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变时滞模糊随机细胞神经网络新的鲁棒稳定性

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摘要: 研究一类具有参数不确定时滞模糊随机细胞神经网络的鲁棒稳定性问题. 利用模糊规则, 基于 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 范函方法和随机稳定性理论, 结合自由权矩阵, 给出并证明了使系统鲁棒稳定的充分条件, 所有结果以线性矩阵不等式形式给出. 仿真算例表明了所提出方法的有效性和低保守性.

关键词: 鲁棒稳定性; 模糊细胞神经网络; 随机系统; 线性矩阵不等式; 变时滞; 自由权矩阵

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New robust stability of fuzzy stochastic cellular neural networks with time-varying delay

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Abstract: The robust stability problem of stochastic fuzzy cellular neural networks with parameter uncertainties and time-varying delays is investigated. By using fuzzy rules, based on the Lyapunov-Krasovskii method and stochastic stability theory, combining with the the free weight matrix technique, the sufficient condition for making the system robustly stable is given and derived. All results are given in terms of linear matrix inequalities(LMIs). Numerical example shows the effectiveness and the low conservation of the proposed method.

Key words: robust stability; fuzzy cellular neural network; stochastic system; linear matrix inequalities; time-varying delays; free weight matrix

1 引言

近年来, 神经网络在信号处理、模式识别、静态图像处理、联想记忆等领域有着广泛的应用, 也取得了丰富的成果^[1-2]. 然而在实际的神经网络中, 不同神经元之间连接权的连接是由依赖于某些含有不确定因素和随机噪音的电阻和电容值组成的, 而且一个神经网络通过一定的随机输入可以使之稳定或者使本来稳定的网络变得不稳定; 同时, 系统在建模时, 由于模型的不准确性和模型环境的变化, 不可避免地存在参数不确定和随机干扰, 从而导致系统性能不稳定和动态性能恶化. 因此, 对具有不确定因素和随机干扰的神经网络的稳定性研究已成为广大学者研究的热点^[3-6], 而且细胞神经网络在静态图像处理以及解非线性几何方程等方面的应用也取得了非常有意义的

成果^[7-9]. 文献[8]研究了随机时滞细胞神经网络的指数稳定性, [9]探讨了时滞细胞神经网络的全局渐近稳定性. 另外, T-S (Takagi-Sugeno) 模糊系统被认为是一种解决复杂非线性系统强有力的方法^[10], 被广泛应用于随机神经网络系统稳定性分析中. 基于线性矩阵不等式 (LMI) 的方法和 Lyapunov 函数方法等以及一些模糊神经网络稳定性条件也相继被提出^[11-12].

最近, 普通 T-S 模糊模型被延伸到神经网络系统, 文献[13]利用 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 方法研究了一种不确定模糊随机神经网络系统的鲁棒稳定性; [14]研究了具有分布时滞细胞模糊随机神经网络的指数稳定性; [15]研究了时变时滞不确定模糊双向联想记忆 (BAM) 随机神经网络鲁棒稳定性. 其中[13]利用普通 T-S 模糊模型来描述具有参数不确定和随机干扰的细

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胞神经网络系统,用 LMI 方法研究了使得系统鲁棒稳定的充分条件,但在求解线性矩阵不等式时,没有涉及到时滞的上界问题.因而在研究时滞系统稳定性的同时,考虑其上界并降低系统的保守性,是更具实际意义的课题.时滞是使系统不稳定和性能变坏的一个非常重要的原因,它可分为时滞独立和时滞依赖(时变时滞)两种.当时滞区间较小时,时变时滞可以减少系统的保守性,目前对时变时滞的研究已取得了很有意义的结果^[3-6,12].

本文在文献 [13] 的基础上,对具有时变时滞的不确定随机模糊系统的鲁棒稳定性进行了研究,利用模糊控制规则,基于 Lyapunov 方法和随机稳定性理论,借助于线性矩阵不等式和自由权矩阵的方法,给出并证明了使得该系统鲁棒稳定的充分条件.算例和仿真表明,本文所给出的方法减少了系统的保守性.

