

Research Article

Asymptotic Stability of Impulsive Cellular Neural Networks with Infinite Delays via Fixed Point Theory

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We employ the new method of fixed point theory to study the stability of a class of impulsive cellular neural networks with infinite delays. Some novel and concise sufficient conditions are presented ensuring the existence and uniqueness of solution and the asymptotic stability of trivial equilibrium at the same time. These conditions are easily checked and do not require the boundedness and differentiability of delays.

1. Introduction

Cellular neural networks (CNNs), proposed by Chua and Yang in 1988 [1, 2], have become a hot topic for their numerous successful applications in various fields such as optimization, linear and nonlinear programming, associative memory, pattern recognition, and computer vision.

Due to the finite switching speed of neurons and amplifiers in the implementation of neural networks, it turns out that the time delays should not be neglected, and therefore, the model of delayed cellular neural networks (DCNNs) is put forward, which is naturally of better realistic significances. In fact, besides delay effects, stochastic and impulsive as well as diffusing effects are also likely to exist in neural networks. Accordingly many experts are showing a growing interest in the research on the dynamic behaviors of complex CNNs such as impulsive delayed reaction-diffusion CNNs and stochastic delayed reaction-diffusion CNNs, with a result of many achievements [3–9] obtained.

Synthesizing the reported results about complex CNNs, we find that the existing research methods for dealing with stability are mainly based on Lyapunov theory. However, we also notice that there are still lots of difficulties in the applications of corresponding results to specific problems; correspondingly it is necessary to seek some new techniques to overcome those difficulties.

Encouragingly, in recent few years, Burton and other authors have applied the fixed point theory to investigate the stability of deterministic systems and obtained some more applicable results; for example, see the monograph [10] and papers [11–22]. In addition, more recently, there have been a few publications where the fixed point theory is employed to deal with the stability of stochastic (delayed) differential equations; see [23–29]. Particularly, in [24–26], Luo used the fixed point theory to study the exponential stability of mild solutions to stochastic partial differential equations with bounded delays and with infinite delays. In [27, 28], Sakthivel used the fixed point theory to investigate the asymptotic stability in p th moment of mild solutions to nonlinear impulsive stochastic partial differential equations with bounded delays and with infinite delays. In [29], Luo used the fixed point theory to study the exponential stability of stochastic Volterra-Levin equations.

Naturally, for complex CNNs which have high application values, we wonder if we can utilize the fixed point theory to investigate their stability, not just the existence and uniqueness of solution. With this motivation, in the present paper, we aim to discuss the stability of impulsive CNNs with infinite delays via the fixed point theory. It is worth noting that our research skill is the contraction mapping theory which is different from the usual method of Lyapunov theory. We employ the fixed point theorem

to prove the existence and uniqueness of solution and the asymptotic stability of trivial equilibrium all at once. Some new and concise algebraic criteria are provided, and these conditions are easy to verify and, moreover, do not require the boundedness and differentiability of delays.

2. Preliminaries

Let R^n denote the n -dimensional Euclidean space and let $\|\cdot\|$ represent the Euclidean norm. $\mathcal{N} \triangleq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. $R_+ = [0, \infty)$. $C[X, Y]$ corresponds to the space of continuous mappings from the topological space X to the topological space Y .

In this paper, we consider the following impulsive cellular neural network with infinite delays:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx_i(t)}{dt} = & -a_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(t)) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(t - \tau_j(t))), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$t \geq 0, \quad t \neq t_k,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x_i(t_k) = & x_i(t_k + 0) - x_i(t_k) \\ = & I_{ik}(x_i(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $i \in \mathcal{N}$ and n is the number of neurons in the neural network. $x_i(t)$ corresponds to the state of the i th neuron at time t . $f_j(\cdot), g_j(\cdot) \in C[R, R]$ denote the activation functions, respectively. $\tau_j(t) \in C[R_+, R_+]$ corresponds to the known transmission delay satisfying $\tau_j(t) \rightarrow \infty$ and $t - \tau_j(t) \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Denote $\vartheta = \inf\{t - \tau_j(t), t \geq 0, j \in \mathcal{N}\}$. The constant b_{ij} represents the connection weight of the j th neuron on the i th neuron at time t . The constant c_{ij} denotes the connection strength of the j th neuron on the i th neuron at time $t - \tau_j(t)$. The constant $a_i > 0$ represents the rate with which the i th neuron will reset its potential to the resting state when disconnected from the network and external inputs. The fixed impulsive moments t_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) satisfy $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k = \infty$. $x_i(t_k + 0)$ and $x_i(t_k - 0)$ stand for the right-hand and left-hand limits of $x_i(t)$ at time t_k , respectively. $I_{ik}(x_i(t_k))$ shows the abrupt change of $x_i(t)$ at the impulsive moment t_k and $I_{ik}(\cdot) \in C[R, R]$.

