

# 改进的一重积分不等式在时滞神经网络中的应用

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## 摘要

本文主要研究一类一重积分不等式的改进并将其用于分析时滞神经网络稳定性的问题。首先, 借助交互凸组合不等式和多个零等式, 改进一类一重积分不等式。其次, 根据研究的时变时滞系统的属性, 构造一类新的含有更多时滞信息的增广型Lyapunov泛函。然后, 利用改进的积分不等式及其它分析技巧, 获得保守性较低的稳定性判据。最后, 通过一个数值例子验证所得结果的有效性和优越性。

## 关键词

交互凸组合不等式, 增广的Lyapunov泛函, 零等式, 改进的一重积分不等式

# The Application of Improved Single Integral Inequality in Neural Networks with Time-Delayed

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## Abstract

This paper is concerned with an improved single integral inequality with application in the

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**time-delayed neural network. First of all, an improved single integral inequality is proposed by virtue of the reciprocally convex combination inequality and zero-qualities. Secondly, relay on the characteristics of the system more information about time-delay is considered in constructing the augmented Lyapunov functional. Then, a less conservative stability condition is obtained through utilizing the improved integral inequality and other analysis techniques. In the end, to verify the effectiveness and superiority of the derived results, a numerical example is provided.**

## Keywords

**Reciprocally Convex Combination Inequality, Augmented Lyapunov Functional, Zero-Qualities, An Improved Single Integral Inequality**

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## 1. 引言

时滞神经网络的稳定性问题是神经网络处理联想记忆、信号处理和一些优化问题等多个实际问题的基础[1] [2] [3]。一方面, 在应用神经网络之前, 应确保稳定性; 另一方面, 在神经网络的实现中, 由于神经元的有限切换速率就不可避免的出现时滞, 很多相关研究表明时滞会导致不良的动态行为, 这些行为会使得系统的性能下降甚至不稳定[4], 因此研究时滞神经网络的稳定性是非常有意义的。

到目前为止, 学者们针对时滞神经网络系统的稳定性研究主要采用 Lyapunov 泛函方法。通过利用 Lyapunov 稳定性理论[5], 构造恰当的 Lyapunov 泛函以及尽可能精细地估计泛函的导数来得到低保守性的稳定性准则。对于构造 Lyapunov 泛函方法, 目前比较常见的有构造带有增广的 Lyapunov 泛函[6], 利用时滞分割方法构造泛函[7]以及构造带有多重积分项的泛函[8]。对于估计泛函的导数, 主要是估计求导后产生的积分项, 力求获得求导后更严格的上界。为了处理这些积分, 学者们主要通过不等式放缩的方法, 例如 Jensen 不等式[9], 基于 Wirtinger 的积分不等式[10], 基于自由矩阵的积分不等式[11], 改进的自由矩阵积分不等式[12]以及互凸不等式[13]等等。这些不等式有效地降低了时滞神经网络的时滞依赖稳定性条件, 不过仍然有改进的空间。

文献[14]中通过引入增广的 Lyapunov 泛函并应用于 Wirtinger 不等式中, 得到了保守性较低的时滞相关稳定性标准, 文献[15]利用零等式改进具有增广的一重积分不等式, 与直接使用 Jensen 不等式放缩相比, 运用零等式可以巧妙加入自由矩阵, 从而提供更大的自由度进而得到更紧的时滞上界。然而, 文献[15]中不等式的放缩只带有一重积分信息, 具有一定的保守性。众所周知, 高阶积分项在降低时滞系统的保守性中扮演着十分重要的作用, 例如在估计一重积分不等式中引入二重积分项, 这时二重积分状态信息会与一重状态信息以及系统的状态信息交叉, 从而得到更大的时滞上界, 因此建立一个新的带有自由矩阵和二重积分项的具有增广的一重积分不等式对降低时滞神经网络系统的保守性具有深远的意义。此外, 值得一提的是在增广向量中引入  $s$  相关项能有效克服条件的保守性, 因为它将一重积分放入增广向量中并把这个增广向量放入带有一重积分的 Lyapunov 泛函中, 在对这个泛函求导后能够获得更多状态信息。因此, 本文拟通过新的积分不等式处理技巧结合更符合系统的 Lyapunov 泛函, 获得保守性更低的稳定性条件。

为了简化表述, 我们有必要做如下的符号说明:  $R^n$  表示  $n$  维欧式空间;  $R^{n \times m}$  代表  $n \times m$  的矩阵;  $\text{sym}\{X\} = X + X^T$ ;  $\text{diag}\{\dots\}$  表示对角矩阵;  $\text{col}\{\dots\}$  列向量  $X^T$ , 和  $X^{-1}$  分别矩阵的转置和逆矩阵;  $*$  表示矩阵的对称项。

