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参数不匹配的时滞忆阻神经网络的指数同步

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摘要:研究了参数不匹配情况下时滞忆阻神经网络的指数同步控制问题。由于忆阻神经网络连接权重的切换特性,相较于传统的连续神经网络,其同步控制更加困难。首先利用微分包含和集值映射理论,将不连续的忆阻神经网络转化为带有区间参数的不确定系统。其次,设计了新的切换控制器,该切换控制器能够消除参数不匹配产生的同步误差。然后,通过选取合适的李雅普诺夫泛函,利用不等式放缩技术得到了两个忆阻神经网络取得指数同步的充分条件。最后,利用一个数值模拟算例验证了理论结果的正确性。

关键词:参数不匹配;忆阻神经网络;时滞;指数同步;切换控制

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Exponential synchronization of delayed memristor-based neural networks with parameter mismatches

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Abstract: In this paper, the exponential synchronization of delayed memristor-based neural networks (DMNNs) with parameter mismatches was studied. Due to the switching characteristics of the memristive synaptic weights of memristor-based neural networks, the synchronization control of DMNNs is more difficult than traditional continuous neural networks. Firstly, differential inclusion and set-valued map theories were used to transform discontinuous memristor-based neural networks into an uncertain system with interval parameters. Secondly, a new switching controller was designed, which could eliminate the synchronization errors caused by parameter mismatches. Then, a sufficient condition for the exponential synchronization was obtained by choosing appropriate Lyapunov functional and using the inequality technique. Finally, a numerical simulation example was given to verify the correctness of the theoretical results.

Key words: parameter mismatches; memristor-based neural networks; time delays; exponential synchronization; switching control

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1971年,电路理论学家蔡少棠根据概念的对称性首次提出用忆阻器来描述电荷与磁链之间的关系^[1]。2008年,美国惠普公司实验室首次实现了具有记忆功能的TiO₂纳米级忆阻器^[2]。如图1所示,忆阻器展示了“8”字型伏安特性曲线,其忆导值依赖于电压或电流的作用时间。与传统电阻相比,忆阻器具有记忆特性。因此,越来越多的学者用忆阻器代替传统的电阻元件来模拟大脑神经元突触,用以构建基于忆阻的人工神经网络——忆阻神经网络。相较于传统的神经网络,忆阻神经网络能够更好地应用于神经元学习、联想记忆和人工智能^[3-6]。

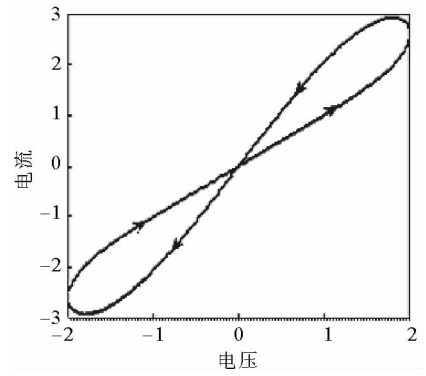


图1 忆阻器伏安特性曲线

Fig.1 Current-voltage characteristic of memristor

近年来,忆阻神经网络的动力学行为如稳定性^[7]、耗散性^[8]、镇定^[9]同步等研究受到越来越多研究人员的重视。文献^[7]通过平均驻留时间和李雅普诺夫泛函方法研究了忆阻神经网络的稳定性;文献^[8]基于李雅普诺夫理论得到了忆阻神经网络的耗散性条件;文献^[9]考虑执行器饱和情况下忆阻神经网络的镇定问题。而忆阻神经网络的同步因其在保密通信等领域的潜在应用,更成为研究的热点^[10-14]。值得注意的是,由于忆阻连接权重直接依赖于系统的状态,并且由其定义可以看出其不连续特性,这使得忆阻神经网络本质上为一类切换系统。因此,相较于传统的连续型神经网络,忆阻神经网络的同步控制实现起来更加困难。文献^[10]通过设计静态和动态耦合控制器研究了时滞忆阻神经网络的指数同步;文献^[11]基于“Stop and Go”自适应控制策略研究了带有不确定参数的时滞忆阻神经网络的渐近同步;文献^[12]通过设计新的切换控制器研究了忆阻神经网络的有限时间同步;文献^[13]基于新的鲁棒性分析方法研究了时滞忆阻神经网络的指数同步;文献^[14]基于区间矩阵法研究了时滞忆阻神经网络的完全同步。