Throughout this paper, we always assume that $f_i(0) = g_i(0) = I_{ik}(0) = 0$ for $i \in \mathcal{N}$ and $k = 1, 2, \dots$. Thereby, problem (1) and (2) admits a trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$.

Denote by $\mathbf{x}(t) \triangleq \mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi) = (x_1(t; s, \varphi_1), \dots, x_n(t; s, \varphi_n))^T \in R^n$ the solution to (1) and (2) with the initial condition

$$x_i(s) = \varphi_i(s), \quad \vartheta \leq s \leq 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{N}, \quad (3)$$

where $\varphi(s) = (\varphi_1(s), \dots, \varphi_n(s))^T \in R^n$ and $\varphi_i(s) \in C[[\vartheta, 0], R]$. Denote $|\varphi| = \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, 0]} \|\varphi(s)\|$.

The solution $\mathbf{x}(t) \triangleq \mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi) \in R^n$ of (1)–(3) is, for the time variable t , a piecewise continuous vector-valued function with the first kind discontinuity at the points t_k

($k = 1, 2, \dots$), where it is left continuous; that is, the following relations are valid:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_k - 0) &= x_i(t_k), \\ x_i(t_k + 0) &= x_i(t_k) + I_{ik}(x_i(t_k)), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$i \in \mathcal{N}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

Definition 1. The trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is said to be stable, if, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for any initial condition $\varphi(s) \in C[[\vartheta, 0], R^n]$ satisfying $|\varphi| < \delta$:

$$\|\mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi)\| < \varepsilon, \quad t \geq 0. \quad (5)$$

Definition 2. The trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is said to be asymptotically stable if the trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is stable, and for any initial condition $\varphi(s) \in C[[\vartheta, 0], R^n]$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi)\| = 0$ holds.

The consideration of this paper is based on the following fixed point theorem.

Theorem 3 (see [30]). Let Υ be a contraction operator on a complete metric space Θ , then there exists a unique point $\zeta \in \Theta$ for which $\Upsilon(\zeta) = \zeta$.

3. Main Results

In this section, we will consider the existence and uniqueness of solution and the asymptotic stability of trivial equilibrium by means of the contraction mapping principle. Before proceeding, we introduce some assumptions listed as follows.

(A1) There exist nonnegative constants l_j such that, for any $\eta, v \in R$,

$$|f_j(\eta) - f_j(v)| \leq l_j |\eta - v|, \quad j \in \mathcal{N}. \quad (6)$$

(A2) There exist nonnegative constants k_j such that, for any $\eta, v \in R$,

$$|g_j(\eta) - g_j(v)| \leq k_j |\eta - v|, \quad j \in \mathcal{N}. \quad (7)$$

(A3) There exist nonnegative constants p_{jk} such that, for any $\eta, v \in R$,

$$|I_{jk}(\eta) - I_{jk}(v)| \leq p_{jk} |\eta - v|, \quad j \in \mathcal{N}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \quad (8)$$

Let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{H}_n$, and let \mathcal{H}_i ($i \in \mathcal{N}$) be the space consisting of functions $\phi_i(t) : [\vartheta, \infty) \rightarrow R$, where $\phi_i(t)$ satisfies the following:

- (1) $\phi_i(t)$ is continuous on $t \neq t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$);
- (2) $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} \phi_i(t)$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} \phi_i(t)$ exist; furthermore, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} \phi_i(t) = \phi_i(t_k)$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$;
- (3) $\phi_i(s) = \varphi_i(s)$ on $s \in [\vartheta, 0]$;
- (4) $\phi_i(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$;

here t_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) and $\varphi_i(s)$ ($s \in [\vartheta, 0]$) are defined as shown in Section 2. Also \mathcal{H} is a complete metric space when it is equipped with the following metric:

$$d(\bar{\mathbf{q}}(t), \bar{\mathbf{h}}(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{t \geq \vartheta} |q_i(t) - h_i(t)|, \quad (9)$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{q}}(t) = (q_1(t), \dots, q_n(t)) \in \mathcal{H}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{h}}(t) = (h_1(t), \dots, h_n(t)) \in \mathcal{H}$.