## 2. 预备知识

### 2.1. 系统描述

考虑一般的带有时变时滞的神经网络系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -Ax(t) + W_1 f(W_0 x(t)) + W_2 f(W_0 x(t-h(t))), \\ x(\theta) = \phi(\theta), \theta \in [-h, 0]. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $x(t) \in R^n$  是系统的状态向量  $A \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $W_0 \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $W_1 \in R^{n \times n}$ , 和  $W_2 \in R^{n \times n}$  是已知的实数矩阵, 初始条件  $\phi(\theta)$  是连续的微分函数,  $h$  和  $u$  是已知的常数, 且满足如下条件:

$$0 < h(t) < h, \quad \dot{h}(t) < u. \quad (2)$$

$f(W_0 x(t)) = \text{col}\{f(W_{01}x(t)), f(W_{02}x(t)), \dots, f(W_{0n}x(t))\}$  是神经元的激活函数  $W_{0i}$  是  $W_0$  的第  $i$  行, 假设  $f(0) = 0$  且满足 Lipschitz 条件

$$l_i^- \leq \frac{f_i(a) - f_i(b)}{a - b} \leq l_i^+, \quad (3)$$

其中,  $l_i^-$  和  $l_i^+$  是一些常数, 且  $L = \text{diag}\{l_1^-, l_2^-, \dots, l_n^-\}$ ,  $L^+ = \text{diag}\{l_1^+, l_2^+, \dots, l_n^+\}$ .

### 2.2. 引理

在分析系统(1)的时滞依赖稳定性判据之前, 本节首先引入如下一些重要的引理:

**引理 1. [16]** 给定一个二次函数  $f(y) = a_2 y^2 + a_1 y + a_0$ , 当  $\beta \in [0, 1]$  时, 如果有

$$T_i = f(h_i) < 0 (i=1, 2), \quad T_3 = -\beta^2 h_{12}^2 a_2 + f(h_1) < 0, \quad T_4 = -(1-\beta)^2 h_{12}^2 a_2 + f(h_2) < 0,$$

那么  $f(y) < 0 (h_1 \leq y \leq h_2)$  成立, 其中  $h_{12} = h_2 - h_1$ .

**引理 2. [12]** 设  $w(t)$  是一个可微函数:  $[a, b] \rightarrow R^n$ , 那么存在对称正定矩阵  $H \in R^{n \times n}$ , 对于任意具有恰当维度的矩阵  $L, M$ , 有下列的不等式成立:

$$\int_a^b \dot{w}^T(s) H \dot{w}(s) ds \geq -\text{sym}\{\sigma_0^T L \sigma_1 + \sigma_0^T M \sigma_2\} - (b-a) \sigma_0^T \left( \frac{3LH^{-1}L^T + MH^{-1}M^T}{3} \right) \sigma_0$$

其中  $\sigma_1 = x(b) - x(a)$ ,  $\sigma_2 = x(b) + x(a) - \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b x(s) ds$ ,  $\sigma_0$  是任意向量.

**引理 3. [17]** 若对称正定矩阵  $R > 0$ ,  $x(t)$  是一个可微函数:  $[a, b] \rightarrow R^n$ , 则下列不等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b x^T(s) R x(s) ds &\geq \frac{1}{b-a} \left( \int_a^b x(s) ds \right)^T R \left( \int_a^b x(s) ds \right) + \frac{3}{b-a} \Omega_1^T R \Omega_1, \\ \int_a^b \dot{x}^T(s) R \dot{x}(s) ds &\geq \frac{1}{b-a} \Omega_2^T R \Omega_2 + \frac{3}{b-a} \Omega_3^T R \Omega_3, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\Omega_1 = \int_a^b x(s) ds - \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b \int_\beta^b x(s) ds d\beta, \quad \Omega_2 = x(b) - x(a), \quad \Omega_3 = x(b) + x(a) - \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b x(s) ds.$$

为了能得到保守性更低的稳定性条件, 本文首先引入一个改进的一重积分不等式如下:

**引理 4.** 若半正定对称矩阵  $Y_i \in R^{n \times n} (i=1, 3)$ ,  $X_i \in R^{n \times n} (i=1, 2)$ , 任意矩阵  $Y_2 \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $X_3 \in R^{n \times n}$ ,

$X_4 \in R^{2n \times 2n}$ ,  $x(t)$  是一个可微函数:  $[a, b] \rightarrow R^n$ , 满足:

$$\Omega_0 = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad \Omega_1 = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 + X_1 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad \Omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 + X_2 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0,$$

$$\Omega_3 = \begin{bmatrix} Y_3 & X_3 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad \Omega_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 & X_4 \\ * & \Omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0,$$

