

时间尺度上 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的全局指数稳定性

吕小俊¹, 张天伟², 赵凯宏³

(1. 云南大学旅游文化学院 信息科学与技术系, 云南 丽江 674199;

2. 昆明理工大学 城市学院, 云南 昆明 650051; 3. 昆明理工大学 理学院, 云南 昆明 650093)

摘要: 使用 M -矩阵, 李雅普诺夫函数和一些不等式技巧等, 在时间尺度上研究带有狄利克雷边值和反应扩散项的 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的全局指数稳定性. 最后, 获得该神经网络模型存在全局指数稳定平衡点的充分条件.

关键词: 全局指数稳定; Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络; 狄利克雷边值条件; 时间尺度; M -矩阵

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Global Exponential Stability of Cohen-Grossberg Neural Networks on Time Scales

LU Xiao-jun¹, ZHANG Tian-wei², ZHAO Kai-hong³

(1. Department of Information Science and Technology, Tourism and Culture College of Yunnan University, Yunnan Lijiang 674199, China;

2. Section of General Core Courses in City College, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Yunnan Kunming 650051, China;

3. Faculty of Science, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Yunnan Kunming 650093, China)

Abstract: Using M -matrix method, Lyapunov functional and inequality skills, on the time scales we studied the global exponential stability of Cohen-Grossberg neural networks with Dirichlet boundary condition and the reaction-diffusion. In the final, the sufficient conditions ensure the equilibrium point of the global exponential stability existing in this neural networks model.

Key words: global exponential stability; Cohen-Grossberg neural networks; Dirichlet boundary conditions; time scales; M -matrix

近 20 年来,不同类型的神经网络模型被广泛应用于信号处理、图像识别和组合优化等领域.然而,这些方面的应用均依赖于神经网络模型的动态特征.因此,研究神经网络模型的动态特征是非常有必要的.1983 年, Cohen 和 Grossberg^[1]构建了 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络(CGNNs).近年来,带有时滞的 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络被广泛研究,并获得很多有价值的成果^[2-6].

众所周知,在实践和应用中,连续和离散系统都很重要的,然而,分开去研究连续和离散系统的稳定性比较麻烦,因此,研究时间尺度理论去统一离散和连续系统是有意义的.1988 年, Stefan Hilger^[7]在他的博士论文中,介绍了时间尺度理论,所谓的时间尺度就是实数集的任意非空闭子集,利用时间尺度理论可以很好的统一离散和连续系统,为统一研究动态方程提供了有效方法.综上所述,在时间尺度上研究带有狄利克雷边值和反应扩散项的 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的全局指数稳定性是非常有意义的,因此,在本文中主要分析以下 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的动态特征.

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作者简介: 吕小俊(1986—),男,内蒙古丰镇人,讲师,研究生,主要从事微分方程与动力系统研究.

$$\begin{cases} u_i^\Delta(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (D_{ik} \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k}) - a_i(u_i(t, x)) \{b_i u_i(t, x) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(u_j(t, x)) \\ - \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} f_j(u_j(t - \tau_{ij}, x)) - I_i(t)\}, (t, x) \in [0, +\infty)_T \times \Omega, \\ u_i(t, x) = 0, (t, x) \in [-\tau, +\infty)_T \times \partial\Omega, \\ u_i(s, x) = \varphi_i(s, x), (s, x) \in [-\tau, 0]_T \times \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, T 是一个时间尺度, $T \cap [0, +\infty) = [0, +\infty)_T$, $T \cap [-\tau, 0] = [-\tau, 0]_T \neq \varphi$, τ_{ij} 表示时间延迟, $\tau = \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \{\tau_{ij}\}$, n 表示网络中神经元的数量, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T \in \Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^m$, $\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T : |x_i| < l_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 表示 \mathbf{R}^m 中带有光滑边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的一个有界压缩集. $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_n(t, x))^T : T \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, $u_i(t, x)$ 表示第 i 个神经元在空间 x 中 t 时刻的状态, 函数 $D_{ik} > 0$ 表示第 i 个神经元的传播扩散算子, $a_i(\cdot)$ 表示放大函数, b_i 表示行为函数, c_{ij}, d_{ij} 表示连接函数, $g_j(\cdot)$ 和 $f_j(\cdot)$ 分别表示反应函数, $I = (I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 表示常值输入函数, $\varphi(t, x) = (\varphi_1(t, x), \varphi_2(t, x), \dots, \varphi_n(t, x))^T : T \cap [-\tau, 0] \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ 对于 $t \in T \cap [-\tau, 0]$ 是 rd -连续的, 对于 $x \in \Omega$ 是连续的.

