

基于辅助函数积分不等式的不确定转移率的 Markov 跳变神经网络的稳定性分析

杨忠君^{1,2}, 张化光^{1†}, 宗学军², 金建宇³

(1. 东北大学 信息科学与工程学院, 沈阳 110004; 2. 沈阳化工大学
信息工程学院, 沈阳 110142; 3. 东北大学 国防教育学院, 沈阳 110004)

摘 要: 研究具有区间时变分布时滞和不确定转移率的 Markov 跳变区间时变时滞神经网络的稳定性问题. 通过充分考虑转移概率的性质和不确定区域的特性, 用一个有效的技术代替传统的 Young's 不等式来约束转移率中的不确定项. 同时, 利用增广的李雅普诺夫泛函和具有较小保守性的辅助函数积分不等式, 给出新的时滞依赖的稳定条件. 仿真结果验证了所提出方法的有效性.

关键词: 辅助函数积分不等式; 不确定转移率; 神经网络; Markov 跳变

中图分类号: TP273

文献标志码: A

Stability analysis for Markov jump neural networks with uncertain transition rates based on auxiliary function-based integral inequalities

YANG Zhong-jun^{1,2}, ZHANG Hua-guang^{1†}, ZONG Xue-jun², JIN Jian-yu³

(1. College of Information Science and Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110004, China; 2. College of Information Engineering, Shenyang University of Chemical Technology, Shenyang 110142, China; 3. College of National Defense Education, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110004, China)

Abstract: This article investigates the stability of Markov jump neural networks with interval time-varying distributed delay and uncertain transition rates. By fully considering the property of transition rates and the characteristic of uncertain domains, a more effective technique in stead of the traditional Young's inequality is used to bind the uncertain terms in the transition rates. By applying the Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional and a less conservative auxiliary function integral inequalities, new delay-dependent stability criteria are obtained. The simulation results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Keywords: auxiliary function-based integral inequalities; uncertain transition rates; neural networks; Markov jump

0 引 言

由于神经网络在不同领域具有广泛应用, 如故障诊断、平行计算、信号处理、模式识别、机器学习、系统辨识等, 目前已涌现出许多研究成果^[1-6]. 各种神经网络系统在神经处理和信号传递过程中, 都不可避免地产生时滞. 时滞的产生会导致系统震荡、分岔、不稳定, 因此, 时滞神经网络系统引起了广泛关注.

另一方面, 由于系统中元件接连故障或者外部扰动的影响, 很多时候神经网络系统具有有限个模态, 并且模态之间的切换满足马尔科夫跳变^[5-7]. 目前, 对于马尔科夫线性系统的研究已经取得了很多

成果. 文献[8]研究了一类离散 Markov 跳变奇异系统的镇定控制问题. 由于在实际应用中, 完全得到转移概率的全部信息十分困难, 研究具有部分未知转移概率的马尔科夫系统是很有必要的. 文献[9]研究了具有不完全转移率的连续 Markov 跳变奇异系统的 H_∞ 控制问题. 文献[10]研究了具有不完全转移率的 Markov 跳变系统的稳定问题, 并给出了充要条件. 此外, 在许多实际系统分析中, 精确测得所有转移概率的成本十分昂贵, 因此, 具有不确定转移率的马尔科夫系统得到了广泛研究^[11-16]. 文献[15]研究了具有不确定转移率的时滞马尔科夫模糊细胞神经网络

收稿日期: 2016-07-22; 修回日期: 2017-06-29.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(61433004); 辽宁省自然科学基金项目(201602593).

作者简介: 杨忠君(1979—), 男, 博士生, 从事神经网络控制的研究; 张化光(1959—), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事神经网络控制、模糊控制等研究.

†通讯作者. E-mail: hgzhang@iecc.org

络的全局指数稳定性问题. 文献[16]在研究具有不确定转移率的马尔科夫线性系统时,利用新技术得到了具有较少变量的稳定准则. 然而,在具有不确定转移概率的Markov跳的神经网络文章中,处理转移概率中不确定项时,大部分都利用了Young's不等式,从而增加了变量,使得计算较为复杂.