那么, 对任意向量  $c \in [a, b]$ , 有下面的不等式成立

$$\Phi = -\int_a^b W^T(s) \Omega_0 W(s) ds \leq \xi^T \Omega \xi. \tag{4}$$

其中

$$W(s) = \text{col}\{x(s), \dot{x}(s)\}, \quad \xi = \text{col}\{x(b), x(c), x(a), w_1, w_2, v_1, v_2\}, \quad w_1 = \frac{1}{b-c} \int_c^b x(s) ds,$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{c-a} \int_a^c x(s) ds, \quad v_1 = \frac{1}{b-c} \int_c^b \int_\theta^b x(s) ds d\theta, \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{c-a} \int_a^c \int_\theta^c x(s) ds d\theta,$$

$$e_i = [0_{n, (i-1)n} \quad I_n \quad 0_{n, (7-i)n}] (i=1, 2, \dots, 7), \quad \zeta_1 = \text{col}\{e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3\},$$

$$\zeta_2 = \text{col}\{(b-c)e_4 - 2e_6, 2e_4 - e_1 - e_2, (c-a)e_5 - 2e_7, 2e_5 - e_2 - e_3\},$$

$$\Omega = \text{sym}\{-e_4^T(Y_2 + X_1)(e_1 - e_2) - e_5^T(Y_2 + X_2)(e_2 - e_3)\} - (b-c)e_4^T Y_1 e_4 - (c-a)e_5^T Y_1 e_5$$

$$- e_2^T(X_1 - X_2)e_2 + e_1^T X_1 e_1 - e_3^T X_2 e_3 - \frac{1}{b-a} \zeta_1^T \Omega_3 \zeta_1 - \frac{1}{b-a} \zeta_2^T \Omega_4 \zeta_2$$

**证明:** 对于半正定对称矩阵  $X_i \in R^{n \times n} (i=1, 2)$ , 有下面的零等式成立

$$0 = -2 \int_c^b x^T(s) X_1 \dot{x}(s) ds + x^T(b) X_1 x(b) - x^T(c) X_1 x(c),$$

$$0 = -2 \int_a^c x^T(s) X_2 \dot{x}(s) ds + x^T(c) X_2 x(c) - x^T(a) X_2 x(a).$$

将上面两个零等式加入二重积分, 合并同类项后可以得到

$$\Phi = -\int_a^b W^T(s) \Omega_0 W(s) ds - 2 \int_c^b x^T(s) X_1 \dot{x}(s) ds - 2 \int_a^c x^T(s) X_2 \dot{x}(s) ds$$

$$- x^T(c)(X_1 - X_2)x(c) + x^T(b) X_1 x(b) - x^T(a) X_2 x(a)$$

$$= -\int_c^b W^T(s) \Omega_1 W(s) ds - \int_a^c W^T(s) \Omega_2 W(s) ds - x^T(c)(X_1 - X_2)x(c)$$

$$+ x^T(b) X_1 x(b) - x^T(a) X_2 x(a)$$

利用引理 3 中的不等式放缩, 展开计算如下

$$\Phi \leq -\frac{1}{b-c} \left( \int_c^b W(s) ds \right)^T \Omega_1 \left( \int_c^b W(s) ds \right) - \frac{1}{c-a} \left( \int_a^c W(s) ds \right)^T \Omega_2 \left( \int_a^c W(s) ds \right)$$

$$- \frac{3}{b-c} \left( \int_c^b W(s) ds - \frac{2}{b-c} \int_c^b \int_\beta^b W(s) ds d\beta \right)^T \Omega_1 \left( \int_c^b W(s) ds - \frac{2}{b-c} \int_c^b \int_\beta^b W(s) ds d\beta \right)$$

$$- \frac{3}{c-a} \left( \int_a^c W(s) ds - \frac{2}{c-a} \int_a^c \int_\beta^c W(s) ds d\beta \right)^T \Omega_2 \left( \int_a^c W(s) ds - \frac{2}{c-a} \int_a^c \int_\beta^c W(s) ds d\beta \right)$$

$$- x^T(c)(X_1 - X_2)x(c) + x^T(b) X_1 x(b) - x^T(a) X_2 x(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -(b-c)w_1^T Y_1 w_1 - 2w_1^T (Y_2 + X_1)(x(b) - x(c)) - \frac{1}{b-c}(x(b) - x(c))^T Y_3 (x(b) - x(c)) \\
&\quad - (c-a)w_2^T Y_1 w_2 - 2w_2^T (Y_2 + X_2)(x(c) - x(a)) - \frac{1}{c-a}(x(c) - x(a))^T Y_3 (x(c) - x(a)) \\
&\quad - \frac{3}{b-c} \begin{bmatrix} (b-c)w_1 - 2v_1 \\ 2w_1 - x(b) - x(c) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 + X_1 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (b-c)w_1 - 2v_1 \\ 2w_1 - x(b) - x(c) \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad - \frac{3}{c-a} \begin{bmatrix} (c-a)w_2 - 2v_2 \\ 2w_2 - x(c) - x(a) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 + X_2 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (c-a)w_2 - 2v_2 \\ 2w_2 - x(c) - x(a) \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad - x^T(c)(X_1 - X_2)x(c) + x^T(b)X_1x(b) - x^T(a)X_2x(a)
\end{aligned}$$

