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Robust Stability of Fractional Order Memristive BAM Neural Networks with Mixed and Additive Time Varying Delays

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Abstract: This paper is concerned with the problem of the robust stability of fractional-order memristive bidirectional associative memory (BAM) neural networks. Based on Lyapunov theory, fractional-order differential inequalities and linear matrix inequalities (LMI) are applied to obtain a robust asymptotical stability. Finally, numerical examples are presented.

Keywords: robust stability; memristive BAM neural networks; fractional order; mixed and additive time varying delays



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1. Introduction

Fractional calculus has a long history of more than three hundred years. Fractional calculus can be considered as the generalization for traditional calculus, from the integer order to the arbitrary order [1], and it relates to the calculus of the integrals and derivatives of orders that may be real or complex. Very recently, a study concerning FNNs with mixed and additive time-varying delays has made this an active research topic. They discussed applications in various fields, such as viscoelastic systems, diffusion waves, quantitative finance, etc. [2–9].

The BAM neural network is a two-layer neural network which can generalize not only auto-associative memory, but also hetero-associative memory [10–16]. This has been widely applied in many fields, such as image processing, pattern recognition, automatic control, and optimization problems. With the development and application of memristors, BAM memristive neural networks have become an active area of research [17–20]. MBAMNNs are the combination of memristors and BAMNNs. By adjusting the connection weight matrices, they can simulate human brains better than traditional BAMNNs.

On the other hand, we know that signals transmitted from one point to another may pass through two sections of networks, and due to the changes in network transmission conditions, time delays have different features; therefore, there exists another kind of delay, named additive (successive) delay. Recently, a new model for neural networks with pair additive time-varying delays should be considered in [21]. By constructing some advanced techniques, a new asymptotic stability criterion for neural networks with two successive delay components is derived in [22]. Inspired by [23,24] we first consider systems with two additive delay components. As we all know, in the process of the realization of neural network circuits, time delay is inevitable, and the existence of time delay often causes system stability or deteriorates its performance [25–29].

In practice, the stability of a well-designed neural network system may often be destroyed by its unavoidable uncertainty, due to the existence of modeling error, external disturbance, and parameter fluctuation during implementation. Most results are related to

the dynamical analysis of FONNs concentrated on robust stability [30–35]. One instinctive plan to manage this issue is to access the disturbance or effect of the disturbances from quantifiable variables, and thereafter, a control move can be made, in context of the disturbance estimate, to compensate for the effect of the disturbances. This essential idea can be ordinarily stretched out to manage uncertainties or unmodelled dynamics that could be considered as a part of the disturbance. When analyzing the stability of NNs, not only delay, but also parameter uncertainty, should be considered because of the existence of disturbances in the environment [36–39].

Motivated by the above discussions, we try to investigate the robust stability of fractional-order memristive BAM neural networks.

- (1) The proposed memristive BAM neural networks model contains mixed and additive time-varying delays.
- (2) The proposed main proofs are proved with the some effective analytical techniques.
- (3) A new sufficient criterion is derived in terms of LMI, which can be effectively solved in the LMI MATLAB toolbox.
- (4) Finally, we provide a numerical example.

2. Preliminaries

Definition 1 ([40]). The Caputo derivative of the fractional order γ of the function $h(t)$ is given

$$_0^C\mathcal{D}_t^\gamma h(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m-\gamma)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{m-\gamma-1} h^{(m)}(s) ds.$$

in which $m-1 < \gamma < m$

Lemma 1 ([41]). If $\mathcal{U} > 0$ is a constant and \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} are real matrices, then

$$\mathcal{P}^T \mathcal{Q} + \mathcal{Q}^T \mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{U} \mathcal{P}^T \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{U}^{-1} \mathcal{Q}^T \mathcal{Q}.$$

Lemma 2 ([41]). Given that $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R}$ are constant matrices, where $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}^T$, $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}^T$, then

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{P} & \mathcal{R} \\ \mathcal{R}^T & -\mathcal{Q} \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

iff $\mathcal{Q} > 0$ and $\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{R}\mathcal{Q}^{-1}\mathcal{R}^T < 0$.

Lemma 3 ([42]). Let $\mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}} \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times m}$, ($\dot{i} = 0, 1, \dots, p$) be symmetric matrices. The conditions on $\mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}$ ($\dot{i} = 0, 1, \dots, p$), $\xi^T \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}} \xi > 0$, for all $\xi \neq 0$, such that $\xi^T \mathcal{T}_0 \xi > 0$ ($\dot{i} = 1, 2, \dots, p$) hold if there exist $\tau_{\dot{i}} \geq 0$, ($\dot{i} = 1, 2, \dots, p$) such that

$$\mathcal{T}_0 - \sum_{\dot{i}=1}^p \tau_{\dot{i}} \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}} > 0.$$

Lemma 4 ([43]). Let $\mu(\varphi) : [\underline{a}, \bar{b}] \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^m$ be a scalar function with scalars $\underline{a} < \bar{b}$ and \mathcal{S} is matrix then

$$\left(\int_{\underline{a}}^{\bar{b}} \mu^T(\varphi) d\varphi \right) \mathcal{S} \left(\int_{\underline{a}}^{\bar{b}} \mu(\varphi) d\varphi \right) \leq (\bar{b} - \underline{a}) \int_{\underline{a}}^{\bar{b}} \mu^T(\varphi) \mathcal{S} \mu(\varphi) d\varphi.$$