本文研究具有分布时滞和不确定性转移概率的神经网络的随机稳定问题. 通过构造增广Lyapunov泛函,基于辅助函数积分不等式,同时在处理转移概率中的不确定项时采用可以减少变量的新技术,给出了系统均方渐近稳定准则,所得结果与以往理论相比更具有一般性和实用性. 最后通过仿真实例验证了结果的可行性和有效性.

1 问题描述

考虑如下具有时变离散时滞和分布时滞的Markov跳变神经网络^[5-6]:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & -C(\eta_t)x(t) + A(\eta_t)f(x(t)) + \\ & B(\eta_t)f(x(t-d(t))) + D(\eta_t) \int_{t-d(t)}^t f(x(s))ds, \quad (1) \\ x(s) = & \phi(\theta), \theta \in [-d_2, 0]. \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

其中: $x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T$ 为状态向量; $C(\eta_t) = \text{diag}\{C_1(\eta_t), C_2(\eta_t), \dots, C_n(\eta_t)\}$ 为正定对角矩阵; $f(x(t)) = [f(x_1(t)), f(x_2(t)), \dots, f(x_n(t))]^T$ 为神经激活函数; $A(\eta_t) = (a_{ij}(\eta_t))_{n \times n}$ 、 $B(\eta_t) = (b_{ij}(\eta_t))_{n \times n}$ 、 $D(\eta_t) = (d_{ij}(\eta_t))_{n \times n}$ 分别为权重矩阵、时滞权重矩阵和分布时滞权重矩阵; $d(t)$ 为区间时变时滞,且满足 $0 < d_1 \leq d(t) \leq d_2$ 和 $\dot{d}(t) < \mu$. 系统模态信号 $\{\eta_t, t \geq 0\}$ 是一个在有限集合 $S = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ 内取值的右连续Markov链,具有如下转移率:

$$\Pr\{\eta_{t+\Delta t} = j \mid \eta_t = i\} = \begin{cases} \hat{\pi}_{ij}\Delta t + o(\Delta t), & i \neq j; \\ 1 + \hat{\pi}_{ii}\Delta t + o(\Delta t), & i = j. \end{cases}$$

其中: $\Delta t > 0, \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} (o(\Delta t)/\Delta t) = 0; \hat{\pi}_{ij} \geq 0 (i \neq j)$ 为 t 时刻模态 i 到 $t + \Delta t$ 时刻模态 j 的转移速率,且 $\hat{\pi}_{ii} = -\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \hat{\pi}_{ij}$.

本文中,马尔科夫过程的转移率是不确定的,有 $D_\pi = \{\hat{\Pi} = \Pi + \Delta\Pi : |\Delta\pi_{ij}| \leq \delta_{ij}, \delta_{ij} \geq 0,$

对于所有的 $i, j \in S, j \neq i\}$.

其中: $\Pi = (\pi_{ij})(i, j \in S)$ 为已知的常矩阵, $\Delta\Pi = (\Delta\pi_{ij})$ 表示模态转移率矩阵中的不确定项;对于所有

的 $i, j \in S, j \neq i, \pi_{ij} > 0$ 表示 $\hat{\pi}_{ij}$ 的估计值; $\Delta\pi_{ij} = \hat{\pi}_{ij} - \pi_{ij}$ 为估计误差,且属于区间 $[-\delta_{ij}, \delta_{ij}]$; 对于任意的 $i \in S$, 有 $\pi_{ii} = -\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \pi_{ij}$ 和 $\Delta\pi_{ii} = -\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \Delta\pi_{ij}$ 成立, $\underline{\pi}_{ij} = \pi_{ij} - \delta_{ij}$ 为 $\hat{\pi}_{ij}$ 的下界.

令 $\eta_t = i$, 用 A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i 分别表示 $A(\eta_t), B(\eta_t), C(\eta_t), D(\eta_t)$, 则系统(1)可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & -C_i x(t) + A_i f(x(t)) + B_i f(x(t-d(t))) + \\ & D_i \int_{t-d(t)}^t f(x(s))ds. \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

首先,给出如下假设和引理.