利用交互凸组合不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi &\leq -(b-c)w_1^T Y_1 w_1 - 2w_1^T (Y_2 + X_1)(x(b) - x(c)) - (c-a)w_2^T Y_1 w_2 \\
&\quad - 2w_2^T (Y_2 + X_2)(x(c) - x(a)) - x^T(c)(X_1 - X_2)x(c) + x^T(b)X_1x(b) \\
&\quad - x^T(a)X_2x(a) - \frac{1}{b-a} \begin{bmatrix} x(b) - x(c) \\ x(c) - x(a) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Y_3 & X_3 \\ * & Y_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(b) - x(c) \\ x(c) - x(a) \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad - \frac{3}{b-a} \begin{bmatrix} (b-c)w_1 - 2v_1 \\ 2w_1 - x(b) - x(c) \\ (c-a)w_2 - 2v_2 \\ 2w_2 - x(c) - x(a) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_1 & X_4 \\ * & \Omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (b-c)w_1 - 2v_1 \\ 2w_1 - x(b) - x(c) \\ (c-a)w_2 - 2v_2 \\ 2w_2 - x(c) - x(a) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \xi^T \Omega \xi
\end{aligned}$$

结论成立，证毕。

### 3. 理论结果及证明

在本节当中，基于上面提到的一重积分不等式引理以及广义的自由矩阵积分不等式引理，我们通过恰当地构造 Lyapunov 泛函分析得到关于系统(1)的新的时滞依赖条件。

为了简化向量和矩阵表示给出以下术语：

$$\begin{aligned}
\varpi_1(t) &= \frac{1}{h(t)} \int_{t-h(t)}^t x(s) ds, \quad \varpi_2(t) = \frac{1}{t-h(t)} \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} x(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{G}_1(t) = \frac{1}{h(t)} \int_{t-h(t)}^t \int_{\theta}^t x(s) ds d\theta, \\
\mathcal{G}_2(t) &= \frac{1}{t-h(t)} \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} \int_{\theta}^{t-h(t)} x(s) ds d\theta, \quad \eta_2(t) = \text{col}\{x(t), \dot{x}(t), f(W_0 x(t))\}, \\
\eta_1(t, s) &= \text{col}\{x(s), \dot{x}(s), f(W_0 x(s)), x(t), x(t-h), \int_s^t x(\theta) d\theta\}, \quad \eta_3(t) = \text{col}\{x(t), \dot{x}(t)\}, \\
\xi_1(t) &= \text{col}\{x(t), x(t-h), \varpi_1(t), \mathcal{G}_1(t), \int_{t-h}^t x(s) ds, \int_{t-h(t)}^t f(W_0 x(s)) ds, \int_{t-h}^t f(W_0 x(s)) ds\}, \\
\xi(t) &= \text{col}\{x(t), x(t-h(t)), x(t-h), \varpi_1(t), \varpi_2(t), \mathcal{G}_1(t), \mathcal{G}_2(t), \dot{x}(t-h(t)), \dot{x}(t-h), \\
&\quad f(W_0 x(t)), f(W_0 x(t-h(t))), \int_{t-h(t)}^t f(W_0 x(s)) ds, \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} f(W_0 x(s)) ds\}, \\
g_{i1}(s) &= f_i(s) - l_i^- s, \quad g_{i2}(s) = l_i^+ s - f_i(s).
\end{aligned}$$

**定理 1** 对于给定的实数  $h$  和  $u$ ，若存在对称正定矩阵  $P \in R^{7n \times 7n}$ ， $Q_1 \in R^{5n \times 5n}$ ， $Q_2 \in R^{5n \times 5n}$ ， $R \in R^{3n \times 3n}$ ，

$Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 & Z_2 \\ * & Z_3 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{2n \times 2n}$ ,  $N_i \in R^{n \times n} (i=1,2)$ , 半正定对角矩阵  $T_{12} \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $T_{13} \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $T_{23} \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $V_k \in R^{n \times n} (k=1,2,3,4)$ ,  $D_i \in R^{n \times n}$  任意矩阵  $M_k \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $S_1 \in R^{3n \times 3n}$ ,  $S_2 \in R^{n \times n}$ ,  $S_3 \in R^{2n \times 2n}$  得下列线性矩阵不等式成立

$$\Gamma_m = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 & Z_2 + N_i \\ * & Z_3 \end{bmatrix} > 0 (m=1,2), \quad \Gamma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} Z_3 & S_2 \\ * & Z_3 \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad \Gamma_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 & S_3 \\ * & \Gamma_2 \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\Gamma_5 = \begin{bmatrix} R & S_1 \\ * & R \end{bmatrix} > 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\Gamma_6 (h(t)=0) = (\delta^\perp)^\top \begin{bmatrix} \Xi & \sqrt{h}M_3 & \sqrt{h}M_4 \\ * & -H & 0 \\ * & * & -3H \end{bmatrix} (\delta^\perp) < 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\Gamma_7 (h(t)=h) = (\delta^\perp)^\top \begin{bmatrix} \Xi & \sqrt{h}M_1 & \sqrt{h}M_2 \\ * & -H & 0 \\ * & * & -3H \end{bmatrix} (\delta^\perp) < 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma_8 = (\delta^\perp)^\top (-\gamma^2 h^2 J_2 + \Gamma_6) (\delta^\perp) < 0, \quad \Gamma_9 = (\delta^\perp)^\top (-(1-\gamma)^2 h^2 J_2 + \Gamma_7) (\delta^\perp) < 0, \quad (9)$$