神经网络可以由超大规模集成电路实现。然而,在忆阻神经网络硬件电路实现中,由于不可避免地存在参数摄动、外部干扰等因素,驱动系统和响应系统的电路参数之间不可避免地存在不匹配现象。文献^[10-14]得到的同步结果都是基于驱动-响应系统之间参数完全相同的理想条件下得到的,其同步判据并不能被直接应用到实际中。目前,关于参数不匹配时滞忆阻神经网络的同步控制鲜有相关研究结果。

基于以上分析,研究了参数不匹配时滞忆阻神经网络的同步问题。主要内容如下:①通过微分包含和集值映射理论,将不连续的忆阻神经网络转化为带有区间参数的不确定性系统;②根据忆阻神经网络的切换特性和参数不匹配情况,设计了新的切换控制器;③基于李雅普诺夫稳定性理论,构建了李雅普诺夫泛函,通过不等式放缩技术得到了确保驱动-响应系统实现完全同步的充分性条件;④仿真结果验证了理论结果的正确性。

1 模型与问题描述

基于文献^[10-14],考虑驱动-响应系统分别为下面一类时滞忆阻神经网络:

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = -c_i(x_i(t))x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x_j(t))f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(x_j(t))f_j(x_j(t-\tau)), \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{y}_i(t) = -c_i^*(y_i(t))y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^*(y_j(t))f_j(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^*(y_j(t))f_j(y_j(t-\tau)) + u_i(t). \quad (2)$$

其中, $1 \leq i \leq n$, n 表示神经元的数量; $x_i(t)$, $y_i(t)$ 分别表示第 i 个神经元的状态; τ 表示时间延迟; $f_j(\cdot)$ 表示激活函数,且满足 $f_j(0) = 0$; $u_i(t)$ 表示所要设计的控制器; $c_i(x_i(t)) > 0$, $a_{ij}(x_j(t))$, $b_{ij}(x_j(t))$; $c_i^*(y_i(t))$, $a_{ij}^*(y_j(t))$, $b_{ij}^*(y_j(t))$ 表示忆阻连接权重,其表达式分别为

$$c_i(x_i(t)) = \begin{cases} c_i', & |x_i(t)| < T_i \\ c_i'', & |x_i(t)| > T_i \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{ij}(x_j(t)) &= \begin{cases} a'_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| < T_j \\ a''_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}, \\
b_{ij}(x_j(t)) &= \begin{cases} b'_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| < T_j \\ b''_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}, \\
c_i^*(y_i(t)) &= \begin{cases} c'_i, & |y_i(t)| < T_i \\ c''_i, & |y_i(t)| > T_i \end{cases}, \\
a_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) &= \begin{cases} a'_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| < T_j \\ a''_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}, \\
b_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) &= \begin{cases} b'_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| < T_j \\ b''_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}.
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $T_i > 0, T_j > 0$, 表示切换阈值, $c'_i, c''_i, a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}, b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}; c'_i, c''_i, a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}, b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}$ 均为常数。系统(1)和系统(2)的初始值分别设定为 $x_i(s) = \omega_{x_i}(s), y_i(s) = \omega_{y_i}(s), s \in [-\tau, 0], \omega_{x_i}(s) \in C([-\tau, 0], \mathbf{R}), \omega_{y_i}(s) \in C([-\tau, 0], \mathbf{R}), 1 \leq i \leq n$ 。

