Passivity and Synchronization of Multiple Multi-Delayed Neural Networks via Impulsive Control

Yong Wang, Zhichun Yang, Tonglai Liu, and Hong-An Tang

1School of Computers, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China
2Chongqing Key Lab on IFBDA, School of Mathematical Sciences, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 400047, China
3School of Mathematical Sciences, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 400047, China
4School of Computer Science and Technology, Tiangong University, Tianjin 300387, China
5School of Artificial Intelligence, Chongqing University of Technology, Chongqing 401135, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Hong-An Tang; tanghangan163@163.com

Received 12 May 2020; Accepted 26 June 2020; Published 18 July 2020

Guest Editor: Hao Shen

Copyright © 2020 Yong Wang et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

This paper is concerned with the passivity and synchronization for multiple multi-delayed neural networks (MMDNNs) under impulsive control. To ensure the passivity, input strict passivity, and output strict passivity in MMDNNs, a suitable impulsive controller is designed. Moreover, an impulsive time-dependent Lyapunov functional is exploited to obtain the synchronization criterion of MMDNNs, where the criterion is formulated by linear matrix inequalities. Numerical examples are given to verify the validity of the theoretical results.

1. Introduction

Neural networks (NNs) have received extensive attention due to their successful applications in vision system [1], associative memory [2], pattern recognition [3], and image compression [4]. NNs always require stability, which is a prerequisite for many applications. Therefore, the stability of NNs has become a hot issue in recent years [5–11]. Zhang et al. [7] considered some asymptotic stability criteria of NNs with distributed delays based on Lyapunov–Krasovskii functionals. By improving the auxiliary polynomial-based functions, Li et al. [9] solved the stability problem in delayed NNs. Since the main property of passivity is to keep the system internally stable, some researchers have focused on the passivity for NNs [12–17]. Lian et al. [14] proposed a kind of switched NNs with time-varying delays and stochastic disturbances, and the passivity of networks was analyzed by designing a state-dependent switching law and a hysteresis switching law. Cao et al. [17] addressed the robust passivity issue of uncertain NNs with additive time-varying delays and leakage delay, and a general activation function was utilized to ensure that the proposed network model was passive.

In addition, multi-weighted network models [18–21] can be used to describe many real-world networks including public transportation road networks, communication networks, social networks, and so forth. Recently, some researchers have investigated the dynamical behaviors of complex networks with multiple weights [20, 21]. Wang et al. [20] concentrated on two types of multi-weighted complex networks with several different weights between two nodes, and sufficient conditions ensuring the synchronization were developed by utilizing the pinning control method. Under the help of pinning adaptive control techniques, the passivity of multi-weighted complex networks with different dimensions of input and output was discussed in [21]. However, a few authors have considered the stability and passivity of NNs with multiple delays.

Compared with continuous control, there are many advantages of impulsive control strategies, which include low maintenance costs, high reliability, ease of installation, and high efficiency [22]. So far, a series of investigations in regard to the stability [23–28] and passivity [29–31] for impulsive NNs have been reported. Zhu and Cao [25] dealt with the stability problem of impulsive stochastic BAM NNs.
2 Preliminaries

2.1 Notations. Let $N = \{1, 2, \ldots, N\}$, $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$. The fixed moments $t_k$ satisfy $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_k < \cdots$ and $\lim_{k \to \infty} t_k = +\infty$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)(\lambda_{\max}(\cdot))$ denotes the smallest (largest) eigenvalue of a matrix. For any $\xi(t) = (\xi_1(t), \xi_2(t), \ldots, \xi_N(t))^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\|\xi(t)\|_p = (\sum_{i=1}^N |\xi_i(t)|^p)^{1/p}$.

The notation $S(\psi_1, \psi_2)$ represents the set of impulse time sequences $\{t_k\}$ satisfying $\psi_2 \geq t_k > \psi_1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, in which $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. For a given impulse time sequence $\{t_k\} \in S(\psi_1, \psi_2)$, some piecewise linear functions can be defined as follows:

\[
\phi(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t_{k+1} - t_k}, & t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ (t-t_k)\phi(t), & t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ 1, & t_0 > t. \end{cases}
\]

\[
\phi_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\phi(t)}{v_1}, & t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ \phi_1(t), & t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ 1, & t_0 > t. \end{cases}
\]

Let $\phi_2(t) = 1 - \phi_1(t)$. It is obvious to see that $[0, 1] \ni \phi_1(t)$, $[0, 1] \ni \phi_2(t)$, for $\mathbb{R} \ni t$, and $\phi_1(t_k) = \phi_2(t_k) = 0$, $\phi_1(t_k^{+}) = \phi_2(t_k^{-}) = 1, n \ni k$.

For $\{t_k\} \in S(\psi_1, \psi_2)$, $\phi(t)$ can be written as

\[
\phi(t) = \frac{\psi_1(t)}{\psi_1(t) + \psi_2(t)}
\]

where $\psi_1(t) = 1 - \psi_2(t)$,

\[
\psi_2(t) = \begin{cases} \phi(t) - \frac{1}{v_2} - \frac{1}{v_2} & \text{if } v_1 \neq v_2, \\ 1, & \text{if } v_1 = v_2. \end{cases}
\]

Definition 1 (see [21]). A system is said to be passive with output $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and input $v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if there is a storage function $S: [0, +\infty) \to [0, +\infty)$ and a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ satisfying

\[
S(t_0) - S(t_0) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} \frac{\psi_1(t)Av(t)v(t)}{\psi_2(t)} dt,
\]

for any $t_0, t_0 \in [0, +\infty)$ and $t_0 \leq t_0$.