2 系统描述

细胞神经网络模型可用如下形式表达:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du_i}{dt} = & -c_i u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} g_j(u_j(t)) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} g_j(u_j(t - \tau_j(t))) + J_i, \\ & i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: $u_i(t)$ 为 t 时刻的第 i 个状态变量; $c_i > 0$ 为耗散衰减率; a_{ij} 和 b_{ij} 为静态连接权; $g_j(\cdot)$ 为神经的激励函数; J_i 为外部输入; τ_j 为神经网络的时变时滞.

本文假定激励函数 $g_j(\cdot)$ 有界且满足

$$l_i^- \leq \frac{g_i(y_1) - g_i(y_2)}{y_1 - y_2} \leq l_i^+, \quad (2)$$

其中 $y_1, y_2 \in R$ 和 $l_i^-, l_i^+ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为已知常数矩阵,它们可以为正、负或者零,因此没有 Sigmoid 激励函数和 Lipschitz 类型激励函数要求严格.

本文假定

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 = & \text{diag}\{l_1^-, \dots, l_n^-\}, \\ L_2 = & \text{diag}\{l_1^+ + l_1^-, \dots, l_n^+ + l_n^-\}. \end{aligned}$$

假设 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 为细胞神经网络 (1) 的一个平衡点,通过等价变换 $x(t) = u(t) - u^*$ 把平衡点移到原点,则可得到以下系统:

$$\begin{aligned} dx(t) = & [-C(t)x(t) + A(t)f(x(t)) + \\ & B(t)f(x(t - h(t)))]dt + \\ & [D_1(t)x(t) + D_2(t)x(t - h(t))]d\omega(t). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中: $x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T \in R^n$ 为神经状态矢量; 矩阵 $C(t) = C + \Delta C(t)$, $A(t) = A + \Delta A(t)$, $B(t) = B + \Delta B(t)$, $D_1(t) = D_1 + \Delta D_1$, $D_2(t) = D_2 + \Delta D_2$, $C = \text{diag}\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ 为正定矩阵; $f(x(t)) =$

$[f_1(x(t)), f_2(x(t)), \dots, f_n(x(t))]^T \in R^n$ 为神经激励函数,且满足 $f(0) = 0$; $\omega(t) = [\omega_1(t), \omega_2(t), \dots, \omega_m(t)]^T \in R^m$ 为定义在概率空间 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 的 m 维布朗运动,且满足 $E\{d\omega(t)\} = 0$, $E\{d\omega^2(t)\} = dt$; $h(t)$ 为时滞变量且满足 $0 \leq h_1 \leq h(t) \leq h_2$, $\dot{h}(t) \leq h$, 这里 h, h_1, h_2 为正标量.

考虑由模糊细胞神经网络描述的不确定时变随机模糊系统,其中第 k 条模糊规则为

If $\theta_1(t)$ is η_1^k and \dots and $\theta_p(t)$ is η_p^k , Then

$$\begin{aligned} dx(t) = & [-(C_k + \Delta C_k(t))x(t) + \\ & (A_k + \Delta A_k(t))f(x(t)) + \\ & (B_k + \Delta B_k(t))f(x(t - h(t)))]dt + \\ & [(D_{1k} + \Delta D_{1k}(t))x(t) + \\ & (D_{2k} + \Delta D_{2k}(t))x(t - h(t))]d\omega(t), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$x(t) = \phi(t), \quad t \in [-h_2, 0], \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

$\Delta C_k(t), \Delta A_k(t), \Delta B_k(t), \Delta D_{1k}(t), \Delta D_{2k}(t)$ 为时变不确定参数,且满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta C_k(t) & \Delta A_k(t) & \Delta B_k(t) & \Delta D_{1k}(t) & \Delta D_{2k}(t) \end{bmatrix} = EF(t) \begin{bmatrix} H_{1k} & H_{2k} & H_{3k} & H_{4k} & H_{5k} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

其中: $E, H_{1k} \sim H_{5k}$ 为适当维数常数矩阵; $F(t)$ 为未知矩阵且满足

$$F^T(t)F(t) \leq I, \quad (6)$$

I 为单位矩阵.因此系统 (4) 的解模糊输出可表达为

$$\begin{aligned} dx(t) = & \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) [-(C_k + \Delta C_k(t))x(t) + \\ & (A_k + \Delta A_k(t))f(x(t)) + \\ & (B_k + \Delta B_k(t))f(x(t - \tau(t)))]dt + \\ & [(D_{1k} + \Delta D_{1k}(t))x(t) + \\ & (D_{2k} + \Delta D_{2k}(t))x(t - \tau(t))]d\omega(t), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$x(t) = \phi(t), \quad t \in [-h_2, 0], \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