1 预备知识

定义 1 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 和 $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_n(t, x))^T$ 分别表示系统(1)的平衡点和任意解, $\varphi(s, x) = (\varphi_1(s, x), \varphi_2(s, x), \dots, \varphi_n(s, x))^T \in C([- \tau, 0]_T, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 为其初值条件, 若存在正常数 λ 和 $M = M(\lambda) \geq 1$, 使得

$$\|u(t, x) - u^*\|_2 \leq M e_{\theta\lambda}(t, 0), t \in T^+,$$

则称 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 为全局指数稳定的.

定义 2^[8] 对于每一个 $t \in T$, N 是 t 的一个邻域. 对于 $V \in C_{rd}(T \times \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^+)$, 我们把 $D^+ V^\Delta(t, x(t))$ 定义为: 对于给定 $\varepsilon > 0$, 则存在关于 t 的一个右邻域 $N_\varepsilon \cap N$. 对于每一个 $s \in N_\varepsilon, s > t$, 满足

$$\frac{1}{\mu(t, s)} [V(\sigma(t), x(\sigma(t))) - V(s, x(\sigma(t))) - \mu(s, t)f(t, x(t))] < D^+ V^\Delta(t, x(t)) + \varepsilon,$$

这里 $\mu(t, s) = \sigma(t) - s$. 如果 t 是右离散的, 且 $V(t, x(t))$ 关于 t 是连续的, 从而导出

$$D^+ V^\Delta(t, x(t)) = \frac{V(\sigma(t), x(\sigma(t))) - V(t, x(\sigma(t)))}{\sigma(t) - t}.$$

引理 1^[9] Ω 是 $|x_i| \leq l_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 的一个正方体, $h(x)$ 是一个属于 $C^1(\Omega)$ 的实值函数, 则

$$\int_{\Omega} h^2(x) dx = l_i^2 \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} \right|^2 dx.$$

接下来, 我们介绍一些适合于系统(1)的 Banach 空间.

空间 $\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T : |x_i| < l_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 是 \mathbf{R}^m 上带有光滑边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的一个有界开集. $C_{rd}(T \times \Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 是由所有向量函数 $u(t, x)$ 构成的集合. 其中函数 $u(t, x)$ 对于 $t \in T$ 是 rd -连续的, 对于 $x \in \Omega$ 是连续的. 对于任意 $t \in T$ 和 $x \in \Omega$, 我们定义集合 $C_T^t = \{u(t, \cdot) : u \in C(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)\}$. C_T^t 是一个赋予范数 $\|u(t, \cdot)\| = (\sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 的 Banach 空间, $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_n(t, x))^T$, $\|u_i(t, \cdot)\|_2 = (\int_{\Omega} |u_i(t, x)|^2 dx)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. $C_{rd}([- \tau, 0] \cap T \times \Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 表示由所有函数 $f(t, x) : [- \tau, 0] \cap T \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ 构成的集合, 其中 $f(t, x)$ 对于 $t \in [- \tau, 0] \cap T$ 是 rd -连续的, 对于 $x \in \Omega$ 是连续的. 定义 $C_{[- \tau, 0] \cap T}^t = \{u(t, \cdot) : u \in C(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)\}$, 则 $C_{[- \tau, 0] \cap T}^t$ 是一个赋予范数 $\|\varphi\|_0 = (\sum_{i=1}^n \|\varphi_i\|_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 的 Banach 空间, 其中

$$\varphi(t, x) = (\varphi_1(t, x), \varphi_2(t, x), \dots, \varphi_n(t, x))^T,$$

$$\|\varphi_i\|_1 = \left(\int_{\Omega} |\varphi_i(\cdot, x)|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$|\varphi_i(\cdot, x)|_{\tau} = \sup_{s \in T \cap [-\tau, 0]} |\varphi_i(s, x)|.$$

我们假设:

(H_1): 存在常数 $F_j > 0$ 和 $G_j > 0$, 对任意 $u_1, u_2 \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $|f_j(u_1) - f_j(u_2)| \leq F_j |u_1 - u_2|$, $|g_j(u_1) - g_j(u_2)| \leq G_j |u_1 - u_2|$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

(H_2): $W = B_0 - C_0 G - D_0 F$ 是一个非自治的 M -矩阵, 这里 $B_0 = \text{diag}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$, $C_0 = (c_{ij}^0)_{n \times n}$, $D_0 = (d_{ij}^0)_{n \times n}$, $G = \text{diag}(G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n)$, $F = \text{diag}(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)$, $c_{ij}^0 = \max\{|c_{ij}|, |\bar{c}_{ij}|\}$, $d_{ij}^0 = \max\{|\bar{d}_{ij}|, |d_{ij}|\}$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

(H_3): $-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2a_i b_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0) < 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

2 全局指数稳定性

定理 1 如果条件(H_1) ~ (H_3)成立, 则系统(1)的平衡点 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 是全局指数稳定的.

证明 令 $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_n(t, x))^T$ 为系统(1)满足初值条件 $\varphi^u(s, x) \in C_{rd}([-\tau, 0]_T \times \Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 的任意解, $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 为系统(1)满足初值条件 $\varphi^{u^*}(s, x) \in C_{rd}([-\tau, 0]_T \times \Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 的一个平衡点.

令 $z(t, x) = (z_1(t, x), z_2(t, x), \dots, z_n(t, x))^T$, 这里 $z_i(t, x) = u_i(t, x) - u_i^*$, $\varphi_i^z(s, x) = \varphi_i^u(s, x) - \varphi_i^{u^*}(s, x)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 由于 u^* 是系统(1)的一个平衡点, 则

$$-a_i(u_i^*) \{b_i u_i^* - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(u_j^*) - \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} f_j(u_j^*) - I_i(t)\} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

当 $a_i(u_i^*) > 0$, 则

$$b_i u_i^* - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(u_j^*) - \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} f_j(u_j^*) - I_i(t) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

另外, $z_i^\Delta(t, x)$ 为:

$$\begin{aligned} z_i^\Delta(t, x) &= \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(D_{ik} \frac{\partial z_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right) - a_i(u_i(t, x)) \{b_i(u_i(t, x) - u_i^*) - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}(g_j(u_j(t, x)) - g_j(u_j^*)) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij}(f_j(u_j(t - \tau_{ij}, x)) - f_j(u_j^*))\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

接下来, 计算 $\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2$ 的 Δ -微分, 我们可得

$$\begin{aligned} (\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2)^\Delta &= \int_{\Omega} (|z_i(t, x)|^2)^\Delta dx = \int_{\Omega} (z_i(t, x) + z_i(\sigma(t), x))(z_i(t, x))^\Delta dx \\ &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\Omega} z_i(t, x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(D_{ik} \frac{\partial z_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right) dx - 2b_i \int_{\Omega} a_i(u_i(t, x)) z_i^2(t, x) dx \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} \int_{\Omega} a_i(u_i(t, x)) z_i(t, x) (g_j(u_j(t, x)) - g_j(u_j^*)) dx \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} \int_{\Omega} a_i(u_i(t, x)) z_i(t, x) (f_j(u_j(t - \tau_{ij}, x)) - f_j(u_j^*)) dx \\ &\quad + \mu(t) \int_{\Omega} (z_i(t, x))^\Delta dx, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由格林公式^[10], 狄利克雷边值条件和引理 1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\Omega} z_i(t, x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(D_{ik} \frac{\partial z_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right) dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\partial \Omega} z_i(t, x) D_{ik} \frac{\partial z_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} dS - \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\Omega} D_{ik} \left(\frac{\partial z_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\Omega} D_{ik} \left(\frac{\partial z_i(t, x)}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 dx \leq - \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\Omega} \frac{D_{ik}}{l_k^2} (z_i(t, x))^2 dx. \quad (4)$$

接下来,由条件 H_1 、等式(2) 和(3) 及 Hölder 不等式,计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} (\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2)^\Delta &\leq - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} \|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2 - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i \|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j \|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2 \|z_j(t, \cdot)\|_2 \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j \|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2 \|z_j(t - \tau_{ij}, \cdot)\|_2 + \mu(t) \| (z_i(t, \cdot))^\Delta \|_2^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 $\| (z_i(t, \cdot))^\Delta \|_2^2 = q_i(t) \|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2, q_i(t) \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