假设1^[17] 对于任意的 $x_1, x_2 \in R$, 存在常数 e_r^-, e_r^+ 满足

$$e_r^- \leq \frac{f_r(x_1) - f_r(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \leq e_r^+, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 = & \text{diag}(e_1^+ e_1^-, \dots, e_n^+ e_n^-), \\ E_2 = & \text{diag}\left(\frac{e_1^+ + e_1^-}{2}, \dots, \frac{e_n^+ + e_n^-}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

引理1^[18] 设 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N : R^m \mapsto R$ 在 R^m 的开子集 D 值非负,那么在 D 上 f_i 的反凸组合满足

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\{\alpha_i | \alpha_i > 0, \sum_i \alpha_i = 1\}} \sum_i \frac{1}{\alpha_i} f_i(t) = \\ \sum_i f_i(t) + \max_{g_{i,j}(t)} \sum_{i \neq j} g_{i,j}(t), \\ \text{s.t. } \left\{ \begin{aligned} & g_{ij} : R^m \mapsto R, g_{j,i}(t) \triangleq g_{i,j}(t), \\ & \begin{bmatrix} f_i(t) & g_{i,j}(t) \\ g_{i,j}(t) & f_j(t) \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

引理2^[19] 对于一个正定矩阵 $R > 0$ 和一个可微函数 $\{x(u) | u \in [a, b]\}$, 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \dot{x}^T(a) R \dot{x}(a) ds \geq \\ \frac{1}{b-a} \Theta_1^T R \Theta_1 + \frac{3}{b-a} \Theta_2^T R \Theta_2 + \frac{5}{b-a} \Theta_3^T R \Theta_3. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_1 = & x(b) - x(a), \\ \Theta_2 = & x(b) + x(a) - \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b x(\alpha) d\alpha, \\ \Theta_3 = & x(b) - x(a) + \frac{6}{b-a} \int_a^b x(s) d\alpha - \\ & \frac{12}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b \int_\beta^b x(\alpha) d\alpha d\beta. \end{aligned}$$

定义1^[20] 系统(3)是均方渐近稳定的,对于任意的初值 $\phi(\theta), \theta \in [-d_2, 0]$, 有下式成立:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \|x(t, \phi(\theta))\|^2 = 0.$$

2 不确定转移率的 Markov 跳变神经网络的稳定准则

定理1 对于给定的常数 d_1, d_2, h , 具有不确定转移率的 Markov 跳变神经网络 (3) 是均方渐近稳定的, 如果存在正定对称矩阵 $P_i, Q, R, S, U, V, W_1, W_2, Z_{ij}, i, j \in S$, 正定对角矩阵 K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4 , 任意矩阵 N , 使得对于 $\forall i \in S$, 有如下线性矩阵不等式成立:

$$\tilde{\Psi} + e_1^T \left(\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \pi_{ij} (P_j - P_i) + 2\delta_{ij} Z_{ij} \right) e_1 < 0; \quad (4)$$

$$P_j - P_i - Z_{ij} \leq 0, \quad \forall j \in S, j \neq i; \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{W}_2 & N \\ * & \tilde{W}_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\tilde{\Psi} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e_1^T P_i \Xi_1 \Gamma_0 + (e_1^T P_i \Xi_1 \Gamma_0)^T + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \{ \pi_{ij} (P_j - P_i) + \\ & 2\delta_{ij} Z_{ij} \} + \Gamma_1^T Q \Gamma_1 - (1 - \mu) \Gamma_3^T Q \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_1^T R \Gamma_1 - \\ & \Gamma_2^T R \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_2^T S \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_4^T S \Gamma_4 + d_1^2 e_5^T U e_5 - e_9^T U e_9 + \\ & d_{12}^2 e_5^T V e_5 - e_{11}^T U e_{11} + d_2^2 e_5^T W_1 e_5 - e_{10}^T W_1 e_{10} + \\ & d_{12}^2 \Gamma_0^T \Xi_1^T W_2 \Xi_1 \Gamma_0 + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_5 \\ \Gamma_6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{W}_2 & N \\ * & \tilde{W}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_5 \\ \Gamma_6 \end{bmatrix} + \\ & \Gamma_1^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_1 E_1 & K_1 E_2 \\ * & -K_1 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_2 E_1 & K_2 E_2 \\ * & -K_2 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_2 + \\ & \Gamma_3^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_3 E_1 & K_3 E_2 \\ * & -K_3 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_4^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_4 E_1 & K_4 E_2 \\ * & -K_4 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_5 \\ e_7 \\ e_{10} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_5 \end{bmatrix}, \Gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} e_2 \\ e_6 \end{bmatrix}, \Gamma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} e_3 \\ e_7 \end{bmatrix}, \Gamma_4 = \begin{bmatrix} e_4 \\ e_8 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Gamma_5 = \begin{bmatrix} e_3 - e_4 \\ e_3 + e_4 - 2e_{13} \\ e_3 - e_4 + 6e_{13} - 6e_{15} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Gamma_6 = \begin{bmatrix} e_2 - e_3 \\ e_2 + e_3 - 2e_{12} \\ e_2 - e_3 + 6e_{12} - 6e_{14} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{W}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} W_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3W_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5W_2 \end{bmatrix}, \Xi_1 = [-C_i \ A_i \ B_i \ D_i],$$