由于 $c_i(x_i(t)), a_{ij}(x_j(t)), b_{ij}(x_j(t)); c_i^*(y_i(t)), a_{ij}^*(y_j(t)), b_{ij}^*(y_j(t))$ 均是不连续的, 故考虑 Filippov 意义下的解。基于微分包含^[15]和集值映射^[16]理论, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{x}_i(t) &\in -co[c_i(x_i(t))]x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n co[a_{ij}(x_j(t))]f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n co[b_{ij}(x_j(t))]f_j(x_j(t-\tau)), \\
\dot{y}_i(t) &\in -co[c_i^*(y_i(t))]y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n co[a_{ij}^*(y_j(t))]f_j(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n co[b_{ij}^*(y_j(t))]f_j(y_j(t-\tau)) + \\
&u_i(t),
\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
co[c_i(x_i(t))] &= \begin{cases} c'_i, & |x_i(t)| < T_i \\ co\{c'_i, c''_i\}, & |x_i(t)| = T_i \\ c''_i, & |x_i(t)| > T_i \end{cases}, \\
co[a_{ij}(x_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} a'_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| < T_j \\ co\{a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}\}, & |x_j(t)| = T_j \\ a''_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}, \\
co[b_{ij}(x_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} b'_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| < T_j \\ co\{b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}\}, & |x_j(t)| = T_j \\ b''_{ij}, & |x_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}, \\
co[c_i^*(y_i(t))] &= \begin{cases} c'_i, & |y_i(t)| < T_i \\ co\{c'_i, c''_i\}, & |y_i(t)| = T_i \\ c''_i, & |y_i(t)| > T_i \end{cases}, \\
co[a_{ij}^*(y_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} a'_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| < T_j \\ co\{a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}\}, & |y_j(t)| = T_j \\ a''_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}, \\
co[b_{ij}^*(y_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} b'_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| < T_j \\ co\{b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}\}, & |y_j(t)| = T_j \\ b''_{ij}, & |y_j(t)| > T_j \end{cases}.
\end{aligned}$$

记 $\bar{c}_i = \max\{c'_i, c''_i\}, \underline{c}_i = \min\{c'_i, c''_i\}, \bar{a}_{ij} = \max\{a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}\}, \underline{a}_{ij} = \min\{a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}\}, \bar{b}_{ij} = \max\{b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}\}, \underline{b}_{ij} = \min\{b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}\}; \bar{c}'_i = \max\{c'_i, c''_i\}, \underline{c}'_i = \min\{c'_i, c''_i\}, \bar{a}'_{ij} = \max\{a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}\}, \underline{a}'_{ij} = \min\{a'_{ij}, a''_{ij}\}, \bar{b}'_{ij} = \max\{b'_{ij}, b''_{ij}\}$

$b''_{ij} \}, b'_{ij} = \min \{ b'_{ij}, b''_{ij} \}$ 。显然 $co \{ c'_i, c''_i \} = [c_i, \bar{c}_i]$, $co \{ a'_{ij}, a''_{ij} \} = [a_{ij}, \bar{a}_{ij}]$, $co \{ b'_{ij}, b''_{ij} \} = [b_{ij}, \bar{b}_{ij}]$; $co \{ c'_i, c''_i \} = [c'_i, \bar{c}'_i]$, $co \{ a'_{ij}, a''_{ij} \} = [a'_{ij}, \bar{a}'_{ij}]$, $co \{ b'_{ij}, b''_{ij} \} = [b'_{ij}, \bar{b}'_{ij}]$ 。

基于可测选择定理^[17], 存在 $\eta_i(x_i(t)) \in co[c_i(x_i(t))]$, $\gamma_{ij}(x_j(t)) \in co[a_{ij}(x_j(t))]$, $\rho_{ij}(x_j(t)) \in co[b_{ij}(x_j(t))]$; $\eta_i^*(y_i(t)) \in co[c_i^*(y_i(t))]$, $\gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) \in co[a_{ij}^*(y_j(t))]$, $\rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) \in co[b_{ij}^*(y_j(t))]$ 。使得