Definition 2 (see [21]). A system is said to be strictly passive with output $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and input $v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if there is a storage function $S: [0, +\infty) \to [0, +\infty)$, matrices $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $0 \leq A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $0 \leq A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, and eigenvalues $\lambda_m(A_1) + \lambda_m(A_2) > 0$ satisfying

\[
S(t_0) - S(t_0) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} \frac{\psi_1(t)Av(t)v(t)}{\psi_2(t)} dt,
\]

for any $t_0, t_0 \in [0, +\infty)$ and $t_0 \leq t_0$.

The system is input-strictly passive if $0 < A_1$ and output-strictly passive if $0 < A_2$.

3. Passivity of MMDNNs via Impulsive Control

3.1 Network Model. The MMDNNs are considered as follows:

\[
\dot{z}_i(t) = -Dz_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{P} W_{ij}g_i'(z_i(t - \tau_j)) + f_j(v_i(t)),
\]

in which $i \in N; z_i(t) = (z_{i1}(t), z_{i2}(t), \ldots, z_{in}(t))^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the state vector of node $i$; $D = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n) > 0$; $W_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$; $g_i'(z_i(t - \tau_j)) = (g_1'(z_{i1}(t - \tau_j)), g_2'(z_{i2}(t - \tau_j)), \ldots, g_n'(z_{in}(t - \tau_j)))^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$; $J = (J_{11}, J_{12}, \ldots, J_{1n})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$; $v_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ means the input vector of node $i$; and $\tau_j$ is the transmission delay and $0 \leq \tau_j \leq \tau$.

In this paper, there is $\mathbb{R} \ni \rho_x > 0 (x = 1, 2, \ldots, n)$ such that

\[
\|g_i'(\theta_j) - g_i'(\theta_j')\| \leq \rho_x|\theta_j - \theta_j'|,
\]

for any $\theta_j, \theta_j' \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $A_i = \text{diag}((\rho_x_i)^2, (\rho_x_i)^2, \ldots, (\rho_x_i)^2)$. 

Suppose that \( z^* = (z_1^*, z_2^*, \ldots, z_n^*)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n \) is an equilibrium solution of an isolated node of the MMDNNs (6). Then, one gets
\[
-Dz^* + J + \sum_{i=1}^{P} W_i g_i'(z^*) = 0. \quad (8)
\]

For the MMDNNs (6), construct the following impulsive controller:
\[
u_i(t_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij} \Phi(z_j(t_k)), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \mathcal{N}, \quad (9)
\]
in which \( 0 < \Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}; z_i(t_k) = \lim_{t \to t_k^+} z_i(t); B = (B_{ij})_{N \times N} \) means the impulsive coupling matrix, where \( B_{ij} \) is described as follows: if there is a link from node \( i \) to node \( j \), then \( B_{ij} = 0 \) (\( i \neq j \)); and
\[
B_{ii} = -\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{N} B_{ij}, \quad i \in \mathcal{N}. \quad (10)
\]

It is derived from (6) and (9) that
\[
\begin{cases}
\dot{z}_i(t) = -Dz_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} W_i g_i'(z_i(t - \tau_i)) + \nu_i(t), \quad t \neq t_k, \\
I_k(z_i(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij} \Phi z_j(t_k), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \mathcal{N},
\end{cases} \quad (11)
\]

where \( I_k(z_i(t)) = z_i(t_k^+) - z_i(t_k^-), \quad z_i(t_k^+) = \lim_{t \to t_k^-} z_i(t) \).

Let \( \zeta_i(t) = z_i(t) - z^* \). Then, by (8) and (11), we acquire
\[
\begin{cases}
\dot{\zeta}_i(t) = -D\zeta_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} W_i [g_i'(z_i(t - \tau_i)) - g_i'(z^*)] + \nu_i(t), \quad t \neq t_k, \\
I_k(\zeta_i(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij} \Phi \zeta_j(t_k), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \mathcal{N}.
\end{cases} \quad (12)
\]

The output vector \( y_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}^c \) of the MMDNNs (12) is chosen as
\[
y_i(t) = C_1 \zeta_i(t) + C_2 \nu_i(t), \quad (13)
\]
in which \( C_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{c \times n} \) and \( C_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{c \times n} \) are known matrices.

3.2. Passivity Criteria

**Theorem 1.** Under the impulsive controller (9), the MMDNNs (12) are passive over \( \mathbb{S} \) if there exist matrices \( 0 < F_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, 0 < F_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \) and \( A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \) and a scalar \( \gamma \in (0, 1] \) such that
\[
\dot{V}_1(t) \leq \gamma (t) \left\{ \phi(t)(F_1 - F_2) - (I_N \otimes D)F(t) - F(t) \times (I_N \otimes D) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} I_N \otimes \Delta_i \right\} \zeta(t) + 2\gamma \zeta^T(t)F(t)\nu(t).
\]

\[
\nu_i(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 
\Omega_{1 \tau_1} & \Omega_{2 \tau_1} & \Omega_{3 \tau_1} \\
\Omega_{1 \tau_2} & \Omega_{2 \tau_2} & \Omega_{3 \tau_2}
\end{pmatrix} \leq 0, \quad (14)
\]

\[
\left( -\gamma F_1 - (I_N \otimes D)F_2 \right)F(t) - (I_N \otimes D)F_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{P} F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} I_N \otimes \Delta_i \right) \zeta(t) \leq 0. \quad (15)
\]
in which \( r = 1, 2, h = 1, 2, \Omega_{1 \tau_1} = 1/\nu_1(F_1 - F_2) - F_1, \Omega_{2 \tau_2} = (I_N \otimes D)F_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{P} F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t) + I_N \otimes \Delta_i \), \( \Omega_{3 \tau_2} = F_2 - (I_N \otimes C_2^T)A, \) and \( \Omega_3 = -A^T(I_N \otimes C_2)A \).

