

无界变时滞神经网络全局稳定性*

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摘要: 该文研究了具无界变时滞的时变神经网络的全局稳定性. 利用两种不同的分析方法得到了保证这类神经网络全局渐近稳定的一些充分条件. 推广和改进了现有文献中常时滞或时滞为零的相应结果.

关键词: 无界变时滞; 神经网络; 全局稳定性.

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1 引言

考虑无界变时滞神经网络

$$\frac{du_i(t)}{dt} = -c_i(t)u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t) \overline{f_j}(u_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t) \overline{g_j}(u_j(t - \tau_j(t))) + I_i(t), \quad (1)$$

这里 $a_{ij}, b_{ij}, I_i \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), c_i \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^+), \mathbb{R}^+ \triangleq (0, +\infty), I_i(t)$ 是额外输入, 时滞 $\tau_j(t)$ 是连续函数, 且 $\tau_j(t) \geq 0, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 本文总假设

(H) 存在常数 $\mu_i > 0, L_i > 0$ 使得对任何 $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|\overline{f_i}(r_1) - \overline{f_i}(r_2)| \leq \mu_i |r_1 - r_2|, \quad |\overline{g_i}(r_1) - \overline{g_i}(r_2)| \leq L_i |r_1 - r_2|.$$

如果存在 $u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*$ 使得对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, I_i(t) = c_i(t)u_i^* - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t)$

$\cdot \overline{f_j}(u_j^*) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t) \overline{g_j}(u_j^*)$, 则 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 是神经网络(1)的平衡点.

特别地, 对 $\forall I_i$ (常数), 若 $c_i(t) \equiv c_i$ (常数), $a_{ij}(t) \equiv a_{ij}$ (常数), $b_{ij}(t) \equiv b_{ij}$ (常数), $I_i(t) \equiv I_i$ 且 $\overline{f_i}, \overline{g_i}$ 是有界函数, 则由 Schauder 不动点定理, (1)式存在平衡点. 令 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 是(1)式的一个平衡点, $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T = (u_1(t) - u_1^*, u_2(t) - u_2^*, \dots, u_n(t) - u_n^*)^T$, 则神经网络(1)可改写为

$$\frac{dx_i(t)}{dt} = -c_i(t)x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t) f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(t) g_j(x_j(t - \tau_j(t))), \quad (2)$$

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其中 $f_j(x_j(t)) = \overline{f_j}(x_j(t) + u_j^*) - \overline{f_j}(u_j^*)$, $g_j(x_j(t - \tau_j(t))) = \overline{g_j}(x_j(t - \tau_j(t)) + u_j^*) - \overline{g_j}(u_j^*)$. 另外, 我们总假设神经网络(2)有初始条件

$$x_i(s) = \Phi_i(s), \quad s \in (-\infty, t_0], \quad \Phi_i \in C((-\infty, t_0], \mathbb{R}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

对 $\forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 当 $c_i(t) \equiv c_i$ (常数), $a_{ij}(t) \equiv a_{ij}$ (常数), $b_{ij}(t) \equiv 0$ (常数), $I_i(t) \equiv I_i$ (常数), 文献[1,2]得到了神经网络(1)的一些稳定性结果, 文献[3-5]也考虑了变时滞细胞神经网络的全局渐近稳定性. 在变时滞细胞神经网络中 $\overline{f_i}(u_i) = \overline{g_i}(u_i) = \frac{1}{2} \{|u_i + 1| - |u_i - 1|\}$, 显然满足假设(H). 在假设(H)和 $\tau_j(t) \equiv \tau_j$ (常数)的条件下, 文献[6-8]也得到了神经网络(1)全局渐近稳定的一些结果. 本文考虑具无界变时滞的时变神经网络(1)的全局稳定性, 推广和改进了文献[2-9]中的相应结果.

定义 神经网络(1)的平衡点, 也即神经网络(2)的零解称为是全局渐近稳定的, 如果这个平衡点是 Liapunov 意义下稳定且全局吸引的.

