Vol.22 No.6 Dec. 2005

文章编号: 1000 - 8152(2005)06 - 0987 - 04

噪声环境中时滞双向联想记忆神经网络指数稳定

廖伍代1,蹇继贵2,廖晓昕2

(1.中原工学院 电子信息学院,河南 郑州 450007; 2.华中科技大学 控制科学与工程系,湖北 武汉 430074)

摘要:任何系统实际上都是在噪声环境中进行工作的.对处在噪声强度已知的噪声环境下双向联想记忆 (BAM)神经网络,其平衡点具有指数渐近稳定性是网络进行异联想记忆的基础.构造一个适当的 Lyapunov 函数,应用 Itô 公式、M矩阵等工具讨论了在噪声环境下具有时滞的 BAM 神经网络概率 1 指数渐近稳定,得到了指数稳定的代数判据和两个推论,此判据只需验证仅由网络参数构成的矩阵是 M矩阵即可,给网络设计带来方便.本文所得结果包括相关文献中确定性结果作为特例.

关键词: 双向联想记忆神经网络; 随机系统; Itô 公式; M-矩阵; 概率 1 指数渐近稳定

中图分类号: O175 文献标识码: A

Exponential stability of time-delay bi-direction associated memory neural networks in noisy environment

LIAO Wu-dai¹, JIAN Ji-gui², LIAO Xiao-xin²

- (1. Department of Electrical Engineering, Zhongyuan University of Technology, Zhengzhou Henan 450007, China;
- 2. Department of Control Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan Hubei 430074, China)

Abstract: In reality, any system works in noisy environment. For bi-direction associated memory (BAM) neural networks in noisy environment, the disturbance intensity is estimated. It is the chief problem that the equilibrium of BAM neural networks should be exponentially stable. By constructing an appropriate Lyapunov function and by using Itô formula and M-matrix as analytic tools, the problem of exponential stability in probability one about noisy time-delay BAM neural networks is discussed, and some algebraic criteria are obtained. By those criteria, it is only necessary to verify the matrix to be M-matrix of the system's parameters, resulting in convenience in system design. The conclusions include those obtained in relevant literature as special cases.

Key words: bi-direction associated memory neural networks; stochastic system; Itô formula; M-matrix; exponential stability in probability one

1 引言(Introduction)

双向联想记忆神经网络(BAM)是 B. Kosko 于 1987 年提出的^[1,2],他讨论了网络系统平衡点的稳定性.近年来有学者对具有时滞的网络的稳定性作了研究^[3~6],得到了若干方便实用的判据.本文研究在噪声环境下时滞 BAM 神经网络系统平衡点稳定性.状态方程用 Itô 随机微分方程描述如下:

$$dz(t) = [-z(t) + UF(z(t-\tau))]dt + \sigma(z(t), z(t-\tau))dw(t). \qquad (1)$$
其中: $z = (x^T, y^T)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}, x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$ 表示网络系统的状态向量; $U = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$,矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times m} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{m \times n} \mathcal{H} \mathbf{B}$

示两场神经元之间连接权矩阵.输出向量函数 F(z) = $(g^T(x), f^T(y))^T$, 其构成分量如下: $f(y) = (f_1(y_1), f_2(y_2), \cdots, f_m(y_m))^T$, $g(x) = (g_1(x_1), g_2(x_2), \cdots, g_n(x_n))^T$. 本文总假定 f, g 的分量输出函数满足如下条件: 存在正数 $\alpha_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n + m$) 使得 $|g_i(u)| \le 1 \land \alpha_i |u|, ug_i(u) \ge 0$, $|f_j(u)| \le 1 \land \alpha_{n+j} |u|, uf_j(u) \ge 0$, $-\infty < u < +\infty, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, j = 1, 2, \cdots, m, z(t-\tau) = (x_1(t-\tau_1), \cdots, x_n(t-\tau_n), y_1(t-\tau_{n+1}), \cdots, y_m(t-\tau_{n+m}))^T$. $\tau_i > 0$ 表示神经元的输出时滞,记 $\tau = \max_i \{\tau_i\}; \sigma \in T$

 $\mathbb{R}^{(n+m)\times k}$ 是噪声的强度矩阵,假定存在正数 K, 使得

$$\sigma(0,0) = 0, |\sigma(z,u)| \leq K \max\{|z|, |u|\}.$$
(2)

w 是完备概率空间 $(\Omega, F, \{F_t\}_{t\geq 0}, P)$ 上的 k 维标准布朗运动.