In what follows, we will give the main result of this paper.

Theorem 4. Assume that conditions (A1)–(A3) hold. Provided that

- (i) there exists a constant μ such that $\inf_{k=1,2,\dots} \{t_k - t_{k-1}\} \geq \mu$,
- (ii) there exist constants p_i such that $p_{ik} \leq p_i \mu$ for $i \in \mathcal{N}$ and $k = 1, 2, \dots$,
- (iii) $\lambda^* \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n \{(1/a_i) \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij} l_j| + (1/a_i) \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij} k_j|\} + \max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{p_i(\mu + (1/a_i))\} < 1$,
- (iv) $\max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{\lambda_i\} < 1/\sqrt{n}$, where $\lambda_i = (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij} l_j| + (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |c_{ij} k_j| + p_i(\mu + (1/a_i))$,

then the trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is asymptotically stable.

Proof. Multiplying both sides of (1) with $e^{a_i t}$ gives, for $t > 0$ and $t \neq t_k$,

$$\begin{aligned} de^{a_i t} x_i(t) &= e^{a_i t} dx_i(t) + a_i x_i(t) e^{a_i t} dt \\ &= e^{a_i t} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(t)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(t - \tau_j(t))) \right\} dt, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

which yields after integrating from $t_{k-1} + \varepsilon$ ($\varepsilon > 0$) to $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t) e^{a_i t} &= x_i(t_{k-1} + \varepsilon) e^{a_i(t_{k-1} + \varepsilon)} \\ &\quad + \int_{t_{k-1} + \varepsilon}^t e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ in (11), we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t) e^{a_i t} &= x_i(t_{k-1} + 0) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \\ &\quad + \int_{t_{k-1}}^t e^{a_i s} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

for $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$). Setting $t = t_k - \varepsilon$ ($\varepsilon > 0$) in (12), we get

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_k - \varepsilon) e^{a_i(t_k - \varepsilon)} &= x_i(t_{k-1} + 0) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \\ &\quad + \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k - \varepsilon} e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

which generates by letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_k - 0) e^{a_i t_k} &= x_i(t_{k-1} + 0) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \\ &\quad + \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Noting $x_i(t_k - 0) = x_i(t_k)$, (14) can be rearranged as

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_k) e^{a_i t_k} &= x_i(t_{k-1} + 0) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \\ &\quad + \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Combining (12) and (15), we reach that

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t) e^{a_i t} &= x_i(t_{k-1} + 0) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \\ &+ \int_{t_{k-1}}^t e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

is true for $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k]$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$). Further,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t) e^{a_i t} &= x_i(t_{k-1}) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \\ &+ \int_{t_{k-1}}^t e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds \\ &+ I_{i(k-1)}(x_i(t_{k-1})) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

holds for $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k]$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$). Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_{k-1}) e^{a_i t_{k-1}} &= x_i(t_{k-2}) e^{a_i t_{k-2}} \\ &+ \int_{t_{k-2}}^{t_{k-1}} e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds \\ &+ I_{i(k-2)}(x_i(t_{k-2})) e^{a_i t_{k-2}}, \\ &\vdots \\ x_i(t_2) e^{a_i t_2} &= x_i(t_1) e^{a_i t_1} \\ &+ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds \\ &+ I_{i1}(x_i(t_1)) e^{a_i t_1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_1) e^{a_i t_1} &= \varphi_i(0) \\ &+ \int_0^{t_1} e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