其中

$$\mu_k(\theta(t)) = \frac{v_k(\theta(t))}{\sum_{j=1}^r v_j(\theta(t))}, \quad v_k(\theta(t)) = \prod_{j=1}^p \eta_j^k(\theta_j(t)).$$

这里 $\eta_j^k(\theta_j(t))$ 为在 η_j^k 中 $\theta_j(t)$ 隶属度函数的梯度.根据模糊集理论,可以得到 $v_k(\theta(t)) \geq 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, r$, $\sum_{k=1}^r v_k(\theta(t)) > 0, \forall t$. 这意味着 $\mu_k(\theta(t)) \geq 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, r$, $\sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) = 1, \forall t$. $x(t; \phi)$ 代表系统 (7) 从初始值 $x(\theta) = \xi(\theta)$ 出发的状态轨迹,很显然系统 (7) 有平凡解 $x(t; 0) \equiv 0$.

首先给出以下在证明过程中将要用到的引理:

引理 1^[15] 对于任意矢量 $x, y \in \mathcal{R}^n$, 以及适当维数矩阵 A, E, F, H, P , 其中 $P > 0, F^T F \leq I$, 有以下不等式成立:

- 1) $2x^T EFHY \leq \varepsilon^{-1}x^T EE^T x + \varepsilon y^T H^T H y$;
- 2) 对于任意标量 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $P - \varepsilon EE^T > 0$, 则

$$(A + EFH)^T P^{-1} (A + EFH) \leq \varepsilon^{-1} H H^T + A^T (P - \varepsilon EE^T)^{-1} A.$$

定理 1 给定标量 $0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2, h \geq 0$, 系统 (7) 是随机鲁棒稳定的, 如果存在正定对称矩阵 $P > 0, Q_j > 0 (j = 1, 2, 3, 4), R_1 > 0, R_2 > 0, S_1 > 0, S_2 > 0$, 半正定矩阵 $X \geq 0, Y \geq 0$, 正交矩阵 $U_1 > 0, U_2 > 0$ 和具有适当维数的实矩阵 $N_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 使得如下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Theta & \bar{P}^T E & W_1^T \hat{R} & 0 & W_2^T \hat{S} & 0 & N_1 & N_2 & N_3 \\ * & -\varepsilon_1 I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\hat{R} & -\hat{R} E & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & -\varepsilon_2 I & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & -\hat{S} & -\hat{S} E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & -\varepsilon_3 I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & -S_2 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & S_0 \end{bmatrix} < 0, \tag{8}$$

$$\Theta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} X & N_1 \\ * & R_1 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \tag{9}$$

$$\Theta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} Y & N_2 \\ * & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \tag{10}$$

$$\Theta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} X + Y & N_3 \\ * & R_1 + R_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \tag{11}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= \Psi + \Phi + \Phi^T + h_2 X + (h_2 - h_1) Y, \\ \bar{P} &= [P \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0], \quad W_1 = [C_k \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ A_k \ B_k], \\ W_2 &= [D_{1k} \ D_{2k} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0], \quad \hat{R} = h_1 R_1 + (h_2 - h_1) R_2, \\ \hat{S} &= P + h_1 S_1 + (h_2 - h_1) S_2, \quad S_0 = -S_1 - S_2, \\ \Phi &= [N_1 \ N_3 - N_1 - N_2 \ N_2 \ -N_3 \ 0 \ 0]. \end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{11} & \Psi_{12} & 0 & 0 & \Psi_{15} & \Psi_{16} \\ * & \Psi_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Psi_{26} \\ * & * & \Psi_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \Psi_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \Psi_{55} & \Psi_{56} \\ * & * & * & * & * & \Psi_{66} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Psi_{11} = -PC_k - C_k P + \sum_{i=1}^3 Q_i - 2U_1 L_1 +$$

$$(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) H_{1k}^T H_{1k} + \varepsilon_3 H_{4k}^T H_{4k},$$

