

基于自适应控制的四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步

赵 玮, 任凤丽

Finite Time Adaptive Synchronization of Quaternion-Value Neural Networks With Time Delays

ZHAO Wei and REN Fengli

在线阅读 View online: <https://doi.org/10.21656/1000-0887.420068>

您可能感兴趣的其他文章

Articles you may be interested in

基于观测器的非严格反馈时滞非线性系统的神经网络自适应控制

Observer-Based Adaptive Neural Network Control for Nonstrict-Feedback Nonlinear Systems With Time Delays

应用数学和力学. 2021, 42(6): 586-594

具有时延和随机扰动的未知C-G神经网络的有限时间函数投影同步及其在保密通信中的应用

Finite-Time Function Projective Synchronization of Unknown Cohen-Grossberg Neural Networks With Time Delays and Stochastic Disturbances and Its Application in Secure Communication

应用数学和力学. 2020, 41(12): 1405-1416

基于Lévy噪声的混合时滞中立型神经网络自适应同步研究

Adaptive Synchronization of Neutral Neural Networks With Mixed Delays and Lévy Noises

应用数学和力学. 2020, 41(11): 1259-1274

具有随机扰动和Markov切换的中立型耦合神经网络的自适应同步

Adaptive Synchronization of Neutral-Type Coupled Neural Networks With Stochastic Perturbations and Markovian Jumpings

应用数学和力学. 2020, 41(12): 1381-1391

时滞神经网络随机抽样控制的状态估计

State Estimation for Delayed Neural Networks With Stochastic Sampled Data Control

应用数学和力学. 2018, 39(7): 821-832

含分布时滞递归神经网络的一般衰减同步

General Decay Synchronization for Recurrent Neural Networks With Distributed Time Delays

应用数学和力学. 2019, 40(11): 1204-1213



关注微信公众号, 获得更多资讯信息

基于自适应控制的四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步*

赵 玮, 任凤丽

(南京航空航天大学 数学系, 南京 211106)

摘要: 文章主要研究了自适应控制下四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间完全同步, 通过设计一组有效新颖的自适应控制器, 使得主从系统实现有限时间同步, 并计算出停息时间的理论估计. 利用 Lyapunov 函数方法和不等式技巧, 给出了四元数时滞神经网络主从系统有限时间同步的充分条件. 最后, 通过数值仿真验证了所得理论结果的有效性.

关键词: 时滞神经网络; 有限时间同步; 自适应控制; 四元数

中图分类号: O357.41 **文献标志码:** A **DOI:** 10.21656/1000-0887.420068

Finite Time Adaptive Synchronization of Quaternion-Value Neural Networks With Time Delays

ZHAO Wei, REN Fengli

(Department of Mathematics, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 211106, P.R.China)

Abstract: This paper is concerned with the finite time synchronization of quaternion-value neural networks with time delays. Based on finite time control technique, the protocol of adaptive control is first proposed. Then by utilizing Lyapunov function method and inequalities skills, some sufficient conditions are derived to ensuring master systems and slave systems achieved synchronization in finite time, the settling time can also be theoretically given. Finally, the numerical simulation on quaternion-value neural networks with time delays is included to show the effectiveness of the theorem.

Key words: neural network; finite time synchronization; adaptive control; quaternion

引 言

近几十年来, 神经网络受到了长久的关注. 这与神经网络在保密通信、模式识别、联想记忆等多个领域的广泛应用有直接关系^[1]. 神经网络复杂的动力学行为如稳定、同步、分岔也推动了神经网络的广泛研究^[2-4].

四元数是一个非常有趣的话题. 四元数问题首先于 1843 年被英国数学家 Hamilton W R 所研究, 对比于常见的实值、复值问题, 四元数在运算规则上不具有乘法交换律. 因此, 四元数的研究一度处于停滞的状态. 作为实值、复值的延展, 四元数问题具有更加广泛的应用, 尤其在最近几年人们相继地将四元数引入到神经网络

* 收稿日期: 2021-02-18; 修订日期: 2021-09-15

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (61104031)

作者简介: 赵玮 (1995—), 男, 硕士 (E-mail: wzhao960@163.com);

任凤丽 (1978—), 女, 副教授, 博士 (通讯作者. E-mail: firen@nuaa.edu.cn).

引用格式: 赵玮, 任凤丽. 基于自适应控制的四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2022, 43(1): 94-103.

络中^[5-10]. 四元数神经网络同常见的实值、复值神经网络相比, 能有效地减少系统的维数, 具有可靠的计算速率^[7]. 因此, 四元数系统在优化方面具有更好的应用. 文献 [8] 研究了四元数神经网络的全局稳定性问题. 借助于线性矩阵不等式方法, 文献 [9] 得到了四元数神经网络全局 μ 稳定的判据. 文献 [10] 研究了四元数神经网络多平衡点的稳定性问题. 上述文献绝大多数只考虑了稳定性问题, 对四元数神经网络同步现象的研究相对较少, 通过实虚部分离的方法, 本文研究了四元数神经网络的同步问题.