则时滞神经网络系统(1)是渐近稳定的。

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi(h(t)) &= \sum_{n=1}^8 \Pi_n, \quad \Pi_1 = \text{sym}\{G_1^\top P G_2\}, \quad \Pi_3 = h^2 G_9^\top R G_9 - G_{10}^\top \Gamma_5 G_{10}, \\ \Pi_2 &= G_3^\top Q_1 G_3 - (1-u) G_4^\top Q_1 G_4 + G_3^\top Q_2 G_3 - G_5^\top Q_2 G_5 + \text{sym}\{G_7^\top Q_1 G_6 + G_8^\top Q_2 G_6\}, \\ \Pi_4 &= h G_{11}^\top Z G_{11} - \frac{1}{h} G_{12}^\top \Gamma_3 G_{12} - \frac{1}{h} G_{13}^\top \Gamma_4 G_{13} + \text{sym}\{-e_4^\top (Y_2 + X_1)(e_1 - e_2) - e_5^\top (Y_2 + X_2)(e_2 - e_3)\} \\ &\quad - h(t) e_4^\top Y_1 e_4 - (h - h(t)) e_5^\top Y_1 e_5 - e_2^\top (X_1 - X_2) e_2 + e_1^\top X_1 e_1 - e_3^\top X_2 e_3, \\ \Pi_5 &= h f_0^\top H f_0 + \text{sym}\{G_{14}^\top M_1 G_{15} + G_{14}^\top M_2 G_{16} + G_{14}^\top M_3 G_{17} + G_{14}^\top M_4 G_{18}\}, \\ \Pi_6 &= \text{sym}\left\{ \left[ (e_{10} - L_2 W_0 e_1)^\top V_1 + (L_1 W_0 e_1 - e_{10})^\top V_2 \right] W_0 f_0 \right\} \\ &\quad + \text{sym}\left\{ \left[ (e_{12} - L_2 W_0 e_3)^\top V_3 + (L_1 W_0 e_3 - e_{12})^\top V_4 \right] W_0 e_9 \right\}, \\ \Pi_7 &= \text{sym}\left\{ \left[ e_{10} - e_{11} - L_2 W_0 (e_1 - e_2) \right]^\top T_{12} \left[ L_1 W_0 (e_1 - e_2) - (e_{10} - e_{11}) \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + \text{sym}\left\{ \left[ e_{10} - e_{12} - L_2 W_0 (e_1 - e_3) \right]^\top T_{13} \left[ L_1 W_0 (e_1 - e_3) - (e_{10} - e_{12}) \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + \text{sym}\left\{ \left[ e_{11} - e_{12} - L_2 W_0 (e_2 - e_3) \right]^\top T_{23} \left[ L_1 W_0 (e_2 - e_3) - (e_{11} - e_{12}) \right] \right\}, \\ &\quad + \text{sym}\left\{ (e_{10} - L_2 W_0 e_1)^\top T_1 (L_1 W_0 e_1 - e_{10}) \right\} + \text{sym}\left\{ (e_{11} - L_2 W_0 e_2)^\top T_2 (L_1 W_0 e_2 - e_{11}) \right\} \\ &\quad + \text{sym}\left\{ (e_{12} - L_2 W_0 e_3)^\top T_3 (L_1 W_0 e_3 - e_{12}) \right\} \\ \Pi_8 &= \text{sym}\left\{ (e_{13} - L_2 e_4)^\top D_1 (L_1 e_4 - e_{13}) \right\} + \text{sym}\left\{ (e_{14} - L_2 e_5)^\top D_2 (L_1 e_5 - e_{14}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon &= h(t)G_{14}^T \left( \frac{3M_1H^{-1}M_1^T + M_2H^{-1}M_2^T}{3} \right) G_{14} + (h-h(t))G_{14}^T \left( \frac{3M_3H^{-1}M_3^T + M_4H^{-1}M_4^T}{3} \right) G_{14}, \\ e_i &= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n,(i-1)n} & I_n & 0_{n,(9-i)n} \end{bmatrix} (i=1,2,\dots,9), \\ G_1 &= \text{col}\{e_1, e_3, h(t)e_4, h(t)e_6, h(t)e_4 + (h-h(t))e_5, e_{13}, e_{13} + e_{14}\}, \quad G_4 = \text{col}\{e_2, e_8, e_{11}, e_1, e_3, h(t)e_4\}, \\ G_2 &= \text{col}\{f_0, e_9, e_1 - (1-u)e_2, h(t)(e_1 - (1-u)e_4), e_1 - e_3, e_{10} - (1-u)e_{11}, e_{10} - e_{12}\}, \\ G_3 &= \text{col}\{e_1, f_0, e_{10}, e_1, e_3, e_0\}, \quad G_5 = \text{col}\{e_3, e_9, e_{12}, e_1, e_3, h(t)e_4 + (h-h(t))e_5\}, \\ G_6 &= \text{col}\{e_0, e_0, e_0, f_0, e_9, e_1\}, \quad G_7 = \text{col}\{h(t)e_4, e_1 - e_2, e_{13}, h(t)e_1, h(t)e_3, h(t)e_6\}, \\ G_8 &= \text{col}\{h(t)e_4 + (h-h(t))e_5, e_1 - e_3, e_{13} + e_{14}, he_1, he_3, h(t)e_6 + (h-h(t))e_7 + h(t)(h-h(t))e_4\}, \\ G_9 &= \text{col}\{e_1, f_0, e_{10}\}, \quad G_{10} = \text{col}\{h(t)e_4, e_1 - e_2, e_{13}, (h-h(t))e_5, e_2 - e_3, e_{14}\}, \quad G_{11} = \text{col}\{e_1, f_0\}, \\ G_{12} &= \text{col}\{e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3\}, \quad G_{13} = \text{col}\{h(t)e_4 - 2e_6, 2e_4 - e_1 - e_2, (h-h(t))e_5 - 2e_7, 2e_5 - e_2 - e_3\}, \\ G_{14} &= \text{col}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8, e_9, e_{10}, e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{13}, e_{14}\}, \quad G_{15} = e_1 - e_2, \quad G_{16} = e_1 + e_2 - 2e_4, \\ G_{17} &= e_2 - e_3, \quad G_{18} = e_2 + e_3 - 2e_5, \quad G_{19} = \text{col}\{e_0, e_0, e_4, e_6, e_4 - e_5, e_0, e_0\}, \\ G_{20} &= \text{col}\{e_0, e_0, e_0, e_1 - (1-u)e_4, e_0, e_0, e_0\}, \quad G_{21} = \text{col}\{e_0, e_0, e_0, e_0, e_0, e_4\}, \\ G_{22} &= \text{col}\{e_0, e_0, e_0, e_0, e_0, e_4 - e_5\}, \quad G_{23} = \text{col}\{e_4, e_0, e_0, -e_5, e_0, e_0\}, \quad G_{24} = \text{col}\{e_4, e_0, -e_5, e_0\}. \end{aligned}$$