$$\Psi_{12} = \varepsilon_3 H_{4k}^T H_{5k},$$

$$\Psi_{22} = -(1-h)Q_1 - 2U_2 L_1 + \varepsilon_3 H_{5k}^T H_{5k},$$

$$\Psi_{15} = P A_k + U_1 L_2 - \varepsilon_2 H_{1k}^T H_{2k},$$

$$\Psi_{16} = P B_k - \varepsilon_2 H_{1k}^T H_{3k},$$

$$\Psi_{26} = U_2 L_2, \quad \Psi_{33} = -Q_2, \quad \Psi_{44} = -Q_3,$$

$$\Psi_{55} = Q_4 - 2U_2 + \varepsilon_2 H_{2k}^T H_{2k}, \quad \Psi_{56} = \varepsilon_2 H_{2k}^T H_{3k},$$

$$\Psi_{66} = -2U_2 - (1-h)Q_4 + \varepsilon_2 H_{3k}^T H_{3k}.$$

证明 为了证明方便, 令

$$\bar{C} = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) C_k, \quad \Delta \bar{C} = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) \Delta C_k(t),$$

$$\bar{A} = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) A_k, \quad \Delta \bar{A} = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) \Delta A_k(t),$$

$$\bar{B} = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) B_k, \quad \Delta \bar{B} = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) \Delta B_k(t),$$

$$\bar{D}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) D_{1k}, \quad \bar{D}_2 = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) D_{2k},$$

$$\Delta \bar{D}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) \Delta D_{1k}(t),$$

$$\Delta \bar{D}_2 = \sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) \Delta D_{2k}(t).$$

这样可以令

$$y(t) = [(-\bar{C} + \Delta \bar{C})x(t) + (\bar{A} + \Delta \bar{A})f(x(t)) + (\bar{B} + \Delta \bar{B})f(x(t-h(t)))],$$

$$g(t) = (\bar{D}_1 + \Delta \bar{D}_1(t))x(t) + (\bar{D}_2 + \Delta \bar{D}_2(t))x(t-h(t)).$$

则系统 (7) 可以写为

$$dx(t) = y(t)dt + g(t)d\omega(t). \tag{12}$$

取如下 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 范函:

$$V(x_t, t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 V_i(x_t, t).$$

其中

$$V_1(x_t, t) = x(t)^T P x(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(x_t, t) &= \int_{t-h(t)}^t x^T(s) Q_1 x(s) ds + \int_{t-h_1}^t x^T(s) Q_2 x(s) ds + \int_{t-h_2}^t x^T(s) Q_3 x(s) ds + \int_{t-h(t)}^t f^T(x(s)) Q_4 f(x(s)) ds, \\ V_3(x_t, t) &= \int_{-h_1}^0 \int_{t+s}^t y^T(\theta) R_1 y(\theta) d\theta ds + \end{aligned}$$

$$V_4(x_t, t) = \int_{-h_2}^{-h_1} \int_{t+s}^t y^T(\theta) R_2 y(\theta) d\theta ds, \\ + \int_{-h_1}^0 \int_{t+s}^t g^T(\theta) S_1 g(\theta) d\theta + \\ + \int_{-h_2}^{-h_1} \int_{t+s}^t g^T(\theta) S_2 g(\theta) d\theta ds.$$

利用随机微分法则可以得到系统(7)的随机微分为

$$dV(x_t, t) = \mathcal{L}V(x_t, t)dt + 2x(t)^T P g(t) d\omega(t). \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{L}V(x_t, t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \mathcal{L}V_i(x_t, t),$$

$$\mathcal{L}V_1(x_t, t) = 2x^T(t) P y(t) + g^T(t) P g(t), \quad (14)$$

$$\mathcal{L}V_2(x_t, t) \leq$$

$$x^T(t) (Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3) x(t) -$$

$$(1-h)x^T(t-h(t)) Q_1 x(t-h(t)) -$$

$$x^T(t-h_1) Q_2 x(t-h_1) -$$

$$x^T(t-h_2) Q_3 x(t-h_2) +$$

$$f^T(x(t)) Q_4 f(x(t)) -$$

$$(1-h)f^T(x(t-h(t))) Q_4 f(x(t-h(t))), \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{L}V_3(x_t, t) =$$

$$y^T(t) [h_1 R_1 + (h_2 - h_1) R_2] y(t) -$$

$$\int_{t-h_1}^t y^T(s) R_1 y(s) ds -$$

$$\int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} y^T(s) R_2 y(s) ds \leq$$

