式, 将其写成如下微包含:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} D^\alpha x_i(t) &\in \\ &-c_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))] f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))] f_j^I(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))] g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))] g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) + J_i^R, \quad t > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ D^\alpha y_i(t) &\in \\ &-c_i y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))] f_j^I(y_j(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))] f_j^R(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))] g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^n \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))] g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) + J_i^I, \quad t > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (3)$$

或者说, 对 $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 存在

$$\tilde{a}_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))], \quad \tilde{a}_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))],$$

$$\tilde{b}_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))], \quad \tilde{b}_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))],$$

使得

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$$-c_i x_i^*(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x_j^*(t))f_j(x_j^*(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(x_j^*(t))g_j(x_j^*(t)) + I_i = 0,$$

则称 $x^*(t)$ 是模型(5)的 Filippov 解意义上的平衡点.

(H2) 假设激活函数 $f_j^R, f_j^I, g_j^R, g_j^I$ 是有界的, $f_j^R(\pm T_j) = f_j^I(\pm T_j) = g_j^R(\pm T_j) = g_j^I(\pm T_j) = 0$, 且激活函数满足 Lipschitz 条件, 即存在 Lipschitz 常数 $F_j^R, F_j^I, G_j^R, G_j^I > 0$, 对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ 和 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} |f_j^R(x) - f_j^R(y)| &\leq F_j^R |x - y|, |f_j^I(x) - f_j^I(y)| \leq F_j^I |x - y|, \\ |g_j^R(x) - g_j^R(y)| &\leq G_j^R |x - y|, |g_j^I(x) - g_j^I(y)| \leq G_j^I |x - y|. \end{aligned}$$

(H3) 假设激活函数系数和 Lipschitz 常数满足如下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{c_j\} &> \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left\{ F_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{R*} + F_j^I \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{I*} + G_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{R*} + G_j^I \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{I*} \right\} > 0, \\ \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{c_j\} &> \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left\{ F_j^I \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{R*} + F_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{I*} + G_j^I \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{R*} + G_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{I*} \right\} > 0, \\ \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ c_i - F_i^R \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right\} &> \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ G_i^R \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji}^{R*} \right\} > 0, \\ \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ c_i - F_i^I \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right\} &> \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ G_i^I \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji}^{R*} \right\} > 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ij}^{R*} &= \max \{ |\hat{a}_{ij}^R|, |\check{a}_{ij}^R| \}, a_{ij}^{I*} = \max \{ |\hat{a}_{ij}^I|, |\check{a}_{ij}^I| \}, \\ b_{ij}^{R*} &= \max \{ |\hat{b}_{ij}^R|, |\check{b}_{ij}^R| \}, b_{ij}^{I*} = \max \{ |\hat{b}_{ij}^I|, |\check{b}_{ij}^I| \}. \end{aligned}$$

2 主要结果

为了获得主要结果, 现提出以下引理.

引理 1^[22] 如果 $h(t) \in \mathbf{C}^1([0, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$ 是一个连续可微函数, 对任意的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, 有以下不等式处处成立:

$$D^\alpha |h(t)| \leq \text{sgn}(h(t)) D^\alpha h(t).$$

引理 2^[23] 考虑如下带有时滞的分数阶微分不等式

$$\begin{cases} D^\alpha u(t) \leq -au(t) + bu(t - \tau), & t > 0, \\ u(t) = \varphi(t), & t \in [-\tau, 0] \end{cases}$$

和带有时滞的分数阶线性微分系统

$$\begin{cases} D^\alpha v(t) = -av(t) + bv(t - \tau), & t > 0, \\ v(t) = \varphi(t), & t \in [-\tau, 0], \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中, $u(t), v(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的非负连续函数, 且 $\varphi(t) \geq 0, t \in [-\tau, 0]$. 若 $a > 0, b > 0$, 则 $u(t) \leq v(t), t \in [0, +\infty)$.