实际应用中, 常常要求系统具备有限时间稳定的性能, 因此, 系统的有限时间稳定受到了大量学者的广泛关注. 有限时间稳定系统相比于渐近稳定等具有较快的收敛速率、有限时间的稳定、抗干扰等优势. 文献 [11] 分别设计了两种不连续的控制协议使得系统在有限时间内实现一致. 文献 [12] 通过使用隐函数方法给出了系统有限时间稳定的基本判据并给出了停息时间的估计. 文献 [13] 通过用反函数方法解释了有限时间稳定的本质原因并有效地应用到了复杂网络的有限时间同步. 由于实际系统中存在着多个平衡点问题, 因此, 文献 [14] 给出了系统有限时间半稳定的定义, 并因此受到了学者的广泛关注. 最近的有限时间稳定研究成果见文献 [15-18].

基于上述成果的启发, 本文主要研究了四元数时滞神经网络的主从系统有限时间同步. 本文的主要贡献在于: 1) 首次考虑了四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间自适应同步问题, 设计了一组新颖的控制器和自适应定律. 分析了自适应控制器下四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步, 并给出了停息时间的估计. 借助 Lyapunov 函数和不等式方法, 得到了四元数时滞神经网络主从系统同步的充分条件. 2) 由于神经元的传输过程中不可避免地出现时滞, 本文考虑了四元数神经网络在时滞情形下的有限时间同步. 文章主要由以下几个部分组成: 在第 1 节, 给出了基本定义、模型; 第 2 节给出了主要定理和证明; 在第 3 节, 通过数值模拟验证了定理的有效性; 最后, 第 4 节给出了总结和展望.

符号说明: \mathbf{N} 表示非负整数集合, \mathbf{R}^n 表示 n 维实空间; Q 表示四元数的集合; $|\cdot|_Q$ 表示四元数的模; $D^+f(t)$ 表示 $f(t)$ 的右上 Dini 导数.

1 基本定义和模型

一个四元数可由一个实部和三个虚部组成, 如 $w = w^R + w^I i + w^J j + w^K k$, 这里 $w \in Q$, $w^R, w^I, w^J, w^K \in \mathbf{R}$, 虚部 i, j, k 满足 Hamilton 准则:

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1, ij = -ji = k, jk = -kj = i, ki = -ik = j.$$

注 1 四元数是一种超越数, 由实值和复值演变而来, 然而运算法则不满足乘法交换律, 即 $x, y \in Q, xy \neq yx$.

记 w 的共轭: $\bar{w} = w^R - w^I i - w^J j - w^K k$, w 的模: $|w|_Q = \sqrt{w\bar{w}} = \sqrt{(w^R)^2 + (w^I)^2 + (w^J)^2 + (w^K)^2}$.

加法定律: 对于任意两个四元数 $h, q \in Q$, $h = h^R + h^I i + h^J j + h^K k$, $q = q^R + q^I i + q^J j + q^K k$, $h + q = h^R + q^R + (h^I + q^I)i + (h^J + q^J)j + (h^K + q^K)k$;

乘法定律: 基于 Hamilton 准则, 可得

$$hq = (h^R q^R - h^I q^I - h^J q^J - h^K q^K) + (h^R q^I + h^I q^R + h^J q^K - h^K q^J)i + (h^R q^J + h^I q^R + h^K q^I - h^I q^K)j + (h^R q^K + h^K q^R + h^I q^J - h^J q^I)k.$$

四元数时滞神经网络的一般形式可描述如下:

$$\dot{x}_p(t) = -c_p x_p(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq} \tilde{f}_q(x_q(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq} \tilde{f}_q(x_q(t-\tau)) + J, \quad (1)$$

这里 $p = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $x_p(t) \in Q$ 表示第 p 个神经元的状态, $c_p > 0$ 表示第 p 个神经元的自反馈系数, a_{pq} 表示神经元 p, q 在时刻 t 的连接权重, b_{pq} 表示神经元 p, q 在时刻 $t - \tau$ 的连接权重, 其中 $\tau > 0$ 表示离散时滞, $\tilde{f}_q(\cdot)$ 表示神经元 q 的激活函数, J 表示系统的外部输入. 系统 (1) 的初始条件为 $x_p(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0]$.

假设 1 对于任意的 $x_p = x_p^R + x_p^I i + x_p^J j + x_p^K k$, 其中 $x_p^R, x_p^I, x_p^J, x_p^K \in \mathbf{R}, p = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 激活函数满足 $\tilde{f}_p(x_p) = \tilde{f}_p^R(x_p^R) + \tilde{f}_p^I(x_p^I)i + \tilde{f}_p^J(x_p^J)j + \tilde{f}_p^K(x_p^K)k$.

假设 2 对于任意的 $x_p^\alpha, y_p^\alpha \in \mathbf{R}, p = 1, 2, \dots, n, \alpha = R, I, J, K$, 满足

$$|\tilde{f}_p^\alpha(y_p^\alpha) - \tilde{f}_p^\alpha(x_p^\alpha)| \leq l_p^\alpha |y_p^\alpha - x_p^\alpha|.$$

本文将系统 (1) 设为主系统, 从系统用下式表示:

$$\dot{y}_p(t) = -c_p y_p(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq} \tilde{f}_q(y_q(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq} \tilde{f}_q(y_q(t-\tau)) + J + u_p(t), \quad (2)$$

其中 $c_p \in \mathbf{R}$, $a_{pq}, b_{pq} \in Q$ 同系统 (1), $u_p(t)$ 是一个旨在实现主从系统有限时间同步的外部控制器. 从系统 (2) 的初始条件为 $y_p(t) = \phi(t)$, $t \in [-\tau, 0]$.