Hypothesis 1. The functions $h_j(\cdot)$ and $g_{\dot{i}}(\cdot)$ satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} |h_j(x) - h_j(y)| &\leq p_j |x - y|, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ |g_{\dot{i}}(x) - g_{\dot{i}}(y)| &\leq q_{\dot{i}} |x - y|, \dot{i} = 1, 2, \dots, m. \end{aligned}$$

3. Main Results

Consider fractional-order memristive BAM neural networks with additive and mixed time-varying delays,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \varphi_i(t) = -r_i \varphi_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)) h_j(\Im_j(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)) h_j(\Im_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)) \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(\Im_j(s)) ds + \mathcal{I}_i(t), i = 1, \dots, m \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \Im_j(t) = -m_j \Im_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m n_{ij}(\Im_j(t)) g_i(\varphi_i(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m c_{ij}(\Im_j(t)) g_i(\varphi_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m e_{ij}(\Im_j(t)) \int_{t-v(t)}^t g_i(\varphi_i(s)) ds + \mathcal{J}_j(t), j = 1, \dots, m \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

where, $\varphi_i(t)$ and $\Im_j(t)$ denote the state variable related to the i th and j th neurons. $(d_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)))_{m \times m}$, $(n_{ij}(\Im_j(t)))_{m \times m}$, $(b_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)))_{m \times m}$, $(c_{ij}(\Im_j(t)))_{m \times m}$, $(e_{ij}(\Im_j(t)))_{m \times m}$ are connection weight matrices, $r_i > 0$, $m_j > 0$, are positive diagonal matrices. The external inputs are $\mathcal{I}_i(t)$ and $\mathcal{J}_j(t)$. $\sigma_1(t)$, $\sigma_2(t)$, $\eta_1(t)$ and $\eta_2(t)$ can be assumed by

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \sigma_1(t) \leq \sigma_1, \dot{\sigma}_1 \leq \delta_1, 0 \leq \sigma_2(t) \leq \sigma_2, \dot{\sigma}_2 \leq \delta_2, \\ 0 \leq \eta_1(t) \leq \alpha_1, \dot{\eta}_1 \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq \eta_2(t) \leq \alpha_2, \dot{\eta}_2 \leq \alpha_2. \end{array} \right.$$

By using differential inclusion theory, the above system becomes

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \varphi_i(t) = -r_i \varphi_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m co[d_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)) h_j(\Im_j(t))] \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m co[b_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)) h_j(\Im_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)))] \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m co[a_{ji}(\varphi_i(t)) \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(\Im_j(s)) ds] + \mathcal{I}_i(t), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \Im_j(t) = -m_j \Im_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m co[n_{ij}(\Im_j(t)) g_i(\varphi_i(t))] \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m co[c_{ij}(\Im_j(t)) g_i(\varphi_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)))] \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m co[e_{ij}(\Im_j(t)) \int_{t-v(t)}^t g_i(\varphi_i(s)) ds] + \mathcal{J}_j(t) \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

Furthermore, let just for efficiency

$$\begin{aligned} co[d_{ji}(\varphi_i(t))] h_j(\Im_j(t)) &= h_d(\varphi_i(t)), \\ co[b_{ji}(\varphi_i(t))] h_j(\Im_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) &= h_b(\varphi_i(t)), \\ co[a_{ji}(\varphi_i(t))] \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(\Im_j(s)) ds &= h_a(\varphi_i(t)), \\ co[n_{ij}(\Im_j(t))] g_i(\varphi_i(t)) &= g_n(\Im_j(t)), \\ co[c_{ij}(\Im_j(t))] g_i(\varphi_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) &= g_c(\Im_j(t)), \\ co[e_{ij}(\Im_j(t))] \int_{t-v(t)}^t g_i(\varphi_i(s)) ds &= g_e(\Im_j(t)) \end{aligned}$$

The equilibrium point $\varrho^* = (\varrho_1^*, \varrho_2^*, \dots, \varrho_m^*)^T$, $\chi^* = (\chi_1^*, \chi_2^*, \dots, \chi_m^*)^T$, of neural networks (2) to the origin. This transformation $\varrho_i(t) = \varphi_i(t) - \varrho_i^*$, $\chi_j(t) = \Im_j(t) - \Im_j^*$ put neural networks (2) into

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \varrho(t) = -r_i \varrho_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_d(\varrho_i(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_b(\varrho_i(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m h_a(\varrho_i(t)), i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \chi_j(t) = -m_j \chi_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m g_n(\chi_j(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^m g_c(\chi_j(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m g_e(\chi_j(t)), j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

The compact form is

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \varrho(t) = -\mathcal{R}\varrho(t) + \mathcal{H}_d(\varrho(t)) + \mathcal{H}_b(\varrho(t)) + \mathcal{H}_a(\varrho(t)), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \chi(t) = -\mathcal{M}\chi(t) + \mathcal{G}_n(\chi(t)) + \mathcal{G}_c(\chi(t)) + \mathcal{G}_e(\chi(t)), \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

The system (4) initial condition is considered to be

$$\varrho(\mathbf{s}) = \Psi(\mathbf{s}) \in \mathcal{R}^m, \chi(\mathbf{s}) = \phi(\mathbf{s}) \in \mathcal{R}^m. \quad (5)$$

