

# Itô 型随机抛物型神经网络的指数稳定性

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**摘要:**由高斯白噪声驱动的 Itô 型随机抛物型神经网络的稳定性,利用随机 Lyapunov 稳定性理论, Halanay 不等式、改进的积分不等式,得到了与扩散项及时滞相关的稳定性判据,该条件在实际中容易验证,最后给出了数值算例,验证所得结果的有效性.

**关键词:**Itô 随机系统;神经网络;指数稳定

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## Exponential stability of Itô stochastic parabolic neural networks

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**Abstract:** A class of Itô stochastic parabolic neural networks model was considered. The exponential stability condition of the systems was developed by using stability theory of stochastic system and improved integral inequality. The conditions were diffusion - dependent, which was clearly more accurate than the Poincare - type inequality in previously reported literatures. Finally, a numerical simulation example was provided to illustrate the feasibility and effective of the proposed method.

**Key words:** Itô stochastic systems; neural networks; exponential stability

神经网络模型是一种典型的非线性动力系统,国内外研究者对诸如网络收敛算法,智能优化、稳定性、动态跟踪等做了大量研究,其研究结果见文献[1-3]等.如果系统状态变化不仅依赖于时间还与空间变量相关,则动态系统由偏微分方程来描述.实际中,由于神经元的有限切换或通讯延迟,网络经常存在时滞,因而由偏泛函微分方程来描述神经网络更具一般性.偏泛函微分方程的研究比较集中,内容涵盖解的存在唯一性,适定正则性、稳定性,可控性等,研究方法一是抽象框架下的半群理论;二是直接从系统出发的 Lyapunov 稳定性理论;三是将 Lyapunov 方法推广到 Banach 抽象空间及 Hilbert 空间,国内外主要结果见文献[4-6].研究表明,随机因素在系统中的作用不能被忽略,当随

机干扰为高斯白噪声时,其数学模型是 Itô 随机偏泛函微分方程<sup>[7-9]</sup>.本文研究由高斯白噪声驱动的抛物型神经网络的稳定性.利用随机 Lyapunov 稳定性理论, Halanay 不等式、改进的积分不等式,得到了与时滞及扩散项相关的稳定性条件,该条件易于验证,最后给出的数值算例,验证了所得结果的有效性.

文中记号说明:记  $L^2(O)$  是  $O$  上的 Lebergue 平方可积函数空间,标量实值函数  $h(x) \in L^2(O)$  的范数定义为

$$\|h\|^2 = \int_O h^2(x) dx.$$

若  $h(x)$  是函数向量,即  $h(x) = (h_1(x), h_2(x), \dots, h_n(x))^T$ , 则其范数定义为

$$\|h\|^2 = \int_{\Omega} h^T(x)h(x)dx.$$

## 1 模型描述及主要引理

考虑如下的 Itô 抛物线随机神经网络系统:

$$du_i(t,x) = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( D_{ik}(t,x,u_i(t,x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t,x)}{\partial x_k} \right) \right] dt - h_i(u_i(t,x)) \left[ c_i(t,u_i(t,x)) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}g_j(u_j(t,x)) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}g_j(u_{j,t}) \right] dt + \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij}(t,u_j(t,x),u_j(t-\tau_j(t),x))dw_j(t). \quad (1)$$

式中,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n, n \geq 2$  表示网络中神经元的个数,  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r)^T \in O \subset R^r, O = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r)^T, |x_k| < l_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, r\}$  是具有光滑边界  $\partial O$  的有界紧集, 在空间  $R^r$  中  $\text{mes}O > 0$ .  $u_i(t, x)$  是第  $i$  个神经元在时间  $t$  和空间  $x$  处的状态变量;  $D_{ik} = D_{ik}(t, x, u_i) \geq 0$  是转移扩散算子,  $\gamma_i = \min_{1 \leq k \leq m} \{ \sup_{t>0, x \in \Omega} D_{ik}(t, x, u_i(t, x)) \}$ ,  $h_i(t, u_i(t, x))$  是放大函数,  $c_i(t, u_i(t, x))$  依赖时间  $t$  和状态  $u_i(t, x)$ ,  $a_{ij}, b_{ij}$  代表神经元的互联强度, 函数  $g_j$  是第  $j$  个神经元在时间  $t$  和空间  $x$  处的激励函数;  $\tau_j(t)$  是变时滞,  $\tau = \sup_{1 \leq j \leq n, t \in R} \{ \tau_j(t) \}$ ,  $\sigma_{ij}(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  是随机干扰的权重函数,  $w(t) = [w_1(t), w_2(t), \dots, w_n(t)]^T$  是定义在完备概率空间  $(\Omega, F, P)$  上具有自然流  $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  的  $n$ -维 Brownian 运动, 系统(1)的初边值条件为