$$y^T(t) [h_1 R_1 + (h_2 - h_1) R_2] y(t) -$$

$$\frac{1}{h_1} \int_{t-h_1}^t y^T(s) ds R_1 \int_{t-h_1}^t y(s) ds -$$

$$\frac{1}{h_2 - h_1} \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} y^T(s) ds R_2 \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} y(s) ds, \quad (16)$$

$$\mathcal{L}V_4(x_t, t) =$$

$$g^T(t) [h_1 S_1 + (h_2 - h_1) S_2] g(t) -$$

$$\int_{t-h_1}^t g^T(s) S_1 g(s) ds -$$

$$\int_{t-h_2}^{t-h_1} g^T(s) S_2 g(s) ds. \quad (17)$$

对于任意具有适当维数的矩阵 $N_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$, 可得

$$-2\zeta^T(t) N_1 [x(t) - x(t-h(t)) - \\ \int_{t-h(t)}^t y(s) ds - \int_{t-h(t)}^t g(s) dw(s)] = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$-2\zeta^T(t) N_2 [x(t-h_1) - x(t-h(t)) - \\ \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} y(s) ds - \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} g(s) dw(s)] = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$-2\zeta^T(t) N_3 [x(t-h(t)) - x(t-h_2) - \\ \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} y(s) ds - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} g(s) dw(s)] = 0. \quad (20)$$

另外, 对于任意半正定矩阵 $X \geq 0$ 以及 $Y \geq 0$, 以下等式成立:

$$h_2 \zeta^T(t) X \zeta(t) - \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \zeta^T(t) X \zeta(t) ds - \\ \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} \zeta^T(t) X_k \zeta(t) ds = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$(h_2 - h_1) \zeta^T(t) Y \zeta(t) - \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} \zeta^T(t) Y \zeta(t) ds - \\ \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} \zeta^T(t) Y \zeta(t) ds = 0, \quad (22)$$

由式(18)~(20), 进一步可得

$$-2\zeta^T(t) N_1 \int_{t-h(t)}^t g(t) dw(s) \leq \\ \zeta^T(t) N_1 S_1^{-1} N_1^T \zeta(t) + \Sigma_1^T S_1 \Sigma_1, \quad (23)$$

$$-2\zeta^T(t) N_2 \int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t-h_1} g(t) dw(s) \leq \\ \zeta^T(t) N_2 S_2^{-1} N_2^T \zeta(t) + \Sigma_2^T S_2 \Sigma_2, \quad (24)$$

$$-2\zeta^T(t) N_3 \int_{t-h_2}^{t-\tau(t)} g(t) dw(s) \leq \\ \zeta^T(t) N_3 S_0^{-1} N_3^T \zeta(t) + \Sigma_3^T (S_1 + S_2) \Sigma_3. \quad (25)$$

其中

$$\zeta^T(t) = [x^T(t) \quad x^T(t-h(t)) \quad x^T(t-h_1) \\ x^T(t-h_2) \quad f^T(x(t)) \quad f^T(x(t-h(t)))] ,$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \int_{t-h(t)}^t g(s) dw(s),$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} g(s) dw(s),$$

$$\Sigma_3 = \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} g(s) dw(s).$$

由引理1可知

$$2x^T(t) P y(t) = \\ 2x^T(t) P [-\bar{C} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{A} \quad \bar{B}] \zeta(t) + \\ 2x^T(t) P E F(t) [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}] \leq \\ 2x^T(t) P [-\bar{C} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{A} \quad \bar{B}] \zeta(t) + \\ \zeta^T(t) \bar{P} E \varepsilon_1^{-1} (\bar{P} E)^T \zeta(t) + \\ \zeta^T(t) \varepsilon_1 [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}]^T \times \\ [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}] \zeta(t). \quad (26)$$

由引理1中式(2)可知, 对于任意标量 $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ 满足 $\hat{R}^{-1} - \varepsilon_2^{-1} E E^T > 0$, 则有

$$y(t)^T \hat{R} y(t) = \\ \zeta^T(t) ([-\bar{C} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{A} \quad \bar{B}] + \\ E F(t) [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}]) \times \\ \hat{R} ([-\bar{C} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{A} \quad \bar{B}] + \\ E F(t) [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}]) \zeta(t) \leq \\ \zeta^T(t) W_1^T [\hat{R}^{-1} - \varepsilon_2^{-1} E E^T]^{-1} W_1 \zeta(t) + \\ \zeta^T(t) \varepsilon_2 [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}]^T \times \\ [-H_{1k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad H_{2k} \quad H_{3k}] \zeta(t). \quad (27)$$