Theorem 1. *The equilibrium of system (4) is globally robust and asymptotically stable if there exist real matrices $\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{Q}_1$, such that:*

$$\begin{aligned} & -2\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{R} + \mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{P}_1 + \mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu + \mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{P}_1 \\ & + \mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu + \mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_3\mathcal{P}_1 + \mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_3^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -2\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{M} + \mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{Q}_1 + \beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta + \mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{Q}_1 \\ & + \beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta + \mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_6\mathcal{Q}_1 + \beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_6^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Proof. Define a Lyapunov functional

$$\mathcal{V}(\mathbf{t}) = \sum_{k=1}^2 \mathcal{V}_k(\mathbf{t}), \quad (8)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_1(\mathbf{t}) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\varrho(\mathbf{t})], \\ \mathcal{V}_2(\mathbf{t}) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\chi(\mathbf{t})], \end{aligned}$$

Taking the time derivative of $\mathcal{V}(\mathbf{t})$ along the trajectories of (4) and using Lemma 2, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathcal{V}}_1(\mathbf{t}) &= 2\varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\{-\mathcal{R}\varrho(\mathbf{t}) + \mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{d}}(\varrho(\mathbf{t})) + \mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{b}}(\varrho(\mathbf{t})) + \mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{a}}(\varrho(\mathbf{t}))\} \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_2(\mathbf{t}) &= 2\chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_2\{-\mathcal{M}\chi(\mathbf{t}) + \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{m}}(\chi(\mathbf{t})) + \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{c}}(\chi(\mathbf{t})) + \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{o}}(\chi(\mathbf{t}))\} \\ 2\varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{d}}(\varrho(\mathbf{t})) &\leq \varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{P}_1\varrho(\mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu\varrho(\mathbf{t}), \\ 2\varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{b}}(\varrho(\mathbf{t})) &\leq \varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{P}_1\varrho(\mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu\varrho(\mathbf{t}), \\ 2\varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{a}}(\varrho(\mathbf{t})) &\leq \varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_3\mathcal{P}_1\varrho(\mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \varrho^T(\mathbf{t})\mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_3^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu\varrho(\mathbf{t}), \\ 2\chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{m}}(\chi(\mathbf{t})) &\leq \chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{Q}_1\chi(\mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \chi^T(\mathbf{t})\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta\chi(\mathbf{t}), \\ 2\chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{c}}(\chi(\mathbf{t})) &\leq \chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{Q}_1\chi(\mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \chi^T(\mathbf{t})\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta\chi(\mathbf{t}), \\ 2\chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{o}}(\chi(\mathbf{t})) &\leq \chi^T(\mathbf{t})\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_6\mathcal{Q}_1\chi(\mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \chi^T(\mathbf{t})\beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_6^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta\chi(\mathbf{t}), \end{aligned}$$

Substituting, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\psi}((\mathbf{t})) &\leq \varrho^T(\mathbf{t}) \left\{ -2\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{R} + \mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{P}_1 + \mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu + \mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{P}_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu + \mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{U}_3\mathcal{P}_1 + \mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_3^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu \right\} \varrho(\mathbf{t}) \\ &\quad + \chi^T(\mathbf{t}) \left\{ -2\mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{M} + \mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{Q}_1 + \beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta + \mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{Q}_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta + \mathcal{Q}_1\mathcal{U}_6\mathcal{Q}_1 + \beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_6^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta \right\} \chi(\mathbf{t})\end{aligned}$$

$\dot{\psi}(\mathbf{t}) < 0$. As a result, the equilibrium point of (4) is determined to be globally robustly stable. The proof is now completed. \square

Remark 1. System (1) is the drive system, followed by the response system being

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \zeta_i(\mathbf{t}) = -x_i \zeta_i(\mathbf{t}) + \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) h_j(s_j(\mathbf{t})) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) h_j(s_j(t - \sigma_1(\mathbf{t}) - \sigma_2(\mathbf{t}))) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) \int_{t-\tau(\mathbf{t})}^t h_j(s_j(s)) ds + J_i(\mathbf{t}), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha s_j(\mathbf{t}) = -m_j s_j(\mathbf{t}) + \sum_{i=1}^m n_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t})) g_i(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m c_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t})) g_i(\zeta_i(t - \eta_1(\mathbf{t}) - \eta_2(\mathbf{t}))) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m e_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t})) \int_{t-v(\mathbf{t})}^t g_i(\zeta_i(s)) ds + J_j(\mathbf{t}). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

The memristive connection weights $d_{ji}(\varphi_i(\mathbf{t}))$, $b_{ji}(\varphi_i(\mathbf{t}))$, $a_{ji}(\varphi_i(\mathbf{t}))$, $n_{ij}(\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t}))$, $c_{ij}(\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t}))$, $e_{ij}(\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t}))$, $d_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t}))$, $b_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t}))$, $a_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t}))$, $m_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t}))$, $c_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t}))$, $e_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t}))$ will change with time. Then, we let

$$\begin{aligned}d_{ji}(\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{d}_{ji}, & |\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \check{d}_{ji}, & |\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{T}_i, \end{cases} \\ a_{ji}(\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{a}_{ji}, & |\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \check{a}_{ji}, & |\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{T}_i, \end{cases} \\ b_{ji}(\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{ji}, & |\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \check{b}_{ji}, & |\varphi_i(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{T}_i, \end{cases} \\ d_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{d}_{ji}, & |\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \check{d}_{ji}, & |\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{T}_i, \end{cases} \\ a_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{a}_{ji}, & |\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \check{a}_{ji}, & |\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{T}_i, \end{cases} \\ b_{ji}(\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{ji}, & |\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \check{b}_{ji}, & |\zeta_i(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{T}_i, \end{cases} \\ n_{ij}(\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{n}_{ij}, & |\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{n}_{ij}, & |\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ c_{ij}(\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{c}_{ij}, & |\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{c}_{ij}, & |\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ e_{ij}(\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{e}_{ij}, & |\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{e}_{ij}, & |\mathfrak{s}_j(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ n_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{n}_{ij}, & |s_j(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{n}_{ij}, & |s_j(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ c_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{c}_{ij}, & |s_j(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{c}_{ij}, & |s_j(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ e_{ij}(s_j(\mathbf{t})) &= \begin{cases} \hat{e}_{ij}, & |s_j(\mathbf{t})| \leq \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{e}_{ij}, & |s_j(\mathbf{t})| > \mathcal{W}_j. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