$$u_i(x, s) = \varphi(x, s), s \in [-\tau, 0]. \quad (2)$$

$$u_i(x, t) = 0, (x, t) \in \partial O \times [-\tau, \infty). \quad (3)$$

假设  $\varphi(s, x) = \{(\varphi_1(s, x), \varphi_2(s, x), \dots, \varphi_n(s, x))^T: -\tau < s \leq 0\} \in C((-\tau, 0]; L^2(O, R^n)), F_0$  是  $R^n$  值可测的自适应连续随机过程,  $E\|\phi\|^2 = E\left\{ \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} \|\phi(\cdot, s)\|^2 \right\} < \infty$ .

下面给出相关定义、基本假设和主要引理.

定义1 系统(1)的平衡点  $u(t, 0) \equiv 0$  是均方指数稳定的, 如果存在常数  $\lambda > 0$  和  $M > 0$ , 使得

$$E\|u(\cdot, t)\|^2 \leq Me^{-\lambda t} E\|\varphi\|^2, t \geq 0.$$

假设 H1 存在正常数  $\underline{h}_i, \bar{h}_i$ , 使得  $0 < \underline{h}_i \leq h_i(\cdot) \leq \bar{h}_i$ .

假设 H2 存在正常数  $\alpha_i$ , 使得

$$u(t, x)c_i(t, u) \geq \alpha_i u^2(t, x).$$

假设 H3 存在正常数  $\beta_j, \delta_j$ , 使得

$$|f_j(x) - f_j(y)| \leq \beta_j |x - y|, |g_j(x) - g_j(y)| \leq \delta_j |x - y|.$$

假设 H4 存在非负常数  $\hat{a}_{ij}, \hat{b}_{ij}$ , 使得

$$\max\{|a_{ij}|, |a_{ji}|\} \leq \hat{a}_{ij}, |b_{ij}| \leq \hat{b}_{ij}.$$

假设 H5 函数  $\sigma_{ij}(t, x, y)$  全局 Lipschitz 连续且存在非负常数  $\mu_{ij}$  和  $\nu_{ij}$ , 使得

$$\sigma_{ij}^2(t, x, y) \leq \mu_{ij}x^2 + \nu_{ij}y^2.$$

引理1 假设  $O = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_q)^T$

$|x_k| \leq l_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, q\}$  为凸集  $O$ , 实值函数  $h(x) = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_q) \in C^1(\bar{O})$  满足条件  $h(x)|_{\partial O} = 0$ , 则有<sup>[10]</sup>

$$\int_O h^2(x)dx \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^2 l_k^2 \int_O \left(\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_k}\right)^2 dx. \quad (4)$$

注: 积分不等式

$$\int_O h^2(x)dx \leq l_k^2 \int_O \left(\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_k}\right)^2 dx. \quad (5)$$

在很多文献中经常运用, 显然不等式(5)较不等式(6)更为精确. 若用不等式(6)代替不等式(5), 文献[11-13]的结果在一定程度上有所改进.

引理2 (Halanay 不等式<sup>[14]</sup>) 假设  $a > b > 0$ ,  $v(t)$  是定义在  $[t_0 - \tau, t_0]$  上的非负连续函数且满足不等式

$$D^+ v(t) \leq -av(t) + b \sup_{t-\tau \leq s \leq t} v(s), t \geq t_0.$$

式中,  $\tau$  是非负常数, 则存在常数  $k, \lambda > 0$  满足

$$v(t) \leq ke^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, t \geq t_0.$$

这里  $k = \sup_{t-\tau \leq s \leq t} v(s)$ ,  $\lambda$  是方程  $\lambda = a - be^{\lambda\tau}$  的唯一正解.

## 2 主要结果

定理1 在假设 H1 ~ 假设 H5 下, 如果存在正对角矩阵  $M = \text{diag}(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$  使得

$$N_1 > N_2 > 0.$$

式中,

$$N_1 = \min_i \left\{ i \left[ 2q \left( \frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \gamma_i + 2\bar{h}_i \alpha_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \hat{a}_{ij} \left( \bar{h}_j \beta_j + \frac{m_j}{m_i} \bar{h}_j \beta_j \right) + \bar{h}_i \delta_j \hat{b}_{ij} + \mu_{ji} \frac{m_j}{m_i} \right] \right\};$$

$$N_2 = \max_i \left\{ \sum_j \frac{m_j}{m_i} [\bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ji} + \nu_{ji}] \right\}$$

则系统(1)的平衡点是均方指数稳定的.