**Proof.** Let \( F(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \delta_i(t)F_i, \Omega_1(t) = \phi(t)(F_1 - F_2) - (I_N \otimes D)F(t) - F(t)(I_N \otimes D) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t) + I_N \otimes \Delta_i \), \( \Omega_2(t) = F(t) - (I_N \otimes C_2^T)A \).

Then, by (14), we have
\[
\gamma \zeta(t) \leq \gamma \zeta(t) \left\{ \Omega_1(t) \right\} \zeta(t) \leq 0. \quad (16)
\]

The impulse-time-dependent Lyapunov functional for the MMDNNs (12) is considered as follows:
\[
V_1(t) = \zeta^T(t)F(t)\zeta(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} \int_{t_k}^{t} \zeta^T(s)(I_N \otimes \Lambda_i)\zeta(s)ds,
\]
where \( \zeta(t) = (\zeta_1^T(t), \zeta_2^T(t), \ldots, \zeta_N^T(t))^T \).

Then,
\[
\dot{V}_1(t) = \zeta^T(t) \left\{ \phi(t)(F_1 - F_2) - (I_N \otimes D)F(t) - F(t)(I_N \otimes D) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{P} I_N \otimes \Delta_i \right\} \zeta(t) + 2\gamma \zeta^T(t)F(t)\nu(t), \quad (17)
\]

where \( \zeta^* = (\zeta_1^*, \zeta_2^*, \ldots, \zeta_N^*)^T, \quad \tilde{g}(z(t - \tau)) = (g(x(z(t - \tau))^T, \ldots, g((z_N(t - \tau)))^T, \quad \tilde{g}(z^*) = (g'(z_1^*), \ldots, g'(z_N^*))^T, \quad \nu(t) = (v^T_1(t), v^T_2(t), \ldots, v^T_P(t))^T. \quad (18)\)

Obviously,
\[
2\gamma \zeta^T(t)F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t)\zeta(t) \leq \gamma \zeta^T(t)F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t)\zeta(t) + \gamma \zeta^T(t)(I_N \otimes \Lambda_i)\zeta(t - \tau_i). \quad (19)
\]

Substituting (19) into (18) yields
\[
\gamma \zeta^T(t)F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t)\zeta(t) \leq \gamma \zeta^T(t)F(t)[I_N \otimes (W_i W_i^T)]F(t)\zeta(t) + \gamma \zeta^T(t)(I_N \otimes \Lambda_i)\zeta(t - \tau_i). \quad (20)
\]
\[ V_1(t) - 2y^T(t)Av(t) \leq \int_0^t \left( \xi(t) \right) \left( \mu(t) \right) dt - \left( I_N \otimes D \right) F(t) - F(t) \left( I_N \otimes D \right) \]

By (21)–(24), we have
\[ V_1(t_0) - V_1(t_0) \leq 2 \int_{t_0}^T y^T(t)Av(t)dt. \]
\[ \int_{t_0}^{t} \left[ \dot{V}_1(t) - 2y^T(t)A\nu(t) + 2\nu^T(t)A_1\nu(t) \right] dt \]
\[ = \left[ V_1(t) - V_1(t_0) \right] + \sum_{s=1}^{n} \left[ V_1(t_s) - V_1(t_0) \right] - 2\int_{t_0}^{t} \left[ \nu^T(t)A\nu(t) - y^T(t)A_1\nu(t) \right] dt, \]  
\[ \text{in which } t_0, t_0 \in [0, +\infty) \text{ and } t_0 \leq t_0. \]

At the impulse time \( t_k, k \in \mathbb{N} \), according to the definition of \( F(t) \), one acquires
\[ F(t_k) = F_1, \]
\[ F(t_k) = F_2. \]  

On the basis of (12), (17), and (28), we get
\[ V_1(t_k) \leq V_1(t_k), \quad \forall n \geq k. \]  

Considering (30)–(33), it is obtained that
\[ V_1(t_0) - V_1(t_0) \leq 2\int_{t_0}^{t_0} \left[ \nu^T(t)A\nu(t) - y^T(t)A_1\nu(t) \right] dt. \]  

Thus,
\[ S(t_0) - S(t_0) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} \nu^T(t)A\nu(t) - \int_{t_0}^{t_0} \nu^T(t)A_1\nu(t) dt, \]
for any \( t_0, t_0 \in [0, +\infty) \) and \( t_0 \leq t_0 \), in which
\[ S(t) = V_1(t)/2. \]

\[ \dot{V}_1(t) - 2y^T(t)A\nu(t) + 2\nu^T(t)A_1\nu(t) \]
\[ \leq \zeta^T(t) \left\{ \phi(t)(F_1 - F_2) - (I_N \otimes D)F(t) - F(t)(I_N \otimes D) + 2(I_N \otimes C_1)A_2(I_N \otimes C_1) + \sum_{r=1}^{p} \left( I_n \otimes \Lambda_r + F(t) \times \left( I_n \otimes \left( W_r W_r^T \right) \right) F(t) \right) \right\} \zeta(t) \]
\[ + 2\zeta^T(t) \left( I_N \otimes C_1 \right) \left( A_2(I_N \otimes C_2) + F(t) - (I_N \otimes C_1)A \right) \zeta(t) \]
\[ + \nu^T(t) \left[ A^T(I_N \otimes C_2) - (I_N \otimes C_2)^T A + 2(I_N \otimes C_2)A_2(I_N \otimes C_2) \right] \nu(t) \]
\[ = \tilde{w}^T(t) \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_2(t) & \Omega_6(t) \\ \Omega_6^T(t) & \Omega_7 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{w}(t) \]
\[ \leq 0, \quad t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}), \quad \forall n \geq k, \]  

in which \( \tilde{w}(t) = (\zeta^T(t), \nu^T(t))^T \).