Using the differential inclusion theory, the above systems can be rewritten as

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \varphi_{\dot{i}}(t) = -r_{\dot{i}} \varphi_{\dot{i}}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m co[d_{j\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t))] h_j(\mathfrak{S}_j(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m co[b_{j\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t))] h_j(\mathfrak{S}_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^n co[a_{j\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t))] \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(\mathfrak{S}_j(s)) ds + \mathcal{I}_{\dot{i}}(t), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \mathfrak{S}_j(t) = -m_j \mathfrak{S}_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m co[m_{i\dot{j}}(\mathfrak{S}_j(t))] g_{\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m co[c_{i\dot{j}}(\mathfrak{S}_j(t))] g_{\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m co[e_{i\dot{j}}(\mathfrak{S}_j(t))] \int_{t-v(t)}^t g_{\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(s)) ds + \mathcal{J}_j(t). \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

and

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \zeta_{\dot{i}}(t) = -r_{\dot{i}} \zeta_{\dot{i}}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m co[d_{j\dot{i}} \zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)] h_j(\mathfrak{s}_j(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^m co[b_{j\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t))] h_j(\mathfrak{s}_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) \\ \quad + \sum_{j=1}^n co[a_{j\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t))] \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(\mathfrak{s}_j(s)) ds \\ \quad + \mathcal{I}_{\dot{i}}(t) + U_{\dot{i}}(t), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha s_j(t) = -m_j s_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m co[m_{i\dot{j}}(s_j(t))] g_{\dot{i}} \zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m co[c_{i\dot{j}}(s_j(t))] g_{\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^m co[e_{i\dot{j}}(s_j(t))] \int_{t-v(t)}^t g_{\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(s)) ds \\ \quad + \mathcal{J}_j(t) + V_{\dot{i}}(t). \end{array} \right. \quad (11)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} co[d_{j\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{d}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| < \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ co\{\hat{d}_{j\dot{i}}, \check{d}_{j\dot{i}}\}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| = \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ \check{d}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| > \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \end{cases} \\ co[a_{j\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{a}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| < \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ co\{\hat{a}_{j\dot{i}}, \check{a}_{j\dot{i}}\}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| = \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ \check{a}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| > \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \end{cases} \\ co[b_{j\dot{i}}(\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| < \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ co\{\hat{b}_{j\dot{i}}, \check{b}_{j\dot{i}}\}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| = \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ \check{b}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\varphi_{\dot{i}}(t)| > \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \end{cases} \\ co[d_{j\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{d}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| < \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ co\{\hat{d}_{j\dot{i}}, \check{d}_{j\dot{i}}\}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| = \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ \check{d}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| > \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \end{cases} \\ co[a_{j\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{a}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| < \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ co\{\hat{a}_{j\dot{i}}, \check{a}_{j\dot{i}}\}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| = \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ \check{a}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| > \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \end{cases} \\ co[b_{j\dot{i}}(\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| < \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ co\{\hat{b}_{j\dot{i}}, \check{b}_{j\dot{i}}\}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| = \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \\ \check{b}_{j\dot{i}}, & |\zeta_{\dot{i}}(t)| > \mathcal{T}_{\dot{i}}, \end{cases} \\ co[m_{i\dot{j}}(\mathfrak{S}_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{m}_{i\dot{j}}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| < \mathcal{W}_j, \\ co\{\hat{m}_{i\dot{j}}, \check{m}_{i\dot{j}}\}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| = \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{m}_{i\dot{j}}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ co[c_{i\dot{j}}(\mathfrak{S}_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{c}_{i\dot{j}}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| < \mathcal{W}_j, \\ co\{\hat{c}_{i\dot{j}}, \check{c}_{i\dot{j}}\}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| = \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{c}_{i\dot{j}}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ co[e_{i\dot{j}}(\mathfrak{S}_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{e}_{i\dot{j}}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| < \mathcal{W}_j, \\ co\{\hat{e}_{i\dot{j}}, \check{e}_{i\dot{j}}\}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| = \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{e}_{i\dot{j}}, & |\mathfrak{S}_j(t)| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \\ co[m_{i\dot{j}}(s_j(t))] &= \begin{cases} \hat{m}_{i\dot{j}}, & |s_j(t)| < \mathcal{W}_j, \\ co\{\hat{m}_{i\dot{j}}, \check{m}_{i\dot{j}}\}, & |s_j(t)| = \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{m}_{i\dot{j}}, & |s_j(t)| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$co[c_{ij}(s_j(t))] = \begin{cases} \hat{c}_{ij}, & |s_j(t)| < \mathcal{W}_j, \\ co\{\hat{c}_{ij}, \check{m}_{ij}\}, & |s_j(t)| = \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{m}_{ij}, & |s_j(t)| > \mathcal{W}_j, \end{cases}$$

$$co[e_{ij}(s_j(t))] = \begin{cases} \hat{e}_{ij}, & |s_j(t)| < \mathcal{W}_j, \\ co\{\hat{e}_{ij}, \check{e}_{ij}\}, & |s_j(t)| = \mathcal{W}_j, \\ \check{e}_{ij}, & |s_j(t)| > \mathcal{W}_j. \end{cases}$$