证明: 考虑函数  $V(t, u(t, x)) = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i(t, u_i(t, x)) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i u_i^2(t, x)$ ;

$$\bar{V}(t) = \int_0^n \sum_{i=1}^n V_i(t, u_i(t, x)) dx.$$

利用 Itô's 公式得

$$d\bar{V}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^n [\varepsilon V_i(t, u_i) dt + \frac{\partial V_i(t, u_i)}{\partial u_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij}(t, u_j, u_{j,t}) dw_j(t)] dx. \quad (6)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon V_i(t, u_i) = & m_i u_i(t, x) \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( D_{ik}(t, x, u_i(t, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right) - \right. \\ & h_i(u_i(t, x)) c_i(t, u_i(t, x)) + h_i(u_i(t, x)) \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} g_j(u_j(t, x)) + \\ & \left. h_i(u_i(t, x)) \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} g_j(u_{j,t}) + m_i \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij}^2(t, u_j, u_{j,t}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

由格林公式和边值条件可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n \sum_{k=1}^q u_i(t, x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right) dx = & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_i(t, x) \nabla \cdot \left( D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)_{k=1}^q dx = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n \nabla \cdot \left( u_i(t, x) D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)_{k=1}^q dx - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n \left( D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)_{k=1}^q \nabla \cdot u_i(t, x) dx = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_{\partial O} \nabla \cdot \left( u_i(t, x) D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)_{k=1}^q dx - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \sum_{k=1}^q \int_0^n D_{ik} \left( \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 dx = \\ & - \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \sum_{k=1}^q \int_0^n D_{ik} \left( \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 dx \leq \\ & - q \left( \frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i m_i \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

式中,  $l = \max_{1 \leq k \leq q} \{l_k\}$ ;  $\gamma_i = \min_{1 \leq k \leq q} \sup_{t>0, x \in O} D_{ik}(t, x, u_i(t, x))$ ;  $\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_q} \right)^T$  是梯度算子,

$$\begin{aligned} \left( D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)_{k=1}^q &= \left( D_{i1} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_1}, D_{i2} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, D_{iq} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_q} \right)^T. \end{aligned}$$

由假设直接计算得

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_i(t, x) h_i(u_i(t, x)) c_i(t, u_i(t, x)) dx \leq \\ -2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i h_i \alpha_i \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由假设 H1, 假设 H2 得

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_i(t, x) h_i(u_i(t, x)) \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j(u_j(t, x)) dx \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \bar{h}_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \beta_j \left[ \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx + \int_0^n u_j^2(t, x) dx \right] \leq \\ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{a}_{ij} \left[ \bar{h}_i \beta_j + \frac{m_j}{m_i} \bar{h}_j \beta_j \right] \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

同理可得

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_i(t, x) h_i(u_i(t, x)) \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} g_j(u_{j,t}) dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \bar{h}_i \sum_{j=1}^n \delta_j \hat{b}_{ij} \left[ \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx + \int_0^n u_{j,t}^2 dx \right]. \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^n \sigma_{ij}^2(t, u_j(t, x), u_{j,t}) dx \leq \\ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left[ \int_0^n \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_{ij} u_j^2(t, x) dx + \int_0^n \sum_{j=1}^n \nu_{ij} u_{j,t}^2 dx \right] \leq \\ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \mu_{ji} \frac{m_j}{m_i} \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx + \nu_{ij} \int_0^n u_{j,t}^2 dx \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

将式(8) ~ 式(11)代入式(7)中得

$$\begin{aligned} d\bar{V}(t) \leq & - \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left[ 2q \left( \frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \gamma_i + 2 h_i \alpha_i - \right. \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \hat{a}_{ij} \left( \bar{h}_i \beta_j + \frac{m_j}{m_i} \bar{h}_j \beta_j \right) + \bar{h}_i \delta_j \hat{b}_{ij} + u_{ji} \frac{m_j}{m_i} \right] \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{m_j}{m_i} \left[ \bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ji} + \nu_{ji} \right] \int_0^n u_{i,t}^2 dx + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^n \frac{\partial V_i(t, u_i)}{\partial u_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij}(t, u_j, u_{j,t}) dw_j(t) dx \leq \\ & - N_1 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_i^2(t, x) dx + N_2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_{i,t}^2 dx + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^n \frac{\partial V_i(t, u_i)}{\partial u_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij}(t, u_j, u_{j,t}) dw_j(t) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 = \min_i \left\{ 2q \left( \frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \gamma_i + 2 h_i \alpha_i - \right. \\ \left. \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \hat{a}_{ij} \left( \bar{h}_i \beta_j + \frac{m_j}{m_i} \bar{h}_j \beta_j \right) + \bar{h}_i \delta_j \hat{b}_{ij} + \mu_{ji} \frac{m_j}{m_i} \right] \right\}; \\ N_2 = \max_i \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{m_j}{m_i} \left[ \bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ji} + \nu_{ji} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Itô 微分形式(12)两边同时从  $t$  到  $t + \delta, \delta > 0$  积分并取数学期望得