2 定义及引理(Definition and lemma)

在进行讨论之前,先给出有关定义及引理.

定义 1 实数矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为 M 矩阵, 如果下列条件满足:

- 1) $a_{ii} > 0, a_{ii} \leq 0 (i \neq j; i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n);$
- 2) 矩阵 A 所有顺序主子式 $det A_i > 0$.

引理 $1^{[3]}$ 如果矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是 M 矩阵,则它与下列条件之一等价:

1) $a_{ii} > 0$, $a_{ij} \leq 0$ ($i \neq j; i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 且存在一组正数 $\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_n$ 使得

$$\delta_i a_{ii} + \sum_{i \neq i} \delta_j a_{ji} > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n);$$

2) $a_{ii} > 0$, $a_{ij} \le 0$ ($i \ne j$; $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 且矩阵 $G = (g_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的谱半径 $\rho(G) < 1$, 其中

$$g_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i = j, \\ a_{ij}/a_{ii}, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

引理 2(圆盘定理) 复数矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 任一特征根位于下列复平面上诸圆盘之一:

$$D_i = \{\lambda : |\lambda - a_{ii}| \leq \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

引理 3^[4] 如果随机泛函微分方程

$$\mathbf{d}x(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{t}, t)\mathbf{d}t + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_{t}, t)\mathbf{d}\mathbf{w}(t), \mathbf{x}_{t_{0}} = \xi$$
的解满足 $\mathbf{E}|\mathbf{x}(t; \xi)| \leq m \cdot \mathbf{E}||\xi||||\mathbf{e}^{-\gamma(t-t_{0})}, t \geq t_{0}$ 且存在常数 $k > 0$ 使得对方程每个解 $\mathbf{x}(t)$ 有

$$E(|f(x_t,t)| + |g(x_t,t)|) \leq k \sup_{-\tau \leq \theta \leq 0} E|x(t+\theta)|,$$

则方程的平凡解概率1指数稳定.

3 主要结果(Main results)

定理 1 设存在正数 μ, m , 使得系统(1) 具有初始条件 $z(s) = \varphi(s) \in L^2_{F_0}([-\tau,0]; \mathbb{R}^{n+m})$ 的解 $z(t; \varphi)$ 满足

$$E|z(t; \varphi)| \le mE\|\varphi\|e^{-\mu}, t \ge 0,$$
则当条件(2)具备时系统的平衡点 $z = 0$ 概率 1 指数稳定.

证 根据引理 4 同时注意到输出函数特性容易证明.

下面给出本文的主要定理及其推论. 记 $\alpha = \operatorname{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+m}), U_a = (|U_{ij}|)_{(n+m)\times(n+m)}$ 由矩阵

U 的元素取绝对值按原来的顺序组成.

定理 2 若矩阵 $\alpha^{-1} - U_a$ 是 M 矩阵,则存在正数 μ ,m 使得系统(1) 具有初始条件 $z(s) = \varphi(s) \in L^2_{F_0}([-\tau,0];\mathbb{R}^{n+m})$ 的解 $z(t;\varphi)$ 满足

$$\mathbf{E}|\mathbf{z}(t; \boldsymbol{\varphi})| \leq m\mathbf{E}\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}\|\mathbf{e}^{-\mu}, t \geq 0$$

条件(2)具备时系统(1)的平衡点 $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0}$ 概图

且当条件(2)具备时系统(1)的平衡点 z = 0 概率 1 指数稳定.

证 由 α^{-1} – U_a 是 M 矩阵及引理 2, 存在一组 正数 $\delta_1, \delta_2, \cdots, \delta_{n+m}$ 使得对 $i, j=1,2,\cdots, n+m$ 有

$$\delta_i(\frac{1}{\alpha_i} - |U_{ii}|) + \sum_{i \neq i} \delta_j(-|U_{ji}|) > 0,$$

即

$$-\delta_{i} + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n+m} \delta_{j} \alpha_{i} |U_{ji}| < 0.$$
 (3)

简记 $z(t; \boldsymbol{\varphi})$ 为 z(t). 作 Lyapunov 函数 V(z,t):

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_i [|z_i|] + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \alpha_j |U_{ij}| \int_{t-\tau_j}^t E|z_j(s)| ds,$$