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = -\eta_i(x_i(t))x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_{ij}(x_j(t))f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \rho_{ij}(x_j(t))f_j(x_j(t-\tau)), \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{y}_i(t) = -\eta_i^*(y_i(t))y_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t))f_j(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t))f_j(y_j(t-\tau)) + u_i(t). \quad (4)$$

将式(3)、(4)表示为向量形式

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = -\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{x}(t))\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}(t))\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}(t))\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t-\tau)),$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{y}}(t) = -\mathbf{C}^*(\mathbf{y}(t))\mathbf{y}(t) + \mathbf{A}^*(\mathbf{y}(t))\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(t)) + \mathbf{B}^*(\mathbf{y}(t))\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(t-\tau)) + \mathbf{u}(t).$$

其中 $\mathbf{x}(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T$, $\mathbf{C} = \text{diag}(\eta_1(x_1(t)), \eta_2(x_2(t)), \dots, \eta_n(x_n(t)))$, $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}(t)) = (\gamma_{ij}(x_j(t)))_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}(t)) = (\rho_{ij}(x_j(t)))_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) = [f_1(x_1(t)), f_2(x_2(t)), \dots, f_n(x_n(t))]^T$; $\mathbf{y}(t) = [y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_n(t)]^T$, $\mathbf{u}(t) = [u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_n(t)]^T$, $\mathbf{C}^* = \text{diag}(\eta_1^*(y_1(t)), \eta_2^*(y_2(t)), \dots, \eta_n^*(y_n(t)))$, $\mathbf{A}^*(\mathbf{y}(t)) = (\gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)))_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{B}^*(\mathbf{y}(t)) = (\rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)))_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(t)) = [f_1(y_1(t)), f_2(y_2(t)), \dots, f_n(x_n(t))]^T$ 。

为了保证驱动-响应系统(1)~(2)解的存在性, 激活函数 $f_j(\cdot)$ 满足如下假设:

假设 1.1 激活函数 $f_j(\cdot)$ 满足李普希兹条件和有界性假设, 即存在 $L_j > 0, M_j > 0, 1 \leq j \leq n$, 使得对任意的 $u \in \mathbf{R}, v \in \mathbf{R}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |f_j(u) - f_j(v)| &\leq L_j |u - v|, \\ |f_j(u)| &\leq M_j. \end{aligned}$$

假设 1.2 驱动系统状态满足混沌的有界性假设, 即存在 $N_i > 0, 1 \leq i \leq n$, 使得

$$|x_i(t)| < N_i.$$

定义同步误差

$$e_i(t) = y_i(t) - x_i(t).$$

切换控制器设计

$$u_i(t) = -k_i e_i(t) - q_i \text{sign}(e_i(t)). \quad (5)$$

由式(3)~(5)可得误差系统方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_i(t) &= -(\eta_i^*(y_i(t)) + k_i)e_i(t) - q_i \text{sign}(e_i(t)) + (\eta_i(x_i(t)) - \eta_i^*(y_i(t)))x_i(t) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^n [\gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \gamma_{ij}(x_j(t))]f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n [\rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \rho_{ij}(x_j(t))]f_j(x_j(t-\tau)) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t))\varphi_j(e_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t))\varphi_j(e_j(t-\tau)). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中, $\varphi_j(e_j(t)) = f_j(y_j(t)) - f_j(x_j(t))$, $\varphi_j(e_j(t-\tau)) = f_j(y_j(t-\tau)) - f_j(x_j(t-\tau))$ 。

误差系统的初始值为

$$e_i(s) = \phi_i(s), -\tau \leq s \leq 0.$$

其中, $\phi_i(s) = \omega_{y_i}(s) - \omega_{x_i}(s) \in C([- \tau, 0], \mathbf{R})$ 。