$$e_i = [0_{n \times (\alpha-1)n} \ I_{n \times n} \ 0_{n \times (15-\alpha)n}],$$

$$\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 15, d_{12} = d_2 - d_1.$$

证明 对于任意 $i \in S$, 选择如下李雅普诺夫泛函:

$$V(e(t), t, i) = \sum_{q=1}^4 [V_q(e(t), t, i)].$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= [x^T(t) \ f^T(x(t))]^T, \\ V_1(x(t), t, i) &= x^T(t) P_i x(t), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(x(t), t, i) &= \int_{t-d(t)}^t \varphi^T(s) Q \varphi(s) ds + \int_{t-d_1}^t \varphi^T(s) R \varphi(s) ds + \\ & \int_{t-d_2}^{t-d_1} \varphi^T(s) S \varphi(s) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_3(x(t), t, i) &= d_1 \int_{-d_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t f^T(x(s)) U f(x(s)) ds d\theta + \\ & d_{12} \int_{-d_2}^{-d_1} \int_{t+\theta}^t f^T(x(s)) V f(x(s)) ds d\theta, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_4(x(t), t, i) &= d_2 \int_{d_2}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t f^T(x(s)) W_1 f(x(s)) ds d\theta + \\ & d_{12} \int_{-d_2}^{-d_1} \int_{t+\theta}^t \dot{x}^T(s) W_2 \dot{x}(s) ds d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

\mathcal{L} 为弱无穷小算子, 计算 $V(x(t), t, i)$ 的导数, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_1(x(t), t, i) &= \xi^T(t) (2e_1^T P_i \Xi_1 \Gamma_0) \xi(t) + x^T(t) \sum_{j=1}^s \hat{\pi}_{ij} P_j x(t) = \\ & \xi^T(t) \left(2e_1^T P_i \Xi_1 \Gamma_0 + e_1^T \sum_{j=1}^s (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j e_1 \right) \xi(t), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_2(x(t), t, i) &\leq \xi^T(t) (\Gamma_1^T Q \Gamma_1 - (1 - \mu) \Gamma_3^T Q \Gamma_3 + \\ & \Gamma_1^T R \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2^T R \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_2^T S \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_4^T S \Gamma_4) \xi(t), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_3(x(t), t, i) &\leq \xi^T(t) (d_1^2 e_5^T U e_5 - e_9^T U e_9 + \\ & d_{12}^2 e_5^T V e_5 - e_{11}^T U e_{11}) \xi(t), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_4(x(t), t, i) &\leq \xi^T(t) (d_2^2 e_5^T W_1 e_5 - \\ & e_{10}^T W_1 e_{10} + d_{12}^2 \Gamma_0^T \Xi_1^T W_2 \Xi_1 \Gamma_0) \xi(t) - \\ & d_{12} \int_{t-d_2}^{t-d_1} \dot{x}^T(s) W_2 \dot{x}(s) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