如果条件 H_2 成立,我们可以选择一个正数 $\sigma > 0$ (充分小) 满足

$$- \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0) + \sigma < 0. \quad (6)$$

构造函数:

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(y_i) &= (y_i \oplus y_i) - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j \\ &\quad + \frac{\max\{e_{(\omega(y_i)-1)\mu(t)q_i(t)\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2}(t, \alpha), e_{y_i \oplus y_i}(\sigma(t), \alpha)\}}{e_{y_i \oplus y_i}(\sigma(t), \alpha)} \omega(y_i) \mu(t) q_i(t) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $\alpha \in [-\tau, 0], \omega(y_i) = \int_0^{y_i} \frac{e^{y_i-s}}{y_i-s} ds, y_i \in [0, +\infty), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

由等式(6) 和(7),我们获得 $p_i(0) < -\sigma < 0$ 和 $p_i(y_i)$, 对于 $y_i \in [0, +\infty)$ 是连续的, 当 $y_i \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $p_i(y_i) \rightarrow +\infty$, 则存在正常数 $\varepsilon_i \in (0, +\infty)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\varepsilon_i) &= (\varepsilon_i \oplus \varepsilon_i) - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0) \\ &\quad + \frac{\max\{e_{(\omega(\varepsilon_i)-1)\mu(t)q_i(t)\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2}(t, \alpha), e_{\varepsilon_i \oplus \varepsilon_i}(\sigma(t), \alpha)\}}{e_{\varepsilon_i \oplus \varepsilon_i}(\sigma(t), \alpha)} \omega(\varepsilon_i) \mu(t) q_i(t) \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\varepsilon_i^*) &= (\varepsilon_i^* \oplus \varepsilon_i^*) - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0) \\ &\quad + \frac{\max\{e_{(\omega(\varepsilon_i^*)-1)\mu(t)q_i(t)\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2}(t, \alpha), e_{\varepsilon_i^* \oplus \varepsilon_i^*}(\sigma(t), \alpha)\}}{e_{\varepsilon_i^* \oplus \varepsilon_i^*}(\sigma(t), \alpha)} \omega(\varepsilon_i^*) \mu(t) q_i(t) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $\varepsilon_i \in (0, \varepsilon_i^*) \cap (0, 1), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 由于 $\varepsilon = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\varepsilon_i\}$, 显然, $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, 我们可得

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\varepsilon) &= (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon) - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0) \\ &\quad + \frac{\max\{e_{(\omega(\varepsilon)-1)\mu(t)q_i(t)\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2}(t, \alpha), e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha)\}}{e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha)} \omega(\varepsilon) \mu(t) q_i(t) \leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

现在我们构建李雅普诺夫函数:

$$V(t, z(t)) = V_1(t, z(t)) + V_2(t, z(t)) + V_3(t, z(t)); \quad (11)$$

$$V_1(t, z(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(t, \alpha) \|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2;$$

$$V_2(t, z(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n e_{(\omega(\varepsilon)-1)\mu(t)q_i(t)\|z_i(t, \cdot)\|_2^2}(t, \alpha);$$

$$V_3(t, z(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i \int_{t-\tau_{ji}}^t (1 + \mu(s + \tau_{ji})(\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon)) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(s + \tau_{ji}, \alpha) \|z_i(s, \cdot)\|_2^2 \Delta s.$$

计算 $D^+ V^\Delta(t)$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V_1^\Delta(t, z(t)) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \{ (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(t, \alpha) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 + e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) (\| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2)^\Delta \} \\
 &\leq (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(t, \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 + e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 \right. \\
 &\quad - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2 \| z_j(t, \cdot) \|_2, \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2 \| z_j(t - \tau_{ij}, \cdot) \|_2 + \mu(t) q_i(t) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 \right\} \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(t, \alpha) + e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) \left(- \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \mu(t) q_i(t) \right) \right\} \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 \\
 &\quad + e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i z_i(t - \tau_{ji}, \cdot)_2^2; \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D^+ V_2^\Delta(t, z(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega(\varepsilon) - 1) \mu(t) q_i(t) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 e_{(\omega(\varepsilon) - 1) \mu(t) q_i(t) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2} (t, \alpha); \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V_3^\Delta(t, z(t)) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t + \tau_{ji}), \alpha) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(s + \tau_{ji}, \alpha) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 \\
 &\quad - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) \| z_i(t - \tau_{ji}, \cdot) \|_2^2. \tag{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