由于驱动-响应系统之间存在参数不匹配情况, 定义参数误差:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \eta_i &= \sup_{x, y \in \mathbf{R}} |\eta_i^*(y_i(t)) - \eta_i(x_i(t))|, \\ \Delta \gamma_{ij} &= \sup_{x, y \in \mathbf{R}} |\gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \gamma_{ij}(x_j(t))|, \\ \Delta \rho_{ij} &= \sup_{x, y \in \mathbf{R}} |\rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \rho_{ij}(x_j(t))|. \end{aligned}$$

定义 1.1 误差系统(6)在控制器(5)作用下是指数稳定的,如果存在 $\theta \geq 1, \beta > 0$, 满足以下条件:

$$\|y(t) - x(t)\|_1 \leq \theta \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\omega_y(s) - \omega_x(s)\|_1 e^{-\beta t}, t \geq 0$$

其中, $\omega_x(s) = [\omega_{x_1}(s), \omega_{x_2}(s), \dots, \omega_{x_n}(s)]^T, \omega_y(s) = [\omega_{y_1}(s), \omega_{y_2}(s), \dots, \omega_{y_n}(s)]^T$ 。

2 主要结果

定理 2.1 如果假设 1.1 和假设 1.2 成立,且存在常数 $r_i > 0, 1 \leq i \leq n$, 满足以下两个条件:

i) $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [r_i(1 - \underline{c}'_i - k_i) + \sum_{j=1}^n r_j L_i (\hat{a}_{ji} + \hat{b}_{ji} e^\tau)] < 0,$

ii) $\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} [q_i - \sum_{j=1}^n (\Delta \gamma_{ij} + \Delta \rho_{ij}) M_j - \Delta \eta_i N_i] \geq 0.$

其中, $\underline{c}'_i = \min\{c'^*_i, c''^*_i\}, \hat{a}_{ij} = \max\{|a'_{ij}{}^*|, |a''_{ij}{}^*|\}, \hat{b}_{ij} = \max\{|b'_{ij}{}^*|, |b''_{ij}{}^*|\}$, 则误差系统(6)在控制器(5)作用下是指数稳定的,即驱动-响应系统(1)~(2)实现指数同步。

证明:构造如下李雅普诺夫泛函:

$$V(t) = e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i |e_i(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_j \hat{b}_{ji} \int_{t-\tau}^t |\varphi_i(e_i(s))| e^{(s+\tau)} ds. \tag{7}$$

对 $V(t)$ 求导可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i |e_i(t)| + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \text{sign}(e_i(t)) \times [- (\eta_i^* (y_i(t)) + k_i) e_i(t) - q_i \text{sign}(e_i(t)) \\ &\quad + (\eta_i(x_i(t)) - \eta_i^*(y_i(t))) x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n (\gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \gamma_{ij}(x_j(t))) f_j(x_j(t)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n (\rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \rho_{ij}(x_j(t))) f_j(x_j(t - \tau)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) \varphi_j(e_j(t)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) \varphi_j(e_j(t - \tau))] + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_j \hat{b}_{ji} [e^\tau |\varphi_i(e_i(t))| - |\varphi_i(e_i(t - \tau))|] \\ &\leq e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i (1 - \eta_i^*(y_i(t)) - k_i) |e_i(t)| - e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i q_i + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i |\eta_i(x_i(t)) - \eta_i^*(y_i(t))| \|x_i(t)\| \\ &\quad + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i |\gamma_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \gamma_{ij}(x_j(t))| |f_j(x_j(t))| + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i |\rho_{ij}^*(y_j(t)) - \rho_{ij}(x_j(t))| \\ &\quad \times |f_j(x_j(t - \tau))| + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i \hat{a}_{ij} |\varphi_j(e_j(t))| + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i \hat{b}_{ij} |\varphi_j(e_j(t - \tau))| \\ &\quad + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i \hat{b}_{ij} e^\tau |\varphi_j(e_j(t))| - e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i \hat{b}_{ij} |\varphi_j(e_j(t - \tau))| \\ &\leq e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i (1 - \underline{c}'_i - k_i) |e_i(t)| - e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i q_i + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \Delta \eta_i N_i + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i \Delta \gamma_{ij} M_j \\ &\quad + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i \Delta \rho_{ij} M_j + e^t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_i (\hat{a}_{ij} + \hat{b}_{ij} e^\tau) L_j |e_j(t)| \\ &= e^t \sum_{i=1}^n [r_i (1 - \underline{c}'_i - k_i) + \sum_{j=1}^n r_j L_i (\hat{a}_{ji} + \hat{b}_{ji} e^\tau)] \times |e_i(t)| \\ &\quad - e^t \sum_{i=1}^n r_i [q_i - \sum_{j=1}^n (\Delta \gamma_{ij} + \Delta \rho_{ij}) M_j - \Delta \eta_i N_i]. \end{aligned}$$