引理 3^[24] 对带有时滞的线性分数阶系统(6), 如果该系统的特征方程

$$s^\alpha + a - be^{-s\tau} = 0$$

没有纯虚根, 且 $-a + b < 0$, 则系统(6)的零解是 Lyapunov 全局渐近稳定的.

引理 4^[25] 在假设(H2)成立的条件下, 如果

$$f_j^R(\pm T_j) = 0, f_j^I(\pm T_j) = 0, g_j^R(\pm T_j) = 0, g_j^I(\pm T_j) = 0, \quad j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} & | \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))](x_j(t)) - \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^R(y_j(t))](y_j(t)) | \leq a_{ij}^{R*} F_j^R | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \\ & | \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))](x_j(t)) - \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^R(y_j(t))](y_j(t)) | \leq b_{ij}^{R*} G_j^R | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \\ & | \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^I(x_j(t))](x_j(t)) - \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))](y_j(t)) | \leq a_{ij}^{I*} F_j^I | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \\ & | \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^I(x_j(t))](x_j(t)) - \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))](y_j(t)) | \leq b_{ij}^{I*} G_j^I | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |. \end{aligned}$$

即, 对任意的 $\theta_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]$, $\theta_{ij}^R(y_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^R(y_j(t))]$, $\theta_{ij}^I(x_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^I(x_j(t))]$, $\theta_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]$, $\gamma_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]$, $\gamma_{ij}^R(y_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^R(y_j(t))]$, $\gamma_{ij}^I(x_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^I(x_j(t))]$, $\gamma_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) \in \operatorname{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & | \theta_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \theta_{ij}^R(y_j(t)) f_j^R(y_j(t)) | \leq a_{ij}^{R*} F_j^R | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \\ & | \gamma_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) g_j^R(x_j(t)) - \gamma_{ij}^R(y_j(t)) g_j^R(y_j(t)) | \leq b_{ij}^{R*} G_j^R | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \\ & | \theta_{ij}^I(x_j(t)) f_j^I(x_j(t)) - \theta_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) f_j^I(y_j(t)) | \leq a_{ij}^{I*} F_j^I | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \\ & | \gamma_{ij}^I(x_j(t)) g_j^I(x_j(t)) - \gamma_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) g_j^I(y_j(t)) | \leq b_{ij}^{I*} G_j^I | x_j(t) - y_j(t) |, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ij}^{R*} &= \max \{ | \hat{a}_{ij}^R |, | \check{a}_{ij}^R | \}, \quad a_{ij}^{I*} = \max \{ | \hat{a}_{ij}^I |, | \check{a}_{ij}^I | \}, \\ b_{ij}^{R*} &= \max \{ | \hat{b}_{ij}^R |, | \check{b}_{ij}^R | \}, \quad b_{ij}^{I*} = \max \{ | \hat{b}_{ij}^I |, | \check{b}_{ij}^I | \}. \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 在假设(H1)~假设(H3)成立的条件下, 模型(1)存在唯一的平衡点 z^* .

证明 令 $c_i x_i = \mu_i$, $c_i y_i = \omega_i$. 构造映射 $\Phi^R, \Phi^I: R^n \rightarrow R^n$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_i^R \mu_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) f_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) f_j^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) + \\ & \quad \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) g_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) g_j^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) + J_i^R, \\ \Phi_i^I \omega_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_i}{c_j} \right) f_j^I \left(\frac{\omega_i}{c_j} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_i}{c_j} \right) f_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_i}{c_j} \right) + \\ & \quad \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_i}{c_j} \right) g_j^I \left(\frac{\omega_i}{c_j} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_i}{c_j} \right) g_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_i}{c_j} \right) + J_i^I, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^R(\mu) &= (\Phi_1^R(\mu), \Phi_2^R(\mu), \dots, \Phi_n^R(\mu))^T, \\ \Phi^I(\omega) &= (\Phi_1^I(\omega), \Phi_2^I(\omega), \dots, \Phi_n^I(\omega))^T. \end{aligned}$$

首先, 证明 Φ^R 和 Φ^I 是压缩映射.

