

离散时滞的模糊细胞神经网络的渐近稳定性

赖艺芬

(集美大学理学院, 福建 厦门 361021)

[摘要] 通过 Lyapunov 函数讨论具有离散时滞的模糊细胞神经网络 (Fuzzy Cellular Neural Networks, FCNN) 的全局渐近稳定性, 得到全局渐近稳定性的一些充分条件.

[关键词] 模糊细胞神经网络; 离散时滞; Lyapunov 函数; 渐近稳定性

[中图分类号] O 175.14

[文献标志码] A

Asymptotic Stability for Fuzzy Cellular Neural Networks with Discrete Delays

LAI Yi-fen

(School of Science, Jimei University, Xiamen 361021, China)

Abstract: In this paper, global asymptotic stability of fuzzy cellular neural networks (FCNN) with discrete delays is discussed by using a novel Lyapunov function. Some novel sufficient conditions for global asymptotic stability are obtained.

Key words: fuzzy cellular neural networks; discrete delay; Lyapunov function; asymptotic stability

0 引言

1988 年, Chua 等在文献 [1] 中提出了细胞神经网络, 简称 CNN 系统. 1996 年, Yang 等把模糊逻辑和传统的 CNN 结合起来, 提出了另一类基本神经网络——模糊细胞神经网络 (Fuzzy Cellular Neural Networks, FCNN) [2], 并在 1997 年指出了其在图像处理、模式识别方面具有广泛的应用 [3]. 因此, 研究模糊细胞神经网络的稳定性具有十分重要的意义. 文献 [4-5] 研究了带离散时滞的 CNN 的稳定性, 本文将带离散时滞的 CNN 推广到带离散时滞的 FCNN, 得到了其稳定性的一些充分条件, 结论不同于文献 [2, 4-7], 并且改进了文献 [4-5] 的结论.

考虑由以下非线性微分方程描述的具有离散时滞的神经网络:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i = & -d_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} u_j + I_i + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j(t-\tau)) + \\ & \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x_j(t-\tau)) + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n T_{ij} u_j + \bigvee_{j=1}^n H_{ij} u_j, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中: α_{ij} , β_{ij} , T_{ij} 和 H_{ij} 分别表示模糊反馈 MIN 模块、模糊反馈 MAX 模块、模糊前馈 MIN 模块、模糊前馈 MAX 模块的元素; a_{ij} 和 b_{ij} 分别表示反馈模块和前馈模块的元素; “ \wedge ” 和 “ \vee ” 分别表示“模糊与”和“模糊或”算子; x_i 、 u_i 和 I_i 分别表示第 i 个神经元的状态、输入及偏置; f_i 是激活函数, 并

且 f_i 是有界的, 全局 Lipschitz 连续的, 即对 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^1$, $|f_i| \leq M_i$, $|f_i(x) - f_i(y)| \leq k_i |x - y|$. 显然, 该激活函数包括文献 [5] 所考虑的标准分段线性激活函数 $f_i(x) = (|x + 1| - |x - 1|)/2$. 因此, 文献 [5] 中的神经网络模型是系统 (1) 的特例.

引理 1^[2] 假设 x, x' 是系统 (1) 的两个状态, 则 $|\bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j) - \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x'_j)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\alpha_{ij}| |f_j(x_j) - f_j(x'_j)|$, $|\bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x_j) - \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x'_j)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\beta_{ij}| |f_j(x_j) - f_j(x'_j)|$.

由引理 1 得: $|\bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\alpha_{ij}| |f_j(x_j)|$, $|\bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x_j)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\beta_{ij}| |f_j(x_j)|$.

1 主要结果及证明

设 $x^* = [x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*]^T$ 是系统 (1) 的一个平衡点. 令 $z_i(t) = x_i(t) - x_i^*$, 则由系统 (1) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_i = & -d_i z_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} [f_j(z_j(t) + x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^*)] + [\bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(z_j(t - \tau) + x_j^*) - \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j^*)] + \\ & [\bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(z_j(t - \tau) + x_j^*) - \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x_j^*)], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

定理 1 若存在常数 $a_s > 0$, $b_s > 0$, $s = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\rho > 1$, 使得对任意的 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 满足:

1) $|k_j a_{jj}/d_j| < 1$; 2) $\sum_n |(k_j/d_j) a_{sj} g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t))| + \rho \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i \cdot c_s/e_i| < 1 - |k_j a_{jj}/d_j|$, 其中,

$$c_s = \max\{a_s, b_s\}, e_s = \min\{a_s, b_s\}, g_s(x_s) = \begin{cases} a_s, x_s \geq 0 \\ -b_s, x_s < 0 \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

则系统 (1) 的平衡点 $x^* = [x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*]^T$ 是唯一的全局渐近稳定点.