根据定理 2.1 的条件(i)和(ii)可得

$$\dot{V}(t) \leq 0,$$

即 $V(t)$ 为单调不增的,故

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &\leq V(0) = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i |e_i(0)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n r_j \hat{b}_{ji} \int_{-\tau}^0 |\varphi_i(e_i(s))| e^{\langle s+\tau \rangle} ds \\ &\leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{R}) \|\phi(0)\|_1 + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{LR}) \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{b}_{ji} (e^\tau - 1) \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\phi(s)\|_1 \\ &\leq \left[\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{R}) + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{LR}) \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{b}_{ji} (e^\tau - 1) \right] \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\phi(s)\|_1, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{R} = \text{diag}(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n)$, $\mathbf{L} = \text{diag}(L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n)$, $\lambda_{\max}(\cdot)$ 表示矩阵的最大特征值, $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$ 表示矩阵的最小特征值。

因此,由方程(7)可得

$$e^t \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{R}) \|e(t)\|_1 \leq \left[\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{R}) + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{LR}) \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{b}_{ji} (e^\tau - 1) \right] \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\phi(s)\|_1,$$

即

$$\|e(t)\|_1 = \|y(t) - x(t)\|_1 \leq \theta \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\omega_y(s) - \omega_x(s)\|_1 e^{-t},$$

显然

$$\theta = \frac{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{R}) + \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{LR}) \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{b}_{ji} (e^\tau - 1)}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{R})} > 1.$$

根据定义 1.1 可得,误差系统(6)取得指数稳定,即驱动-响应系统(1)~(2)实现指数同步。

3 仿真结果

考虑二维驱动系统, $f_j(x_j) = \tanh(x_j)$, $j = 1, 2$, $\tau = 1$, $\omega_x(s) = (0.8, -0.5)^\top$, $s \in [-1, 0]$, 忆阻连接权重为:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(x_1) &= \begin{cases} 4, & |x_1| < 1 \\ 3.95, & |x_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & c_2(x_2) &= \begin{cases} 2, & |x_2| < 1 \\ 1.8, & |x_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ a_{11}(x_1) &= \begin{cases} 2.2, & |x_1| < 1 \\ 2, & |x_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & a_{12}(x_2) &= \begin{cases} -2, & |x_2| < 1 \\ -2.2, & |x_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ a_{21}(x_1) &= \begin{cases} -0.6, & |x_1| < 1 \\ -0.5, & |x_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & a_{22}(x_2) &= \begin{cases} 2.5, & |x_2| < 1 \\ 2.8, & |x_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ b_{11}(x_1) &= \begin{cases} -4, & |x_1| < 1 \\ -3.8, & |x_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & b_{12}(x_2) &= \begin{cases} -2.6, & |x_2| < 1 \\ -2.8, & |x_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ b_{21}(x_1) &= \begin{cases} -1.5, & |x_1| < 1 \\ -1.7, & |x_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & b_{22}(x_2) &= \begin{cases} -3.6, & |x_2| < 1 \\ -3.8, & |x_2| > 1 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