$$\begin{aligned} E\bar{V}(t + \delta) - E\bar{V}(t) \leq \\ E \left\{ \int_t^{t+\delta} \left[ -N_1 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_i^2(s, x) dx + N_2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_0^n u_{i,s}^2 dx \right] ds \right\} = \\ \int_t^{t+\delta} \left[ -N_1 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i E \int_0^n u_i^2(s, x) dx + N_2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i E \int_0^n u_{i,s}^2 dx \right] ds \leq \\ \int_t^{t+\delta} \left[ -N_1 E\bar{V}(s) + N_2 \sup_{s-\tau \leq \theta \leq s} E\bar{V}(\theta) \right] ds. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

计算  $E\bar{V}(t)$  的 Dini 导数  $D^+ E\bar{V}(t)$  得

$$D^+ E\bar{V}(t) \leq -N_1 E\bar{V}(t) + N_2 \sup_{t-\tau \leq \theta \leq t} E\bar{V}(\theta). \quad (14)$$

记  $y(t) = E\bar{V}(t), \bar{y}(t) = \sup_{t-\tau \leq \theta \leq t} E\bar{V}(\theta)$ , 不等式(14)可表示为

$$D^+ y(t) \leq -N_1 y(t) + N_2 \bar{y}(t). \quad (15)$$

由引理2可知

$$\min_i m_i E \int_0^t u_i^2(t, x) dx \leq \max_i m_i E$$

$$\left\{ \sup_{-\tau \leq \theta \leq 0} \int_0^t u_i^2(\theta, x) dx \right\} e^{-\lambda t} = \max_i m_i E \|\varphi\|^2 e^{-\lambda t}.$$

即

$$E \|\| u_i(t, x) \|\|^2 \leq M E \|\| \varphi \|\|^2 e^{-\lambda t}, t \geq 0.$$

这里  $M = \frac{\max_i m_i}{\min_i m_i}$ ,  $\lambda$  是方程  $\lambda = N_1 - N_2 e^{\lambda \tau}$  的唯一

正解.

因此系统(1)的平衡点是均方指数稳定的.

推论1在假设H1~假设H5下, 如果

$$N_1 > N_2 > 0.$$

式中,

$$N_1 = \min_i \left\{ 2q \left( \frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \gamma_i + 2 \bar{h}_i \alpha_i - \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{j=1}^n [\hat{a}_{ij} (\bar{h}_j \beta_j + \bar{h}_j \beta_i) + \bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ij} + \mu_{ji}] \right\};$$

$$N_2 = \max_i \left\{ \sum_j [\bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ji} + \nu_{ji}] \right\}.$$

则系统(1)的平衡点是均方指数稳定的.

### 3 数值算例

考虑如下的抛物型随机神经网络系统

$$du_i(t, x) = D_i \frac{\partial^2 u_i(t, x)}{\partial x^2} dt - h_i(u_i(t, x))$$

$$\left[ c_i(t, u_i(t, x)) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} g_j(u_j(t, x)) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} g_j(u_{j,t}) \right] dt + \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij}(t, u_j(t, x), u_j(t - \tau_j(t), x)) dw_j(t). \quad (16)$$