Integrating (39) with respect to \( t \) from \( t_0 \) to \( t_0 \) \( (t_0 < t_{n+1}, n = 0, 1, \ldots) \), one has
\[ \int_{t_0}^{t_0} \left[ \dot{V}_1(t) - 2y^T(t)A\nu(t) + 2\nu^T(t)A_1\nu(t) \right] dt \]
\[ = \left[ V_1(t) - V_1(t_0) \right] + \sum_{s=1}^{n} \left[ V_1(t_s) - V_1(t_0) \right] \]
\[ - 2\int_{t_0}^{t_0} \left[ \nu^T(t)A\nu(t) - y^T(t)A_1\nu(t) \right] dt, \]
\[ \text{in which } t_0, t_0 \in [0, +\infty) \text{ and } t_0 \leq t_0. \]

At the impulse time \( t_k, k \in \mathbb{N} \), according to the definition of \( F(t) \), we derive
\[ F(t_k) = F_1, \]
\[ F(t_k) = F_2. \]  

It is obtained from (12), (17), and (37) that
\[ V_1(t_k) \leq V_1(t_k), \quad \forall n \geq k. \]  

Using (39)–(42), we can acquire

\[ \Gamma_{3nh} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \Omega_{5nh} & \Omega_{6nh} \\ \Omega_{6nh}^T & \Omega_7 \end{array} \right) \leq 0, \]  

\[ \left( \begin{array}{c} -yF_1 \\ (I_{nh} + B \otimes \Phi)F_2 \end{array} \right) \leq 0, \]  

\[ \text{in which } r = 1, 2, h = 1, 2, \quad \Omega_{5nh} = 1/\gamma_h (F_1 - F_2) - F_1(I_N \otimes D) - (I_N \otimes D) F_2 + \sum_{r=1}^{p} \frac{1}{(I_N \otimes \Lambda_r)(I_N \otimes \Lambda_r)} + 2(I_N \otimes C_1)(A_2(I_N \otimes C_1)) + 2(I_N \otimes C_1)A_2(I_N \otimes C_1) + 2(I_N \otimes C_1)(A_2(I_N \otimes C_1)) + (I_N \otimes C_1)(A_2(I_N \otimes C_1)). \]  

Then, it is derived from (36) that
\[ \Gamma_{3nh} \equiv \sum_{r,k=1}^{2} \phi_{e}(r) \psi_{e}(t) \in \Gamma_{3nh} \left( \begin{array}{c} \Omega_1(t) \\ \Omega_2(t) \end{array} \right) \Omega_{5nh} \left( \begin{array}{c} \Omega_1(t) \\ \Omega_2(t) \end{array} \right) \text{ in } (38). \]

Selecting the same \( V_1 \) as (17) for the networks (12) and utilizing (38), we get
\[ V_1(t_0) - V_1(t_0) \leq 2 \int_{t_0}^{t_e} \left[ y^T(t)Av(t) - y^T(t)A_2y(t) \right] dt. \]  
\noindent (43)

Therefore,
\[ S(t_0) - S(t_0) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_e} y^T(t)Av(t)dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_e} y^T(t)A_2y(t)dt, \]
\noindent (44)

for any \( t_0, t_0 \in [0, +\infty) \) and \( t_0 \leq t_0 \), in which \( S(t) = V_1(t)/2 \). \( \square \)

Remark 1. In recent years, as an effective method to study synchronization, the passivity of NNs has been investigated by some researchers [12–17]. Impulsive control is a popular control method among control methods due to its reliability, low cost, and flexibility [22]. Using impulsive control strategies, some authors have focused on the passivity and synchronization of NNs. However, the passivity and synchronization of MMDNNs have not been considered under impulsive control.

4. Synchronization of MMDNNs via Impulsive Control

Setting \( v_i(t) = 0 \) in the MMDNNs (6), we obtain
\[ \dot{z}_i(t) = -Dz_i(t) + p \sum_{i=1}^{p} W_i g'(z_i(t - \tau_i)) + J, \quad i \in \mathcal{N}, \]
\noindent (45)

The initial value of (45) is given by
\[ z_i(t) = \chi_i(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], \quad i \in \mathcal{N}, \]
\noindent (46)

where \( \chi_i(t) \in C([-\tau, 0], \mathbb{R}^n) \) is the set of continuous functions from \([-\tau, 0]\) to \( \mathbb{R}^n \), \( \chi_i(t) = (\chi_i(t))^T, i \in \mathcal{N} \).

Suppose that \( z^* = (z_1^*, z_2^*, \ldots, z_n^*)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n \) is an equilibrium solution of an isolated node of the MMDNNs (45). Then, one has
\[ -Dz^* + p \sum_{i=1}^{p} W_i g'(z^*) = 0. \]
\noindent (47)

For the MMDNNs (45), select the following impulsive controller:
\[ u_i(t_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij}\Phi j(t_k), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \mathcal{N}, \]
\noindent (48)

in which \( B_{ij} \) and \( \Phi j \) have the same meanings as in the third section. Assume \( z_i(t_k) = \lim_{t \to t_k^-} z_i(t) \).