根据引理(1)和引理(2), 可得如下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -d_{12} \int_{t-d_2}^{t-d_1} \dot{x}^T(s)W_2\dot{x}(s)ds = \\
 & -d_{12} \left(\int_{t-d_2}^{t-d(t)} \dot{x}^T(s)W_2\dot{x}(s)ds + \right. \\
 & \left. \int_{t-d(t)}^{t-d_1} \dot{x}^T(s)W_2\dot{x}(s)ds \right) \leq \\
 & -\frac{d_{12}}{d_2-d(t)} \xi^T(t) \{ (e_3^T - e_4^T)W_2(e_3 - e_4) + 3(e_3^T + \\
 & e_4^T - 2e_{13}^T)W_2(e_3 + e_4 - 2e_{13}) + 5(e_3^T - e_4^T + 6e_{13}^T - \\
 & 6e_{15}^T)W_2(e_3 - e_4 + 6e_{13} - 6e_{15}) \} \xi(t) - \\
 & \frac{d_{12}}{d(t)-d_1} \xi^T(t) \{ (e_2^T - e_3^T)W_2(e_2 - e_3) + \\
 & 3(e_2^T + e_3^T - 2e_{12}^T)W_2(e_2 + e_3 - 2e_{12}) + 5(e_2^T - \\
 & e_3^T + 6e_{12}^T - 6e_{14}^T)W_2(e_2 - e_3 + 6e_{12} - 6e_{14}) \} \xi(t) = \\
 & \frac{d_{12}}{d_2-d(t)} \xi^T(t) \Gamma_5^T \tilde{W}_2 \Gamma_5 \xi(t) - \\
 & \frac{d_{12}}{d(t)-d_1} \xi^T(t) \Gamma_6^T \tilde{W}_2 \Gamma_6 \xi(t) \leq \\
 & -\xi^T(t) \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_5 \\ \Gamma_6 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{W}_2 & N \\ * & \tilde{W}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_5 \\ \Gamma_6 \end{bmatrix} \xi(t), \tag{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{W}_2 & N \\ * & \tilde{W}_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0. \tag{16}$$

根据假设(1),可得

$$\xi^T(t) \Gamma_1^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_1 E_1 & K_1 E_2 \\ * & -K_1 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 \xi(t) \geq 0, \tag{17}$$

$$\xi^T(t) \Gamma_2^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_2 E_1 & K_2 E_2 \\ * & -K_2 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_2 \xi(t) \geq 0, \tag{18}$$

$$\xi^T(t) \Gamma_3^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_3 E_1 & K_3 E_2 \\ * & -K_3 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_3 \xi(t) \geq 0, \tag{19}$$

$$\xi^T(t) \Gamma_4^T \begin{bmatrix} -K_4 E_1 & K_4 E_2 \\ * & -K_4 \end{bmatrix} \Gamma_4 \xi(t) \geq 0. \tag{20}$$

联立式(8)~(20),可以得到

$$\mathcal{E}\{\mathcal{L}V(x(t), t, i)\} \leq \mathcal{E}\{\xi^T(t)\Psi_1\xi(t)\}.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi_1 &= \tilde{\Psi} + e_1^T \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j e_1, \\
 \xi(t) &= \\
 & \left\{ x^T(t), x^T(t-d_1), x^T(t-d(t)), x^T(t-d_2), \right. \\
 & f^T(x(t)), f^T(x(t-d_1)), f^T(x(t-d(t))), \\
 & f^T(x(t-d_2)), \int_{t-d_1}^t f^T(x(s))ds, \int_{t-d(t)}^t f^T(x(s))ds, \\
 & \left. \int_{t-d_2}^{t-d_1} f^T(x(s))ds, \frac{1}{d(t)-d_1} \left(\int_{t-d(t)}^{t-d_1} x(s)ds \right)^T, \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{d_2-d(t)} \left(\int_{t-d_2}^{t-d(t)} x(s)ds \right)^T, \\
 & \frac{2}{(d(t)-d_1)^2} \left(\int_{-d(t)}^{-d_1} \int_{t+\beta}^{t-d_1} x(s)dsd\beta \right)^T, \\
 & \left. \frac{2}{(d_2-d(t))^2} \left(\int_{-d_2}^{-d(t)} \int_{t+\beta}^{t-d(t)} x(s)dsd\beta \right)^T \right\}^T.
 \end{aligned}$$

