

◎研究、探讨◎

不确定时滞 BAM 神经网络的鲁棒稳定性

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Abstract: By free-weighting matrices and combining the method of inequality analysis, the problem of robust stability of a class of uncertain BAM neural networks with time-varying delays is investigated. Based on Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional, some new stability criteria are presented in terms of Linear Matrix Inequalities (LMIs) to guarantee the delayed BAM neural networks to be robustly stable for all admissible uncertainties. A numerical example is given to demonstrate the usefulness of the proposed robust stability criteria.

Key words: robust stability; uncertain Bidirectional Associative Memory (BAM) neural networks; time-varying delays; Linear Matrix Inequalities (LMIs)

摘 要: 利用自由权值矩阵和不等式分析技巧, 研究了一类不确定时滞 BAM 神经网络的鲁棒稳定性问题。通过构造适当的 Lyapunov 泛函, 对于所有允许的不确定性, 以线性矩阵不等式形式给出了时滞 BAM 神经网络的全局鲁棒稳定性判据, 该判据能够利用 Matlab 的 LMI 工具箱很容易地进行检验。此外, 仿真示例进一步证明了判据的有效性。

关键词: 鲁棒稳定性; 不确定双向联想记忆神经网络; 变时滞; 线性矩阵不等式

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1 引言

1987 年, Kosko 将单层单向联想记忆网络推广到双层双向结构, 即双向联想记忆 (Bidirectional Associative Memory, BAM) 神经网络^[1-2]。该模型具有信息记忆和信息联想的特点, 在模式识别、联想记忆、人工智能、最优化等方面得到了广泛的应用。在现实世界中, 生物神经元之间以及电路实现过程中存在时滞, 即轴突信号传输过程中存在延迟, 所以时滞 BAM 神经网络更能真实地模拟人脑处理信息的过程。许多学者对时滞 BAM 神经网络的性能、训练和应用做了大量的研究, 尤其对时滞 BAM 神经网络模型及其各种改进型的稳定性作了非常深入的研究, 得到了一系列研究成果^[3-6]。

另一方面, 在神经网络的应用和设计中不可避免地存在建模误差等不确定性, 这些不确定性将使网络产生复杂的动态行为。因此, 所设计的神经网络必须对这些不确定性具有鲁棒性。

到目前为止, 关于不确定性时滞 BAM 神经网络鲁棒稳定性的研究尚不多见。文献[7]仅针对常时滞的 BAM 神经网络建立了一个时滞依赖的鲁棒稳定判据。文献[8]则研究了一类不确定性随机模糊 BAM 神经网络的全局渐进稳定性。

基于上述的讨论, 本文通过构造适当的 Lyapunov 泛函, 利用自由权值矩阵^[9-10]方法并结合不等式分析技巧, 研究了一类具有变时滞的不确定 BAM 神经网络的鲁棒稳定性, 得到线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) 形式的全局鲁棒稳定性判据。该判据去除了时滞 $\tau(t) < 1$ 这一限制条件, 因而具有较少的保守性, 并用仿真示例检验了判据的有效性。

2 系统描述与引理

考虑如下不确定时滞 BAM 神经网络:

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = -(A_1 + \Delta A_1)x_1(t) + (W_1 + \Delta W_1)f_1(x_2(t - \tau_2(t))) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -(A_2 + \Delta A_2)x_2(t) + (W_2 + \Delta W_2)f_2(x_1(t - \tau_1(t))) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $x_1(t)$ 、 $x_2(t)$ 是神经元状态, $A_1 = \text{diag}\{a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}\}$, $A_2 = \text{diag}\{a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n}\}$, $a_{ij}, a_{ij} > 0, j=1, 2, \dots, n$, 表示衰减常数, W_1, W_2 是表示突触连接强度的 $n \times n$ 实矩阵, $\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t)$ 为传输时滞, $f_1(\cdot), f_2(\cdot)$ 为神经元激励函数。