事实上, 对任意两个不同的点 $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)^T$, $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi^R(u) - \Phi^R(v)\| &= \sum_{i=1}^n |\Phi_i^R(u) - \Phi_i^R(v)| = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) \left[f_j^R \left(\frac{u_j}{c_j} \right) - f_j^R \left(\frac{v_j}{c_j} \right) \right] - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) \left[f_j^I \left(\frac{u_j}{c_j} \right) - f_j^I \left(\frac{v_j}{c_j} \right) \right] \right| + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) \left[g_j^R \left(\frac{u_j}{c_j} \right) - g_j^R \left(\frac{v_j}{c_j} \right) \right] - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) \left[g_j^I \left(\frac{u_j}{c_j} \right) - g_j^I \left(\frac{v_j}{c_j} \right) \right] \right| \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) \cdot F_j^R | u_j - v_j | \cdot \frac{1}{c_j} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^I \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) \cdot F_j^I | u_j - v_j | \cdot \frac{1}{c_j} \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j}{c_j} \right) \cdot G_j^R |u_j - v_j| \cdot \frac{1}{c_j} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^L \left(\frac{\omega_j}{c_j} \right) \cdot G_j^L |u_j - v_j| \cdot \frac{1}{c_j} \right) \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{c_j} (a_{ij}^{R*} F_j^R + a_{ij}^{L*} F_j^L + b_{ij}^{R*} G_j^R + b_{ij}^{L*} G_j^L) |u_j - v_j| \right) = \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{c_j} \left(F_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{R*} + F_j^L \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{L*} + G_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{R*} + G_j^L \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{L*} \right) |u_j - v_j| \right) \leq \\ & \frac{\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left(F_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{R*} + F_j^L \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^{L*} + G_j^R \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{R*} + G_j^L \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij}^{L*} \right)}{\min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{c_j\}} \sum_{k=1}^n |u_k - v_k|. \end{aligned}$$

由假设(H3)可得

$$\| \Phi^R(u) - \Phi^R(v) \| < \| u - v \| .$$

同样地, 对于虚部映射, 有不等式

$$\| \Phi^L(u) - \Phi^L(v) \| < \| u - v \|$$

成立.

这意味着映射 Φ^R 和 Φ^L 是 R^n 上的压缩映射. 由不动点定理知, 存在唯一的不动点 μ^* , ω^* , 分别使得 $\mu^* = \Phi^R(\mu^*)$, $\omega^* = \Phi^L(\omega^*)$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i^* &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) f_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) f_j^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) g_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) g_j^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) + J_i^R, \\ \omega_i^* &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) f_j^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) f_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) g_j^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^L \left(\frac{\omega_j^*}{c_j} \right) g_j^R \left(\frac{\mu_j^*}{c_j} \right) + J_i^L. \end{aligned}$$

故存在 $\tilde{a}_{ij}^R(x_j^*) = a_{ij}^R(x_j^*) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]$, $\tilde{a}_{ij}^L(y_j^*) = a_{ij}^L(y_j^*) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^L(y_j(t))]$, $\tilde{b}_{ij}^R(x_j^*) = b_{ij}^R(x_j^*) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]$, $\tilde{b}_{ij}^L(y_j^*) = b_{ij}^L(y_j^*) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^L(y_j(t))]$, 使得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 0 &= -c_i x_i^*(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^R(x_j^*) f_j^R(x_j^*(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^L(y_j^*) f_j^L(y_j^*(t)) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^R(x_j^*) g_j^R(x_j^*(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^L(y_j^*) g_j^L(y_j^*(t)) + J_i^R, \\ 0 &= -c_i y_i^*(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^R(x_j^*) f_j^L(y_j^*(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^L(y_j^*) f_j^R(x_j^*(t)) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^R(x_j^*) g_j^L(y_j^*(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^L(y_j^*) g_j^R(x_j^*(t)) + J_i^L. \end{aligned} \right.$$

即 $z^* = x^* + iy^*$ 是模型(1)的一个平衡点. 证毕.