2 主要结果

定理 1 如果存在 $\eta_i \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 和 $\omega_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 使得对 $\forall t_0 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-c_i(t) - \eta_i(t)) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t \eta_i(s) ds\right\} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} \mu_j |a_{ij}(t)| \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t \eta_j(s) ds\right\} \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} L_j |b_{ij}(t)| \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^{t-\tau_j(t)} \eta_j(s) ds\right\} \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

且对 $s < t_0$, $\eta_i(s) \leq 0$, 则当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$, $\int_{t_0}^t \eta_i(s) ds \rightarrow -\infty$, 神经网络(2)是全局渐近稳定的.

证 令 $V(t) = (V_1(t), V_2(t), \dots, V_n(t))^T = (\frac{1}{\omega_1} |x_1(t)|, \frac{1}{\omega_2} |x_2(t)|, \dots, \frac{1}{\omega_n} |x_n(t)|)^T$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V_i(t) |_{(2)} & \leq -c_i(t) V_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}(t)| \mu_j \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} V_j(t) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(t)| L_j \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} V_j(t - \tau_j(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

这里 D^+ 表示右上 Dini 导数. 令 $V(t_0) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sup_{-\infty < \zeta \leq t_0} \frac{x_i(\zeta)}{\omega_i}$. 取 $\varepsilon_i \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 使得对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\eta_i(t) + \varepsilon_i(t) \leq 0$. 对 $\forall t \geq t_0$, 令 $Z_i(t) = V_i(t) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t \varepsilon_i(s) ds\right\}$. 因为对 $s < t_0$, $\eta_i(s) \leq 0$, 不失一般性, 对 $s < t_0$, 假设 $\varepsilon_i(s) \equiv 0$. 再令 $G_i(t) = Z_i(t) / (V(t_0) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t (\eta_i(s) + \varepsilon_i(s)) ds\right\})$, 则对 $\forall t \geq t_0$, $G_i(t) \leq 1$. 否则, 因为对 $t \in (-\infty, t_0]$, $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $G_i(t) \leq 1$, 所以存在 $t_2 > t_1 \geq t_0$, $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 和 $r_k > 1$ 使得

$$G_k(t_1) = 1; \quad G_k(t_2) = r_k; \quad (5)$$

$$D^+ [Z_k(t) / (V(t_0) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t (\eta_k(s) + \varepsilon_k(s)) ds\right\})] |_{t=t_2} > 0;$$

$$\text{即} \quad Z_k^{D^+}(t_2) \triangleq D^+ [Z_k(t) - r_k V(t_0) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t (\eta_k(s) + \varepsilon_k(s)) ds\right\}] |_{t=t_2} > 0 \quad (6)$$

且对 $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \forall t \in (-\infty, t_2]$

$$G_i(t) \leq r_k. \quad (7)$$

但是由(4)式

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k^{D^+}(t_2) &\leq \{-c_k(t_2)V_k(t_2) + \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{kj}(t_2)| \mu_j \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_k} V_j(t_2) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{kj}(t_2)| L_j \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_k} V_j(t_2 - \tau_j(t_2)) + \epsilon_k(t_2)V_k(t_2) \\ &\quad - r_k V(t_0)(\eta_k(t_2) + \epsilon_k(t_2)) \exp\{\int_{t_0}^{t_2} \eta_k(s) ds\}\} \exp\{\int_{t_0}^{t_2} \epsilon_k(s) ds\}. \end{aligned}$$

由(5)和(7)式知

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k^{D^+}(t_2) &\leq r_k V(t_0) \{(-c_k(t_2) - \eta_k(t_2)) \exp\{\int_{t_0}^{t_2} \eta_k(s) ds\} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_k} \mu_j |a_{kj}(t_2)| \exp\{\int_{t_0}^{t_2} \eta_j(s) ds\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_k} L_j |b_{kj}(t_2)| \exp\{\int_{t_0}^{t_2 - \tau_j(t_2)} \eta_j(s) ds\}\} \exp\{\int_{t_0}^{t_2} \epsilon_k(s) ds\}. \end{aligned}$$

