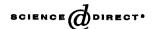


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Periodic Solutions for a Two-Neuron Network with Delays

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Abstract—In this paper, we use the coincidence degree theory to establish new results on the existence of ω -periodic solutions for a two-neuron network model. © 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords—Two-neuron network model, Periodic solution, Existence, Coincidence degree theory, Delays.

1. INTRODUCTION

Consider the following model for an artificial network of two neurons,

$$x'_{1}(t) = -c_{1}x_{1}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} a_{1j}f_{j}(x_{j}(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} b_{1j}f_{j}(x_{j}(t - \tau_{1j})) + I_{1}(t),$$

$$x'_{2}(t) = -c_{2}x_{2}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} a_{2j}f_{j}(x_{j}(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} b_{2j}f_{j}(x_{j}(t - \tau_{2j})) + I_{2}(t),$$

$$(1.1)$$

where $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ denote the activations of corresponding neurons, $c_i > 0$, i = 1, 2, are the internal decay rate, $\tau_{ij} > 0$, i, j = 1, 2, are the synaptic transmission delays, a_{ij} and b_{ij} , i, j = 1, 2, are the synaptic weights, $f_i \in C(R, R)$, i = 1, 2, are the activation functions, and $I_i \in C(R, R)$, i = 1, 2, are the external inputs with periodic $\omega > 0$.

It is well known that system (1.1) describes the evolution of the so-called cellular neural network of two neurons. In recent years, the problem of the existence of periodic solutions of system (1.1)

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has been extensively studied in the literature. We refer the reader to [1-7] and the references cited therein. Moreover, in the above-mentioned literature, we observe the following assumptions.

(H₀) For each $j \in \{1, 2\}$, $f_j : R \to R$ is Lipschitz with Lipschitz constant L_j , i.e.,

$$|f_j(u_j) - f_j(v_j)| \le L_j |u_j - v_j|, \quad \text{for all } u_j, v_j \in R.$$

 (H_1) There exist two nonnegative constants p_i and q_i such that

$$|f_j(u)| \le p_j|u| + q_j$$
, for all $u \in R$, $j = 1, 2$;

have been considered as fundamental for the considered existence of periodic solutions of system (1.1). However, to the best of our knowledge, few authors have considered system (1.1) without the assumptions (H_0) and (H_1) . Thus, it is worth while to continue to investigate the existence of periodic solutions of system (1.1).

In this paper, by using the continuation theorem of coincidence degree theory, we will give some results on the existence of the ω -periodic solution to system (1.1). The results of this paper are new and they complement previously known results. In particular, we do not need the assumptions (H₀) and (H₁). An illustrative example is given in Section 4.

2. PRELIMINARIES

First, consider an abstract equation in a Banach space X,

$$Lx = \lambda Nx, \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$
 (2.1)

where $L: \mathrm{Dom}\, L \cap X \to X$ is a linear operator and λ is a parameter. Let P and Q denote two projectors,

$$P: \operatorname{Dom} L \cap X \to \operatorname{Ker} L \text{ and } Q: X \to X/\operatorname{Im} L.$$

For convenience, we introduce a continuation theorem [8, p. 40] as follows.

Lemma 2.1. Let X be a Banach space. Suppose that $L: \mathrm{Dom}\, L \subset X \longrightarrow X$ is a Fredholm operator with index zero and $N: \bar{\Omega} \longrightarrow X$ is L-compact on $\bar{\Omega}$ with Ω open bounded in X. Moreover, assume that all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $Lx \neq \lambda Nx$, $\forall x \in \partial \Omega \cap \text{Dom } L, \lambda \in (0,1)$;
- (2) $QNx \neq 0, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L;$
- (3) $\deg_B\{QN,\Omega\cap\operatorname{Ker} L,0\}\neq 0$, \deg_B denotes the Brouwer degree.

Then, equation Lx = Nx has at least one solution in $\bar{\Omega}$.

For ease of exposition, throughout this paper, we will adopt the following notations:

$$|x_i|_{\infty} = \max_{t \in [0,\omega]} |x_i(t)|, \quad u(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^{\top}, \quad |x_i|_k = \left(\int_0^{\omega} |x_i(t)|^k dt\right)^{1/k}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

We denote X as the set of all continuously ω -periodic functions u(t) defined on R, and denote $||u||_X = \max\{|x_1|_{\infty}, |x_2|_{\infty}\}$. Then, X is a Banach space when it is endowed with the norm $||u||_X$. Let for $u(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^{\top} \in X$,

$$(Nu)(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -c_1 x_1(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} a_{1j} f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} b_{1j} f_j(x_j(t-\tau_{1j})) + I_1(t) \\ -c_2 x_2(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} a_{2j} f_j(x_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} b_{2j} f_j(x_j(t-\tau_{2j})) + I_2(t) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.2}$$

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