证明:构造如下 Lyapunov 泛函

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= \sum_{d=1}^6 V_d, \\ V_1(t) &= \xi_1^T(t)P\xi_1(t), \quad V_2(t) = \int_{t-h}^t \eta_1^T(t,s)Q_1\eta_1(t,s)ds + \int_{t-h}^t \eta_1^T(t,s)Q_2\eta_1(t,s)ds, \\ V_3(t) &= h \int_{t-h}^t \int_{\theta}^t \eta_2^T(s)R\eta_2(s)dsd\theta, \quad V_4(t) = \int_{t-h}^t \int_{\theta}^t \eta_3^T(s)Z\eta_3(s)dsd\theta, \\ V_5(t) &= \int_{t-h}^t \int_{\theta}^t \dot{x}^T(s)H\dot{x}(s)dsd\theta, \\ V_6(t) &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^{W_{0i}x(t)} [V_{1i}g_{i1}(s) + V_{2i}g_{i2}(s)]ds + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^{W_{0i}x(t-h)} [V_{3i}g_{i1}(s) + V_{4i}g_{i2}(s)]ds. \end{aligned}$$

对  $V(t)$  求导, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) &= 2\xi_1^T(t)P\dot{\xi}_1(t), \quad \dot{V}_3(t) = h^2\eta_2^T(t)R\eta_2(t) - \int_{t-h}^t \eta_2^T(s)R\eta_2(s)ds, \\ \dot{V}_2(t) &= \eta_1^T(t,t)Q_1\eta_1(t,t) - (1-u)\eta_1^T(t,t-h(t))Q_1\eta_1(t,t-h(t)) + \eta_1^T(t,t)Q_2\eta_1(t,t) \\ &\quad - \eta_1^T(t,t-h)Q_2\eta_1(t,t-h) + \xi_1^T(t)\text{sym}\{G_7^TQ_1G_6 + G_8^TQ_2G_6\}\xi(t), \\ \dot{V}_4(t) &= h\eta_3^T(t)Z\eta_3(t) - \int_{t-h}^t \eta_3^T(s)Z\eta_3(s)ds, \quad \dot{V}_5(t) = h\dot{x}^T(t)H\dot{x}(t) - \int_{t-h}^t \dot{x}^T(t)H\dot{x}(t)ds, \\ \dot{V}_6(t) &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n [V_{1i}g_{i1}(W_{0i}x(t)) + V_{2i}g_{i2}(W_{0i}x(t))]W_{0i}\dot{x}(t) \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n [V_{3i}g_{i1}(W_{0i}x(t-h)) + V_{4i}g_{i2}(W_{0i}x(t-h))]W_{0i}\dot{x}(t-h) \end{aligned}$$