由(3)式, $Z_k^{D^+}(t_2) \leq 0$, 这和(6)式是矛盾的. 从而对 $\forall t \geq t_0$, $V_i(t) \leq V(t_0) \exp\{\int_{t_0}^t \eta_i(s) ds\}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 由 $\int_{t_0}^t \eta_i(s) ds \rightarrow -\infty$, $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 知, 结论成立. \blacksquare

推论 1 如果对 $\forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, c_i(t) \equiv c_i$ (常数), $a_{ij}(t) \equiv a_{ij}$ (常数), $b_{ij}(t) \equiv b_{ij}$ (常数), $I_i(t) \equiv I_i$ (常数), 且存在 $\eta \in C(R, R^-)$, $R^- = (-\infty, 0]$, $\omega_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 使得对 $\forall t_0 > 0$

$$(-c_i - \eta(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} \mu_j |a_{ij}| + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} L_j |b_{ij}| \exp\{\int_t^{t-\tau_j(t)} \eta(s) ds\} \leq 0, \quad (8)$$

且当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\int_{t_0}^t \eta(s) ds \rightarrow -\infty$, 则神经网络(1)是全局渐近稳定的.

证 因为对 $t \geq t_0$, $\eta(t) \leq 0$, 所以由(8)式知对 $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $-c_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} \mu_j |a_{ij}| + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} L_j |b_{ij}| < 0$; 即 $C - \tilde{A} - \tilde{B}$ 是一个非奇异 M -矩阵, 其中 $C = \text{diag}\{c_i\}$, $\tilde{A} = [\mu_j |a_{ij}|]_{n \times n}$, $\tilde{B} = [L_j |b_{ij}|]_{n \times n}$. 于是在假设(H)下, 神经网络(1)至少有一个平衡点. 根据定理 1, 推论 1 结论成立. \blacksquare

注 1 如果 \bar{f}_i 是一个单调增函数, 则用 $a_{ii}^+(t) = \max\{0, a_{ii}(t)\}$ 代替 $|a_{ii}(t)|$, 定理 1 的结论仍然成立. 类似于定理 1 和推论 1 的证明知在文[9, Theorem(i)]相同条件下, 文[9, Theorem(i)]的结论能够加强为全局指数渐近稳定. 事实上, 令

$$\begin{cases} s_{ii} = c_i - a_{ii}^+ \mu_i - |b_{ii}| L_i, & i = j, \\ s_{ij} = -|a_{ij}| \mu_j - |b_{ij}| L_j, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

如果 $S = [s_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ 是一个非奇异 M -矩阵, 则存在 $\omega_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 使得

$$-\omega_i c_i + \omega_i a_{ii}^+ \mu_i + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \omega_j \mu_j |a_{ij}| + \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j L_j |b_{ij}| < 0.$$

如果 $\tau_j(t)$ 是有界函数, 取 ϵ 充分小, 则对 $\forall t \geq t_0$

$$\epsilon - c_i + a_{ii}^+ \mu_i + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} \mu_j |a_{ij}| + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_i} L_j |b_{ij}| e^{\epsilon \tau_j(t)} < 0.$$

从而, 令 $\eta(t) \equiv -\epsilon$, 类似定理 1 和推论 1 的证明知神经网络(2)是全局指数渐近稳定的. 另外, 由文[7]和[8]的条件可以推出 S 是一个非奇异 M -矩阵. 并且如果 $a_{ij} > 0$, $i \neq j$,

$\bar{g}_j \equiv 0$, 文[2, Theorem 4]的结论也可以被加强为全局指数渐近稳定.

下面令 $\iota_1(t) = \iota_2(t) = \dots = \iota_n(t) = \iota(t)$.

定理 2 对 $\bar{\omega}_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 令

$$I_{11}(t) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{-c_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{\omega}_i}{\bar{\omega}_j} \mu_j | a_{ij}(t) |\}, \quad I_{12}(t) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{\omega}_i}{\bar{\omega}_j} L_j | b_{ij}(t) |\right\}.$$

如果当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\int_{t_0}^t (I_{11}(s) + I_{12}(s)) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{11}(r) dr\} ds \rightarrow -\infty$, 则神经网络(2)是全局渐近稳定的.