定义主系统 (1) 和从系统 (2) 之间的误差: $e_p(t) = y_p(t) - x_p(t)$, 则误差系统可用下述方程表述:

$$\dot{e}_p(t) = -c_p e_p(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq} f_q(e_q(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq} f_q(e_q(t-\tau)) + u_p(t), \quad (3)$$

这里 $f_q(e_q(t)) = \tilde{f}_q(y_q(t)) - \tilde{f}_q(x_q(t))$, $e_p(t) = e_p^R(t) + e_p^I(t)\mathbf{i} + e_p^J(t)\mathbf{j} + e_p^K(t)\mathbf{k}$.

基于 Hamilton 准则, 将误差系统 (3) 进行实虚部分离得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_p^R(t) &= -c_p e_p^R(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) - \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) - \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) + u_p^R(t), \\ \dot{e}_p^I(t) &= -c_p e_p^I(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) + u_p^I(t), \\ \dot{e}_p^J(t) &= -c_p e_p^J(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) + u_p^J(t), \\ \dot{e}_p^K(t) &= -c_p e_p^K(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^I(e_q^J(t)) - \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^I(e_q^J(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) + u_p^K(t). \end{aligned}$$

控制器设计如下:

$$\begin{cases} u_p^R(t) = -m_p^R(t)e_p^R(t) - \delta_p^R \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^R(t))|e_p^R(t-\tau)| - \lambda_p^R \operatorname{sig}^\beta(e_p^R(t)), \\ u_p^I(t) = -m_p^I(t)e_p^I(t) - \delta_p^I \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^I(t))|e_p^I(t-\tau)| - \lambda_p^I \operatorname{sig}^\beta(e_p^I(t)), \\ u_p^J(t) = -m_p^J(t)e_p^J(t) - \delta_p^J \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^J(t))|e_p^J(t-\tau)| - \lambda_p^J \operatorname{sig}^\beta(e_p^J(t)), \\ u_p^K(t) = -m_p^K(t)e_p^K(t) - \delta_p^K \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^K(t))|e_p^K(t-\tau)| - \lambda_p^K \operatorname{sig}^\beta(e_p^K(t)), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

这里

$$\text{sgn}(r) = \begin{cases} 1, & r > 0, \\ 0, & r = 0, \\ -1, & r < 0, \end{cases}$$

$\text{sig}^\beta(r) = \text{sgn}(r)|r|^\beta, 0 < \beta < 1, \delta_p^\alpha > 0, \lambda_p^\alpha > 0, \alpha = R, I, J, K.$

注 2 全文将在 Filippov 解意义下^[19]讨论系统 (3) 能否有限时间收敛到零.

下面将主要介绍有限时间同步的定义和基本引理.

定义 1 若存在 $T > 0$, 使得

- 1) $\lim_{t \rightarrow T} |y_p(t) - x_p(t)| = 0;$
- 2) $|y_p(t) - x_p(t)| = 0, t \geq T$

成立, 则主系统 (1) 和从系统 (2) 实现有限时间同步, 其中 T 称为停息时间.

引理 1^[20] 假定 $V(t)$ 是连续正定的函数且满足下式:

$$D^+ V(t) \leq \mu V^\theta(t),$$

这里 $\mu > 0, 0 < \theta < 1$, 对任意的 $t \geq t_0$ 均成立, 则有以下的不等式成立:

$$V^{1-\theta}(t) \leq V^{1-\theta}(t_0) - \mu(1-\theta)(t-t_0), \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

其中 $V(t) = 0, t \geq T, T = t_0 + V^{1-\theta}(t_0)/(\mu(1-\theta)).$

引理 2^[21] 设 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq 0, 0 < r_1 \leq 1$ 和 $r_2 > 1$, 则有

$$\sum_{p=1}^n x_p^{r_1} \geq \left(\sum_{p=1}^n x_p \right)^{r_1}, \quad \sum_{p=1}^n x_p^{r_2} \geq n^{1-r_2} \left(\sum_{p=1}^n x_p \right)^{r_2}.$$

2 主要结果

本节将通过上文给定的自适应控制器, 基于 Lyapunov 稳定性理论给出两个四元数神经网络即主系统 (1) 和从系统 (2) 的有限时间同步的充分条件.