证明 首先, 证明系统 (1) 存在唯一的平衡点, 即证如下代数系统: $d_i x_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j(x_j) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} u_j + I_i + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j) + \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x_j) + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n T_{ij} u_j + \bigvee_{j=1}^n H_{ij} u_j$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 有唯一解 $x^* = [x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*]^T$.

考虑映射 $G: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, $G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{pmatrix} G_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ G_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ G_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$, 其中, $G_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) =$

$[\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j(x_j) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} u_j + I_i + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j) + \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{ij} f_j(x_j) + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n T_{ij} u_j + \bigvee_{j=1}^n H_{ij} u_j]/d_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 由引理 1

及 f_i 的性质知, $|G_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)| \leq [\sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij} f_j(x_j)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |\alpha_{ij} f_j(x_j)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |\beta_{ij} f_j(x_j)| + |\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} u_j + I_i +$

$\bigwedge_{j=1}^n T_{ij} u_j + \bigvee_{j=1}^n H_{ij} u_j|]/d_i \leq M \sum_{j=1}^n (|\alpha_{ij}| + |\alpha_{ij}| + |\beta_{ij}|) + |\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} u_j + I_i + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n T_{ij} u_j + \bigvee_{j=1}^n H_{ij} u_j| = \lambda_i/d_i$, $i = 1,$

$2, \dots, n$. 其中, $M = \max\{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n\}$. 令 $D = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T | -\lambda_i \leq x_i \leq \lambda_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$,

则集合 D 关于 G 是不变的. 由 Brouwer 不动点定理, 至少存在一个定点 x^* , 使得 $G(x^*) = x^*$. 因此, 系统 (1) 至少有一个平衡点 $x^* \in D$.

设 $x^{**} = [x_1^{**}, x_2^{**}, \dots, x_n^{**}]^T$ 是系统 (1) 的平衡点, 且 $x^{**} \neq x^*$, 则 $d_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**}) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{sj}[f_j(x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^{**})] + \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{sj}f_j(x_j^*) - \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{sj}f_j(x_j^{**}) + \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{sj}f_j(x_j^*) - \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{sj}f_j(x_j^{**})$, $s = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

由式 (3) 中 $g_s(x_s)$ 的定义, $g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})d_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**}) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})[f_j(x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^{**})] + [\bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{sj}f_j(x_j^*) - \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{sj}f_j(x_j^{**}) + \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{sj}f_j(x_j^*) - \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{sj}f_j(x_j^{**})]g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**}) \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})| |k_j| |x_j^* - x_j^{**}| + [\sum_{j=1}^n |\alpha_{sj}| |f_j(x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^{**})| + \sum_{j=1}^n |\beta_{sj}| |f_j(x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^{**})|] |g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |k_j a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})| |x_j^* - x_j^{**}| + \sum_{j=1}^n (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})| |g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})|$, $s = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 即:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=1}^n g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})d_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**}) &\leq \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |k_j a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})| |x_j^* - x_j^{**}| + \\ &\sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})| |x_j^* - x_j^{**}|, s = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由式 (4) 和定理 1 的条件 2), $0 \leq \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})d_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})[-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_{s=1}^n |(k_j/d_j)a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})/g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})| + \sum_{s=1}^n (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j/d_j \cdot g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})/g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})|] \leq \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})d_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})[-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_{s=1}^n |(k_j/d_j)a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})/g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})| + \rho \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j/d_j| |g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})/g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})|] \leq \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})d_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})[-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_{s=1}^n |(k_j/d_j)a_{sj}g_s(x_s^* - x_s^{**})/g_j(x_j^* - x_j^{**})| + \rho \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n c_s/e_j (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j/d_j|] \leq 0$. 因此, $x^{**} = x^*$, 产生矛盾.