证 令 $U(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\omega}_i | x_i(t) |$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ U(t) |_{(2)} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \{-\bar{\omega}_i c_i(t) | x_i(t) | + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{\omega}_i \mu_j | a_{ij}(t) | | x_j(t) | \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{\omega}_i L_j | b_{ij}(t) | | x_j(t - \iota(t)) |\} \\ &\leq I_{11}(t) U(t) + I_{12}(t) U(t - \iota(t)). \end{aligned}$$

令 $y(t) = U(t) \exp\{-\int_{t_0}^t I_{11}(r) dr\}$ 和 $\bar{y}(t_0) = \sup_{-\infty < s < t_0} U(s)$, 则

$$D^+ y(t) |_{(2)} \leq I_{12}(t) y(t - \iota(t)) \exp\{-\int_{t-\iota(t)}^t I_{11}(r) dr\},$$

且对 $\forall t \geq t_0$

$$y(t) \leq y(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t I_{12}(s) y(s - \iota(s)) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{11}(r) dr\} ds.$$

令

$$n(t) = \begin{cases} \bar{y}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t I_{12}(s) y(s - \iota(s)) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{11}(r) dr\} ds, & t \geq t_0, \\ \bar{y}(t_0), & t < t_0. \end{cases}$$

显然, 对 $\forall t \in R, y(t) \leq n(t)$, $n(t)$ 是一个单调增函数且对 $\forall t \geq t_0, \frac{dn(t)}{dt} = I_{12}(t) y(t - \iota(t)) \exp\{-\int_{t-\iota(t)}^t I_{11}(r) dr\}$. 从而对 $\forall t \geq t_0$

$$\frac{dn(t)}{dt} \leq I_{12}(t) n(t) \exp\{-\int_{t-\iota(t)}^t I_{11}(r) dr\}.$$

故

$$U(t) = y(t) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t I_{11}(r) dr\right\} \leq \bar{y}(t_0) \exp\left\{\int_{t_0}^t (I_{11}(s) + I_{12}(s) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{11}(r) dr\}) ds\right\}.$$

由 $t \rightarrow +\infty, \int_{t_0}^t (I_{11}(s) + I_{12}(s) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{11}(r) dr\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty$ 知结论成立. \blacksquare

推论 2 如果对 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, c_i(t) \equiv c_i$ (常数), $a_{ij}(t) \equiv a_{ij}$ (常数), $b_{ij}(t) \equiv b_{ij}$ (常数), $I_i(t) \equiv I_i$ (常数), 对 $\bar{\omega}_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 令

$$I_{11} = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{-c_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{\omega}_i}{\bar{\omega}_j} \mu_j | a_{ij} |\}, \quad I_{12} = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{\omega}_i}{\bar{\omega}_j} L_j | b_{ij} |\right\}.$$

如果当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\int_{t_0}^t (I_{11} + I_{12} \exp\{-I_{11} \iota(s)\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty$, 则神经网络(1)有一个唯一的平衡

点,且神经网络(1)是全局渐近稳定的.

证 因为 $t \rightarrow +\infty$, $\int_{t_0}^t (I_{11} + I_{12} \exp\{-I_{11}\iota(s)\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty$, 所以由 $I_{12} \geq 0$ 知 $I_{11} < 0$. 又因为 $\iota(s) \geq 0$, 所以 $I_{11} + I_{12} < 0$; 即, $C - \tilde{A} - \tilde{B}$ 是一个非奇异 M -矩阵, 这里 $C = \text{diag}\{c_i\}$, $\tilde{A} = [\mu_j | a_{ij} |]_{n \times n}$, $\tilde{B} = [L_j | b_{ij} |]_{n \times n}$. 于是在假设(H)下, 神经网络(1)至少有一个平衡点. 由定理 2 知, 推论 2 的结论成立. \blacksquare

定理 3 对 $\omega_i^* > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 令 $I_{21}(t) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{-c_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_i^*}{\omega_j^*} \mu_j | a_{ij}(t) |\}$, $I_{22}(t) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega_i^*}{\omega_j^*} L_j | b_{ij}(t) |\}$. 如果当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时

$$\int_{t_0}^t (I_{21}(s) + I_{22}(s) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{21}(r) dr\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty,$$

则神经网络(2)是全局渐近稳定的.