定理 1 在假设 1 和假设 2 下, 误差系统 (3) 在控制器 (4) 伴随的更新定律为式 (5), 主系统 (1) 和从系统 (2) 实现有限时间同步, 停息时间 $T = \frac{2\bar{V}^{1-\beta}(0)}{\bar{\lambda}(1-\beta)} + \frac{V(0)}{\kappa M + \bar{\lambda} M^\beta/2}.$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{m}_p^R(t) = \frac{1}{2}|e_p^R(t)|, \dot{m}_p^I(t) = \frac{1}{2}|e_p^I(t)|, \\ \dot{m}_p^J(t) = \frac{1}{2}|e_p^J(t)|, \dot{m}_p^K(t) = \frac{1}{2}|e_p^K(t)|. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

参数如果满足 $\bar{\delta}_p \geq \bar{\delta}_p^\alpha \sum_{q=1}^n (\bar{b}_{qp}^R + \bar{b}_{qp}^I + \bar{b}_{qp}^J + \bar{b}_{qp}^K), m_p^\alpha > 0$, 其中 $\bar{\delta}_p = \min\{\delta_p^R, \delta_p^I, \delta_p^J, \delta_p^K\}, \bar{\alpha}_{qp} = |\alpha_{qp}^\alpha|, \bar{b}_{qp}^\alpha = |b_{qp}^\alpha|, p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

证明 构造候选 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t),$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{V}_1(t) &= \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^R(t)|, \tilde{V}_1(t) = \sum_{p=1}^n (m_p^R(t) - \bar{h}_1)^2, \bar{V}_2(t) = \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^I(t)|, \tilde{V}_2(t) = \sum_{p=1}^n (m_p^I(t) - \bar{h}_2)^2, \\ \bar{V}_3(t) &= \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^J(t)|, \tilde{V}_3(t) = \sum_{p=1}^n (m_p^J(t) - \bar{h}_3)^2, \bar{V}_4(t) = \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^K(t)|, \tilde{V}_4(t) = \sum_{p=1}^n (m_p^K(t) - \bar{h}_4)^2, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $V_i(t) = \bar{V}_i(t) + \tilde{V}_i(t), \bar{V}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \bar{V}_i(t), \tilde{V}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \tilde{V}_i(t), i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$

对 $\bar{V}_1(t)$ 沿着误差系统 (3) 的实部解轨迹进行求右上 Dini 导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ \bar{V}_1(t) &= \sum_{p=1}^n \text{sgn}(e_p^R(t)) \left[-c_p e_p^R(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) - \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) - \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) - \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) + u_p^R(t) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

对辅助函数 $\tilde{V}_1(t)$ 求右上 Dini 导数, 得

$$D^+ \tilde{V}_1(t) = (m_p^R(t) - \bar{h}_1) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^R(t)|.$$

由假设 2 得

$$\sum_{p=1}^n \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^R(t)) \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^\alpha |f_q^\alpha(e_q^\alpha(t))| \leq \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^\alpha |e_p^\alpha(t)|,$$

这里 $\alpha = R, I, J, K$. 则有下式:

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V_1(t) \leq & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p |e_p^R(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^R |e_p^R(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^I |e_p^I(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^J |e_p^J(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^K |e_p^K(t)| + \right. \\ & \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^R |e_p^R(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^I |e_p^I(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^J |e_p^J(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^K |e_p^K(t-\tau)| - \\ & \left. \bar{h}_1 |e_p^R(t)| - \lambda_p^R |e_p^R(t)|^\beta - \delta_p^R |e_p^R(t-\tau)| \right]. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ \tilde{V}_2(t) = & \sum_{p=1}^n \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^I(t)) \left[-c_p e_p^I(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) - \right. \\ & \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) + \\ & \left. \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) + u_p^I(t) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

对辅助函数 $\tilde{V}_2(t)$ 求右上 Dini 导数, 得

$$D^+ \tilde{V}_2(t) = (m_p^I(t) - \bar{h}_2) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^I(t)|,$$

则有下式:

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V_2(t) \leq & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p |e_p^I(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^R |e_p^I(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^I |e_p^R(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^J |e_p^K(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^K |e_p^J(t)| + \right. \\ & \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^R |e_p^I(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^I |e_p^R(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^J |e_p^K(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^K |e_p^J(t-\tau)| - \\ & \left. \bar{h}_2 |e_p^I(t)| - \lambda_p^I |e_p^I(t)|^\beta - \delta_p^I |e_p^I(t-\tau)| \right]. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ \tilde{V}_3(t) = & \sum_{p=1}^n \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^J(t)) \left[-c_p e_p^J(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) - \right. \\ & \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) + \\ & \left. \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) + u_p^J(t) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

对辅助函数 $\tilde{V}_3(t)$ 求右上 Dini 导数, 得

$$D^+ \tilde{V}_3(t) = (m_p^J(t) - \bar{h}_3) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^J(t)|,$$