For the sake of convenience, let

$$\begin{aligned} co[d_{ji}(\varphi_i(t))]h_j(\Im_j(t)) &= h_d(\varphi_i(t)), \\ co[b_{ji}(\varphi_i(t))]h_j(\Im_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) &= h_b(\varphi_i(t)), \\ co[a_{ji}(\varphi_i(t))]\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(\Im_j(s))ds &= h_a(\varphi_i(t)), \\ co[d_{ji}(\zeta_i(t))]h_j(s_j(t)) &= h_d(\zeta_i(t)), \\ co[b_{ji}(\zeta_i(t))]h_j(s_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) &= h_b(\zeta_i(t)), \\ co[a_{ji}(\zeta_i(t))]\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t h_j(s_j(s))ds &= h_a(\zeta_i(t)), \\ co[m_{ij}(\Im_j(t))]g_i(\zeta_i(t)) &= g_m(\Im_j(t)), \\ co[c_{ij}(\Im_j(t))]g_i(\varphi_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) &= g_c(\Im_j(t)), \\ co[e_{ij}(\Im_j(t))]\int_{t-v(t)}^t g_i(\varphi_i(s))ds &= g_e(\Im_j(t)), \\ co[m_{ij}(s_j(t))]g_i(\zeta_i(t)) &= g_m(s_j(t)), \\ co[c_{ij}(s_j(t))]g_i(\zeta_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) &= g_c(s_j(t)), \\ co[e_{ij}(s_j(t))]\int_{t-v(t)}^t g_i(x_i(s))ds &= g_e(s_j(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Before processing our main results, we set $\zeta_i(t) - \varphi_i(t) = \omega_i(t)$, $s_j(t) - \Im_j(t) = \psi_j(t)$, then, the synchronization error system is

$$\begin{cases} D^\alpha \omega_i(t) = -x_i \omega_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_d(\zeta_i(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^m h_d(\varphi_i(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_b(\zeta_i(t)) \\ \quad - \sum_{j=1}^m h_b(\varphi_i(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m h_a(\zeta_i(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^m h_a(\varphi_i(t)) + U(t), \\ D^\alpha \psi_j(t) = -m_j \psi_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m g_m(s_j(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^m g_m(\Im_j(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^m g_c(s_j(t)) \\ \quad - \sum_{j=1}^m g_c(\Im_j(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^m g_e(s_j(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^m g_e(\Im_j(t)) + V(t), \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

By using Hypothesis 1, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} |h_d(\zeta_i(t)) - h_d(\varphi_i(t))| &\leq d_{ji} p_j |s_j(t) - \Im_j(t)|, \\ &\leq d_{ji} p_j |\psi_j(t)|, \\ |h_b(\zeta_i(t)) - h_b(\varphi_i(t))| &\leq b_{ji} p_j |s_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)) - \Im_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))|, \\ &\leq b_{ji} p_j |\psi_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))|, \\ |h_a(\zeta_i(t)) - h_a(\varphi_i(t))| &\leq a_{ji} p_j \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t |s_j(s) - \Im_j(s)| ds \right|, \\ &\leq a_{ji} p_j \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t |\psi_j(s)| ds, \\ |g_m(s_j(t)) - g_m(\Im_j(t))| &\leq m_{ij} q_i |\zeta_i(t) - \varphi_i(t)|, \\ &\leq m_{ij} q_i |\omega_i(t)|, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{g}_c(s_j(t)) - \mathbf{g}_c(\mathfrak{X}_j(t))| &\leq c_{ij} q_{ij} |\zeta_{ij}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)) - \varphi_{ij}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))|, \\ &\leq c_{ij} q_{ij} |\omega_{ij}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))|, \\ |\mathbf{g}_e(s_j(t)) - \mathbf{g}_e(\mathfrak{X}_j(t))| &\leq e_{ij} q_{ij} \int_{t-v(t)}^t |\zeta_{ij}(s) - \varphi_{ij}(s)| ds, \\ &\leq e_{ij} q_{ij} \int_{t-v(t)}^t |\omega_{ij}(s)| ds, \end{aligned}$$

The compact form of (12) is

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \omega(t) = -\mathcal{R}\omega(t) + \mathcal{H}_d(\psi_j(t)) + \mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) \\ \quad + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(s)) ds + \mathbb{U}(t), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \psi(t) = -\mathcal{M}\psi(t) + \mathcal{G}_n(\omega_{ij}(t)) + \mathcal{G}_c(\omega_{ij}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) \\ \quad + \int_{t-v(t)}^t \mathcal{G}_e(\omega_{ij}(s)) ds + \mathbb{V}(t). \end{cases}$$