考虑二维响应系统, $f_j(y_j) = \tanh(y_j)$, $j = 1, 2$, $\tau = 1$, $\omega_y(s) = (-0.6, 0.8)^\top$, $s \in [-1, 0]$, 忆阻连接权重为:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^*(y_1) &= \begin{cases} 3.9, & |y_1| < 1 \\ 3.8, & |y_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & c_2^*(y_2) &= \begin{cases} 1.7, & |y_2| < 1 \\ 1.8, & |y_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ a_{11}^*(y_1) &= \begin{cases} 2.2, & |y_1| < 1 \\ 2.1, & |y_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & a_{12}^*(y_2) &= \begin{cases} -2.1, & |y_2| < 1 \\ -2.3, & |y_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ a_{21}^*(y_1) &= \begin{cases} -0.7, & |y_1| < 1 \\ -0.4, & |y_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & a_{22}^*(y_2) &= \begin{cases} 2.5, & |y_2| < 1 \\ 2.7, & |y_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \\ b_{11}^*(y_1) &= \begin{cases} -3.9, & |y_1| < 1 \\ -3.8, & |y_1| > 1 \end{cases}, & b_{12}^*(y_2) &= \begin{cases} -2.5, & |y_2| < 1 \\ -2.6, & |y_2| > 1 \end{cases}, \end{aligned}$$

$$b_{21}^*(y_1) = \begin{cases} -1.8, & |y_1| < 1 \\ -1.6, & |y_1| > 1 \end{cases}, \quad b_{22}^*(y_2) = \begin{cases} -3.5, & |y_2| < 1 \\ -3.7, & |y_2| > 1 \end{cases}$$