为了考虑更多的积分信息，利用时滞分割方法将一重积分区间  $[0, h]$  划分成  $[0, h(t)]$  和  $[h(t), h]$  两个部分，运用(6)中的条件和 Jensen 不等式，对  $\dot{V}_3(t)$  中的积分放缩得

$$-\int_{t-h}^t \eta_2^T(s) R \eta_2(s) ds = -\int_{t-h(t)}^t \eta_2^T(s) R \eta_2(s) ds - \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} \eta_2^T(s) R \eta_2(s) ds \leq \xi^T(t) G_{10}^T \Gamma_5 G_{10} \xi(t).$$

运用(5)中的条件和引理 4 提出的不等式对  $\dot{V}_4(t)$  中的积分项进行放缩，可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & -\int_{t-h}^t \eta_3^T(s) Z \eta_3(s) ds \\ & \leq \xi^T(t) \left\{ \text{sym} \left\{ -e_4^T (Y_2 + X_1)(e_1 - e_2) - e_5^T (Y_2 + X_2)(e_2 - e_3) \right\} - h(t) e_4^T Y_1 e_4 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (h - h(t)) e_5^T Y_1 e_5 - e_2^T (X_1 - X_2) e_2 + e_1^T X_1 e_1 - e_3^T X_2 e_3 - \frac{1}{h} G_{12}^T \Gamma_3 G_{12} - \frac{1}{h} G_{13}^T \Gamma_4 G_{13} \right\} \xi(t) \end{aligned}$$

运用引理 2 中的自由矩阵不等式将  $\dot{V}_5(t)$  中的积分项进行放缩，可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & -\int_{t-h}^t \dot{x}^T(t) H \dot{x}(t) ds = -\int_{t-h(t)}^t \dot{x}^T(t) H \dot{x}(t) ds - \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} \dot{x}^T(t) H \dot{x}(t) ds, \\ & -\int_{t-h(t)}^t \dot{x}^T(t) H \dot{x}(t) ds \leq \text{sym} \left\{ \tau_0^T M_1 \delta_1 + \tau_0^T M_2 \tau_2 \right\} + h(t) \tau_0^T \left( \frac{3M_1 H^{-1} M_1^T + M_2 H^{-1} M_2^T}{3} \right) \tau_0, \\ & -\int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} \dot{x}^T(t) H \dot{x}(t) ds \leq \text{sym} \left\{ \tau_0^T M_3 \tau_3 + \tau_0^T M_4 \tau_4 \right\} + (h - h(t)) \tau_0^T \left( \frac{3M_3 H^{-1} M_3^T + M_4 H^{-1} M_4^T}{3} \right) \tau_0, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= G_{14} \xi(t), \quad \tau_1 = x(t) - x(t-h(t)), \quad \tau_2 = x(t) + x(t-h(t)) - 2\varpi_1, \quad \tau_3 = x(t-h(t)) - x(t-h), \\ \tau_4 &= x(t-h(t)) + x(t-h) - 2\varpi_2. \end{aligned}$$

另外，由(3)中的 Lipchitz 条件可知，对任意的正定对角矩阵  $D_i \geq 0$ ， $T_{ij} \geq 0 (i=1,2; j=2,3)$ ， $T_k \geq 0 (k=1,2,3,4)$ ，有下面的条件成立

$$\begin{aligned} & -2 \left[ f(s_k) - L^- s_k \right]^T T_k \left[ f(s_k) - L^+ s_k \right] \geq 0, \\ & -2 \left[ f(s_i) - f(s_j) - L^- (s_i - s_j) \right]^T T_{ij} \left[ f(s_i) - f(s_j) - L^+ (s_i - s_j) \right] \geq 0, \\ & -2 \left[ \int_{t-h(t)}^t (f(W_0 x(s)) - L_1 x(s)) ds \right]^T D_1 \left[ \int_{t-h(t)}^t (f(W_0 x(s)) - L_2 x(s)) ds \right] \geq 0, \\ & -2 \left[ \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} (f(W_0 x(s)) - L_1 x(s)) ds \right]^T D_2 \left[ \int_{t-h}^{t-h(t)} (f(W_0 x(s)) - L_2 x(s)) ds \right] \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

取  $\Psi(h(t)) = \Xi(h(t)) + \Upsilon$ ，由于  $h(t)$  是二次的，因此可以改写成

$$\Psi(h(t)) = J_2 h^2(t) + J_1 h(t) + J_0,$$

其中  $J_0$ ， $J_1$ ， $J_2$  和都是常数矩阵，且

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &= \text{sym} \left\{ e_{19}^T P e_{20} - (L^- e_4)^T D_1 (L^+ e_4) - (L^- e_5)^T D_2 (L^+ e_5) \right\} \\ & \quad - (1-u) G_{21}^T Q_1 G_{21} - G_{22}^T Q_2 G_{22} - G_{23}^T \Gamma_5 G_{23} - \frac{1}{h} G_{24}^T \Gamma_4 G_{24} \end{aligned}$$