When $\mathbb{U}(t), \mathbb{V}(t) = 0$, then the system decreases to

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \omega(t) = -\mathcal{R}\omega(t) + \mathcal{H}_d(\psi_j(t)) + \mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) \\ \quad + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(s)) ds, \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \psi(t) = -\mathcal{M}\psi(t) + \mathcal{G}_n(\omega_{ij}(t)) + \mathcal{G}_c(\omega_{ij}(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) \\ \quad + \int_{t-v(t)}^t \mathcal{G}_e(\omega_{ij}(s)) ds. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Theorem 2. Under Hypothesis 1, the real matrices are $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, \mathcal{R}_3, \mathcal{R}_4, \mathcal{Z}_1, \mathcal{Z}_2, \mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{T}_3, \mathcal{T}_4, \mathcal{T}_5, \mathcal{T}_6, \mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2, \mathcal{W}_3, \mathcal{W}_4, \mathcal{W}_5, \mathcal{W}_6, \mathcal{W}_7, \mathcal{W}_8$, such that the following LMIs holds

$$\Phi = \text{diag}(\Phi_{1,1}, \dots, \Phi_{11,11}) < 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\Psi = \text{diag}(\Psi_{1,1}, \dots, \Psi_{11,11}) < 0, \quad (15)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{1,1} &= -2\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_1 \mathcal{U}_1 \mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_1 \mathcal{U}_2 \mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_1 \mathcal{U}_3 \mathcal{R}_1 + \beta \mathcal{N}^T \mathcal{U}_4^{-1} \mathcal{N} \beta \\ &\quad + \sigma_1^2 \mathcal{R}_3 + v^2 \mathcal{W}_7 + \mathcal{Q}_1 + \sigma_2^2 \mathcal{R}_4 + \mathcal{T}_1 + \mathcal{T}_2 + \mathcal{T}_3 + \mathcal{T}_4 + \mathcal{T}_5 + \mathcal{T}_6, \\ \Phi_{2,2} &= \beta \mathcal{C}^T \mathcal{U}_5^{-1} \mathcal{C} \beta - \mathcal{Q}_1, \Phi_{3,3} = -\mathcal{T}_1(1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2), \\ \Phi_{4,4} &= -\mathcal{T}_2(1 - \alpha_1), \Phi_{5,5} = -\mathcal{T}_3(1 - \alpha_2), \Phi_{6,6} = -\mathcal{T}_4, \\ \Phi_{7,7} &= -\mathcal{T}_5, \Phi_{8,8} = -\mathcal{T}_6, \Phi_{9,9} = \beta \mathcal{E}^T \mathcal{U}_6^{-1} \mathcal{E} \beta - \mathcal{W}_7, \\ \Phi_{10,10} &= -\mathcal{R}_3, \Phi_{11,11} = -\mathcal{R}_4. \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{1,1} &= -2\mathcal{M}\mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{U}_4 \mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{U}_5 \mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{U}_6 \mathcal{R}_2 + \mu \mathcal{D}^T \mathcal{U}_1^{-1} \mathcal{D} \mu \\ &\quad + \eta_1^2 \mathcal{Z}_1 + \tau^2 \mathcal{W}_8 + \mathcal{Q}_2 + \eta_2^2 \mathcal{Z}_2 + \mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2 + \mathcal{W}_3 + \mathcal{W}_4 + \mathcal{W}_5 + \mathcal{W}_6, \\ \Psi_{2,2} &= \mu \mathcal{B}^T \mathcal{U}_2^{-1} \mathcal{B} \mu - \mathcal{Q}_2, \Psi_{3,3} = -\mathcal{W}_1(1 - \delta_1 - \delta_2), \\ \Psi_{4,4} &= -\mathcal{W}_2(1 - \delta_1), \Psi_{5,5} = -\mathcal{W}_3(1 - \delta_2), \Psi_{6,6} = -\mathcal{W}_4, \Psi_{7,7} = -\mathcal{W}_5, \\ \Psi_{8,8} &= -\mathcal{W}_6, \Psi_{9,9} = \mu \mathcal{A}^T \mathcal{U}_3^{-1} \mathcal{A} \mu - \mathcal{W}_8, \Psi_{10,10} = -\mathcal{Z}_1, \Psi_{11,11} = -\mathcal{Z}_2. \end{aligned}$$

then the system (13) is globally asymptotically stable.

Appendix A contains the detailed proof of Theorem 8.

Remark 2. When $\sigma_1(t) = \sigma_2(t) = \sigma(t)$, system (13) correspondingly decreases to

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \omega(t) = -\mathcal{R}\omega(t) + \mathcal{H}_d(\psi_j(t)) \\ \quad + \mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t - \sigma(t))) + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(s)) ds, \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \psi(t) = -\mathcal{M}\psi(t) + \mathcal{G}_m(\omega_i(t)) \\ \quad + \mathcal{G}_c(\omega_i(t - \eta(t))) + \int_{t-v(t)}^t \mathcal{G}_e(\omega_i(s)) ds. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Theorem 3. Under Hypothesis 1, the real matrices are $\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{R}_3, \mathcal{R}_4, \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{T}_7, \mathcal{W}_7$, such that the following LMIs hold,

$$\Lambda = \text{diag}(\Lambda_{1,1}, \dots, \Lambda_{5,5}) < 0, \quad (17)$$

$$Y = \text{diag}(Y_{1,1}, \dots, Y_{5,5}) < 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{1,1} &= -2\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}_3 + \mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_7\mathcal{R}_3 + \mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_8\mathcal{R}_3 + \mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_9\mathcal{R}_3 + \beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_{10}^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta + \sigma^2\mathcal{Q}_1 \\ &\quad + \mathcal{T}_7 + v^2\mathcal{X}_1 + \mathcal{R}_1, \Lambda_{2,2} = \beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_{11}^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta - \mathcal{R}_1, \Lambda_{3,3} = \beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_{12}^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta - \mathcal{X}_1, \\ \Lambda_{4,4} &= -\mathcal{Q}_1, \Lambda_{5,5} = -\mathcal{T}_7. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{1,1} &= -2\mathcal{M}\mathcal{R}_4 + \mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{10}\mathcal{R}_4 + \mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{11}\mathcal{R}_4 + \mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{12}\mathcal{R}_4 + \mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_7^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu + \eta^2\mathcal{Y}_1 + \mathcal{W}_7 \\ &\quad + \tau^2\mathcal{X}_2 + \mathcal{R}_2, Y_{2,2} = \mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_8^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu - \mathcal{R}_2, Y_{3,3} = \mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_9^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu - \mathcal{X}_2, \\ Y_{4,4} &= -\mathcal{Y}_1, Y_{5,5} = -\mathcal{W}_7. \end{aligned}$$

then, system (16) is globally asymptotically stable.