则有下式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V_3(t) \leq & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p |e_p^J(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^R l_p^J |e_p^J(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^J l_p^R |e_p^R(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^K l_p^I |e_p^I(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^I l_p^K |e_p^K(t)| + \right. \\
 & \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^R l_p^J |e_p^J(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^J l_p^R |e_p^R(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^K l_p^I |e_p^I(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^I l_p^K |e_p^K(t-\tau)| - \\
 & \left. \bar{h}_3 |e_p^J(t)| - \lambda_p^J |e_p^J(t)|^\beta - \delta_p^J |e_p^J(t-\tau)| \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ \bar{V}_4(t) = & \sum_{p=1}^n \operatorname{sgn}(e_p^K(t)) \left[-c_p e_p^K(t) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^R f_q^K(e_q^K(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^K f_q^R(e_q^R(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^I f_q^J(e_q^J(t)) - \right. \\
 & \sum_{q=1}^n a_{pq}^J f_q^I(e_q^I(t)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^R f_q^K(e_q^K(t-\tau)) + \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^K f_q^R(e_q^R(t-\tau)) + \\
 & \left. \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^I f_q^J(e_q^J(t-\tau)) - \sum_{q=1}^n b_{pq}^J f_q^I(e_q^I(t-\tau)) + u_p^K(t) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

对辅助函数 $\bar{V}_4(t)$ 求右上 Dini 导数, 得

$$D^+ \bar{V}_4(t) = (m_p^K(t) - \bar{h}_4) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^K(t)|,$$

则有下式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V_4(t) \leq & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p |e_p^K(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^R l_p^K |e_p^K(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^K l_p^R |e_p^R(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^I l_p^J |e_p^J(t)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{a}_{qp}^J l_p^I |e_p^I(t)| + \right. \\
 & \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^R l_p^K |e_p^K(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^K l_p^R |e_p^R(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^I l_p^J |e_p^J(t-\tau)| + \sum_{q=1}^n \tilde{b}_{qp}^J l_p^I |e_p^I(t-\tau)| - \\
 & \left. \bar{h}_4 |e_p^K(t)| - \lambda_p^K |e_p^K(t)|^\beta - \delta_p^K |e_p^K(t-\tau)| \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

综合上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V(t) = D^+ [V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t)] \leq & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_1 + l_p^R \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^R(t)| - \lambda_p^R \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^R(t)|^\beta + \\
 & l_p^R \left[\sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{qp}^R + \tilde{b}_{qp}^I + \tilde{b}_{qp}^J + \tilde{b}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^R(t-\tau)| - \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_p^R |e_p^R(t-\tau)| + \\
 & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_2 + l_p^I \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^I(t)| - \lambda_p^I \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^I(t)|^\beta + \\
 & l_p^I \left[\sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{qp}^R + \tilde{b}_{qp}^I + \tilde{b}_{qp}^J + \tilde{b}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^I(t-\tau)| - \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_p^I |e_p^I(t-\tau)| + \\
 & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_3 + l_p^J \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^J(t)| - \lambda_p^J \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^J(t)|^\beta + \\
 & l_p^J \left[\sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{qp}^R + \tilde{b}_{qp}^I + \tilde{b}_{qp}^J + \tilde{b}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^J(t-\tau)| - \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_p^J |e_p^J(t-\tau)| + \\
 & \sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_4 + l_p^K \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^K(t)| - \lambda_p^K \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^K(t)|^\beta + \\
 & l_p^K \left[\sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{qp}^R + \tilde{b}_{qp}^I + \tilde{b}_{qp}^J + \tilde{b}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^K(t-\tau)| - \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_p^K |e_p^K(t-\tau)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

根据引理 2, 则下列不等式成立:

$$\sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^\alpha(t)|^\beta \geq \left(\sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^\alpha(t)| \right)^\beta,$$

其中 $0 < \beta < 1$.

考虑到 $\delta_p \geq l_p^\alpha \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{qp}^R + \tilde{b}_{qp}^I + \tilde{b}_{qp}^J + \tilde{b}_{qp}^K)$, $\alpha = R, I, J, K$, 综合上述不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V(t) &= D^+ [V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t) + V_4(t)] \leq \\ &\sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_1 + l_p^R \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^R(t)| - \lambda_p^R \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^R(t)|^\beta + \\ &\sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_2 + l_p^I \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^I(t)| - \lambda_p^I \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^I(t)|^\beta + \\ &\sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_3 + l_p^J \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^J(t)| - \lambda_p^J \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^J(t)|^\beta + \\ &\sum_{p=1}^n \left[-c_p - \bar{h}_4 + l_p^K \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K) \right] |e_p^K(t)| - \lambda_p^K \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^K(t)|^\beta \leq \\ &-\kappa \bar{V}(t) - \bar{\lambda} \bar{V}^\beta(t), \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

其中

$$\kappa = c_p + \min_{1 \leq i \leq 4} \bar{h}_i - \min_{\alpha} l_p^\alpha \sum_{q=1}^n (\tilde{a}_{qp}^R + \tilde{a}_{qp}^I + \tilde{a}_{qp}^J + \tilde{a}_{qp}^K),$$

