

时滞 BAM 神经网络周期解的存在唯一性

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摘 要:研究了一类具有变系数及状态依赖时滞或分布时滞的 BAM 神经网络模型的周期解存在唯一性问题,利用不动点定理获得了周期解的存在唯一性条件,并应用数例说明结论的有效性。

关键词:双向联想记忆神经网络;状态依赖时滞;周期解;不动点

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1 问题的提出

自 Kosko^[1]于 1988 年提出双向联想记忆神经网络模型(BAM)以来,BAM 神经网络就受到广大科研工作者的广泛关注。该类神经网络模型的动力学性质,如平衡点、周期振荡、概周期振荡、分支和混沌等问题得到深入研究,并在神经网络的设计和模式识别、智能处理、优化计算、复杂控制等方面得到广泛应用。在 Kosko 最初提出的 BAM 模型的微分方程中,不存在时滞问题,但是由于 BAM 神经网络是通过集成电路实现的,而放大器需要一定的转换速度,这就不可避免地带来一定的时间延迟。因此,这类带有时滞的 BAM 神经网络更加符合实际,从而深受广大学者重视并得到研究和应用。周期解的存在性是 BAM 神经网络的一个重要性质,Hu 和 Wang^[2]利用动力学不等式和概周期泛函壳理论研究了一类时间尺度上的 BAM 神经网络模型的持久性和概周期解的存在性、唯一性和全局渐近稳定性。Cui 和 Li^[3]研究了一类 BAM 型

Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络的概周期解的存在性和渐近稳定性。Wang 和 Ru^[4]利用不动点定理研究了一类二阶微分方程周期解的存在性和重数。利用 Lyapunov 理论,建立合适的 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数,Matveeva^[5]研究了一类中立型周期扰动系统周期解的鲁棒稳定性和指数衰减率。Gao, Li 和 Wu^[6]利用连续性定理、Kirchhoff 矩阵树理论及 Lyapunov 方法研究了一类离散周期时变耦合神经网络的周期解的存在性。更多相关结论见文献[7-9]等。

BAM 神经网络是现代人工智能的最重要分支,神经网络专家系统(NNES)是以人工 BAM 神经网络为核心建造的一种集成式智能系统,它不仅可以实现专家系统的基本功能,模仿人类专家的逻辑思维方式进行推理决策和问题求解;还具有学习能力、自适应能力、并行推理和联想记忆能力。近几年,针对 BAM 神经网络的理论及应用研究^[10-18]取得了大量成果。

本文考虑如下具有状态依赖时滞和分布时滞的 BAM 神经网络模型的周期解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_i}{dt} = -a_i(t)x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(t)f_j(y_j(t - \tau_{ji}(t, y_j(t)))) + I_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \frac{dy_j}{dt} = -b_j(t)y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n q_{ij}(t)g_i(x_i(t - \sigma_{ij}(t, x_i(t)))) + J_j(t), j = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{cases}; \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_i}{dt} = -a_i(t)x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(t)f_j\left(\int_0^\infty h_{ji}(s)y_j(t-s)ds\right) + I_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \frac{dy_j}{dt} = -b_j(t)y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n q_{ij}(t)g_i\left(\int_0^\infty k_{ij}(s)x_i(t-s)ds\right) + J_j(t), j = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{cases}。 \quad (2)$$

式(1)、(2)中: $x_i(t)$ 和 $y_j(t)$ 分别表示第 i 和第 j 个神经元在 t 时刻神经细胞的状态; $a_i(t) > 0$; $b_j(t) > 0$; $p_{ji}(t)$ 、 $q_{ij}(t)$ 、 $h_{ji}(t)$ 、 $k_{ij}(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻的联接权重;

f_j 、 g_i 为激活函数; $I_i(t)$ 、 $J_j(t)$ 为 t 时刻的外部输入; $\tau_{ji}(t, s)$ 、 $\sigma_{ij}(t, s)$ 是关于变量 t 以 T 为周期的函数。

对于 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 和

$\mathbf{y} = (y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_m(t)) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, 如果 (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) 满足系统(1)或(2), 则称 (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) 为系统(1)或(2)的解。如 $\mathbf{x}(t+T) = \mathbf{x}(t)$, $\mathbf{y}(t+T) = \mathbf{y}(t)$, 则称 (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) 为系统(1)或