It is obtained from (45) and (47) that
\[
\begin{aligned}
\dot{z}_i(t) &= -Dz_i(t) + p \sum_{i=1}^{p} W_i g'(z_i(t - \tau_i)) + J, \quad t \neq t_k, \\
I_k(z_i(t)) &= \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij}\Phi j(t_k), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \mathcal{N},
\end{aligned}
\]
\noindent (49)

where \( I_k(z_i(t)) = z_i(t_k) - z_i(t_k^*), \quad z_i(t_k^*) = \lim_{t \to t_k^-} z_i(t). \)

Suppose \( z_i(t_k) = z_i(t_k^*) \).

Let \( \zeta_i(t) = z_i(t) - z^* \). Then, it is found from (47) and (49) that
\[ \begin{aligned}
\dot{\zeta}_i(t) &= -D\zeta_i(t) + p \sum_{i=1}^{p} W_i [g'(z_i(t - \tau_i)) - g'(z^*)], \quad t \neq t_k, \\
I_k(\zeta_i(t)) &= \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij}\Phi j(t_k), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \mathcal{N}.
\end{aligned}
\]
\noindent (50)

Definition 3 (see [20]). The MMDNNs (45) achieve synchronization if
\[ \lim_{t \to +\infty} \|z_i(t) - z^*\| = 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{N}. \]
\noindent (51)

Theorem 4. If there exist matrices \( 0 < M_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n} \) and \( 0 < M_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n} \) and scalars \( \beta \in (0, 1], \xi > 0 \) such that
\[ \Gamma_{\alpha h} = \begin{pmatrix}
\Omega_{\alpha h} & \Psi_1 & \cdots & \Psi_p \\
\Psi_1^T & -I_1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\Psi_p^T & 0 & \cdots & -I_p
\end{pmatrix} < 0, \]
\noindent (52)

where \( r = 1, 2, h = 1, 2, \Omega_{\alpha h} = (\xi + (\ln \beta)\gamma)M_1 - M_2 - D - DM_1 - 1/\gamma(M_1 - M_2) + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \xi_i^2 A_i, \quad \Psi_i = \beta^{-(1/2)}M_2 W_i, \psi_i^2 = \beta^{-(1/2)}M_2 W_i, \quad Y_1 = (I_1 + B \otimes \Phi ^T(1) (N \otimes M_2))N \in \mathcal{N}, \)

Suppose that \( \zeta_i(t) = z_i(t) - z^* \). Then under the impulsive controller (48), the MMDNNs (45) achieve global exponential synchronization over \( \mathbb{S}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \) with convergence rate \( \xi/2 \).

Proof. Let \( M(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \Psi_i(t) M_1 \Psi_i(t) = \beta^{-(1/2)}M(t)W_1, \Psi_i(t) = \beta^{-(1/2)}M(t)W_i, \psi_i = \beta^{-(1/2)}M(t)W_i, \quad \Omega_k(t) = -M(t)D - DM(t) + [\xi + \phi(t) \ln \beta]M(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \xi_i^2 A_i + \phi(t) (M_1 - M_2), \quad (M_1 - M_2). \)

Then, by (52), we have
\[ \Gamma_4(t) \equiv \sum_{r=1}^{2} \sum_{h=1}^{2} \phi_r(t) \psi_h(t) \Gamma_{\alpha h} \]
\noindent (54)

The impulse-time-dependent Lyapunov functional for the MMDNNs (50) is considered as follows:
\[ V_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} e^{\xi(t_{i-1})} \varphi(s) \xi_i^T(s) \Lambda \xi_i(s) ds \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} e^{\xi(t_{i-1})} \varphi(t) \xi_i^T(t) M(t) \xi_i(t), \] 

in which \( \varphi(t) = \beta^{\phi_1(t)} \).

For \((t_k, t_{k+1}) \ni t, \ni k \ni k\), differentiating \(V_2(t)\) along the solution of the MMDNNs (50) and applying the fact that \(\varphi(t-s)/\varphi(t) \geq \beta\), for all \(0 \leq s\) and \(t_0 < t\), one gets

\[ \dot{V}_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\xi(t_{i-1})} \varphi(t) \left\{ \xi_i^T(t) \left[ (\xi + \varphi(t) \ln \beta) M(t) + \varphi(t) (M_1 - M_2) - M(t) D - DM(t) \right] \xi_i(t) \right\} 
\]
\[ + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{p} M(t) W_i \left[ g^l(z_i(t - \tau_i)) - g^l(\bar{z}^*) \right] \}
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\xi(t_{i-1})} \varphi(t) \xi_i^T(t) \Lambda \xi_i(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\xi(t_{i-1})} \varphi(t - \tau_i) \xi_i^T(t - \tau_i) \Lambda \xi_i(t - \tau_i) \]
\[ \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\xi(t_{i-1})} \varphi(t) \left\{ \xi_i^T(t) \left[ (\xi + \varphi(t) \ln \beta) M(t) + \varphi(t) (M_1 - M_2) + \sum_{i=1}^{p} e^{\xi} \Lambda_i - M(t) D - DM(t) \right] \xi_i(t) \right\} 
\]
\[ - \beta \sum_{i=1}^{p} \xi_i^T(t - \tau_i) \Lambda \xi_i(t - \tau_i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{p} M(t) W_i \left[ g^l(z_i(t - \tau_i)) - g^l(\bar{z}^*) \right] \}