则

$$V(z,t) \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_i |z_i| \geqslant \delta \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} |z_i|. \tag{4}$$

其中 $\delta = \min_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \{\delta_i\}$,且

$$V_{t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \alpha_{j} |U_{ij}| \cdot [E|z_{j}(t)| - E|z_{j}(t-\tau_{j})|],$$

$$V_z = (\delta_1 \operatorname{sgn}(z_1), \dots, \delta_{n+m} \operatorname{sgn}(z_{n+m})), V_{zz} = \mathbf{0}.$$

由 Itô 公式得

$$V(z(t),t) - V(z(0),0) =$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} \{V_{t}(z(s),s) + V_{z}(z(s),s)[-z(s) + UF(z(s-\tau))]\} ds +$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} V_{z}(z(s),s) \sigma(z(s),z(t-\tau)) dw(s),$$

而

$$\begin{split} &V_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z}(s),s)\big[-\boldsymbol{z}(s)+\boldsymbol{UF}(\boldsymbol{z}(s-\tau))\big] = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \mathrm{sgn}(\boldsymbol{z}_{i}(s))\big[-\boldsymbol{z}_{i}(s)+\sum_{j=1}^{n+m} U_{ij}F_{j}(\boldsymbol{z}_{j}(s-\tau_{j}))\big] \leqslant \\ &-\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \, \big|\, \boldsymbol{z}_{i}(s) \, \big| + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \, \big|\, \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \, \big| \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{j} \cdot \, \big|\, \boldsymbol{z}_{j}(s-\tau_{j}) \, \big|\,, \end{split}$$

$$V(z(t),t) - V(z(0),0) \leq \int_{0}^{t} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{j} \alpha_{j} | U_{ij} | \cdot [E | z_{j}(s) | -E | z_{j}(s-\tau_{j}) |] - \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} | z_{i}(s) | + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \alpha_{j} | U_{ij} | \cdot | z_{j}(s-\tau_{j}) | \right\} ds +$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} V_{z}(z(s), s) \sigma(z(s), z(t-\tau)) dw(s) =$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \alpha_{j} \middle| U_{ij} \middle| \cdot (E \middle| z_{j}(s) \middle| - E \middle| z_{j}(s-\tau_{j}) \middle| + \right.$$

$$\left| z_{j}(s-\tau_{j}) \middle| \right\} - \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} \middle| z_{i}(s) \middle| \left| ds + \right.$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} V_{z}(z(s), s) \sigma(z(s), z(t-\tau)) dw(s),$$

$$EV(z(t), t) - EV(z(0), 0) \leqslant$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} (-\delta_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{j} \alpha_{i} \middle| U_{ji} \middle|) \int_{0}^{t} E \middle| z_{i}(s) \middle| ds.$$

$$E \Psi$$

$$V(z(0), 0) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} [|z_{i}(0)| + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \alpha_{j} |U_{ij}| \int_{-\tau_{j}}^{0} E \middle| z_{j}(s) \middle| ds] =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_{i} [|\phi_{i}(0)| + \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \alpha_{j} |U_{ij}| \int_{-\tau_{i}}^{0} E \middle| \phi_{j}(s) \middle| ds].$$

因为对 $-\tau_j \leq s \leq 0, |\phi_j(s)| \leq |\boldsymbol{\varphi}(s)| \leq |\boldsymbol{\varphi}(s)|$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n + m$, 所以

$$EV(z(0),0) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_i (1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \alpha_j \tau_j | U_{ij} |) E \| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \|,$$
(5)

故

$$EV(z(t),t) \leq$$

$$EV(z(0),0) + \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} (-\delta_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{j} \alpha_{i} | U_{ji} |) \int_{0}^{t} E| z_{i}(s) | ds.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_{i} = \delta_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \delta_{j} \alpha_{i} | U_{ji} |, 由式(3) 知 \lambda_{i} > 0 (i = 1,2,\dots,n+m), \lambda = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n+m} \{\lambda_{i}\}, 从而由式(4) 和 (5) 得$$