系统(2)的周期解。

由文献[19]知系统(1)具有 T -周期解等价于下面系统具有相同的 T -周期解。

$$\begin{cases} x_i(t) = \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t,s) \left[\sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(s) f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s)))) \right] + I_i(s) ds, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ y_j(t) = \int_t^{t+T} H_j(t,s) \left[\sum_{i=1}^n q_{ij}(s) g_i(x_i(s - \sigma_{ij}(s, x_i(s)))) \right] + J_j(s) ds, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式(3)中: $G_i(t,s) = \frac{\exp\left(\int_s^t a_i(u) du\right)}{\exp\left(\int_0^T a_i(u) du\right) - 1}$; $H_j(t,s) = \frac{\exp\left(\int_s^t b_j(u) du\right)}{\exp\left(\int_0^T b_j(u) du\right) - 1}$ 。

将系统(1)的周期解的存在性问题转化为算子不动点问题。首先, 据 $G_i(t,s)$ 和 $H_j(t,s)$ 的定义有:

$$0 < m_{i1} = \min_{0 \leq t,s \leq T} G_i(t,s) \leq G_i(t,s) \leq \max_{0 \leq t,s \leq T} G_i(t,s) = M_{i1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n;$$

$$0 < m_{j2} = \min_{0 \leq t,s \leq T} H_j(t,s) \leq H_j(t,s) \leq \max_{0 \leq t,s \leq T} H_j(t,s) = M_{j2}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m。$$

2 主要结论

本文假设联接权重函数、激活函数及时滞函数满足如下假设。

A₁: 存在正常数 $\alpha_j (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 和 $\beta_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$, 使得对任意 $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 有:

$$|f_j(u) - f_j(v)| \leq \alpha_j |u - v|, j = 1, 2, \dots, m;$$

$$|g_i(u) - g_i(v)| \leq \beta_i |u - v|, i = 1, 2, \dots, n。$$

A₂: 存在正常数 $d_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 和 $c_j (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$, 使

$$\max \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} M_{i1} T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{p}_{ji} \alpha_j \right\}, \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \left\{ c_j^{-1} M_{j2} T \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{q}_{ij} \beta_i \right\} \right\} = \gamma < 1。$$

A₃: $k_{ij}(s), h_{ji}(s) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是连续函数, 且满足 $\int_0^\infty k_{ij}(s) ds = 1, \int_0^\infty h_{ji}(s) ds = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, \circ$

设:

$$X = \left\{ \mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T \mid x_i \in C(\mathbb{R}), x_i(t+T) = x_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\};$$

$$Y = \left\{ \mathbf{y}(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_m(t))^T \mid y_j \in C(\mathbb{R}), y_j(t+T) = y_j(t), j = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\}。$$

并分别定义范数:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |d_i^{-1} x_i(t)|, \|\mathbf{y}\| = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} |c_j^{-1} y_j(t)|。$$

令 $\Lambda = X \times Y$, 并定义范数为:

$$\|(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})\| = \max\{\|\mathbf{x}\|, \|\mathbf{y}\|\}, (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in X \times Y,$$

则 Λ 为 Banach 空间对任意 $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \Lambda$ 及 $t \geq 0$, 定义算子 $\Phi : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ 为 $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})(t) = (\Phi_1(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})(t), \Phi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})(t))$, 且

$$\Phi_1(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})(t) = \max_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}} \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t,s) \left[\sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(s) f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s)))) \right] + I_i(s) ds;$$

$$\Phi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})(t) = \max_{j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}} \int_t^{t+T} H_j(t,s) \left[\sum_{i=1}^n q_{ij}(s) g_i(x_i(s - \sigma_{ij}(s, x_i(s)))) \right] + J_j(s) ds。$$

令

$$\Lambda^* = \left\{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \Lambda \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \geq 0, \|(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) - (\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0)\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I \right\},$$

其中: $x_{0i} = \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t,s) I_i(s) ds, i = 1, 2, \dots, n;$

$$y_{0j} = \int_t^{t+T} H_j(t,s) J_j(s) ds, j = 1, 2, \dots, m。$$

显然, Λ^* 是 Λ 的凸闭集。

以下为主要结论。

定理 1: 假定条件 A₁ 和 A₂ 成立, 则系统(1)存在唯一正 T -周期解 (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) 满足: $\|(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) - (\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0)\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I,$