which produces, for $t > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t) &= \varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i t} \\ &+ e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds \\ &+ e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{I_{ik}(x_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Note $x_i(0) = \varphi_i(0)$ in (19). We then define the following operator π acting on \mathcal{H} , for $\bar{y}(t) = (y_1(t), \dots, y_n(t)) \in \mathcal{H}$:

$$\pi(\bar{y})(t) = (\pi(y_1)(t), \dots, \pi(y_n)(t)), \quad (20)$$

where $\pi(y_i)(t) : [\vartheta, \infty) \rightarrow R$ ($i \in \mathcal{N}$) obeys the rules as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(y_i)(t) &= \varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i t} \\ &+ e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(y_j(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(y_j(s - \tau_j(s))) \right\} ds \\ &+ e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

on $t \geq 0$ and $\pi(y_i)(s) = \varphi_i(s)$ on $s \in [\vartheta, 0]$.

The subsequent part is the application of the contraction mapping principle, which can be divided into two steps.

Step 1. We need to prove $\pi(\mathcal{H}) \subset \mathcal{H}$. Choosing $y_i(t) \in \mathcal{H}_i$ ($i \in \mathcal{N}$), it is necessary to testify $\pi(y_i)(t) \in \mathcal{H}_i$.

First, since $\pi(y_i)(s) = \varphi_i(s)$ on $s \in [\vartheta, 0]$ and $\varphi_i(s) \in C[[\vartheta, 0], R]$, we know $\pi(y_i)(s)$ is continuous on $s \in [\vartheta, 0]$. For a fixed time $t > 0$, it follows from (21) that

$$\pi(y_i)(t+r) - \pi(y_i)(t) = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4, \quad (22)$$

where

$$Q_1 = \varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i(t+r)} - \varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i t}, \quad (23)$$

$$Q_2 = e^{-a_i(t+r)} \int_0^{t+r} e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(y_j(s)) ds \\ - e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(y_j(s)) ds, \\ Q_3 = e^{-a_i(t+r)} \int_0^{t+r} e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(y_j(s - \tau_j(s))) ds \\ - e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(y_j(s - \tau_j(s))) ds, \quad (24)$$

$$Q_4 = e^{-a_i(t+r)} \sum_{0 < t_k < (t+r)} \{I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}\} \\ - e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}\}.$$

Owing to $y_i(t) \in \mathcal{H}_i$, we see that $y_i(t)$ is continuous on $t \neq t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$); moreover, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} y_i(t)$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} y_i(t)$ exist, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} y_i(t) = y_i(t_k)$.

Consequently, when $t \neq t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) in (22), it is easy to find that $Q_i \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, 4$, and so $\pi(y_i)(t)$ is continuous on the fixed time $t \neq t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$).

On the other hand, as $t = t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) in (22), it is not difficult to find that $Q_i \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Furthermore, if letting $r < 0$ be small enough, we derive

$$Q_4 = e^{-a_i(t_k+r)} \sum_{0 < t_m < (t_k+r)} I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m} \\ - e^{-a_i t_k} \sum_{0 < t_m < t_k} I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m} \quad (25) \\ = \{e^{-a_i(t_k+r)} - e^{-a_i t_k}\} \\ \times \sum_{0 < t_m < t_k} \{I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m}\},$$

which implies $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^-} Q_4 = 0$ as $t = t_k$. While letting $r > 0$ tend to zero gives

$$Q_4 = e^{-a_i(t_k+r)} \sum_{0 < t_m < (t_k+r)} I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m} \\ - e^{-a_i t_k} \sum_{0 < t_m < t_k} I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m}$$

$$= e^{-a_i(t_k+r)} \left\{ \sum_{0 < t_m < t_k} \{I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m}\} \right. \\ \left. + I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k} \right\} \\ - e^{-a_i t_k} \sum_{0 < t_m < t_k} \{I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m}\} \\ = \{e^{-a_i(t_k+r)} - e^{-a_i t_k}\} \\ \times \sum_{0 < t_m < t_k} \{I_{im}(y_i(t_m)) e^{a_i t_m}\} \\ + e^{-a_i(t_k+r)} I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}, \quad (26)$$

which yields $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} Q_4 = e^{-a_i t_k} I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}$ as $t = t_k$.