应用Dynkin's公式,如果 $\tilde{\Psi} + e_1^T \sum_{j=1}^s (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j e_1 < 0$,则根据定义(1),可得系统(3)是均方渐近稳定的. 下面证明当式(4)~(6)成立时,保证 $\tilde{\Psi} + e_1^T \sum_{j=1}^s (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j e_1 < 0$ 成立. 令

$$\Psi_2 = e_1 \Psi_1 e_1^T = e_1 \tilde{\Psi} e_1^T + \sum_{j=1}^s (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi_2 &= \\
 e_1 \tilde{\Psi} e_1^T &+ \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \{ (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j + (\pi_{ii} + \Delta\pi_{ii}) P_i \} = \\
 e_1 \tilde{\Psi} e_1^T &+ \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s (\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_j - \\
 \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s &(\pi_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) P_i = \\
 e_1 \tilde{\Psi} e_1^T &+ \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \{ (\pi_{ij} - \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) (P_j - P_i) \} = \\
 e_1 \tilde{\Psi} e_1^T &+ \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \{ \underline{\pi}_{ij} (P_j - P_i) + \\
 (\delta_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij}) &(P_j - P_i) \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

根据式(5)和 $Z_{ij}, \Delta\pi_{ij} \in [-\delta_{ij}, \delta_{ij}]$, $i, j \in S, j \neq i$,可得

$$(\delta_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij})(P_j - P_i) \leq (\delta_{ij} + \Delta\pi_{ij})Z_{ij} \leq 2\delta_{ij}Z_{ij}, \quad i, j \in S, j \neq i.$$

因此可得

$$\Psi_2 \leq e_1 \tilde{\Psi} e_1^T + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^s \{ \underline{\pi}_{ij} (P_j - P_i) + 2\delta_{ij}Z_{ij} \}.$$

由不等式(4)~(6)可得 $\Psi_1 < 0$. \square

注1 文献[14]有两组松弛矩阵 $G_{ij}, T_{ij}(i, j \in S, j \neq i)$ 约束转移概率矩阵中的不确定项,从而增加了决策变量的个数,使得计算较为复杂. 本文通过充分考虑转移概率和不确定项的性质,只采用一组松弛变量 $Z_{ij}(i, j \in S, j \neq i)$ 约束神经网络模型中转移概率的不确定项,从而大大减少了计算复杂度.

注2 在处理式(14)中的积分项时,本文采用具有较小保守性的基于辅助函数的积分不等式,相比Jensen不等式和反凸组合技术产生了更紧的下界,从而得到了具有较小保守性的稳定条件.

3 数值仿真

例 1 考虑具有3个模态连续 Markov 跳变的时滞神经网络系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = -C_i x(t) + A_i f(x(t)) + B_i f(x(t-d(t))) + D_i \int_{t-d(t)}^t f(x(s)) ds. \quad (21)$$

其中

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.41 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.42 \end{bmatrix}, C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 1.2 \\ -0.4 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.32 & 0.41 \\ 0.51 & 0.33 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 & -0.8 \\ 0.7 & 1.1 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.7 \\ -0.2 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.33 & 0.72 \\ 0.51 & 0.42 \end{bmatrix}, D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.41 & 0.28 \\ -0.5 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, D_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.6 \\ 0.3 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

不确定转移概率矩阵为

$$\hat{\Pi} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 + \Delta\pi_{11} & 0.2 + \Delta\pi_{12} & 0.3 + \Delta\pi_{13} \\ 0.2 + \Delta\pi_{21} & -0.3 + \Delta\pi_{22} & 0.1 + \Delta\pi_{23} \\ 0.1 + \Delta\pi_{31} & 0.1 + \Delta\pi_{32} & -0.2 + \Delta\pi_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

$|\Delta\pi_{ij}| \leq 0.5\pi_{ij}, i, j \in \mathcal{S}, j \neq i.$

系统时滞为 $d(t) = 0.8 + 0.2 \sin(2t)$, 激活函数为 $f(x(t)) = \tanh(x(t))$, 由假设可知

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

通过 Matlab 中的 LMI 工具箱求解定理 1, 可以得到如下可行解:

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3300 & 0.1157 \\ 0.1157 & 0.5554 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3836 & 0.1735 \\ 0.1735 & 0.6141 \end{bmatrix}, P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3178 & 0.1593 \\ 0.1593 & 0.5026 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$W_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3442 & 0.0097 \\ 0.0097 & 0.3225 \end{bmatrix}, W_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4156 & 0.2539 \\ 0.2539 & 0.9276 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0678 & 0.0494 & -0.0471 & -0.0684 \\ 0.0494 & 0.0705 & -0.0094 & -0.0716 \\ -0.0471 & -0.0094 & 0.0902 & 0.0481 \\ -0.0684 & -0.0716 & 0.0481 & 0.1108 \end{bmatrix}.$$

图 1 为 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络系统 (21) 在初

值为 $\phi(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix}$ 的状态曲线, 可知系统收敛到原点. 图 2 为 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络系统的 3 个模态跳变曲线.

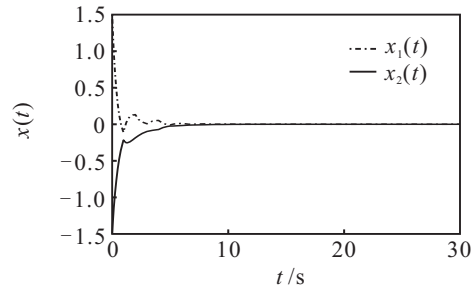


图 1 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络系统 (21) 的状态曲线

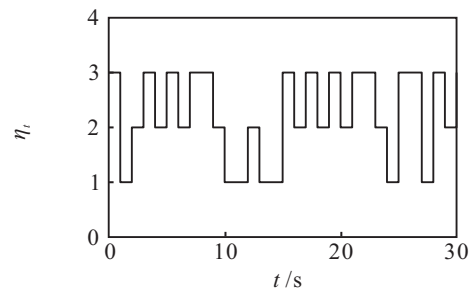


图 2 系统 (21) 的 3 个模态跳变

此外, 在处理转移概率矩阵中的不确定项时, 如果采用文献 [14] 的方法, 则需要用到 G_{ij} 、 $T_{ij}(i, j \in \mathcal{S}, j \neq i)$ 12 个矩阵变量. 本文通过充分考虑转移概率和不确定项的性质, 只采用 6 个矩阵变量 $Z_{ij}(i, j \in \mathcal{S}, j \neq i)$, 由于矩阵变量为 2 维的正定矩阵, 从而减少了 18 个决策变量.

例 2 当系统 (21) 选取文献 [6] 中的例 1 参数时, 有

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}, C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & -0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.8 \\ 0.5 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.9 \\ -0.8 & 1.2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}, D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.2 \\ -0.5 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

依据文献 [6], 转移概率矩阵为

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

通过求解线性矩阵不等式, 可以得到本文方法最大时滞上界为 $d_{\max} = 1.3471$. 文献 [6] 方法的最大时滞上界为 $d_{\max} = 1.2739$, 文献 [21] 方法的最大时滞上界为 $d_{\max} = 1.0320$, 因此本文方法具有较小的保守

性. 此外,当马尔科夫跳变矩阵具有不确定项时,文献[6, 21]的方法是不可行的,本文方法更具有普遍性.

4 结论

本文通过建立增广的Lyapunov泛函并基于辅助函数积分不等式,得到了含有不确定转移率的Markov跳变神经网络的稳定准则. 在处理转移概率中的不确定项时,充分考虑了转移概率和不确定项的性质,采用只含有一组松弛变量的新技术,从而大大减少了计算负担. 所提出方法增加了系统在实际中的运用范围,更加接近于实际存在的系统模型. 数值仿真表明了所提出方法的可行性和有效性.