由等式(10) ~ (14) 和条件 H_3 , 计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V^\Delta(t, z(t)) &= D^+ V_1^\Delta(t, z(t)) + D^+ V_2^\Delta(t, z(t)) + D^+ V_3^\Delta(t, z(t)) \\
 &\leq e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2D_{ik}}{l_k^2} - 2 \underline{a}_i \underline{b}_i \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i c_{ij}^0 G_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j c_{ji}^0 G_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_i d_{ij}^0 F_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i e_{1 \oplus 1}(\tau_{ji}, 0) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \omega(\varepsilon) \mu(t) q_i(t) \frac{\max \{ e_{(\omega(\varepsilon) - 1) \mu(t) q_i(t) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2} (t, \alpha), e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha) \}}{e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(\sigma(t), \alpha)} \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 \leq 0. \tag{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

由等式(3) 和(8), 当 $\alpha = 0$, 对于任意 $t \in [0, +\infty)_T$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^n e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(t, 0) \| z_i(t, \cdot) \|_2^2 &\leq V(t, z(t)) \leq V(0, z(0)) = \sum_{i=1}^n e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(0, 0) \| z_i(0, \cdot) \|_2^2 + n \\
 &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i \int_{-\tau_{ji}}^0 (1 + \mu(s + \tau_{ji}) (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon)) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(s + \tau_{ji}, 0) \| z_i(0, \cdot) \|_2^2 \Delta s \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \| \varphi_i^z \|_1^2 + n + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \| \varphi_i^z \|_1^2 \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i \int_{-\tau_{ji}}^0 (1 + \mu(s + \tau_{ji}) (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon)) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(s + \tau_{ji}, 0) \Delta s, \tag{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\| z(t, \cdot) \|_2 \leq M_1 e_{\theta_\varepsilon}(t, 0), \tag{17}$$

其中

$$M_1 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \| \varphi_i^z \|_1^2 + n + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \| \varphi_i^z \|_1^2 \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i \int_{-\tau_{ji}}^0 (1 + \mu(s + \tau_{ji}) (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon)) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(s + \tau_{ji}, 0) \Delta s} > 1,$$

若 $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_n(t, x))^T$ 和 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_n^*)^T$ 分别表示系统(1) 的任意解和平衡点. 我们可得 $\| u(t, \cdot) - u^* \|_2 \leq M e_{\theta_\varepsilon}(t, 0)$, 这里

$$M = \sqrt{\| \varphi - u^* \|_0^2 + n + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \| \varphi_i - u_i^* \|_1^2 \bar{a}_j d_{ji}^0 F_i \int_{-\tau_{ji}}^0 (1 + \mu(s + \tau_{ji}) (\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon)) e_{\varepsilon \oplus \varepsilon}(s + \tau_{ji}, 0) \Delta s} > 1,$$

因此, 由定义 1 可知, 系统(1) 的平衡点是全局指数稳定的. 证毕.

(下转第 16 页)

头人:首先,需要有较强的自学能力;其次,需要在日常生活中不断提升教学能力和管理能力;最后,在教师生涯中担任班主任工作或被选拔到学校中层岗位担任一定领导职务对他们的专业成长有较大的帮助.

3)被调查的骨干教师及学科带头人中绝大多数都能处理好与学校领导和同事之间的关系,工作环境较好、心情愉快.他们成长为骨干教师、学科带头人之后对自己的期望较高,同时也能感受到环境给他们带来的压力.因此,他们平时工作压力较大,工作时间较长,这也造成部分骨干教师、学科带头人逐渐产生职业倦怠感.

4)被调查的骨干教师、学科带头人认为,教师专业成长最好的途径是成立教学团队.在团队中要有明确的目标、相互帮助、共同提高.此外,他们认为目前的教师职后培训模式对教师专业成长的帮助不够明显,他们希望今后的教师培训能更有针对性.大

部分骨干教师、学科带头人还有意愿进一步提升他们的专业能力.

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(上接第 11 页)

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