定理 2 若假设(H1)~假设(H3)成立, 则神经网络(1)的平衡点是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 通过变量替换 $\xi_i(t) = x_i(t) - x_i^*(t)$, $\eta_i(t) = y_i(t) - y_i^*(t)$, 将系统(3)转换成如下微包含形式:

$$D^\alpha \xi_i(t) \in - (c_i x_i(t) - c_i x_i^*(t)) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]f_j^R(x_j^*(t))) - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]f_j^I(y_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]f_j^I(y_j^*(t))) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]g_j^R(x_j^*(t))) - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]g_j^I(y_j^*(t))), \tag{7a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$D^\alpha \eta_i(t) \in -(c_i y_i(t) - c_i y_i^*(t)) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]f_j^I(y_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]f_j^I(y_j^*(t))) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]f_j^R(x_j^*(t))) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]g_j^I(y_j^*(t-\tau))) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n (\text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]g_j^R(x_j^*(t-\tau))). \tag{7b}
\end{aligned}$$

相应地, 对于系统(4)转换为如下形式, 存在

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{a}_{ij}^{R*}(\xi_j(t)) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]f_j^R(x_j^*(t)), \\
& \tilde{a}_{ij}^{I*}(\eta_j(t)) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]f_j^I(y_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]f_j^I(y_j^*(t)), \\
& \tilde{b}_{ij}^{R*}(\xi_j(t)) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]g_j^R(x_j^*(t-\tau)), \\
& \tilde{b}_{ij}^{I*}(\eta_j(t)) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]g_j^I(y_j^*(t-\tau)), \\
& \tilde{a}_{ij}^{R*}(\eta_j(t)) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]f_j^I(y_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]f_j^I(y_j^*(t)), \\
& \tilde{a}_{ij}^{I*}(\xi_j(t)) \in \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \text{co}[a_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]f_j^R(x_j^*(t)), \\
& \tilde{b}_{ij}^{R*}(\eta_j(t)) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j(t))]g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^R(x_j^*(t))]g_j^I(y_j^*(t-\tau)), \\
& \tilde{b}_{ij}^{I*}(\xi_j(t)) \in \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j(t))]g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \text{co}[b_{ij}^I(y_j^*(t))]g_j^R(x_j^*(t-\tau)),
\end{aligned}$$

使得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
D^\alpha \xi_i(t) &= -c_i \xi_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^{R*}(\xi_j(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^{I*}(\eta_j(t)) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^{R*}(\xi_j(t-\tau)) - \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^{I*}(\eta_j(t-\tau)), \\
D^\alpha \eta_i(t) &= -c_i \eta_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^{R*}(\eta_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^{I*}(\xi_j(t)) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^{R*}(\eta_j(t-\tau)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^{I*}(\xi_j(t-\tau)).
\end{aligned} \right. \tag{8}$$

构造辅助函数 $\mathbf{u}(t) = \|\xi(t)\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |\xi_i(t)|$, $\mathbf{v}(t) = \|\eta(t)\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |\eta_i(t)|$. 由引理1、引理4和式(8), 可以得到