定理 4 对 $\bar{\omega}_i^* > 0, q_{ij}, r_{ij}, q_{ij}^*, r_{ij}^* \in R, i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$, 令

$$I_{31}(t) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{-2c_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n | a_{ij}(t) |^{2-q_{ij}} \mu_j^{2-r_{ij}} + \sum_{j=1}^n | b_{ij}(t) |^{2-q_{ij}^*} L_j^{2-r_{ij}^*} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\bar{\omega}_i^*}{\omega_i^*} | a_{ji}(t) |^{q_{ji}} \mu_{ji}^{r_{ji}^*} \},$$

$$I_{32}(t) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\bar{\omega}_j^*}{\omega_i^*} | b_{ji}(t) |^{q_{ji}^*} L_{ji}^{r_{ji}^*} \}.$$

如果当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\int_{t_0}^t (I_{31}(s) + I_{32}(s) \exp\{-\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s I_{31}(r) dr\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty$, 则神经网络(2)是全局渐近稳定的.

假设 $\bar{A}(t) = [a_{ij}(t) \sqrt{\mu_j}]_{n \times n}$, $\bar{B}(t) = [b_{ij}(t) \sqrt{L_j}]_{n \times n}$, $\tilde{A}(t) = [| a_{ij}(t) | \mu_j]_{n \times n}$, 且令 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t)$ 和 $\lambda_3(t)$ 分别是矩阵 $\frac{\tilde{A}(t) + \tilde{A}^T(t)}{2}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{B}(t) \\ \bar{B}^T(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{A}(t) \\ \bar{A}^T(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的最大特征根.

定理 5 如果当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时

$$\int_{t_0}^t (2 \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{-c_i(s)\} + \lambda_1(s) + \lambda_2(s) + \lambda_2(s) \exp\{\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s (2 \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{c_i(r)\} - \lambda_1(r) - \lambda_2(r)) dr\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty,$$

则神经网络(2)是全局渐近稳定的.

定理 6 如果当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时

$$\int_{t_0}^t (2 \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{-c_i(s)\} + 2\lambda_3(s) + \lambda_2(s) + \lambda_2(s) \exp\{\int_{s-\iota(s)}^s (2 \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{c_i(r)\} - 2\lambda_3(r) - \lambda_2(r)) dr\}) ds \rightarrow -\infty,$$

则神经网络(2)是全局渐近稳定的.

注 2 定理 3-6 的证明和定理 2 的是类似的, 从而被省略. 如果对 $i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$, $c_i(t) \equiv c_i$ (常数), $a_{ij}(t) \equiv a_{ij}$ (常数), $b_{ij}(t) \equiv b_{ij}$ (常数), $I_i(t) \equiv I_i$ (常数), 根据定理 3-6, 类似推论 2 可以得到神经网络(1)全局渐近稳定的一些充分条件. 且当 $\iota(t) = \iota$ (常数) 时,

在文[3, Theorem 1], [4]和[5, Maintheorem]相同条件下, 神经网络(1)是全局指数渐近稳定的.

注 3 当 $\overline{f_i}$ 是一个单调增函数时, 用 $a_i^+(t) = \max\{0, a_i(t)\}$ 代替 $|a_i(t)|$, 定理 2-6 的结论仍然成立.

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Global Stability for Neural Networks with Unbounded Time Varying Delays

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Abstract: This paper studies the global stability of the neural network with unbounded time-varying delays and time-varying coefficients. Using two kinds of methods, some sufficient conditions have been obtained to guarantee that such neural network is globally stable. Moreover, when time-delay is constant or doesn't exist, the results given in the paper extend the existing relevant stability results in the existing literature.

Key words: Unbounded time-varying delay; Neural networks; Global stability.

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