因此, 通过引理 1, 如果(7)~(9)的条件满足, 那么可以得到  $\Psi(h(t)) < 0$  成立。

利用 Finsler's 引理[18], 让  $\delta\xi(t) = 0$ , 如果(5)~(9)的条件满足, 我们可以得到  $(\delta^\perp)^\top \Psi(h(t))(\delta^\perp) < 0$  成立, 这就意味着  $\xi^\top(t)\Psi(h(t))\xi(t) < 0$  成立。从而定理 1 的结论成立, 证毕。

#### 4. 数值实例

本节结合前面的定理, 利用数值实例证明本文所提方法的有效性和优越性。

例: 考虑时滞系统(1), 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad W_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0503 & 10.0454 \\ 0.0987 & 0.2075 \end{bmatrix}, \quad W_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2381 & 0.9320 \\ 0.0388 & 0.5062 \end{bmatrix}, \\ W_2 = \text{diag}\{1, 1\}, \quad L_1 = \text{diag}\{0.3, 0.8\}, \quad L_2 = 0.$$

运用定理 1, 结合 Matlab 计算, 当  $u$  取不同值时, 通过调节参数  $\gamma$  可以得到不同的时滞上界。如表 1 所示, 当  $u = 0.55$ ,  $\gamma = 0.5$  时, 我们得到的时滞上界  $h = 12.4199$ , 它比文献[1], [13], [2], [8], [6], [12], [3]以及[19]分别大 265.02%, 264.11%, 215.47%, 260.68%, 100.01%, 82.22%, 41.01%, 40.86%。另外, 令

$$\varpi(t) = \frac{12.4199}{2} + \frac{12.4199}{2} \left( \sin\left(\frac{1.1t}{12.4199}\right) \right), \quad f(t) = [0.3 \tanh(x_1(t)), 0.8 \tanh(x_2(t))]^\top$$

这时, 取初始条件  $x(\theta) = [0.7, -0.3]^\top$ , 从图 1 的状态运行状况, 我们可以清楚地看到, 时滞神经网络系统是渐进稳定的。

**Table 1.** The upper bound of the maximum allowable time delay of  $h$  when  $u$  takes different values

**表 1.** 当  $u$  取不同值时  $h$  最大允许的时滞上界

方法	$u$			
	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55
[1]	4.5023	3.7588	3.5472	3.4885
[13]	4.5543	3.8364	3.5583	3.4110
[2]	4.8748	4.2702	4.0551	3.9369
[8]	5.1029	4.1100	3.6855	3.4434
[6]	7.4203	6.6190	6.3428	6.2095
[12]	8.3498	7.3817	7.0219	6.8156
[3]	10.2367	9.0586	8.5986	8.3181
[19]	10.5087	9.4658	9.0554	8.8169
定理 1 ( $\gamma = 0.5$ )	18.7745	14.6428	13.1791	12.4199
定理 1 ( $\gamma = 0.7$ )	18.0426	14.3275	13.0503	12.3687

#### 5. 结论

本文探讨了时滞神经网络的稳定性问题, 首先通过两个零等式和交互凸组合不等式引入自由矩阵改进具有增广的一重积分不等式, 然后在充分考虑各个状态向量的基础上构造带有增广的 Lyapunov 泛函, 并利用提出的一重积分不等式以及广义的自由矩阵积分不等式处理泛函的导数。最后, 通过一个数值例子来说明所得结论的有效性和优越性。本文的方法还可以扩展到具有马尔科夫跳跃的时滞神经网络系统的稳定性以及控制问题的研究中。

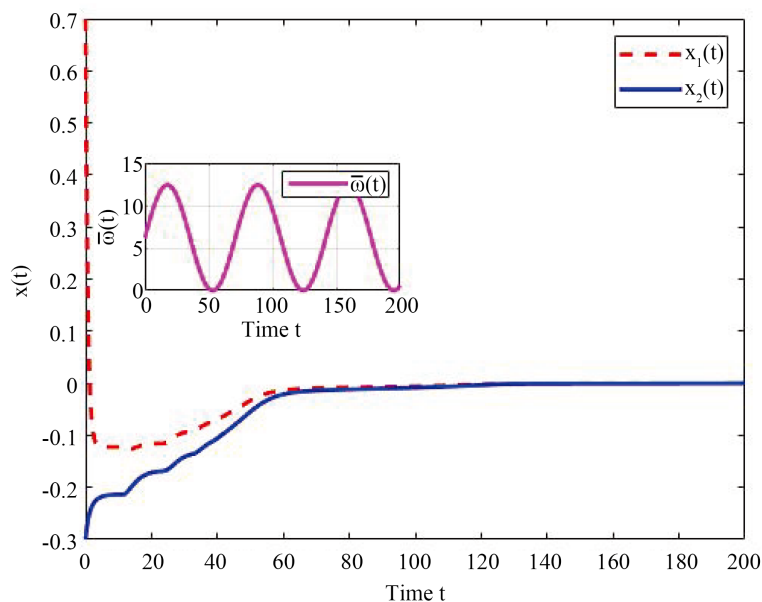


Figure 1. State responses of the neural network  
图 1. 神经网络的状态响应

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