同样, 对于任意标量 $\varepsilon_3 > 0$ 满足 $\hat{S}^{-1} - \varepsilon_3^{-1} E E^T > 0$,

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y(t)^T \hat{S}y(t) = \\
 & \zeta^T(t) ([\bar{D}_1 \ \bar{D}_2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] + \\
 & EF(t) [H_{4k} \ H_{5k} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0])^T \times \\
 & \hat{S} ([H_{4k} \ H_{5k} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] + \\
 & EF(t) [H_{4k} \ H_{5k} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]) \zeta(t) \leq \\
 & \zeta^T(t) W_2^T [\hat{S}^{-1} - \varepsilon_3^{-1} EE^T]^{-1} W_2 \zeta(t) + \\
 & \zeta^T(t) \varepsilon_3 [H_{4k} \ H_{5k} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T \times \\
 & [H_{4k} \ H_{5k} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \zeta(t). \tag{28}
 \end{aligned}$$

由式(2)容易得到

$$[f_i(x_i(t)) - l_i^- x_i(t)][f_i(x_i(t)) - l_i^+ x_i(t)] \leq 0, \tag{29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [f_i(x_i(t-h(t))) - l_i^- x_i(t-h(t))] \times \\
 & [f_i(x_i(t-h(t))) - l_i^+ x_i(t-h(t))] \leq 0, \tag{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $f_i(0) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

对于存在的对角矩阵

$$U_1 = \text{diag}\{u_{11}, \dots, u_{1n}\} \geq 0, \tag{31}$$

$$U_2 = \text{diag}\{u_{21}, \dots, u_{2n}\} \geq 0. \tag{32}$$

可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & dV(t, x_t) \leq \\
 & dV(t, x_t) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n u_{1i} [f_i(x_i(t)) - \\
 & l_i^- x_i(t)][f_i(x_i(t)) - l_i^+ x_i(t)] - \\
 & 2 \sum_{i=1}^n u_{2i} [f_i(x_i(t-h(t))) - l_i^- x_i(t-h(t))] \times \\
 & [f_i(x_i(t-h(t))) - l_i^+ x_i(t-h(t))]. \tag{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E \left\{ \int_{t-h(t)}^t g^T(t) dw(s) \times S_1 \int_{t-h(t)}^t g(t) dw(s) \right\} = \\
 & E \left\{ \int_{t-h(t)}^t g^T(t) S_1 g(t) ds \right\}, \tag{34}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E \left\{ \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} g^T(t) dw(s) \times S_2 \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} g(t) dw(s) \right\} = \\
 & E \left\{ \int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} g^T(t) S_2 g(t) ds \right\}, \tag{35}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E \left\{ \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} g^T(t) dw(s) \times S_0 \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} g(t) dw(s) \right\} = \\
 & E \left\{ \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} g^T(t) S_0 g(t) ds \right\}, \tag{36}
 \end{aligned}$$

将式(14)~(17)代入(13)中, 再将(18)~(22)加到(13)的右边, 利用不等式(23)~(28)进行化简; 然后对式(13)两边取期望值, 利用不等式(33)和等式(34)~(36), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{L}V(x_t, t) \leq \\
 & \zeta^T(t) \Xi \zeta(t) - \int_{t-h(t)}^t \eta^T(t, s) \Theta_1 \eta(t, s) -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{t-h(t)}^{t-h_1} \eta^T(t, s) \Theta_2 \eta(t, s) - \int_{t-h_2}^{t-h(t)} \eta^T(t, s) \Theta_3 \eta(t, s). \tag{37}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Xi = & \Theta + \bar{P} E \varepsilon_1 (\bar{P} E)^T + \bar{W}_1^T [\hat{R}^{-1} - \varepsilon_2^{-1} EE^T]^{-1} \bar{W}_1 + \\
 & \bar{W}_2^T [\hat{S}^{-1} - \varepsilon_3^{-1} EE^T]^{-1} \bar{W}_2 + N_1 S_1^{-1} N_1^T + \\
 & N_2 S_2^{-1} N_2^T + N_3 S_0^{-1} N_3^T, \tag{38}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{W}_1 = [\bar{C} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \bar{A} \ \bar{B}],$$

$$\bar{W}_2 = [\bar{D}_1 \ \bar{D}_2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0],$$

$$\eta(t, s) = [\zeta(t)^T \ y(s)^T]^T.$$

令式(8)为 Π_k , 因为 $\mu_k(\theta(t)) \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, r$,