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{E}(\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} (\mid z_i(t) \mid)) \leqslant \\ & - \frac{\lambda}{\delta} \int_0^t \operatorname{E}(\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \mid z_i(s) \mid) \mathrm{d}s + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_i (1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \alpha_j \tau_j \mid U_{ij} \mid) / \delta \cdot \operatorname{E} \| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \| \,. \\ & \overrightarrow{U} \, \mu = \frac{\lambda}{\delta} > 0, N = \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \delta_i (1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n+m} \alpha_j \tau_j \mid U_{ij} \mid) / \delta > \\ & 0, \text{则 } \operatorname{E}(\mid \boldsymbol{z}(t) \mid_1) \leqslant - \mu \int_0^t \operatorname{E}(\mid \boldsymbol{z}(s) \mid_1) + N \cdot \operatorname{E} \| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \| \,, \\ & \text{从而} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathrm{E}(|z(t)|_1) \leqslant N \cdot \mathrm{E}\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}\| \cdot \mathrm{e}^{-\mu t}, \ t \geqslant 0. \\ & \mathrm{h} \ \mathrm{o} \ \pm \ \mathrm{\ddot{n}} \ \ \mathrm{y} \ \ \mathrm{o} \ \ \mathrm{f} \ \ \mathrm{f} \ \ |z| \leqslant \ \ |z|_1 \ \ \leqslant \end{split}$$

 $\sqrt{n+m}|z|$ 立即可得定理的前半部分结论.定理的第2部分由定理5不难明了. 证毕.

注 1 由定理证明过程不难看出,定理结论对确定性系统仍旧成立.

推论 1 若 $a \lor b \lt 1$, 则系统(1) 的平衡点 z = 0 是 1 - 均值指数稳定. 此外, 当条件(2) 具备时 它还是概率 1 指数稳定, 其中

$$a = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ \alpha_i \sum_{j=1}^n | \alpha_{ij} | \}, b = \max_{1 \le i \le m} \{ \alpha_{i+n} \sum_{j=1}^n | b_{ij} | \}.$$

证 由推论条件以及引理 1 和引理 2 可以得到矩阵 $\alpha^{-1} - U_a$ 是 M 矩阵,由定理 2 知推论结论成立. 证毕.

推论 2 若网络(1)神经元输出函数最大斜率 是 α ,且 $|A|_{\infty} \lor |B|_{\infty} < \frac{1}{a}$,则其平衡点 z = 0 是 1 –均值指数稳定.此外,当条件(2)具备时它还是概率 1 指数稳定.

证 这是推论1的直接推论. 证毕.

4 例子(Example)

対
$$x \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
, 考虑 BAM 网络
$$\begin{cases} dx = \left[-x(t) + Af(y(t-\tau)) \right] dt + \\ \sigma_1(x(t), x(t-\tau)) dw, \end{cases}$$
$$dy = \left[-y(t) + Bg(x(t-\tau)) \right] dt + \\ \sigma_2(y(t), y(t-\tau)) dw.$$

其中输出函数最大斜率 $\alpha = 1/2$, w 是纯量标准布朗运动, $\sigma_1(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{x}(t-\tau)) = \sigma_{11}\mathbf{x}(t) + \sigma_{12}\mathbf{x}(t-\tau)$, $\sigma_2(\mathbf{y}(t), \mathbf{y}(t-\tau)) = \sigma_{21}\mathbf{y}(t) + \sigma_{22}\mathbf{y}(t-\tau)$, 矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.8 & -0.3 \\ 0.4 & -0.7 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -0.3 & 0.5 \\ 0.8 & -0.4 \\ 0.6 & -0.2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

不难验证
$$|A|_{\infty} \lor |B|_{\infty} = 1.7 < 2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$
,且 $|\sigma(z, u)| = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2(z, u) + \sigma_2^2(z, u)} \le \sqrt{2(\sigma_{11}^2 \lor \sigma_{21}^2) |z|^2 + 2(\sigma_{12}^2 \lor \sigma_{22}^2) |u|^2} \le 2(\sigma_{11} \lor \sigma_{12} \lor \sigma_{21} \lor \sigma_{22}) \cdot \max\{|z|, |u|\}.$ 由推论 2 系统平凡平衡点概率 1 指数稳定.

参考文献(References):

- [1] KOSKO B. Adaptive bidirectional associative memories [J]. *Applied Optics*, 1987, 26(23):4910 4918.
- [2] KOSKO B. Bidirectional associative memories [J]. *IEEE Trans on Man*, Systems, and Cybernetics, 1988, 18(1):49 59.