$\kappa > 0$ 对于 $\alpha = R, I, J, K$ 均成立, $\bar{\lambda} = \min\{\lambda_p^R, \lambda_p^I, \lambda_p^J, \lambda_p^K\}$. 由此得出 $\bar{V}(t)$ 是半负定的, 从而有 $V(t) \leq V(0)$, 因此 $e_p(t)$, $m_i^\alpha(t)$ ($\alpha = R, I, J, K$) 是有界的. 存在常数 $\bar{m} > 0, \bar{h} > 0$, 使得 $m_i^\alpha(t) \leq \bar{m}, \bar{h}_i \leq \bar{h}$, 于是下列不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ \bar{V}(t) &= D^+ V(t) - D^+ \bar{V}(t) \leq \\ &-\kappa \bar{V}(t) - \bar{\lambda} \bar{V}^\beta(t) - \left[(m_1^R(t) - \bar{h}_1) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^R(t)| + (m_1^I(t) - \bar{h}_2) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^I(t)| + \right. \\ &\left. (m_1^J(t) - \bar{h}_3) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^J(t)| + (m_1^K(t) - \bar{h}_4) \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^K(t)| \right] \leq \\ &-\kappa \bar{V}(t) - \bar{\lambda} \bar{V}^\beta(t) + (\bar{m} + \bar{h}) \bar{V}(t) \leq \\ &-\frac{\bar{\lambda}}{2} \bar{V}^\beta(t) + \left[(\bar{m} + \bar{h}) \bar{V}^{1-\beta}(t) - \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{2} \right] \bar{V}^\beta(t). \end{aligned}$$

定义一个常数

$$M = \left(\frac{\bar{\lambda}}{2(\bar{m} + \bar{h})} \right)^{1/(1-\beta)},$$

取

$$\Omega = \left\{ e_p(0) \mid \sum_{p=1}^n |e_p^R(0)| + |e_p^I(0)| + |e_p^J(0)| + |e_p^K(0)| \leq M \right\}.$$

下面将考虑两种情形.

情形 1 若 $\bar{V}(0) \leq M$, 于是可得 $D^+ \bar{V}(t) \leq -\bar{\lambda} \bar{V}^\beta(t)/2$, 根据引理 1, 则系统 (3) 有限时间收敛到零. 系统的停息时间估计 $T_1 = \frac{2\bar{V}^{1-\beta}(0)}{\bar{\lambda}(1-\beta)}$.

情形 2 若 $\bar{V}(0) > M$, 采用反证法, 若对任意的时刻 t , $\bar{V}(t) > M$ 恒成立, 则有下式成立:

$$V(0) \geq V(t) - V(t) \geq \int_0^t \left(\kappa \bar{V}(s) + \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{2} \bar{V}^\beta(s) \right) ds > t \left(\kappa M + \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{2} M^\beta \right).$$

注意到 $\bar{V}(0)$ 是有界的, 这与上式 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时矛盾, 于是存在一个时刻 $T_2 = \frac{V(0)}{\kappa M + \bar{\lambda} M^\beta/2}$, 由式 (6) 知 $V(t)$ 是递减的函

数, 当 $t \geq T_2$ 时, 有 $V(t) \leq M$, 即 $t > T_2$ 时 $\bar{V}(t) \leq M$. 结合情形 1 得出系统 (3) 的停息时间小于等于 $T = T_1 + T_2$, 则系统 (3) 有限时间收敛到零. 因此, 由定义 1, 主从系统实现了有限时间同步.

3 数值模拟

考虑四元数细胞时滞神经网络的主系统 (1) 与从系统 (2), 系统参数的取值如下: $c_1 = 1.5, c_2 = 1, a_{11} = b_{11} = 1 + 2i + 2j + 2k, a_{12} = b_{12} = 2 + i + 2j + 1.5k, a_{21} = b_{21} = 1 + 2i + j + 0.5k, a_{22} = b_{22} = 2 + 2i + 2j + k$. 取 $n = 2, \tilde{f}_p(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{x_p}} + \frac{1}{1 + e^{x_p}}i + \frac{1}{1 + e^{x_p}}j + \frac{1}{1 + e^{x_p}}k, p = 1, 2, \tau = 0.5$; 取 $m_1^\alpha(t), m_2^\alpha(t), \alpha = R, I, J, K$ 的初值为 $m_1^R(0) = 0.1, m_1^I(0) = 0.2, m_1^J(0) = 0.4, m_1^K(0) = 0.2, m_2^R(0) = 0.2, m_2^I(0) = 0.3, m_2^J(0) = 0.4, m_2^K(0) = 0.6, \beta = 0.8, \lambda_p^\alpha = 6$. 由此可知 $\lambda_p^\alpha = 1, \alpha = R, I, J, K$. 通过定理 1 的条件取 $\delta_1^\alpha = 12, \delta_2^\alpha = 15$. 随机取 4 组 $[-1, 1]$ 间的初值, 步长 $h = 1 \times 10^{-3}$. 从图 1、图 2 可知主系统 (1) 与从系统 (2) 是有限时间同步的.