初值条件  $u_1(t, 0) = u_2(t, 0) = u_1(t, 5) = u_2(t, 5) = 0$ ;  $O = [0, 5] \subset R$ , 有模型(16)易知  $q = 1; l = 5$ ;  $D_{11} = 6.5$ ;  $D_{21} = 4.5$ ;  $\gamma_1 = 6.5$ ;  $\gamma_2 = 4.5$ . 时滞函数  $\tau_1(t) = 0.05(1 + \sin t)$ ;  $\tau_2(t) = 0.05(1 + \cos t)$ ;  $\tau = 0.1, t \in [-0.1, \infty)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } i, j = 1, 2; h_1(u_1) &= \frac{2}{1 + |\sin u_1|}; h_2(u_2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-|u_2|}}; c_1(u_1) = \frac{0.4}{0.5 + \cos^2 u_1} u_1; c_2(u_2) = \\ &= \frac{0.55}{1 + e^{-|u_2|}} u_2; f_1(u_{1,t}) = u_1 e^{-|u_{1,t}|}; f_2(u_{2,t}) = \sin u_{2,t}; \\ g_1(u_{1,t}) &= \frac{u_{1,t}}{3}; g_2(u_{2,t}) = \frac{\sin u_{2,t}}{2(1 + |u_{2,t}|)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 & 0.14 \\ -0.20 & 0.31 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$B = (b_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.09 & -0.25 \\ -0.21 & 0.45 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(t, u, u_t) &= (\sigma_{ij}(t, u_j, u_{j,t}))_{2 \times 2} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0.05u_1 + \sqrt{0.1}u_{1,t}}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{0.1u_2 + \sqrt{0.1}u_{2,t}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{0.04u_1 + \sqrt{0.2}u_{1,t}}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{0.1u_2 + \sqrt{0.3}u_{2,t}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

由假设H1和假设H3,

$$1 \leq \underline{h}_j \leq h_1(u_1) \leq \bar{h}_1 = 2; \frac{1}{2} \leq \underline{h}_2 \leq h_2(u_2)$$

$$\leq \bar{h}_2 = 1; \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 1; \delta_1 = \frac{1}{3}; \delta_2 = \frac{1}{2};$$

选取  $\alpha_i, \hat{a}_{ij}, \hat{b}_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2$  为

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 c_1(u_1) &\leq \frac{4}{5} u_1^2 \equiv \alpha_1 u_1^2; u_2 c_2(u_2) \leq 0.55 u_2^2 \equiv \\ &\alpha_2 u_2^2; \hat{a}_{11} = 0.05; \hat{a}_{12} = 0.2; \hat{a}_{22} = 0.31; \hat{b}_{11} = 0.09; \\ &\hat{b}_{12} = 0.25; \hat{b}_{21} = 0.21; \hat{b}_{22} = 0.45. \end{aligned}$$

显然假设H2和假设H4满足, 直接计算可知假设H5亦成立, 其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{11} &\leq 0.0025 u_1^2 + 0.1 u_{1,t}^2; \sigma_{12} \leq 0.01 u_2^2 + 0.1 u_{2,t}^2; \\ \sigma_{21} &\leq 0.0016 u_1^2 + 0.2 u_{1,t}^2; \sigma_{22} \leq 0.01 u_2^2 + 0.3 u_{2,t}^2. \end{aligned}$$

计算得  $\mu_{11} = 0.0025$ ;  $\mu_{21} = 0.0016$ ;  $\mu_{12} = \mu_{22} = 0.01$ ;  $\nu_{11} = \nu_{12} = 0.1$ ;  $\nu_{21} = 0.2$ ;  $\nu_{22} = 0.3$ .

取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$\bar{V}(t) = \int_0^t u_1^2(t, x) dx + \int_0^t u_2^2(t, x) dx.$$

即  $m_1 = m_2 = 1$ , 计算得

$$N_1 = \min_{1 \leq i \leq 2} \left\{ 2q \left( \frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \gamma_i + 2 \bar{h}_i \alpha_i - \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \hat{a}_{ij} \left( \bar{h}_j \beta_j + \frac{m_j}{m_i} \bar{h}_j \beta_i \right) + \bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ij} + \mu_{ji} \frac{m_j}{m_i} \right] \right\} = 1.382;$$

$$N_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 2} \left\{ \sum_j \frac{m_j}{m_i} [\bar{h}_j \delta_j \hat{b}_{ji} + \nu_{ji}] \right\} = 0.875.$$

显然  $N_1 > N_2 > 0$ , 由定理可知, 系统(16)的平衡点是均方指数稳定的.

### 4 结论

1) 利用随机 Lyapunov 稳定性理论, 改进的积分不等式和 Halanay 不等式, 研究了由高斯白噪声驱动的  $\hat{H}0$  型随机抛物型神经网络的稳定性, 得到了与扩散项及时滞相关的稳定性判据, 该条件在实际中容易验证.

2)许多神经网络系统可以看做是本文所研究模型的特例,例如当  $D_{ik} = D_{ik}(t, x, u_i) = 0$  时,系统(1)退化为不带扩散项的随机 Hopfield 神经网络,很多文献已有研究,当  $\sigma_{ij} = 0, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  时系统(1)则退化为确定型系统.

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