Moreover, it is obtained from (54, 56), and (57) that

\[ 2 \xi_i^T(t) M(t) W_i \left[ g^l(z_i(t - \tau_i)) - g^l(\bar{z}^*) \right] \]
\[ \leq \beta^{-1} \xi_i^T(t) M(t) W_i W_i^T M(t) \xi_i(t) \]
\[ + \beta \xi_i^T(t - \tau_i) \Lambda \xi_i(t - \tau_i). \]

Therefore,

\[ V_2(t) \leq V_2(t_k), \forall t \ni (t_k, t_{k+1}), \ni k \ni k. \] 

At the impulse time \(t_k, k \ni \ni \), on the basis of the definitions of \(M(t)\) and \(\varphi(t)\), one has

\[ \varphi(t_k) = \beta, \]
\[ \varphi(t_k) = 1, \]
\[ M(t_k) = M_1, \]
\[ M(t_k) = M_2. \]
\[ V_2(t_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\xi(t_k-t_{i})} \varphi(t_k)T(t_k)M(t_k)\zeta_i(t_k) \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} e^{\xi(s+t-t_{i})} \varphi(s)\zeta_i^T(s)\Lambda_i(s)\zeta_i(s)ds \]
\[ = e^{\xi(t_k-t_{i})} \varphi(t_k)T(t_k)\left((I_N \otimes M(t_k))\zeta_i(t_k)\right) \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} e^{\xi(s+t-t_{i})} \varphi(s)\zeta_i^T(s)\Lambda_i(s)\zeta_i(s)ds \]
\[ = e^{\xi(t_k-t_{i})} \varphi(t_k)T(t_k)\left((I_{nN} + B \otimes \Phi)T(I_N \otimes M_2)\right) \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} e^{\xi(s+t-t_{i})} \varphi(s)\zeta_i^T(s)\Lambda_i(s)\zeta_i(s)ds \]
\[ \leq e^{\xi(t_k-t_{i})} \beta \zeta_i^T(t_k)(I_N \otimes M_1)\zeta_i(t_k) \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} e^{\xi(s+t-t_{i})} \varphi(s)\zeta_i^T(s)\Lambda_i(s)\zeta_i(s)ds \]
\[ = \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{\xi(t_k-t_{i})} \varphi(t_k)T(t_k)M(t_k)\zeta_i(t_k) \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} e^{\xi(s+t-t_{i})} \varphi(s)\zeta_i^T(s)\Lambda_i(s)\zeta_i(s)ds \]
\[ = V_2(t_k), \quad \forall k. \] (61)

By (59) and (61), one obtains \( V_2(t_0) \geq V_2(t), \forall t_0 \leq t. \)
Hence, we acquire
\[ \| \zeta(t) \| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\bar{T}_M + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \lambda_{\max}(\Lambda_i)(e^{\xi\tau} - 1)/\xi}{\beta \zeta_i}} \] (62)
\[ \cdot \| \chi(t_0) - \tilde{z}^* \| e^{-(\xi/2)(t-t_{i})}, \quad t_0 \leq t, \]
in which \( \bar{T}_M = \max(\lambda_{\max}(M_1), \lambda_{\max}(M_2)), \quad \lambda_M = \min(\lambda_{\min}(M_1), \lambda_{\min}(M_2)) \). Thus, the MMDNNs (45) reach global exponential synchronization over \( S(v_1, v_2) \) with convergence rate \( \xi/2 \). □

**Remark 2.** Compared with [37], the sufficient condition for the synchronization of MMDNNs depends on the length of impulsive intervals, and the time-varying Lyapunov function in Theorem 4 can capture the dynamical characteristics of MMDNNs.

### 5. Numerical Examples

**Example 1.** The MMDNNs are given by
\[ \dot{z}_i(t) = -Dz_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{5} W_i g_i\left(\theta(1/8)(|\theta|+1-|\theta| - 1)\right) + J_i(t), \] (63)
in which \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, 5, \quad g_1(\theta) = (1/8)(|\theta|+1-|\theta| - 1), \quad g_2(\theta) = (1/16)(|\theta|+1-|\theta| - 1), \quad g_3(\theta) = (1/32)(|\theta|+1-|\theta| - 1), \quad g_4(\theta) = (1/32)(|\theta|+1-|\theta| - 1), \quad g_5(\theta) = (1/32)(|\theta|+1-|\theta| - 1), \quad \theta = (0.0, 0.0)^T, \quad D = \text{diag}\{(0.9, 0.8, 0.9), \quad \tau_1 = 0.3, \tau_2 = 0.5, \quad \tau = \tau_3 = 0.7, \}
\[ W_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}, \]
\[ W_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \]
\[ W_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}. \] (64)

Take \( t_k = k, \Phi = \text{diag}\{(0.2, 0.3, 0.1), \quad v_1 = 1.12, \quad v_2 = 2.12, \quad \gamma = 0.6, \)
\[ C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \]
\[ C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}, \] (65)
\[ B = \begin{pmatrix} -0.7 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ -0.4 & 0.1 & 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ -0.7 & 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \]
\[ A = \begin{pmatrix} 5.1034 & -28.0123 & 7.4528 \\ 16.4980 & -40.5024 & 56.8256 \\ 4.0410 & -26.6311 & 1.9003 \end{pmatrix}. \]

**Case 1.** Utilizing MATLAB YALMIP Toolbox, one obtains
\[ F_1 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0.3631 & -0.4413 & 0.4421 \\ -0.4413 & 2.1340 & -1.3911 \end{pmatrix} > 0, \]
\[ F_2 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0.2043 & -0.2327 & 0.2396 \\ -0.2327 & 1.1282 & -0.7170 \end{pmatrix} > 0, \] (66)
\[ -17.7983 & 82.4589 & -36.1229 \]
\[ 16.4980 & -40.5024 & 56.8256 \\ 4.0410 & -26.6311 & 1.9003 \end{pmatrix}. \]
satisfying (14) and (15). From Theorem 1, the MMDNNs (12) under the impulsive controller (9) are passive.