$$D^\alpha \mathbf{u}(t) = D^\alpha \|\xi(t)\| = \sum_{i=1}^n D^\alpha |\xi_i(t)| =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=1}^n D^\alpha \left| -c_i \xi_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^{R*}(\xi_j(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij}^{l*}(\eta_j(t)) + \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^{R*}(\xi_j(t-\tau)) - \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{b}_{ij}^{l*}(\eta_j(t-\tau)) \right| \leq \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-c_i |\xi_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^n F_j^R a_{ji}^{R*} |\xi_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^n F_j^l a_{ji}^{l*} |\eta_i(t)| + \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j=1}^n G_j^R b_{ji}^{R*} |\xi_i(t-\tau)| + \sum_{j=1}^n G_j^l b_{ji}^{l*} |\eta_i(t-\tau)| \right] = \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^n \left[c_i - F_j^R \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right] |\xi_i(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [F_j^l a_{ji}^{l*} |\eta_i(t)|] + \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [G_j^R b_{ji}^{R*} |\xi_i(t-\tau)|] + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [G_j^l b_{ji}^{l*} |\eta_i(t-\tau)|] \leq \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^n \left[c_i - F_j^R \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right] |\xi_i(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [G_j^R b_{ji}^{R*} |\xi_i(t-\tau)|] \leq \\
 & - \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ c_i - F_i^R \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right\} \sum_{i=1}^n |\xi_i(t)| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ G_i^R \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji}^{R*} \right\} \sum_{i=1}^n |\xi_i(t-\tau)| = \\
 & - K_1 \|\xi(t)\| + K_2 \|\xi(t-\tau)\| = \\
 & - K_1 \mathbf{u}(t) + K_2 \mathbf{u}(t-\tau),
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$K_1 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ c_i - F_i^R \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right\}, K_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ G_i^R \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji}^{R*} \right\}.$$

类似地, 对于虚数部分有

$$D^\alpha \mathbf{v}(t) \leq -K_3 \mathbf{v}(t) + K_4 \mathbf{v}(t-\tau),$$

其中

$$K_3 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ c_i - F_i^l \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}^{R*} \right\}, K_4 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ G_i^l \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji}^{R*} \right\}.$$

从而得到如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} D^\alpha \mathbf{u}(t) \leq -K_1 \mathbf{u}(t) + K_2 \mathbf{u}(t-\tau), \\ D^\alpha \mathbf{v}(t) \leq -K_3 \mathbf{v}(t) + K_4 \mathbf{v}(t-\tau). \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

现在仅讨论系统(9)中模型实数部分的稳定性, 虚数部分类似有完全相同的结论.

考虑如下分数阶线性系统:

$$\begin{cases} D^\alpha \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t) \leq -K_1 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t) + K_2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t-\tau), & t > 0, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), & t \in [-\tau, 0], \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

其中 $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t)$ 与系统(8)具有相同的初始条件 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$.

由引理 3 知, 若系统(10)的特征方程

$$s^\alpha + K_1 - K_2 e^{-s\tau} = 0 \tag{11}$$

没有纯虚根且 $K_1 > K_2$, 则系统(10)是 Lyapunov 全局渐近稳定的.

利用反证法证明对任意 $\tau > 0$, 特征方程(11)没有纯虚根. 假设方程(11)存在一个纯虚根 $s = \omega i = |\omega| (\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2))$, 其中 ω 是实数. 若 $\omega > 0, s = \omega i = |\omega| (\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2))$; 若 $\omega < 0, s = \omega i = |\omega| (\cos(\pi/2) - i \sin(\pi/2))$. 将 $s = \omega i = |\omega| (\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pm(\pi/2)))$ 代入 $s^\alpha + K_1 - K_2 e^{-s\tau} = 0$ 中, 得

$$|\omega|^\alpha \left(\cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + i \sin \left(\pm \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \right) \right) + K_1 - K_2 (\cos(\omega\tau) - i \sin(\omega\tau)) = 0.$$

将上式的实部和虚部分开得到

$$\begin{cases} |\omega|^\alpha \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + K_1 - K_2 \cos(\omega\tau) = 0, \\ |\omega|^\alpha \sin \left(\pm \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \right) + K_2 \sin(\omega\tau) = 0. \end{cases}$$

从而有

$$\left(|\omega|^\alpha \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + K_1 \right)^2 + \left(|\omega|^\alpha \sin \left(\pm \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \right) \right)^2 - K_2^2 = 0.$$

即

$$|\omega|^{2\alpha} + 2K_1 |\omega|^\alpha \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + K_1^2 - K_2^2 = 0. \quad (12)$$