可以得到 $\mu_k(\theta(t)) \Pi_k < 0$. 又 $\sum_{k=1}^r \mu_k(\theta(t)) = 1$, 因此由 Schur 补可知式(8)等价于 $\Xi < 0$. 再利用式(9)~(11)可以得到 $\mathcal{L}V(x_t, t) \leq 0$.

令 $\lambda_0 = \min\{\lambda_{\min}(-\Xi)\}$, 由 Itô 公式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E\{V(x(t), t)\} - E\{V_0(x(0), 0)\} = \\
 & E\left\{ \int_0^t \mathcal{L}V(x_s, s) ds \right\} \leq -\lambda_0 E\left\{ \int_0^t \|x(s)\|^2 ds \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

进一步可以得到

$$E\left\{ \int_0^t \|x(s)\|^2 ds \right\} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_0} E\{V(x_0(0), 0)\}, t \geq 0. \tag{39}$$

这表明系统(7)是鲁棒随机稳定的. \square

3 仿真算例

取 $k = 2$, 考虑系统(7)具有以下解模糊输出且有如下参数:

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3.1 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, D_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, D_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H_{i1} = H_{i2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 5.$$

利用 Matlab LMI 工具箱求解 LMI(8)~(11), 得到如下可行解:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1685 & 0.0070 \\ 0.0070 & 0.0701 \end{bmatrix}, U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3113 & 0 \\ - & 0.3010 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.7884 & 0 \\ - & 1.9298 \end{bmatrix}, Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6753 & 0.0003 \\ 0.0003 & 1.9298 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.3772 & 0.0377 \\ 0.0377 & 3.5015 \end{bmatrix}, Q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 6.0291 & 0.0286 \\ 0.0286 & 7.1492 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 7.5108, \varepsilon_2 = 1.0552, \varepsilon_3 = 6.9063.$$

本文在给定 h_1 和不同 h 时, 得到不同最大时滞 h_2 , 见表 1.

表 1 不同 h 得到的最大时滞 h_2

h_2	0	0.6	1.5	1.8
文献[8]	有解	有解	无解	无解
定理1	1.1335	1.0910	0.9635	0.9467

注 1 本文克服了文献 [8] 中时变时滞的导数小于 1 的限制. 由于在求解文献 [8] 给出的线性矩阵不等式中没有涉及到时滞, 表 1 的结果只能判断其是否有解, 而不能求出具体值.

为了证明本文方法的有效性, 选择如下隶属度函数:

$$\mu_1(\theta_1) = \frac{1 - \sin(\theta_1(t))}{2},$$

$$\mu_2(\theta_2) = \frac{1 + \sin(\theta_2(t))}{2}.$$

假设系统初始条件为 $x(\phi) = [1, -1]^T$, 选取 $h_2 = 0.5$, 此时通过 Matlab 软件仿真得到如图 1 所示曲线, 表明系统是随机渐近稳定的.

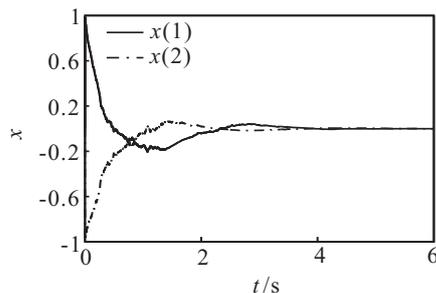


图 1 系统状态曲线

4 结 论

本文研究了一类具有参数不确定变时滞模糊随机细胞神经网络的鲁棒稳定性问题, 利用模糊规则, 基于 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 范函方法和随机稳定性理论, 结合自由权矩阵, 给出并证明了使系统鲁棒稳定的充分条件, 所有结果以线性矩阵不等式形式给出. 仿真算例表明了所提出方法的有效性和低保守性.

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