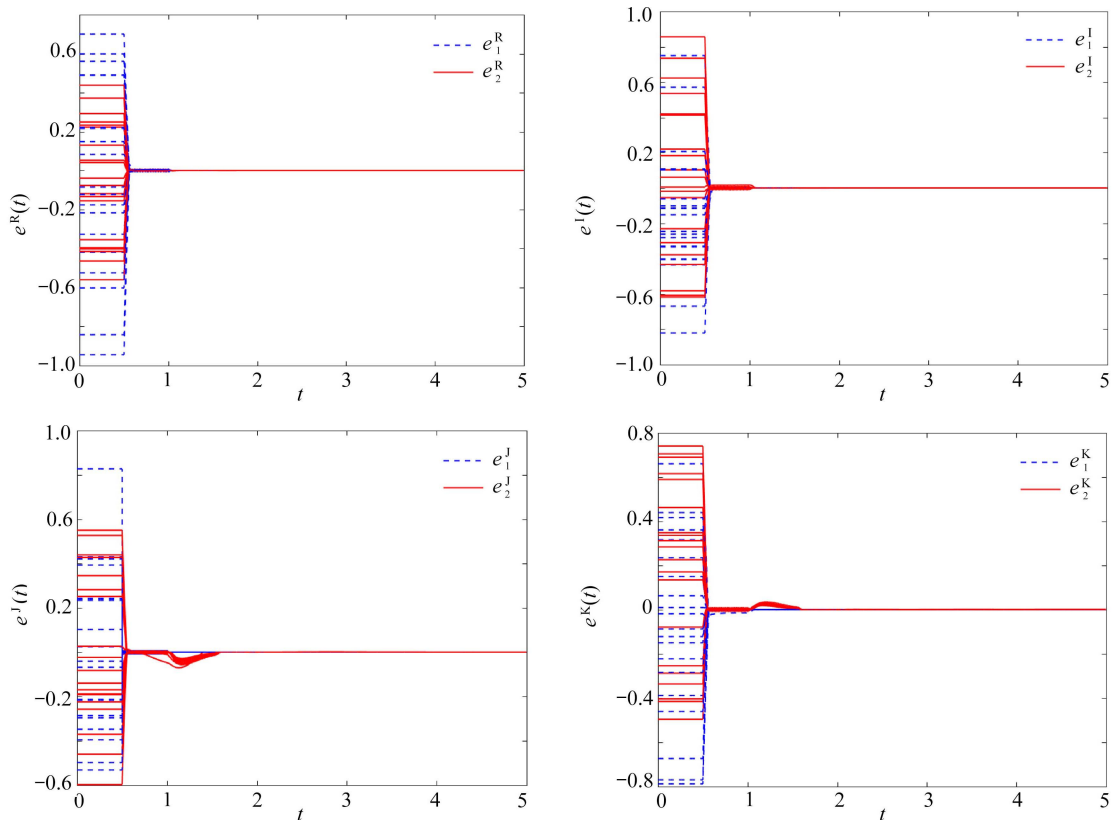
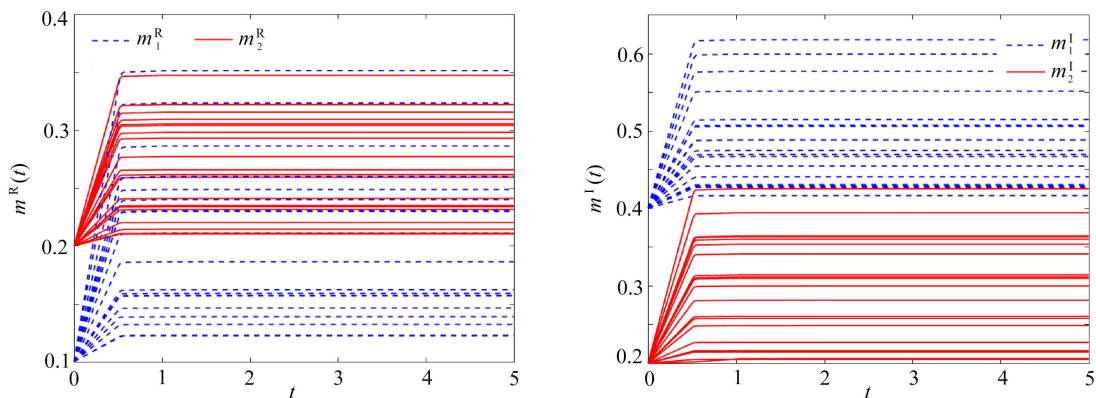