Appendix B contains the detailed proof of Theorem 10.

Remark 3. When $\mathcal{H}_a = \mathcal{G}_e = 0$, the system (13) correspondingly decreases to

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}^\alpha \omega(t) = -\mathcal{R}\omega(t) + \mathcal{H}_d(\psi_j(t)) + \mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))), \\ \mathcal{D}^\alpha \psi(t) = -\mathcal{M}\psi(t) + \mathcal{G}_m(\omega_i(t)) + \mathcal{G}_c(\omega_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))). \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

Theorem 4. Under Hypothesis 1, the real matrices are $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, \mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{T}_3, \mathcal{T}_4, \mathcal{T}_5, \mathcal{T}_6, \mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_2, \mathcal{W}_3, \mathcal{W}_4, \mathcal{W}_5, \mathcal{W}_6$ such that the following LMIs hold

$$\xi = \text{diag}(\xi_{1,1}, \dots, \xi_{8,8}) < 0, \quad (20)$$

$$\pi = \text{diag}(\pi_{1,1}, \dots, \pi_{8,8}) < 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{1,1} &= -2\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{T}_1 + \mathcal{T}_2 + \mathcal{T}_3 + \mathcal{T}_4 + \mathcal{T}_5 + \mathcal{T}_6 + \mathcal{Q}_1 \\ &\quad + \beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta, \xi_{2,2} = \beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta - \mathcal{Q}_1, \xi_{3,3} = -\mathcal{T}_1(1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2), \\ \xi_{4,4} &= -\mathcal{T}_2(1 - \alpha_1), \xi_{5,5} = -\mathcal{T}_3(1 - \alpha_2), \xi_{6,6} = -\mathcal{T}_4, \xi_{7,7} = -\mathcal{T}_5, \xi_{8,8} = -\mathcal{T}_6. \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{1,1} &= -2\mathcal{M}\mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{E}_5\mathcal{R}_2 + \mathcal{W}_1 + \mathcal{W}_2 + \mathcal{W}_3 + \mathcal{W}_4 + \mathcal{W}_5 + \mathcal{W}_6 + \mathcal{Q}_2 \\ &\quad + \mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu, \pi_{2,2} = \mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu - \mathcal{Q}_2, \pi_{3,3} = -\mathcal{W}_1(1 - \delta_1 - \delta_2), \\ \pi_{4,4} &= -\mathcal{W}_2(1 - \delta_1), \pi_{5,5} = -\mathcal{W}_3(1 - \delta_2), \pi_{6,6} = -\mathcal{W}_4, \pi_{7,7} = -\mathcal{W}_5, \pi_{8,8} = -\mathcal{W}_6. \end{aligned}$$

then system (19) is globally asymptotically stable.

Appendix C contains the detailed proof of Theorem 11.

4. Illustrative Example

Example 1. Consider the fact that system (13), as with the parameters, is

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{11}(\varphi_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.3, & |\varphi_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_1, \\ -0.1, & |\varphi_1(t)| > \mathcal{T}_1, \end{cases} \\
 d_{12}(\varphi_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -4.05, & |\varphi_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_2, \\ -3.95, & |\varphi_2(t)| > \mathcal{T}_2, \end{cases} \\
 d_{21}(\varphi_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.15, & |\varphi_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_1, \\ 0.05, & |\varphi_1(t)| > \mathcal{T}_1, \end{cases} \\
 d_{22}(\varphi_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.35, & |\varphi_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_2, \\ -0.25, & |\varphi_2(t)| > \mathcal{T}_2, \end{cases} \\
 a_{11}(\varphi_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.2, & |\varphi_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_1, \\ 0, & |\varphi_1(t)| > \mathcal{T}_1, \end{cases} \\
 a_{12}(\varphi_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -5.05, & |\varphi_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_2, \\ -4.95, & |\varphi_2(t)| > \mathcal{T}_2, \end{cases} \\
 a_{21}(\varphi_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.05, & |\varphi_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_1, \\ -0.05, & |\varphi_1(t)| > \mathcal{T}_1, \end{cases} \\
 a_{22}(\varphi_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.35, & |\varphi_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_2, \\ -0.25, & |\varphi_2(t)| > \mathcal{T}_2, \end{cases} \\
 b_{11}(\varphi_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.1, & |\varphi_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_1, \\ 0, & |\varphi_1(t)| > \mathcal{T}_1, \end{cases} \\
 b_{12}(\varphi_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.05, & |\varphi_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_2, \\ -0.25, & |\varphi_2(t)| > \mathcal{T}_2, \end{cases} \\
 b_{21}(\varphi_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.05, & |\varphi_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_1, \\ -0.36, & |\varphi_1(t)| > \mathcal{T}_1, \end{cases} \\
 b_{22}(\varphi_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.05, & |\varphi_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{T}_2, \\ -0.11, & |\varphi_2(t)| > \mathcal{T}_2, \end{cases} \\
 m_{11}(\zeta_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.1, & |\zeta_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_1, \\ -0.4, & |\zeta_1(t)| > \mathcal{W}_1, \end{cases} \\
 m_{12}(\zeta_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.06, & |\zeta_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_2, \\ -0.1, & |\zeta_2(t)| > \mathcal{W}_2, \end{cases} \\
 m_{21}(\zeta_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.06, & |\zeta_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_1, \\ -0.5, & |\zeta_1(t)| > \mathcal{W}_1, \end{cases} \\
 m_{22}(\zeta_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.06, & |\zeta_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_2, \\ -0.3, & |\zeta_2(t)| > \mathcal{W}_2, \end{cases} \\
 c_{11}(\zeta_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.4, & |\zeta_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_1, \\ -0.38, & |\zeta_1(t)| > \mathcal{W}_1, \end{cases} \\
 c_{12}(\zeta_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.2, & |\zeta_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_2, \\ -0.25, & |\zeta_2(t)| > \mathcal{W}_2, \end{cases} \\
 c_{21}(\zeta_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.87, & |\zeta_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_1, \\ -0.5, & |\zeta_1(t)| > \mathcal{W}_1, \end{cases} \\
 c_{22}(\zeta_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.5, & |\zeta_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_2, \\ 0.38, & |\zeta_2(t)| > \mathcal{W}_2, \end{cases} \\
 e_{11}(\zeta_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} 1.3, & |\zeta_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_1, \\ -0.2, & |\zeta_1(t)| > \mathcal{W}_1, \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{e}_{12}(\zeta_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} 0.28, & |\zeta_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_2, \\ -0.1, & |\zeta_2(t)| > \mathcal{W}_2, \end{cases} \\ \mathbf{e}_{21}(\zeta_1(t)) &= \begin{cases} -1.1, & |\zeta_1(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_1, \\ -0.4, & |\zeta_1(t)| > \mathcal{W}_1, \end{cases} \\ \mathbf{e}_{22}(\zeta_2(t)) &= \begin{cases} -0.88, & |\zeta_2(t)| \leq \mathcal{W}_2, \\ -0.5, & |\zeta_2(t)| > \mathcal{W}_2. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