接下来, 定义 Lyapunov 函数 $V(z) = \sum_{s=1}^n g_s(z_s)z_s$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_{(2)}(z(t)) &= \sum_{s=1}^n g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)[-d_s z_s(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{sj}(f_j(z_j(t) + x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^*)) + (\bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{sj}f_j(z_j(t - \tau) + x_j^*) - \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \alpha_{sj}f_j(x_j^*)) + (\bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{sj}f_j(z_j(t - \tau) + x_j^*) - \bigvee_{j=1}^n \beta_{sj}f_j(x_j^*))] \leq - \sum_{s=1}^n g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)d_s z_s(t) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n |a_{sj}(f_j(z_j(t) + x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^*))g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)| + \sum_{s=1}^n |g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)| [\sum_{j=1}^n |\alpha_{sj}| |f_j(z_j(t - \tau) + x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^*)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |\beta_{sj}| |f_j(z_j(t - \tau) + x_j^*) - f_j(x_j^*)|] \leq - \sum_{s=1}^n g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)d_s z_s(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n |a_{sj}k_j z_j(t)g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)| + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n |g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)\alpha_{sj}k_j z_j(t - \tau)| + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n |g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)\beta_{sj}k_j z_j(t - \tau)| \leq \\ &\sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t))d_j z_j(t)[-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_{s=1}^n |k_j a_{sj}/d_j g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t))|] + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n |g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)| (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j z_j(t - \tau)|. \end{aligned}$$

选取 $\rho > 1$, 使得 $\max\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\} \cdot V(z(t + \theta)) \leq \min\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\} \cdot \rho V(z(t))$, $\theta \in [-\tau, 0]$, 则

$$|z_j(t + \theta)| \leq \rho / |d_j g_j(z_j(t + \theta))| \sum_{s=1}^n g_s(z_s(t)) d_s z_s(t), \text{ 从而, } \dot{V}_{(2)}(z(t)) \leq \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t)) d_j z_j(t) [-1 +$$

$$|k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_n |k_j a_{sj}/d_j g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t))|] + \rho \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n (|\alpha_{sj}| + |\beta_{sj}|) |k_j/d_j \cdot g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t - \tau))|$$

$$| \sum_{k=1}^n g_k(z_k(t)) d_k z_k(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t)) d_j z_j(t) [-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_n |k_j a_{sj}/d_j g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t))| +$$

$$\rho \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i \cdot g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_i(z_i(t - \tau))|] \leq \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t)) d_j z_j(t) [-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| +$$

$$\sum_n |k_j a_{sj}/d_j g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t))| + \rho \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i \cdot c_s/e_i|] < 0. \text{ 因此, } x^* =$$

$$[x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*]^T \text{ 是全局渐近稳定点.}$$

在定理 1 中, 令 $a_s = a^s$, $b_s = a^s$, 则有推论 1.

推论 1 若存在常数 $a > 0$, $\rho > 1$, 使得对任意的 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 满足: 1) $|k_j a_{jj}/d_j| < 1$;

2) $|k_j a_{sj}/d_j|/(1 - |k_j a_{jj}/d_j|) \leq a^{j-s}/n$, $s \neq j$; 3) $(1 - |k_j a_{jj}/d_j|)/[n \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n a^{s-i} (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i|] > \rho > 1$, 则系统 (1) 的平衡点是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 存在性及唯一性类似于定理 1. 下面证明全局渐近稳性. 由定理 1, $\dot{V}_{(2)}(z(t)) \leq$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t)) d_j z_j(t) [-1 + |k_j a_{jj}/d_j| + \sum_n |k_j a_{sj}/d_j g_s(z_s(t) \pm 0)/g_j(z_j(t))| + \rho \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n (|\alpha_{si}| +$$

$$|\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i \cdot c_s/e_i|] = \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t)) d_j z_j(t) (1 - \left| \frac{k_j a_{jj}}{d_j} \right|) [-1 + \sum_n |k_j a_{sj}/d_j| a^{s-j}/[1 - |k_j a_{jj}/d_j|] +$$

$$\rho \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^n a^{s-i} (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i|/1 - |k_j a_{jj}/d_j|] < \sum_{j=1}^n g_j(z_j(t)) d_j z_j(t) (1 - |k_j a_{jj}/d_j|) (-1 + n - 1/n$$

$$+ 1/n) = 0.$$

注 1 本文提供了判断神经网络稳定性的一些方法, 改进了文献 [4-5] 的结论. 此外, 它可以推广到具有 S-型分布时滞的神经网络上^[8-9].