Case 2. Utilizing MATLAB YALMIP Toolbox, one gets

\[
F_1 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0.3501 & -0.4108 & 0.4248 \\ -0.4108 & 2.0450 & -1.3180 \\ 0.4248 & -1.3180 & 1.3634 \end{pmatrix} > 0,
\]
\[
F_2 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0.1991 & -0.2203 & 0.2343 \\ -0.2203 & 1.0979 & -0.6921 \\ 0.2343 & -0.6921 & 0.7281 \end{pmatrix} > 0,
\]
\[
A = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 10.8454 & -29.4624 & 34.1967 \\ 33.2126 & -33.9720 & 141.5292 \\ 8.5271 & -28.8543 & 22.1856 \end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
A_1 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1.1069 & -0.3548 & 5.0976 \\ -0.3548 & 4.8449 & 1.3080 \\ 5.0976 & 1.3080 & 25.3992 \end{pmatrix},
\]
satisfying (27) and (28). From Theorem 2, the MMDNNs (12) under the impulsive controller (9) are input-strictly passive.

Case 3. Utilizing MATLAB YALMIP Toolbox, one derives

\[
F_1 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0.3936 & -0.4735 & 0.4538 \\ -0.4735 & 2.2493 & -1.4582 \\ 0.4538 & -1.4582 & 1.4735 \end{pmatrix} > 0,
\]
\[
F_2 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0.2258 & -0.2531 & 0.2484 \\ -0.2531 & 1.2036 & -0.7613 \\ 0.2484 & -0.7613 & 0.7893 \end{pmatrix} > 0,
\]
\[
A = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 17.2060 & 97.5401 & -23.8482 \\ 4.7611 & -33.8467 & 2.1733 \\ 17.1505 & -43.0380 & 58.5388 \end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
A_1 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 17.1265 & 97.5401 & -23.8482 \\ 4.7611 & -33.8467 & 2.1733 \\ 17.1505 & -43.0380 & 58.5388 \end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
A_2 = I_5 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 20.6353 & -7.8392 & -4.8377 & -7.9339 \\ -7.8392 & 3.4784 & -1.4360 & 3.7580 \\ -4.8377 & -1.4360 & 25.2331 & -4.0463 \\ -7.9339 & 3.7580 & -4.0463 & 4.5656 \end{pmatrix} > 0,
\]
satisfying (36) and (37). According to Theorem 3, the MMDNNs (12) under the impulsive controller (9) are output-strictly passive. Figure 1 shows the results of simulation.

Example 2. The MMDNNs are given by

\[
\dot{z}_i(t) = -Dz_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} W_i g_i(z_i(t - \tau_i)) + J,
\]

in which \(i = 1, 2, ..., 5\), \(g_1^i(\theta) = (1/8)(|\theta + 1| - |\theta - 1|)\), \(g_2^i(\theta) = (1/16)(|\theta + 1| - |\theta - 1|)\), \(g_3^i(\theta) = (1/32)(|\theta + 1| - |\theta - 1|)\), \(\varsigma = 1, 2, 3\), \(D = \text{diag}(0.7, 0.9, 0.8)\), \(J = (0, 0, 0)^T\), \(\tau_1 = 0.2\), \(\tau_2 = 0.3\), \(\tau_3 = 0.4\).

\[
W_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.6 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
W_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
W_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

In Figure 1, \(||z_1(t)||, ||y_1(t)||, ||v_1(t)||, i = 1, 2, ..., 5\).

Figure 1: \(||z_1(t)||, ||y_1(t)||, ||v_1(t)||, i = 1, 2, ..., 5\).

\[
\Phi = \text{diag}(0.5, 0.4, 0.2),
\]

\[
\rho^1 = 0.25, \rho^2 = 0.125, \text{ and } \rho^3 = 0.0625. z^* = (0, 0, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3
\]
is an equilibrium solution of the MMDNNs (69).

Let \(\tau_k = 1.8\)k, \(\varsigma = 1.3\), \(\varsigma = 3.1, \beta = 0.8, \xi = 0.2\), apparently, \(g_1^i(\cdot), g_2^i(\cdot),\text{ and } g_3^i(\cdot), (\varsigma = 1, 2, 3)\), respectively, satisfy the Lipschitz condition with \(\rho^1 = 0.25, \rho^2 = 0.125, \text{ and } \rho^3 = 0.0625. z^* = (0, 0, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3\) is an equilibrium solution of the MMDNNs (69).
globally exponentially synchronized. Figure 2 shows the dynamic behavior of \(\|\zeta_i(t)\|, i = 1, 2, \ldots, 5\).
[10] R. Zhang, D. Zeng, J. H. Park, Y. Liu, and S. Zhong, “A new approach to stochastic stability of Markovian neural networks with generalized transition rates,” IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 499–510, 2019.

[11] C. Hu, H. He, and H. Jiang, “Fixed/preassignned-time synchronization of complex networks via improving fixed-time stability,” IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, pp. 1–11, 2020.

[12] C. Li and X. Liao, “Passivity analysis of neural networks with time delay,” IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems–II: Express Briefs, vol. 52, no. 8, pp. 471–475, 2005.

[13] S. Xu, W. Zheng, and Y. Zou, “Passivity analysis of neural networks with time-varying delays,” IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems–II: Express Briefs, vol. 56, no. 4, pp. 325–329, 2009.