- [3] 傅子力,赵勇.时滞离散时间双向联想记忆模型的研究[J].华中理工大学学报,2000,28(7):80-82. (FU Yuli, ZHAO Yong. Researches of discrete time-delayed BAM model [J]. J of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, 2000.)
- [4] 王利生,谈正,张志军.连续双向联想记忆网络局部指数稳定的充分必要条件[J].电子学报,1999,27(7):119 121.

 (WANG Lisheng, TAN Zheng, ZHANG Zhijun. Sufficient and necessary conditions of locally exponential stability of continuous BAM networks [J]. Electronic Express, 1999, 27(7):119 121.)
- [5] 廖晓峰,吴中福,秦拯.依赖时延 BAM 神经网络的全局吸引性 分析[J].计算机研究与发展,2000,37(7):833 – 837. (LIAO Xiaofeng, WU Zhongfu, QIN Zheng. Global attraction analysis of delayed BAM neural networks [J]. Computer Researches and Development, 2000,37(7):833 – 837.)
- [6] 金聪. 离散 Hopfield 型双向联想记忆神经网络的稳定性分析 [J]. 自动化学报,1999,25(5):606-612.
 (JIN Cong. Stability analysis of discrete Hopfield bi-directional asso-

- ciated memory neural networks [J]. *Acta Automatica Sinica*, 1999, 25(5):606-612.)
- [7] 廖晓昕.动力系统的稳定性理论和应用[M].北京:国防工业出版社,2000.
 - (LIAO Xiaoxin. Stability Theory and Applications on Power Systems [M]. Beijing: National Defence Industry Press, 2000.)
- [8] MAO Xurong. Stochastic Differential Equations and Applications[M]. Chichester: Horwood Press, 1997.

作者简介:

廖伍代 (1963一), 男, 副教授, 于 2003 年华中科技大学系统工程专业获博士学位, 研究方向为非线性随机系统、神经网络理论与应用, E-mail; wdliao@zzti.edu.cn;

蹇继贵 (1965一), 男, 副教授, 华中科技大学系统工程专业博士研究生, 研究方向为动力系统、非线性部分变元控制, E-mail: jian-jigui@sohu.com;

廖晓昕 (1938—),男,教授,博士生导师,研究方向为非线性系统、神经网络稳定性、混沌同步,E-mail:xiaoxinliao@hotmail.com.

(上接第986页)

参考文献(References):

- [1] KOMADA M, ISHIDA M, OHNISHI K, et al. Disturbance observer based motion control of direct drive motors [J]. IEEE Trans on Energy Conversion, 1991,6(3):553 – 559.
- [2] UMENO T, HORI Y. Robust speed control of DC servomotors using modern two degree-of-freedom controller design [J]. IEEE Trans on Industrial Electronics, 1996, 38(5):363 – 368.
- [3] KIONG K T. Precision Motion Control [M]. Berlin: Springer Press, 2001:123 – 135.
- [4] YAO B, MAJED A M, TOMIZUKA M. High-performance robust motion control of machine tools: an adaptive robust control approach and comparative experiments [J]. *IEEE Trans on Mechatronics*, 1997, 2(2):63 - 76.
- [5] YAO B, FANGPING B. Adaptive robust control of single-rod hydraulic actuators: theory and experiments [J]. IEEE/ASME Trans

- on Mechatronics, 2000, 5(2):79 91.
- [6] XU L, YAO B. Output feedback adaptive robust precision motion control of linear motors [J]. Automatica, 2001, 37(7):1029 1039.
- [7] YAO B, TOMIZUKA M. Adaptive robust control of MIMO nonlinear systems in semi-strict feedback forms [J]. Automatica, 2001, 37(9): 1305 – 1321.

作者简介:

刘 强 (1972一),男,副教授,1993 年获上海交通大学信息与控制工程系工学学士学位,2002 于北京航空航天大学自动控制系获博士学位,2003 年于华侨大学机电学院任教,现在浙江大学机械设计研究所作博士后研究工作,主要研究方向为鲁棒控制、自适应控制、高精度伺服控制理论及应用,E-mail; liuqiang@hqu.edu.cn;

冯培恩 (1943—),男,浙江大学机能学院教授,博士生导师,主要研究方向为设计自动化、机电一体化及工程机器人技术等, E-mail:fpe@sun.zju.edu.cn.