假设 1 时滞 $\tau_1(t)$ 与 $\tau_2(t)$ 分别满足

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \tau_1(t) \leq h_1, 0 \leq \tau_2(t) \leq h_2 \\ \dot{\tau}_1(t) \leq \mu_1, \dot{\tau}_2(t) \leq \mu_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 h_1, h_2, μ_1 与 μ_2 是正常数。

假设 2 不确定性参数 $\Delta A_i, \Delta W_i, i=1, 2$, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A_1 = H_1 F_1(t) E_1, \Delta W_1 = H_2 F_2(t) E_2 \\ \Delta A_2 = H_3 F_3(t) E_3, \Delta W_2 = H_4 F_4(t) E_4 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 $H_i, E_i, i=1, 2, \dots, 4$, 是已知适维常矩阵。 $F_i(t), i=1, 2, \dots, 4$, 满足 $F_i^T(t) F_i(t) \leq I, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

假设 3 神经元激励函数有界且满足当 $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \xi_1 \neq \xi_2$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq |f_{ij}(\xi_1) - f_{ij}(\xi_2)| \leq l_{ij}^{(1)} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|, \\ 0 \leq |f_{2j}(\xi_1) - f_{2j}(\xi_2)| \leq l_{2j}^{(2)} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|, j=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

显然, 神经元激励函数满足下列不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} f_2^T(x_1(t)) f_2(x_1(t)) \leq x_1^T(t) L_2^T L_2 x_1(t) \\ f_1^T(x_2(t)) f_1(x_2(t)) \leq x_2^T(t) L_1^T L_1 x_2(t) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 $L_1 = \text{diag}\{l_1^{(1)}, l_2^{(1)}, \dots, l_n^{(1)}\}, L_2 = \text{diag}\{l_1^{(2)}, l_2^{(2)}, \dots, l_n^{(2)}\}$ 。

引理 1 (Schur 补充条件) 对给定的常对称阵 $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$,

若 $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_1^T$ 且 $0 < \Sigma_2 = \Sigma_2^T$, 那么 $\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_3 \Sigma_2^{-1} \Sigma_3 < 0$, 当且仅当

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_3 \\ \Sigma_3 & -\Sigma_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0 \text{ 或 } \begin{bmatrix} -\Sigma_2 & \Sigma_3 \\ \Sigma_3 & \Sigma_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (6)$$

引理 2 对任意矩阵 $D, E, F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, 当 $F^T F \leq I$ 且 ε 为正常数, 以下不等式成立:

$$DEF + E^T F^T D^T \leq \varepsilon D^T D + \varepsilon^{-1} E^T E \quad (7)$$

3 主要结果

为了便于讨论, 先考虑系统(1)不含不确定性参数的情形, 即令 $\Delta A_i = 0, \Delta W_i = 0, \Delta A_2 = 0, \Delta W_2 = 0$ 。

定理 1 对给定的 h_1, h_2, μ_1 与 μ_2 , 系统(1)是全局渐进稳定的, 如果存在 $P > 0, R_i \geq 0, T_i \geq 0, Z_i > 0$,

$$X^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11}^{(i)} & X_{12}^{(i)} \\ * & X_{22}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, S^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} S_1^{(i)} \\ S_2^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}, N^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1^{(i)} \\ N_2^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}, i=1, 2$$

两个正常数 α_1, α_2 , 使下列线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_0 & h_1 Y_1^T Z_1 & h_2 Y_2^T Z_2 \\ * & -h_1 Z_1 & 0 \\ * & * & -h_2 Z_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0 \\ \Psi_i = \begin{bmatrix} X^{(i)} & N^{(i)} \\ * & Z_i \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \Psi_{i+2} = \begin{bmatrix} X^{(i)} & S^{(i)} \\ * & Z_i \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中“*”代表对称矩阵的对称项, 且

$$Y_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 & 0 & \Omega_5 & 0 & 0 & P_1 W_1 & -S_1^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & \Omega_2 & 0 & \Omega_6 & P_2 W_2 & 0 & 0 & -S_1^{(2)} \\ * & * & \Omega_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -S_2^{(1)} & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Omega_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -S_2^{(2)} \\ * & * & * & * & -\alpha_1 I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\alpha_2 I & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -R_1 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & -R_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_1 = [-A_1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ W_1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$\gamma_2 = [0 \ -A_2 \ 0 \ 0 \ W_2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$\Omega_i = -P_i A_i - A_i^T P_i + T_i + R_i + 2N_1^{(i)} + h_i X_{11}^{(i)}$$