这里, $I = \max \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{d_i^{-1} I_i M_{i1} T\}, \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{c_j^{-1} J_j M_{j2} T\} \right\}。$

证明: 根据 Banach 空间 Λ 范数的定义知

$$\|(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0)\| = \max\{\|\mathbf{x}_0\|, \|\mathbf{y}_0\|\}。$$

而

$$\|x_0\| = \max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} I_i(s) G_i(t, s) ds \right\} \leq \max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} |I_i(s)| G_i(t, s) ds \right\} \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ d_i^{-1} \bar{I}_i M_{i1} T \} \leq I ;$$

$$\|y_0\| = \max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \left\{ c_j^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} J_j(s) H_j(t, s) ds \right\} \leq \max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \left\{ c_j^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} |J_j(s)| H_j(t, s) ds \right\} \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{ c_j^{-1} \bar{J}_j M_{j2} T \} \leq I_0 .$$

因此,

$$\|(x_0, y_0)\| = \max\{\|x_0\|, \|y_0\|\} \leq I .$$

所以,对任意 $(x, y) \in \Lambda^*$, 有:

$$\|x\| \leq \|x - x_0\| + \|x_0\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I + I = \frac{I}{1-\gamma} ;$$

$$\|y\| \leq \|y - y_0\| + \|y_0\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I + I = \frac{I}{1-\gamma} .$$

$$\text{即 } \|(x, y)\| = \max\{\|x\|, \|y\|\} \leq \frac{I}{1-\gamma} .$$

首先,证明 $\Phi: \Lambda^* \rightarrow \Lambda^*$.

事实上,对任意 $(x, y) \in \Lambda^*$, 有:

$$\Phi_1(x, y)(t) - x_0(t) = \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t, s) \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(s) f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s)))) ds, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi_1(x, y)(t) - x_0(t)\| &= \max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t, s) \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(s) f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s)))) ds \right\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t, s) \sum_{j=1}^m |p_{ji}(s)| |f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s))))| ds \right\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} M_{i1} T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{p}_{ji} \alpha_j |f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s))))| \right\} \leq \\ &\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} M_{i1} T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{p}_{ji} \alpha_j \right\} \|y\| \leq \gamma \|y\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I . \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同样,有: } \|\Phi_2(x, y)(t) - y_0(t)\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I .$$

$\Phi(x, y) \in \Lambda^*$, 从而, $\Phi: \Lambda^* \rightarrow \Lambda^*$.

最后,证明 $\Phi: \Lambda^* \rightarrow \Lambda^*$ 是压缩的.

$$\text{于是有: } \|\Phi(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I, \text{ 即,}$$

对任意 $(x, y) \in \Lambda^*$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi_1(x, y) - \Phi_1(x^*, y^*)\| &= \max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \Phi_1(x, y)(t) - \Phi_1(x^*, y^*)(t) \right| = \\ &\max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} G_i(t, s) \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ji}(s) \left(f_j(y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s)))) - f_j(y_j^*(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j^*(s)))) \right) ds \right\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in [0, T]} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} \int_t^{t+T} M_{i1} \sum_{j=1}^m |p_{ji}(s)| \alpha_j |y_j(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j(s))) - y_j^*(s - \tau_{ji}(s, y_j^*(s)))| ds \right\} \leq \\ &\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ d_i^{-1} M_{i1} T \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{p}_{ji} \alpha_j \right\} \|y - y^*\| \leq \gamma \|y - y^*\| , \end{aligned}$$

同样有

$$\|\Phi_2(x, y) - \Phi_2(x^*, y^*)\| \leq \gamma \|x - x^*\| ,$$

于是

$$\|\Phi(x, y) - \Phi(x^*, y^*)\| \leq \gamma \|(x, y) - (x^*, y^*)\| .$$

注意到 $0 < \gamma < 1$, 因此算子 Φ 为压缩算子. 由 Banach 不动点定理^[10]知,存在唯一不动点 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \Lambda^*$ 使得 $\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$, 从而系统(1)存在唯一正周期解,证毕.

类似于定理1,得到如下结论.