According to the above discussion, we find that $\pi(y_i)(t) : [\vartheta, \infty) \rightarrow R$ is continuous on $t \neq t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$); moreover, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} \pi(y_i)(t)$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} \pi(y_i)(t)$ exist; in addition, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^-} \pi(y_i)(t) = \pi(y_i)(t_k) \neq \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} \pi(y_i)(t)$.

Next, we will prove $\pi(y_i)(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. For convenience, denote

$$\pi(y_i)(t) = J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4, \quad t > 0, \quad (27)$$

where $J_1 = \varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i t}$, $J_2 = e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(y_j(s)) ds$, $J_4 = e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}\}$, and $J_3 = e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(y_j(s - \tau_j(s))) ds$.

Due to $y_j(t) \in \mathcal{H}_j$ ($j \in \mathcal{N}$), we know $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_j(t) = 0$. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $T_j > 0$ such that $t \geq T_j$ implies $|y_j(t)| < \varepsilon$. Choose $T^* = \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \{T_j\}$. It is derived from (A1) that, for $t \geq T^*$,

$$J_2 \leq e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \{|b_{ij} l_j| |y_j(s)|\} ds \\ = e^{-a_i t} \int_0^{T^*} e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \{|b_{ij} l_j| |y_j(s)|\} ds \\ + e^{-a_i t} \int_{T^*}^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \{|b_{ij} l_j| |y_j(s)|\} ds \\ \leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ |b_{ij} l_j| \sup_{s \in [0, T^*]} |y_j(s)| \right\} \left\{ \int_0^{T^*} e^{a_i s} ds \right\} \\ + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^n \{|b_{ij} l_j|\} e^{-a_i t} \int_{T^*}^t e^{a_i s} ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ |b_{ij} l_j| \sup_{s \in [0, T^*]} |y_j(s)| \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^{T^*} e^{a_i s} ds \right\} + \frac{\varepsilon}{a_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |b_{ij} l_j| \}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Moreover, as $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-a_i t} = 0$, we can find a $\bar{T} > 0$ for the given ε such that $t \geq \bar{T}$ implies $e^{-a_i t} < \varepsilon$, which leads to

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq \varepsilon \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ |b_{ij} l_j| \sup_{s \in [0, T^*]} |y_j(s)| \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^{T^*} e^{a_i s} ds \right\} + \frac{1}{a_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |b_{ij} l_j| \} \Bigg\}, \quad (29) \\ &\quad t \geq \max \{ T^*, \bar{T} \}; \end{aligned}$$

namely,

$$J_2 \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \longrightarrow \infty. \quad (30)$$

On the other hand, since $t - \tau_j(t) \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, we get $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_j(t - \tau_j(t)) = 0$. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there also exists a $T'_j > 0$ such that $s \geq T'_j$ implies $|y_j(s - \tau_j(s))| < \varepsilon$. Select $\bar{T} = \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \{T'_j\}$. It follows from (A2) that

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &\leq e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |c_{ij} k_j| |y_j(s - \tau_j(s))| \} ds \\ &= e^{-a_i t} \int_0^{\bar{T}} e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |c_{ij} k_j| |y_j(s - \tau_j(s))| \} ds \\ &\quad + e^{-a_i t} \int_{\bar{T}}^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |c_{ij} k_j| |y_j(s - \tau_j(s))| \} ds \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ |c_{ij} k_j| \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, \bar{T}]} |y_j(s)| \right\} e^{-a_i t} \int_0^{\bar{T}} e^{a_i s} ds \quad (31) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |c_{ij} k_j| \} e^{-a_i t} \int_{\bar{T}}^t e^{a_i s} ds \\ &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ |c_{ij} k_j| \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, \bar{T}]} |y_j(s)| \right\} \int_0^{\bar{T}} e^{a_i s} ds \\ &\quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{a_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \{ |c_{ij} k_j| \}, \end{aligned}$$

which results in

$$J_3 \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \longrightarrow \infty. \quad (32)$$