由于 $|\omega|^\alpha > 0$, $\cos(\alpha\pi/2) > 0$, $K_1 > 0$, $K_1 > K_2$, 所以方程(12)没有实数根, 即对任意 $\tau > 0$, 特征方程(11)没有纯虚根. 故系统(10)的零解是 Lyapunov 全局渐近稳定的. 由引理 2 和引理 3, $\|\xi(t)\| = \mathbf{u}(t) \leq \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t)$, 所以 $\|\xi(t)\|$ 是 Lyapunov 全局渐近稳定的. 这就是说平衡点 \mathbf{x}^* 和 \mathbf{y}^* 是全局渐近稳定的. 故平衡点 $\mathbf{z}^* = \mathbf{x}^* + i\mathbf{y}^*$ 是全局渐近稳定的. 证毕.

注 在文献[13]中, 研究了基于忆阻的分数阶实数神经网络稳定性. 本文在其基础上, 将模型的状态变量和激活函数推广到了复数域上, 得到了判定基于忆阻的分数阶复值神经网络稳定性的充分判据.

3 数值仿真例子

例 考虑如下基于忆阻的二维分数阶复数神经网络:

$$\begin{cases} D^\alpha x_i(t) = -c_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) f_j^R(x_j(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) f_j^I(y_j(t)) + \\ \quad \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) - \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) + J_i^R, \\ D^\alpha y_i(t) = -c_i y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) f_j^I(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) f_j^R(x_j(t)) + \\ \quad \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{ij}^R(x_j(t)) g_j^I(y_j(t-\tau)) + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{ij}^I(y_j(t)) g_j^R(x_j(t-\tau)) + J_i^I, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\alpha = 0.98$, $c_1 = 8.5$, $c_2 = 9$, $J_1 = -3 + i$, $J_2 = 2 + 4i$, 激活函数 $f(z(t)) = g(z(t)) = (1 - e^{-x}) / (1 + e^{-x}) + i(1 / (1 + e^{-y}))$, 连接权系数为

$$a_{11}^R(x_1(t)) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x_1(t)| < 1, \\ -1, & |x_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \quad a_{12}^R(x_2(t)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & |x_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{6}, & |x_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases}$$

$$a_{21}^R(x_1(t)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |x_1(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & |x_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \quad a_{22}^R(x_2(t)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & |x_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{4}, & |x_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{11}^I(y_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 1, & |y_1(t)| < 1, \\ -1, & |y_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} & a_{12}^I(y_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}, & |y_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{8}, & |y_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \\
 a_{21}^I(y_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 2, & |y_1(t)| < 1, \\ -2, & |y_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} & a_{22}^R(y_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & |y_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{6}, & |y_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \\
 b_{11}^R(x_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}, & |x_1(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{3}{2}, & |x_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} & b_{12}^R(x_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}, & |x_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{5}, & |x_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \\
 b_{21}^R(x_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |x_1(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & |x_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} & b_{22}^R(x_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}, & |x_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{5}, & |x_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \\
 b_{11}^I(y_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 1, & |y_1(t)| < 1, \\ -1, & |y_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} & b_{12}^I(y_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & |y_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{3}, & |y_2(t)| > 1, \end{cases} \\
 b_{21}^I(y_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |y_1(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & |y_1(t)| > 1, \end{cases} & b_{22}^I(y_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}, & |y_2(t)| < 1, \\ -\frac{1}{8}, & |y_2(t)| > 1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

以上数值满足假设(H2)和假设(H3),由定理1可知,该模型是全局渐进稳定的.给定初始条件

$$z_1^{(1)}(0) = 4.5 - 2i, z_2^{(1)}(0) = 4.5 - 6i, z_1^{(2)}(0) = -7 + 0.5i,$$

$$z_2^{(2)}(0) = 0.5 - 4i, z_1^{(3)}(0) = 0.5 - 3i, z_2^{(3)}(0) = -4 + 6i.$$

如图1、2所示,状态变量的轨线图验证了平衡点的存在性、唯一性.