$$\Omega_{2+i} = -(1-\mu_i)T_i + 2S_2^{(i)} - 2N_2^{(i)} + \alpha_i L_{3-i}^T L_{3-i} + h_i X_{22}^{(i)}$$

$$\Omega_{4+i} = S_1^{(i)} - N_1^{(i)} + (N_2^{(i)})^T + h_i X_{12}^{(i)}, i=1, 2$$

证明 利用如下 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 泛函定义导出稳定性结果:

$$\begin{aligned} V(x_1(t), x_2(t), t) = \sum_{i=1}^2 [x_i^T(t) P_i x_i(t) + \int_{t-h_i}^t x_i^T(s) R_i x_i(s) ds + \\ \int_{t-\tau_i(t)}^t x_i^T(s) T_i x_i(s) ds + \int_{-h_i}^t \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{x}_i^T(s) Z_i \dot{x}_i(s) ds d\theta] \end{aligned}$$

根据 Leibniz-Newton 公式, 对于任意适维矩阵 $N_j^{(i)}, S_j^{(i)}, i=1, 2, j=1, 2$, 下列等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = 2[x_i^T(t) N_1^{(i)} + x_i^T(t - \tau_i(t)) N_2^{(i)}] \times \\ [x_i(t) - x_i(t - \tau_i(t)) - \int_{t-\tau_i(t)}^t \dot{x}_i(s) ds] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = 2[x_i^T(t) S_1^{(i)} + x_i^T(t - \tau_i(t)) S_2^{(i)}] \times \\ [x_i(t - \tau_i(t)) - x_i(t - h_i) - \int_{t-h_i}^{t-\tau_i(t)} \dot{x}_i(s) ds] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

此外, 对适维矩阵 $X^{(i)} = (X^{(i)})^T \geq 0, i=1, 2$, 下列等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \int_{t-h_i}^t \eta_i^T(t) X^{(i)} \eta_i(t) ds - \int_{t-h_i}^t \eta_i^T(t) X^{(i)} \eta_i(t) ds = \\ h_i \eta_i^T(t) X^{(i)} \eta_i(t) - \int_{t-h_i}^{t-\tau_i(t)} \eta_i^T(t) X^{(i)} \eta_i(t) ds - \\ \int_{t-\tau_i(t)}^t \eta_i^T(t) X^{(i)} \eta_i(t) ds \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\eta_i(t) = [x_i^T(t) \ x_i^T(t - \tau_i(t))]^T$ 。由式(5)可得

$$\begin{aligned} f_i^T(x_{3-i}(t - \tau_{3-i}(t))) f_i(x_{3-i}(t - \tau_{3-i}(t))) \leq \\ x_{3-i}^T(t - \tau_{3-i}(t)) L_i^T L_i x_{3-i}(t - \tau_{3-i}(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

另外, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t-h_i}^t \dot{x}_i^T(t) Z_i \dot{x}_i(t) ds = \int_{t-h_i}^{t-\tau_i(t)} \dot{x}_i^T(t) Z_i \dot{x}_i(t) ds + \\ \int_{t-\tau_i(t)}^t \dot{x}_i^T(t) Z_i \dot{x}_i(t) ds \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

沿着系统(1)的任意轨迹, 对 $V(x_1(t), x_2(t), t)$ 求时间 t 的导数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) \leq \sum_{i=1}^2 \{2x_i^T(t) P_i [-A_i x_i(t) + W_i f_i(x_{3-i}(t - \tau_{3-i}(t)))] + \\ x_i^T(t) R_i x_i(t) - x_i^T(t - h_i) R_i x_i(t - h_i) + x_i^T(t) T_i x_i(t) - \\ (1 - \mu_i) x_i^T(t - \tau_i(t)) T_i x_i(t - \tau_i(t)) + h_i \dot{x}_i^T(t) Z_i \dot{x}_i(t) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{t-\tau_i}^t \dot{\mathbf{x}}_i^T(t) \mathbf{Z}_i \dot{\mathbf{x}}_i(t) ds \quad (13)$$