[14] J. Lian and J. Wang, “Passivity of switched recurrent neural networks with time-varying delays,” IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 357–366, 2015.

[15] Y. Chen, Z. Fu, Y. Liu, and F. E. Alsaadi, “Further results on passivity analysis of delayed neural networks with leakage delay,” Neurocomputing, vol. 224, pp. 135–141, 2017.

[16] S. Saravanan, V. Umesha, M. Syed Ali, and S. Padmanabhan, “Exponential passivity for uncertain neural networks with time-varying delays based on weighted integral inequalities,” Neurocomputing, vol. 314, pp. 429–436, 2018.

[17] Y. Cao, R. Samidurai, and R. Sriraman, “Robust passivity analysis for uncertain neural networks with leakage delay and additive time-varying delays by using general activation function,” Mathematics and Computers in Simulation, vol. 155, pp. 57–77, 2019.

[18] X.-L. An, L. Zhang, Y.-Z. Li, and J.-G. Zhang, “Synchronization analysis of complex networks with multi-weights and its application in public traffic network,” Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, vol. 412, pp. 149–156, 2014.

[19] X.-L. An, L. Zhang, and J.-G. Zhang, “Research on urban public traffic network with multi-weights based on single bus transfer junction,” Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, vol. 436, pp. 748–755, 2015.

[20] J.-L. Wang, P.-C. Wei, H.-N. Wu, T. Huang, and M. Xu, “Pinning synchronization of complex dynamical networks with multigates,” IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems, vol. 49, no. 7, pp. 1357–1370, 2019.

[21] J.-L. Wang, M. Xu, H.-N. Wu, and T. Huang, “Passivity analysis and pinning control of multi-weighted complex dynamical networks,” IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 60–73, 2019.

[22] G. Wen, X. Zhai, Z. Peng, and A. Rahmani, “Fault-tolerant secure consensus tracking of delayed nonlinear multi-agent systems with deception attacks and uncertain parameters via impulsive control,” Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation, vol. 82, Article ID 105043, 2020.

[23] C. Hu, H. Jiang, and Z. Teng, “Globally exponential stability for delayed neural networks under impulsive control,” Neural Processing Letters, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 105–127, 2010.

[24] X.-A. Li and J.-Z. Zou, “Globally exponential stability for stochastic delayed neural networks under impulsive control,” Procedia Engineering, vol. 15, pp. 386–391, 2011.

[25] Q. Zhu and J. Cao, “Stability analysis of Markovian jump stochastic BAM neural networks with impulse control and mixed time delays,” IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 467–479, 2012.

[26] J. Qi, C. Li, and T. Huang, “Existence and exponential stability of periodic solution of delayed Cohen-Grossberg neural networks via impulsive control,” Neural Computing and Applications, vol. 26, no. 6, pp. 1369–1377, 2015.

[27] H. Li, C. Li, and T. Huang, “Periodicity and stability for variable-time impulsive neural networks,” Neural Networks, vol. 94, pp. 24–33, 2017.

[28] D. Li, P. Cheng, M. Hua, and F. Yao, “Robust exponential stability of uncertain impulsive stochastic neural networks with delayed impulses,” Journal of the Franklin Institute, vol. 355, no. 17, pp. 8597–8618, 2018.

[29] L. Li and J. Pan, “Delay-dependent passivity analysis of impulsive neural networks with time-varying delays,” Neurocomputing, vol. 168, pp. 276–282, 2015.

[30] R. Samidurai and R. Manivannan, “Robust passivity analysis for stochastic impulsive neural networks with leakage and additive time-varying delay components,” Applied Mathematics and Computation, vol. 268, pp. 743–762, 2015.

[31] L. Zhou, “Delay-dependent and delay-independent passivity of a class of recurrent neural networks with impulse and multi-proportional delays,” Neurocomputing, vol. 308, pp. 235–244, 2018.

[32] W. Jiang, G. Wen, Z. Peng, T. Huang, and A. Rahmani, “Fully distributed formation-containment control of heterogeneous linear multiagent systems,” IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control, vol. 64, no. 9, pp. 3889–3896, 2019.

[33] J. Wang, L. Shen, J. Xia, Z. Wang, and X. Chen, “Asynchronous dissipative filtering for nonlinear jumping systems subject to fading channels,” Journal of the Franklin Institute, vol. 357, no. 1, pp. 589–605, 2020.

[34] J. Wang, C. Yang, H. Shen, J. Cao, and L. Rutkowski, “Sliding-mode control for slow-sampling singularly perturbed systems subject to Markov jump parameters,” IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems, pp. 1–8, 2020.

[35] Y. Gong, G. Wen, Z. Peng, T. Huang, and Y. Chen, “Observer-based time-varying formation control of fractional-order multi-agent systems with general linear dynamics,” IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II: Express Briefs, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 82–86, 2020.

[36] Y. Lv, C. Hu, J. Yu, H. Jiang, and T. Huang, “Edge-based fractional-order adaptive strategies for synchronization of fractional-order coupled networks with reaction-diffusion terms,” IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 1582–1594, 2020.

[37] T. Wu, X. Huang, X. Chen, and J. Wang, “Sampled-data H∞ exponential synchronization for delayed semi-Markov jump CDNs: a looped-functional approach,” Applied Mathematics and Computation, vol. 377, Article ID 125156, 2020.

[38] C. Hu, H. He, and H. Jiang, “Synchronization of complex-valued dynamic networks with intermittently adaptive coupling: a direct error method,” Automatica, vol. 112, Article ID 108675, 2020.