参考文献(References)

- [1] Liao X F, Chen G R, Sanchez E N. Delay-dependent exponential stability analysis of delayed neural networks: An LMI approach[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2002, 15(7): 855-866.
- [2] Arik S. Stability analysis of delayed neural networks[J]. *IEEE Trans on Circuits and Systems I: Fundamental Theory and Applications*, 2000, 47(7): 1089-1092.
- [3] Cao J D, Yuan K, Li H X. Global asymptotical stability of recurrent neural networks with multiple discrete delays and distributed delays[J]. *IEEE Trans on Neural Networks*, 2006, 17(6): 1646-1651.
- [4] Zhang H G, Wang Z S, Liu D R. A comprehensive review of stability analysis of continuous-time recurrent neural networks[J]. *IEEE Trans on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2014, 25(7): 1229-1262.
- [5] Ali M S, Arik S, Saravanakumar R. Delay-dependent stability criteria of uncertain Markovian jump neural networks with discrete interval and distributed time-varying delays[J]. *Neurocomputing*, 2015, 158(22): 167-173.
- [6] Chen Y, Zheng W X. Stochastic state estimation for neural networks with distributed delays and Markovian jump[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2012, 25(1): 14-20.
- [7] Wang J Y, Zhang H G, Wang Z S, et al. Stochastic synchronization for Markovian coupled neural networks with partial information on transition probabilities[J]. *Neurocomputing*, 2015, 149: 983-992.
- [8] 盛立, 杨慧中. 一类离散Markov跳变奇异系统的镇定控制[J]. *控制与决策*, 2010, 25(8): 1189-1194. (Sheng L, Yang H Z. Stabilization control of a class of discrete-time Markov jump singular systems[J]. *Control and Decision*, 2010, 25(8): 1189-1194.)
- [9] 常华, 楼顺天, 方洋旺. 基于不完全转移率的连续Markov跳变奇异系统的 H_∞ 控制[J]. *控制与决策*, 2014, 29(10): 1839-1844. (Chang H, Lou S T, Fang Y W. H_∞ control of continuous-time Markov jump singular systems subject to incomplete transition rates[J]. *Control and Decision*, 2014, 29(10): 1839-1844.)
- [10] Zhang L X, Lam J. Necessary and sufficient conditions for analysis and synthesis of Markov jump linear systems with incomplete transition descriptions[J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 2010, 55(7): 1695-1701.
- [11] 王国良, 薄海英. 广义马氏跳变系统在一般转移速率下的控制器设计[J]. *自动化学报*, 2015, 41(1): 215-220. (Wang G L, Bo H Y. Stabilization of singular Markovian jump systems with general switching[J]. *Acta Automatica Sinica*, 2015, 41(1): 215-220.)
- [12] Kao Y G, Xie J, Wang C H. Stabilization of singular Markovian jump systems with generally uncertain transition rates[J]. *IEEE Trans on Automatic Control*, 2014, 59(9): 2604-2610.
- [13] Xiong J L, Lam J. Robust H_2 control of Markovian jump systems with uncertain switching probabilities[J]. *Int J of Systems Science*, 2009, 40(3): 255-265.
- [14] Guo Y F. A convex method of robust controller design for Markovian jump systems with uncertain transition rates[J]. *Asian J of Control*, 2014, 16(3): 928-935.
- [15] Kao Y G, Shi L, Xie J, et al. Global exponential stability of delayed Markovian jump fuzzy cellular neural networks with generally incomplete transition probability[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2015, 63(c): 18-30.
- [16] Guo Y F. Improved synthesis method for Markov jump systems with uncertain transition rates[J]. *J of the Franklin Institute*, 2015, 352(12): 6011-6018.
- [17] Liu Y R, Wang Z D, Liu X H. Global exponential stability of generalized recurrent neural networks with discrete and distributed delays[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2006, 19(5): 667-675.
- [18] Park P G, Ko J W, Jeong C. Reciprocally convex approach to stability of systems with time-varying delays[J]. *Automatica*, 2011, 47(1): 235-238.
- [19] Park P, Lee W, Lee S. Auxiliary function-based integral inequalities for quadratic functions and their applications to time-delay systems[J]. *J of the Franklin Institute*, 2015, 352(4): 1378-1396.
- [20] Ma Q, Xu S Y, Zou Y. Stability and synchronization for Markovian jump neural networks with partly unknown transition probabilities[J]. *Neurocomputing*, 2011, 74(17): 3404-3411.
- [21] Li H Y, Chen B, Zhou Q, et al. Robust exponential stability for delayed uncertain Hopfield neural networks with Markovian jumping parameters[J]. *Physics Letters A*, 2008, 372(30): 4996-5003.

(责任编辑: 郑晓蕾)