合并式(8)~(13),有

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}}(\mathbf{x}_1(t), \mathbf{x}_2(t)) \leq \xi^T(t) \left\{ \mathbf{Y}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^2 h_i \mathbf{Y}_i^T \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{Y}_i \right\} \xi(t) -$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \left[\int_{t-\tau_i}^t \xi_i^T(t, s) \Psi_i \xi_i(t, s) ds + \int_{t-h_i}^{t-\tau_i} \xi_i^T(t, s) \Psi_{i+2} \xi_i(t, s) ds \right]$$

其中

$$\xi(t) = [\mathbf{x}_1^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}_2^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}_1^T(t-\tau_1(t)) \quad \mathbf{x}_2^T(t-\tau_2(t)) \quad f_1^T(\mathbf{x}_1(t-\tau_1(t))) \quad f_1^T(\mathbf{x}_2(t-\tau_2(t))) \quad \mathbf{x}_1^T(t-h_1) \quad \mathbf{x}_2^T(t-h_2)]^T$$

$$\xi_i(t, s) = [\mathbf{x}_i^T(t) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(t-\tau_i(t)) \quad \dot{\mathbf{x}}_i^T(t)]^T$$

定理 2 对给定的 $h_i > 0, \mu_i > 0, \mu_i$ 与 μ_2 , 系统(1)是全局渐进鲁棒稳定的, 如果存在 $\mathbf{P} > 0, \mathbf{R}_i \geq 0, \mathbf{T}_i \geq 0, \mathbf{Z}_i > 0$,

$$\mathbf{X}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11}^{(i)} & \mathbf{X}_{12}^{(i)} \\ * & \mathbf{X}_{22}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \mathbf{S}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S}_1^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{S}_2^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{N}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N}_1^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{N}_2^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}, i=1, 2,$$

6 个正常数 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$, 使下列线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y} + \Omega & \Omega_1 & \Omega_2 & \Omega_3 & \Omega_4 & \Omega_5 & \Omega_6 & \Omega_7 \\ * & -\varepsilon_1 \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\varepsilon_2 \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\varepsilon_3 \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon_4 \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

$$\Psi_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}^{(i)} & \mathbf{N}^{(i)} \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_i \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \Psi_{i+2} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}^{(i)} & \mathbf{S}^{(i)} \\ * & \mathbf{Z}_i \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$$

其中

$$\Omega = \text{diag}\{\varepsilon_1 \mathbf{E}_1^T \mathbf{E}_1, \varepsilon_2 \mathbf{E}_2^T \mathbf{E}_2, 0, 0, \varepsilon_3 \mathbf{E}_3^T \mathbf{E}_3, \varepsilon_4 \mathbf{E}_4^T \mathbf{E}_4, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

$$\Omega_1 = [\mathbf{H}_1^T \mathbf{P}_1^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{H}_1^T \mathbf{U}_1 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Omega_2 = [\mathbf{H}_2^T \mathbf{P}_1^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{H}_2^T \mathbf{U}_1 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Omega_3 = [0 \quad \mathbf{H}_3^T \mathbf{P}_2^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{H}_3^T \mathbf{U}_2 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Omega_4 = [0 \quad \mathbf{H}_4^T \mathbf{P}_2^T \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{H}_4^T \mathbf{U}_2 \quad 0]^T$$

证明 由假设 2, 系统(1)是全局渐进鲁棒稳定的, 如果下列不等式成立:

$$\mathbf{Y} + 2\Omega_1 \mathbf{F}_1(t) \Omega_2^T + 2\Omega_2 \mathbf{F}_2(t) \Omega_4^T + 2\Omega_3 \mathbf{F}_3(t) \Omega_6^T + 2\Omega_4 \mathbf{F}_4(t) \Omega_8^T < 0 \quad (14)$$