图 1 误差状态的实、虚部运动轨迹

Fig. 1 The trajectories of the real, imaginary parts of errors



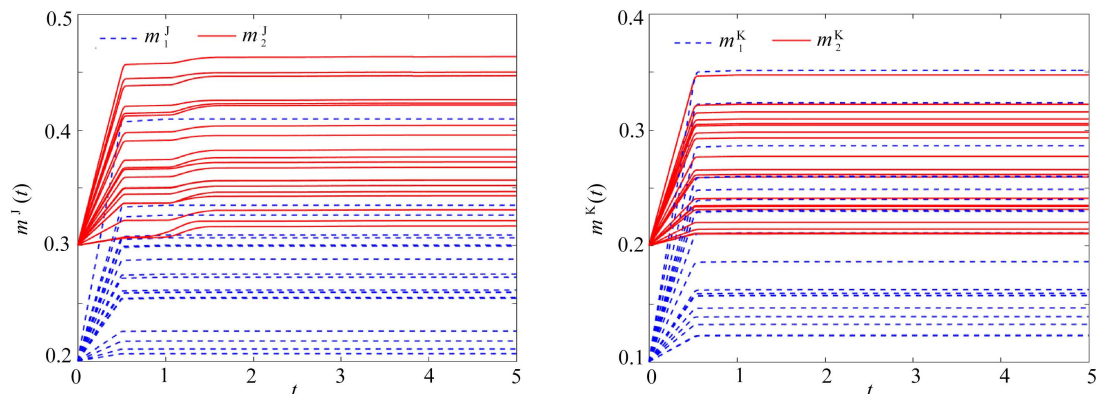


图2 自适应增益的实、虚部运动轨迹

Fig. 2 The trajectories of the real, imaginary parts of adaptive gain

4 结 论

本文研究了四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步问题. 为节约控制成本, 设计了一组新颖的自适应控制器, 基于 Lyapunov 稳定性理论和不等式方法, 有效地解决了含有时滞的四元数神经网络主从系统的有限时间同步. 对比已有文献关于四元数神经网络的研究, 首次研究了自适应控制下四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步. 四元数作为实值、复值的延伸, 具有较为广泛的应用价值. 因此本文所考虑的四元数时滞神经网络的有限时间同步更具有一般性. 通过数值仿真有效地验证了定理的合理性. 考虑到离散时间的四元数神经网络的有限时间自适应稳定和四元数神经网络的切换同步对实际应用有非常重要的意义, 因此, 笔者未来将主要关注四元数切换系统下的有限时间同步和四元数离散神经网络的有限时间自适应同步控制问题.

参考文献 (References):

- [1] HE W L, LUO T, TANG Y, et al. Secure communication based on quantized synchronization of chaotic neural networks under an event-triggered strategy[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2019, **31**(9): 1-12.
- [2] LU W L, CHEN T P. QUAD-condition, synchronization, consensus of multiagents, and anti-synchronization of complex networks[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2019, **99**: 1-5.
- [3] LU W L, CHEN T P. New approach to synchronization analysis of linearly coupled ordinary differential systems[J]. *Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena*, 2006, **213**(2): 214-230.
- [4] YU W W, DELELLIS P, CHEN G R, et al. Distributed adaptive control of synchronization in complex networks[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2012, **57**(8): 2153-2158.
- [5] CHEN X F, SONG Q K, LI Z S, et al. Stability analysis of continuous-time and discrete-time quaternion-valued neural networks with linear threshold neurons[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks Learning Systems*, 2017, **29**(7): 2769-2781.
- [6] CHEN X F, SONG Q K. State estimation for quaternion-valued neural networks with multiple time delays[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Systems*, 2019, **49**(11): 2278-2287.
- [7] WEI R Y, CAO J D. Fixed-time synchronization of quaternion-valued memristive neural networks with time delays[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2019, **113**: 1-10.
- [8] LIU Y, ZHANG D D, LOU J G, et al. Stability analysis of quaternion-valued neural networks: decomposition and direct approaches[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2018, **29**: 4201-4211.
- [9] LIU Y, ZHANG D D, LU J Q, et al. Global μ -stability criteria for quaternion-valued neural networks with unbounded time-varying delays[J]. *Information Sciences*, 2016, **360**: 273-288.
- [10] SONG Q K, CHEN X F. Multistability analysis of quaternion-valued neural networks with time delays[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2018, **29**(11): 5430-5540.
- [11] CORTÉS J. Finite-time convergent gradient flows with applications to network consensus[J]. *Automatica*, 2006,

- 42(11): 1993-2000.
- [12] POLYAKOV A, EFIMOV D, PERRUQUETTI W. Finite-time and fixed-time stabilization: implicit Lyapunov function approach[J]. *Automatica*, 2015, **51**: 332-340.
- [13] LU W L, LIU X W, CHEN T P. A note on finite-time and fixed-time stability[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2016, **81**: 11-15.
- [14] HUI Q, HADDAD W M, BHAT S P. Finite-time semistability, Filippov systems, and consensus protocols for nonlinear dynamical networks with switching topologies[J]. *Nonlinear Analysis: Hybrid Systems*, 2010, **4**(3): 557-573.
- [15] WU L L, LIU K X, LÜ J H, et al. Finite-time adaptive stability of gene regulatory networks[J]. *Neurocomputing*, 2019, **338**: 222-232.
- [16] TIAN B L, CUI J, LU H C, et al. Adaptive finite-time attitude tracking of quadrotors with experiments and comparisons[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 2019, **66**(12): 9428-9438.
- [17] LIU X Y, HO D W C, SONG Q, et al. Finite/fixed-time pinning synchronization of complex networks with stochastic disturbances[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2019, **49**(6): 2398-2403.
- [18] ZHAO Z L, JIANG Z P, LIU T F, et al. Global finite-time output-feedback stabilization of nonlinear systems under relaxed conditions[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2021, **66**(9): 4259-4266.
- [19] FILIPPOV A F. *Differential Equations With Discontinuous Right-Hand Sides*[M]. Dordrecht: Springer, 1988.
- [20] HE J J, LIN Y Q, GE M F, et al. Adaptive finite-time cluster synchronization of neutral-type coupled neural networks with mixed delays[J]. *Neurocomputing*, 2020, **384**: 11-20.
- [21] HARDY G, LITTLEWOOD J, POLYA G. *Inequalities*[M]. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1952.