2 例子

考虑一个具有三个神经细胞网络系统如下:

$$\dot{X} = -DX + Af(X) + BU + I + \alpha^\circ_\wedge f(X(t - \tau)) + \beta^\circ_\vee f(X(t - \tau)) + T^\circ_\wedge U + H^\circ_\vee U, \quad (5)$$

其中: $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$; $B = (b_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$; $U = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T$; $I = (I_1, I_2, I_3)^T$; $T = (T_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$; $H = (H_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$;
 $f(X) = (f_1(x_1), f_2(x_2), f_3(x_3))^T$; $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 1$; $^\circ_\wedge$ 是 “ $\cdot - \wedge$ ” 复合, $^\circ_\vee$ 是 “ $\cdot - \vee$ ” 复合;

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0.22 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.45 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.33 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -0.13 & 0.06 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.05 & 0.04 \\ -0.05 & 0 & 0.03 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0.002 & 0.001 & 0.001 \\ 0.003 & 0.001 & 0.002 \\ 0.002 & 0.003 & 0.001 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0.002 & 0.002 & 0.001 \\ 0.002 & 0.001 & 0.001 \\ 0.003 & 0.003 & 0.001 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 显然, 文献 [4-5] 的结论不能运用到系统 (5).}$$

下面, 用推论 1 证明系统 (5) 的稳定性. 系统 (5) 显然满足推论 1 的条件 1). 又 $|a_{12}/d_2|/[1 - |a_{22}/d_2|] \approx 0.15 < a/3$, $|a_{13}/d_3|/[1 - |a_{33}/d_3|] = 0 < a^2/3$, $|a_{21}/d_1|/[1 - |a_{11}/d_1|] = 0 < 1/(3a)$, $|a_{23}/d_3|/[1 - |a_{33}/d_3|] \approx 0.13 < a/3$, $|a_{31}/d_1|/[1 - |a_{11}/d_1|] \approx 0.56 < 1/(3a^2)$, $|a_{32}/d_2|/[1 - |a_{22}/d_2|] \approx 0.15 < a/3$.

$-|a_{22}/d_2|] = 0 < 1/(3a)$. 若取 $a = 0.5$, 条件2) 成立. 当 $a = 0.5$, 计算得: $3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{s=1}^3 a^{s-i} (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i| \approx 0.32$. 因此, $(1 - |a_{11}/d_1|)/[3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{s=1}^3 a^{s-i} (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i|] = 0.41/0.32 > \rho > 1$, $(1 - |a_{22}/d_2|)/[3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{s=1}^3 a^{s-i} (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i|] = 0.89/0.32 > \rho > 1$, $(1 - |a_{33}/d_3|)/[3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{s=1}^3 a^{s-i} (|\alpha_{si}| + |\beta_{si}|) |k_i/d_i|] = 0.91/0.32 > \rho > 1$. 条件3) 成立. 因此, 系统(5) 是全局渐近稳定的.

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] CHUA L, YANG O L. Cellular neural networks: theory [J]. IEEE Trans, Circuits Syst, 1988, 35: 1257-1272.
- [2] YANG T, YANG L B. The global stability of fuzzy cellular neural network [J]. IEEE Trans, Circuits Syst, 1996, 43: 880-883.
- [3] YANG T, YANG L B. Application of fuzzy cellular neural networks to euclidean distance transformation [J]. IEEE Trans Circuits Syst, 1997, 44: 242-246.
- [4] CIVALLERI P P, GILLI M, PANDOLFI L, et al. On stability of cellular neural networks with delay [J]. IEEE Trans on CAS-I, 1993, 40(3): 157-164.
- [5] WU Z F, LIAO X F, YU J B. Conditions of asymptotic stability for cellular neural networks with time delay [J]. Journal of Electronics, 2000, 17(4): 345-351.
- [6] LIU Y Q, TANG W S. Exponential stability of fuzzy cellular neural networks with constant and time-varying delays [J]. Physics Letters A, 2004(323): 224-233.
- [7] YUAN K, CAO J, DENG J. Exponential stability and periodic solutions of fuzzy cellular neural networks with time-varying delays [J]. Neurocomputing, 2006, 69: 1619-1627.
- [8] HUANG Z, LI X, MOHAMAD S, et al. Robust stability analysis of static neural network with S-type distributed delays [J]. Appl Math Modelling, 2009, 33(2): 760-769.
- [9] ZHOU L, HU G. Global exponential periodicity and stability of cellular neural networks with variable and distributed delays [J]. Appl Math Comput, 2008, 195: 402-411.

(责任编辑 马建华 英文审校 黄振坤)