由引理(2)和假设(2)可知, 式(14)成立的条件是下式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Y} + \varepsilon_1^{-1} \Omega_1 \Omega_1^T + \varepsilon_1 \Omega_2 \Omega_2^T + \varepsilon_2^{-1} \Omega_3 \Omega_3^T + \varepsilon_2 \Omega_4 \Omega_4^T + \\ & \varepsilon_3^{-1} \Omega_5 \Omega_5^T + \varepsilon_3 \Omega_6 \Omega_6^T + \varepsilon_4^{-1} \Omega_7 \Omega_7^T + \varepsilon_4 \Omega_8 \Omega_8^T = \\ & \mathbf{Y} + \Omega + \varepsilon_1^{-1} \Omega_1 \Omega_1^T + \varepsilon_1 \Omega_2 \Omega_2^T + \varepsilon_2^{-1} \Omega_3 \Omega_3^T + \varepsilon_2 \Omega_4 \Omega_4^T + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \Omega_5 \Omega_5^T + \varepsilon_3 \Omega_6 \Omega_6^T + \varepsilon_4^{-1} \Omega_7 \Omega_7^T + \varepsilon_4 \Omega_8 \Omega_8^T < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{且 } \Omega_2 = [-\mathbf{E}_1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Omega_4 = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{E}_2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Omega_6 = [0 \quad -\mathbf{E}_3 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\Omega_8 = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{E}_4 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

其中 $\varepsilon_j > 0, j=1, 2, 3, 4$ 与 $\Omega, \Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \Omega_4, \Omega_5, \Omega_6, \Omega_7, \Omega_8$ 如定理 2 中所定义。

根据 Schur 补充条件, 不等式(15)与定理 2 中 LMI 等价。因此, 如果定理 2 中 LMI 成立, 则系统(1)是全局渐进鲁棒稳定的。证明完毕。

4 仿真示例

考虑一个二阶不确定时滞 BAM 神经网络(1), 其参数如下:

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{W}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{W}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{E}_3 = \mathbf{E}_4 = 0.2 \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}_2 = \mathbf{H}_3 = \mathbf{H}_4 = \mathbf{I}, f_i(x) = \tanh(x), \mathbf{L}_i = \mathbf{I}, i=1, 2, \tau_i(t) = 1.3 \sin^2 t, h_i = 1.3, \mu_i = 1.3, i=1, 2$$

根据定理 2, 应用 LMI 工具箱求解线性矩阵不等式可知, 系统(1)是全局渐进鲁棒稳定的。部分可行解如下:

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.770 & 2 & -0.276 & 0 \\ -0.276 & 0 & 1.322 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.029 & 0 & -0.247 & 7 \\ -0.247 & 7 & 1.524 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.303 & 7 & -0.112 & 3 \\ -0.112 & 3 & 0.528 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{R}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.405 & 4 & -0.099 & 0 \\ -0.099 & 0 & 0.603 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.027 & 8 & -0.043 & 3 \\ -0.043 & 3 & 0.114 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{T}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.030 & 2 & -0.040 & 4 \\ -0.040 & 4 & 0.110 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.519 & 2 & -0.113 & 0 \\ -0.113 & 0 & 0.745 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{Z}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.694 & 9 & -0.077 & 4 \\ -0.077 & 4 & 0.849 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.348 \quad 1, \alpha_2 = 0.508 \quad 8$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 3.196 \quad 2, \varepsilon_2 = 3.006 \quad 8, \varepsilon_3 = 4.169 \quad 3, \varepsilon_4 = 3.194 \quad 5$$

5 结论

本文给出了对于任意的有界时滞 $0 < \tau_i(t) \leq h_i, i=1, 2$, 不确定时滞 BAM 神经网络全局鲁棒稳定的充分判据。该判据表示为线性矩阵不等式形式, 因而易于验证; 同时去除了时滞 $\dot{\tau}(t) < 1$ 这一限制条件, 具有较少的保守性。文中的结论对于 BAM 神经网络的分析及设计是非常实用的。最后, 仿真示例验证了结论的有效性。

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