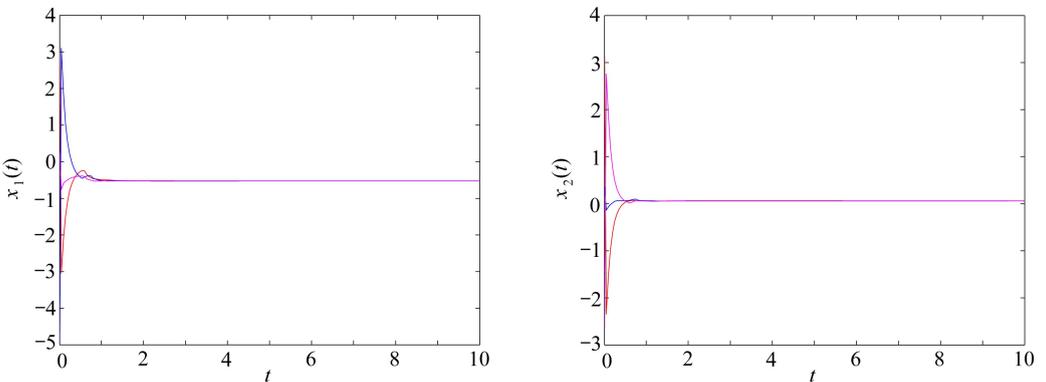


图1 状态变量实部的时间响应轨线

Fig. 1 Time responses of the real parts of the state variables

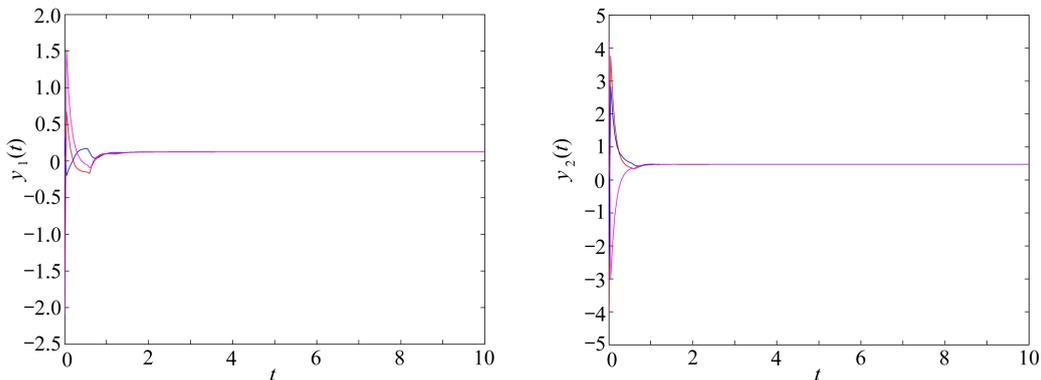


图2 状态变量虚部的时间响应轨线

Fig. 2 Time responses of the imaginary parts of the state variables

4 结 论

本文研究了基于忆阻的分数阶时滞复值神经网络的全局渐近稳定性问题,利用忆阻器原理和 Caputo 分数阶微分意义上 Filippov 解的概念,给出了网络平衡点的存在性、唯一性和全局渐近稳定性的充分判据,获得的结果同时适用于实值神经网络和复值神经网络模型.数值仿真实例验证了获得结果的有效性.

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Global Asymptotic Stability of Memristor-Based Fractional-Order Complex-Valued Neural Networks With Time Delays

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Abstract: The global stability of fractional-order complex-valued neural networks was investigated. For a class of memristor-based fractional-order complex-valued neural networks with time delays, under the concept of the Filippov solution in the sense of Caputo's fractional derivation, the existence and uniqueness of the equilibrium point were discussed. The comparison principle and the fixed-point theorem were applied to the stability analysis through division of the complex values into the real part and the imaginary part. Some sufficient criteria for the global asymptotic stability of memristor-based fractional-order complex-valued neural networks were derived. Finally, a simulation example shows the effectiveness of the obtained results.

Key words: complex-valued neural network; fractional calculus; memristor; Filippov solution; global asymptotic stability

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