Furthermore, from (A3), we know that $|I_{ik}(y_i(t_k))| \leq p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)|$. So

$$J_4 \leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \}. \quad (33)$$

As $y_i(t) \in \mathcal{H}_i$, we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_i(t) = 0$. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a nonimpulsive point $T_i > 0$ such that $s \geq T_i$ implies $|y_i(s)| < \varepsilon$. It then follows from conditions (i) and (ii) that

$$\begin{aligned} J_4 &\leq e^{-a_i t} \left\{ \sum_{0 < t_k < T_i} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{T_i < t_k < t} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \} \right\} \\ &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < T_i} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \} \\ &\quad + e^{-a_i t} p_i \varepsilon \sum_{T_i < t_k < t} \{ \mu e^{a_i t_k} \} \\ &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < T_i} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \} \\ &\quad + e^{-a_i t} p_i \varepsilon \left\{ \sum_{T_i < t_r < t_k} \{ e^{a_i t_r} (t_{r+1} - t_r) \} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mu e^{a_i t_k} \right\} \quad (34) \\ &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < T_i} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \} \\ &\quad + e^{-a_i t} p_i \varepsilon \left(\int_{T_i}^t e^{a_i s} ds + \mu e^{a_i t} \right) \\ &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < T_i} \{ p_{ik} |y_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k} \} \\ &\quad + \frac{\varepsilon p_i}{a_i} + p_i \varepsilon \mu, \end{aligned}$$

which produces

$$J_4 \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \longrightarrow \infty. \quad (35)$$

From (30), (32), and (35), we deduce $\pi(y_i)(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ for $i \in \mathcal{N}$. We therefore conclude that $\pi(y_i)(t) \in \mathcal{H}_i$ ($i \in \mathcal{N}$) which means $\pi(\mathcal{H}) \subset \mathcal{H}$.

Step 2. We need to prove π is contractive. For $\bar{y} = (y_1(t), \dots, y_n(t)) \in \mathcal{H}$ and $\bar{z} = (z_1(t), \dots, z_n(t)) \in \mathcal{H}$, we estimate

$$|\pi(y_i)(t) - \pi(z_i)(t)| \leq I_1 + I_2 + I_3, \quad (36)$$

where $I_1 = e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n [|b_{ij}| |f_j(y_j(s)) - f_j(z_j(s))|] ds$, $I_3 = e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{e^{a_i t_k} |I_{ik}(y_i(t_k)) - I_{ik}(z_i(t_k))|\}$, and $I_2 = e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n [|c_{ij}| |g_j(y_j(s - \tau_j(s))) - g_j(z_j(s - \tau_j(s)))|] ds$.

Note

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &\leq e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n [|b_{ij}| |l_j| |y_j(s) - z_j(s)|] ds \\
 &\leq \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij}| l_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\} e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} ds \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij}| l_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\}, \\
 I_2 &\leq e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{j=1}^n [|c_{ij}| k_j |y_j(s - \tau_j(s)) - z_j(s - \tau_j(s))|] ds \\
 &\leq \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij}| k_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, t]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\} e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} ds \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij}| k_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, t]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\}, \\
 I_3 &\leq e^{-a_i t} \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{e^{a_i t_k} p_{ik} |y_i(t_k) - z_i(t_k)|\} \\
 &\leq p_i e^{-a_i t} \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_i(s) - z_i(s)| \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{e^{a_i t_k} \mu\} \\
 &\leq p_i e^{-a_i t} \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_i(s) - z_i(s)| \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{0 < t_r < t_k} \{e^{a_i t_r} (t_{r+1} - t_r)\} + e^{a_i t_k} \mu \right\} \\
 &\leq p_i \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_i(s) - z_i(s)| e^{-a_i t} \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{a_i s} ds + e^{a_i t} \mu \right\} \\
 &\leq p_i \left(\mu + \frac{1}{a_i} \right) \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_i(s) - z_i(s)|.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{37}$$

It hence follows from (37) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\pi(y_i)(t) - \pi(z_i)(t)| \\
 \leq \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij}| l_j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\times \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij}| k_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, t]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\} \\
 &+ p_i \left(\mu + \frac{1}{a_i} \right) \sup_{s \in [0, t]} |y_i(s) - z_i(s)|,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{38}$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sup_{t \in [\vartheta, T]} |\pi(y_i)(t) - \pi(z_i)(t)| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij}| l_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, T]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij}| k_j \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, T]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\} \\
 &\quad + p_i \left(\mu + \frac{1}{a_i} \right) \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, T]} |y_i(s) - z_i(s)|.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{39}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{t \in [-\tau, T]} |\pi(y_i)(t) - \pi(z_i)(t)| \\
 &\leq \lambda^* \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sup_{s \in [\vartheta, T]} |y_j(s) - z_j(s)| \right\}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{40}$$