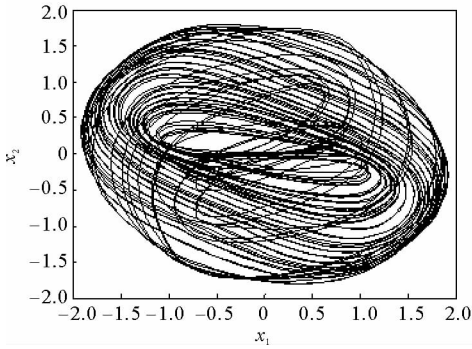


图2 驱动系统混沌吸引子

Fig. 2 Chaotic attractor of the drive system

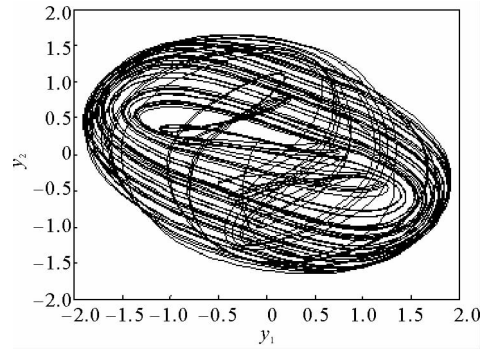


图3 响应系统混沌吸引子

Fig. 3 Chaotic attractor of the response system

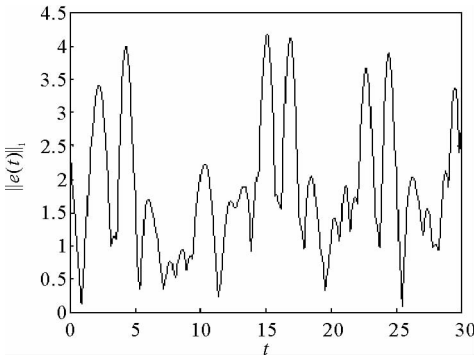


图4 不加控制器时 ||e(t)||_1 时域图形

Fig. 4 Time response of ||e(t)||_1 without controller

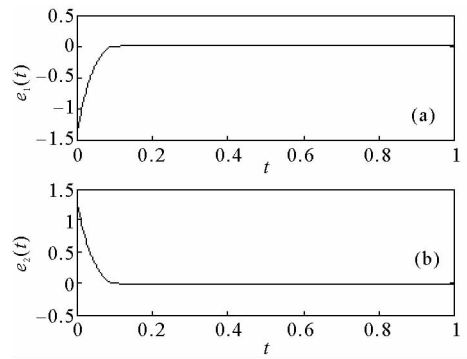


图5 施加控制器时 e1(t), e2(t) 时域图形

Fig. 5 Time response of e1(t), e2(t) when the controller is applied

图2和图3分别展示了驱动系统和响应系统的混沌吸引子。由图2可知,驱动系统的边界 $N_1 = 1.81, N_2 = 1.90$ 。当误差系统不加控制器时, $\|e(t)\|_1$ 的时域响应如图3所示。取 $r_i = r_j = 1, L_i = 1, \tau = 1, e \approx 2.7, f_j(x_j) = \tanh(x_j), f_j(y_j) = \tanh(y_j), M_j = 1, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n$ 。则 $k_1 > 15.49, k_2 > 21.31$, 满足定理1中条件(i), 其中 $\underline{c}'_1 = 3.8, \hat{a}_{11} = 2.2, \hat{b}_{11} = 3.9, \hat{a}_{21} = 0.7, \hat{b}_{21} = 1.8; \underline{c}'_2 = 1.7, \hat{a}_{12} = 2.3, \hat{b}_{12} = 2.6, \hat{a}_{22} = 2.7, \hat{b}_{22} = 3.7$ 。

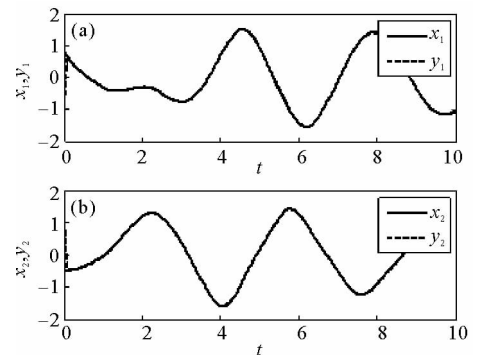


图6 施加控制器时 x1, y1, x2, y2 时域图形

Fig. 6 Time response of x1, y1, x2, y2 when the controller is applied

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left[r_i (1 - \underline{c}'_i - k_i) + \sum_{j=1}^n r_j L_i (\hat{a}_{ji} + \hat{b}_{ji} e^\tau) \right] < 0,$$

同理,当 $q_1 \geq 1.362, q_2 \geq 1.67$ 时,满足定理2.1中条件(ii),其中 $\Delta \gamma_{11} = 0.2, \Delta \rho_{11} = 0.2, \Delta \gamma_{12} = 0.3, \Delta \rho_{12} = 0.3, \Delta \eta_1 = 0.2; \Delta \gamma_{21} = 0.2, \Delta \rho_{21} = 0.3, \Delta \gamma_{22} = 0.3, \Delta \rho_{22} = 0.3, \Delta \eta_2 = 0.3$ 。

$$\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left[q_i - \sum_{j=1}^n (\Delta \gamma_{ij} + \Delta \rho_{ij}) M_j - \Delta \eta_i N_i \right] \geq 0.$$

则根据定理2.1,在所设计的切换控制器条件下,驱动-响应系统能够取得完全同步。如图5所示,在控制器的作用下, $e_1(t), e_2(t)$ 随着时间逐渐趋于0。如图6所示,驱动-响应系统随着时间的推移相轨迹完全

重合,即驱动-响应系统实现了指数同步。

4 结论

讨论了两个时滞忆阻神经网络在参数不匹配情况下的指数同步问题。设计了切换控制器,消除了系统参数不匹配带来的额外误差。选取相应的李雅普诺夫泛函,利用不等式放缩技巧得到了指数同步的充分条件。仿真结果验证了理论的正确性。

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