定理2:假定条件 A_1, A_2 和 A_3 成立,则系统(2)存在唯一正 T -周期解 (x, y) 满足

$$\|(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} I ,$$

$$\text{这里, } I = \max\left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ d_i^{-1} \bar{I}_i M_{i1} T \}, \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{ c_j^{-1} \bar{J}_j M_{j2} T \} \right\} .$$

3 数例

考虑系统(1), 设:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2\pi, \quad m = 3, \quad n = 2, \quad f_j(y_j) = y_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \\ g_i(x_i) &= x_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad I_1(t) = \sin t, \quad I_2(t) = \cos t, \\ J_1(t) &= 2 \cos t, \quad J_2(t) = \sin 2t, \quad J_3(t) = \cos 2t, \\ a_1(t) &= 1 - \sin t, \quad a_2(t) = 1 - \cos t, \quad b_1(t) = 1 + \sin t, \\ b_2(t) &= 1 + \cos t, \quad b_3(t) = 1, \quad p_{11}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin t, \\ p_{12}(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \sin t, \quad p_{21}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos t, \quad p_{22}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos t, \\ p_{31}(t) &= \cos t, \quad p_{32}(t) = \sin t, \quad q_{11}(t) = \frac{1}{3} \sin t, \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{12}(t) = \frac{1}{4} \cos t, \quad q_{13}(t) = \frac{1}{6} \sin 2t, \quad q_{21}(t) = \sin t,$$

$$q_{22}(t) = \cos t, \quad q_{23}(t) = \sin 2t,$$

$$\alpha_j = 1, j = 1, 2, 3, \quad \beta_i = 1, i = 1, 2.$$

显然, $\bar{I}_1 = \bar{I}_2 = 1, \bar{J}_1 = 2, \bar{J}_2 = 1, \bar{J}_3 = 1,$

$$\bar{p}_{11} = \bar{p}_{12} = \bar{p}_{21} = \bar{p}_{22} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \bar{p}_{31} = \bar{p}_{32} = \bar{p}_{33} = 1,$$

$$\bar{q}_{11} = \frac{1}{3} \bar{q}_{12} = \frac{1}{4} \bar{q}_{13} = \frac{1}{6} \bar{q}_{21} = \bar{q}_{22} = \bar{q}_{23} = 1.$$

从而,对于 $0 \leq s, t \leq 2\pi$, 有:

$$0 < G_1(t, s) \leq 2 = M_{11}, \quad 0 < G_2(t, s) \leq 2 = M_{21},$$

$$0 < H_1(t, s) \leq 1 = M_{12}, \quad 0 < H_2(t, s) \leq 2 = M_{22},$$

$$0 < H_3(t, s) \leq 2 = M_{32}, \quad I = \frac{12\pi}{8\pi + 3}, \quad \gamma = \frac{8\pi}{8\pi + 1}.$$

经计算知,条件 A_1, A_2 成立,由定理 1 知,在函数 f_j, g_i 无界情况下,系统(1)有唯一正 2π -周期解满足

$$\|(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) - (\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0)\| \leq \frac{96\pi^2}{8\pi + 3}.$$

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Existence and Uniqueness of Periodic Solutions for BAM Neural Networks with Delays

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Abstract: The existence and uniqueness of periodic solutions for a class of BAM neural networks with variable coefficients and state dependent or distributed delays were studied. The existence and uniqueness conditions of periodic solutions were obtained by using the fixed point theorem. Several examples were given to illustrate the validity of the conclusions.

Key words: bidirectional associative memory networks; state dependent delay; periodic solution; fixed point

简讯:

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2019年4月30日至5月4日,第三届全国大学生军事数学建模竞赛成功举行。本届竞赛共有来自军队和地方的49所院校1596组参赛队报名参赛。其中,海军航空大学航空基础学院应用数学与数学俱乐部组织选拔了90名学员参赛。海军航空大学30组参赛队,获得一等奖6组,二等奖7组,三等奖9组,获奖率达到73.3%(本次比赛平均获奖率为49%)。其中,航空基础学院学员郭志豪、陈方力(指导老师:孙玺菁)所在组获得本届“国科杯”奖(“国科杯”奖共设2项),航空基础学院数学教研室孙玺菁、马翠玲被评为优秀指导教师。

竞赛过程中学员们严格遵守参赛纪律,通过参加竞赛,学员在论文写作和运用计算机技术解决实际问题方面得到了提高,激励了学员学习数学的积极性,提高了学员建立数学模型的综合能力,也为该年度参加全军军事数学建模竞赛和全国大学生数学建模竞赛打下了坚实的基础。