In view of condition (iii), we see π is a contraction mapping, and, thus there exists a unique fixed point $\bar{y}^*(\cdot)$ of π in \mathcal{H} which means the transposition of $\bar{y}^*(\cdot)$ is the vector-valued solution to (1)–(3) and its norm tends to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

To obtain the asymptotic stability, we still need to prove that the trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is stable. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, from condition (iv), we can find δ satisfying $0 < \delta < \varepsilon$ such that $\delta + \max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{\lambda_i\} \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon / \sqrt{n}$. Let $|\varphi| < \delta$. According to what has been discussed above, we know that there exists a unique solution $\mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi) = (x_1(t; s, \varphi_1), \dots, x_n(t; s, \varphi_n))^T$ to (1)–(3); moreover,

$$x_i(t) = \pi(x_i)(t) = J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4, \quad t \geq 0; \tag{41}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{here } J_1 &= \varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i t}, J_2 = e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(s)) ds, \\
 J_3 &= e^{-a_i t} \int_0^t e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(s - \tau_j(s))) ds, \text{ and } J_4 = e^{-a_i t} \\
 &\sum_{0 < t_k < t} \{I_{ik}(x_i(t_k)) e^{a_i t_k}\}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{37}$$

Suppose there exists $t^* > 0$ such that $\|\mathbf{x}(t^*; s, \varphi)\| = \varepsilon$ and $\|\mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi)\| < \varepsilon$ as $0 \leq t < t^*$. It follows from (41) that

$$|x_i(t^*)| \leq |J_1(t^*)| + |J_2(t^*)| + |J_3(t^*)| + |J_4(t^*)|. \tag{42}$$

As

$$\begin{aligned}
|J_1(t^*)| &= |\varphi_i(0) e^{-a_i t^*}| \leq \delta, \\
|J_2(t^*)| &\leq e^{-a_i t^*} \int_0^{t^*} e^{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij} l_j x_j(s)| ds \\
&< \frac{\varepsilon}{a_i} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij} l_j|, \\
|J_3(t^*)| &\leq e^{-a_i t^*} \int_0^{t^*} e^{a_i s} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{j=1}^n |c_{ij} k_j x_j(s - \tau_j(s))| ds \\
&< \frac{\varepsilon}{a_i} \sum_{j=1}^n |c_{ij} k_j|, \\
|J_4(t^*)| &\leq p_i e^{-a_i t^*} \sum_{0 < t_k < t^*} \{\mu |x_i(t_k)| e^{a_i t_k}\} \\
&< \varepsilon p_i e^{-a_i t^*} \left\{ \int_0^{t^*} e^{a_i s} ds + \mu e^{a_i t^*} \right\} \\
&\leq \varepsilon p_i \left(\mu + \frac{1}{a_i} \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

we obtain $|x_i(t^*)| < \delta + \lambda_i \varepsilon$.

So $\|\mathbf{x}(t^*; s, \varphi)\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \{|x_i(t^*)|^2\} < \sum_{i=1}^n \{\delta + \lambda_i \varepsilon\}^2 \leq n\delta + \max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{\lambda_i\} \varepsilon^2 \leq \varepsilon^2$. This contradicts the assumption of $\|\mathbf{x}(t^*; s, \varphi)\| = \varepsilon$. Therefore, $\|\mathbf{x}(t; s, \varphi)\| < \varepsilon$ holds for all $t \geq 0$. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 5. Assume that conditions (A1)–(A3) hold. Provided that

- (i) $\inf_{k=1,2,\dots} \{t_k - t_{k-1}\} \geq 1$,
- (ii) there exist constants p_i such that $p_{ik} \leq p_i$ for $i \in \mathcal{N}$ and $k = 1, 2, \dots$,
- (iii) $\sum_{i=1}^n \{(1/a_i) \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij} l_j| + (1/a_i) \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij} k_j|\} + \max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{p_i(1 + (1/a_i))\} < 1$,
- (iv) $\max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{\lambda'_i\} < 1/\sqrt{n}$, where $\lambda'_i = (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij} l_j| + (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |c_{ij} k_j| + p_i(1 + (1/a_i))$,

then the trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is asymptotically stable.

Proof. Corollary 5 is a direct conclusion by letting $\mu = 1$ in Theorem 4. \square

Remark 6. In Theorem 4, we can see it is the fixed point theory that deals with the existence and uniqueness of solution and the asymptotic analysis of trivial equilibrium at the same time, while Lyapunov method fails to do this.

Remark 7. The presented sufficient conditions in Theorems 4 and Corollary 5 do not require even the boundedness and

differentiability of delays, let alone the monotone decreasing behavior of delays which is necessary in some relevant works.

Provided that $I_{ik}(\cdot) \equiv 0$, (1) and (2) will become the following cellular neural network with infinite delays and without impulsive effects:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dx_i(t)}{dt} &= -a_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(x_j(t)) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} g_j(x_j(t - \tau_j(t))), \\
i &\in \mathcal{N}, \quad t \geq 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

where $a_i, b_{ij}, c_{ij}, f_j(\cdot), g_j(\cdot), \tau_j(t)$, and $x_i(t)$ are the same as defined in Section 2. Obviously, (44) also admits a trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$. From Theorem 4, we reach the following.

Theorem 8. Assume that conditions (A1)–(A2) hold. Provided that

- (i) $\sum_{i=1}^n \{(1/a_i) \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |b_{ij} l_j| + (1/a_i) \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}} |c_{ij} k_j|\} < 1$,
- (ii) $\max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{\lambda''_i\} < 1/\sqrt{n}$, where $\lambda''_i = (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij} l_j| + (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |c_{ij} k_j|$,

then the trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is asymptotically stable.

4. Example

Consider the following two-dimensional impulsive cellular neural network with infinite delays:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dx_i(t)}{dt} &= -a_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{ij} f_j(x_j(t)) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^2 c_{ij} g_j(x_j(t - \tau_j(t))), \\
t &\geq 0, \quad t \neq t_k,
\end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta x_i(t_k) &= x_i(t_k + 0) - x_i(t_k) \\
&= \arctan(0.4x_i(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,
\end{aligned}$$

with the initial conditions $x_1(s) = \cos(s)$, $x_2(s) = \sin(s)$ on $-1 \leq s \leq 0$, where $\tau_i(t) = 0.4t + 1$, $a_1 = a_2 = 7$, $b_{ij} = 0$, $c_{11} = 3/7$, $c_{12} = 2/7$, $c_{21} = 0$, $c_{22} = 1/7$, $f_j(s) = g_j(s) = (|s+1| - |s-1|)/2$, and $t_k = t_{k-1} + 0.5k$.

It is easy to see that $\mu = 0.5$, $l_j = k_j = 1$, and $p_{ik} = 0.4$. Let $p_i = 0.8$ and compute

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{a_i} \max_{j=1,2} |c_{ij} k_j| \right\} + \max_{i=1,2} \left\{ p_i \left(\mu + \frac{1}{a_i} \right) \right\} < 1, \tag{46}$$

$$\max_{i \in \mathcal{N}} \{\lambda_i\} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

where $\lambda_i = (1/a_i) \sum_{j=1}^n |c_{ij}k_j| + p_i(\mu + (1/a_i))$. From Theorem 4, we conclude that the trivial equilibrium $\mathbf{x} = 0$ of this two-dimensional impulsive cellular neural network with infinite delays is asymptotically stable.

5. Conclusions

This work is devoted to seeking new methods to investigate the stability of complex neural networks. From what has been discussed above, we find that the fixed point theory is feasible. With regard to a class of impulsive cellular neural networks with infinite delays, we utilize the contraction mapping principle to deal with the existence and uniqueness of solution and the asymptotic analysis of trivial equilibrium at the same time, for which Lyapunov method feels helpless. Now that there are different kinds of fixed point theorems and complex neural networks, our future work is to continue the study on the application of fixed point theory to the stability analysis of complex neural networks.

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