Here, we take an activation function as $\ln(s) = g(s) = \tanh(s)$. Then, let $\sigma_1 = 0.87$, $\sigma_2 = 0.88$, $\alpha_1 = 0.27$, $\alpha_2 = 0.36$, $\beta = 0.75$, $\tau = 0.87$, $\eta_1 = 0.78$, $\eta_2 = 0.76$, $\mu = 0.65$, $\delta_1 = 0.78$, $\delta_2 = 0.76$, $v = 0.76$. Then, there exist the matrices as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R} &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{D} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 & -4 \\ 0.1 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & -5 \\ 0 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.05 \\ 0.05 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.25 \\ 0.87 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{N} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.06 \\ 0.06 & 0.06 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.28 \\ -1.1 & -0.88 \end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

The following feasible solutions are obtained by solving LMIs (14), (15).

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.8987 & -0.0564 \\ -0.0564 & 1.2887 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 98.0141 - 3.4251 \\ -3.4251 - 0.2475 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{R}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5071 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 1.5071 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{R}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5071 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 1.5071 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{T}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4.0678 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 4.0680 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{T}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0641 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 2.0641 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{T}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2.3541 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 2.3541 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{T}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4091 & 0.0011 \\ 0.0011 & 1.5072 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{T}_5 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5071 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 1.5071 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{T}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5071 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 1.5071 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{X}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.4475 & 0.0007 \\ 0.0007 & 1.5072 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4505 & 0.0007 \\ 0.0007 & 1.5072 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{W}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -3.1255 & 0.0039 \\ 0.0039 & -2.7892 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{W}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4.8069 & 0.0235 \\ 0.0235 & 6.8262 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{W}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4.5634 & 0.0198 \\ 0.0198 & 6.2613 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{W}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4091 & 0.0011 \\ 0.0011 & 1.5072 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{W}_5 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.4091 & 0.0011 \\ 0.0011 & 1.5072 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{W}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3111 & 0.0023 \\ 0.0023 & 1.5074 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{W}_7 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6275 & -0.7118 \\ -0.7118 & 0.9301 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{W}_8 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4294 & -0.1632 \\ -0.1632 & -6.7240 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{Q}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5456 & 0.0540 \\ 0.0540 & 1.4589 \end{bmatrix}, \mathcal{Q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2582 & -0.0307 \\ -0.0307 & 1.4745 \end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_1 = -2.7767, \mathcal{U}_2 = -0.3447, \mathcal{U}_3 = -0.5048, \mathcal{U}_4 = -0.0022, \mathcal{U}_5 = 0.0643, \mathcal{U}_6 = -0.9023.$$

Therefore, it follows from Theorem 8 that the memristive BAM neural network with given parameters is globally asymptotically stable.

5. Conclusions

There is a new sufficient condition for guaranteeing the globally robust asymptotically stability of the equilibrium point for fractional-order memristive BAM neural networks, with mixed and additive time varying delays. Using the Lyapunov functional and LMI approaches, robust stability results can be obtained. At last, a numerical example is presented. Future research topics are stochastic BAM neural networks, and stochastic recurrent neural networks.

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Appendix A

Proof of Theorem 8. Define a Lyapunov functional

$$\mathcal{V}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^8 \mathcal{V}_k(t),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}_1(t) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\varpi(t)], \\ \mathcal{V}_2(t) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t)], \\ \mathcal{V}_3(t) &= \sigma_1 \int_{-\sigma_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{R}_3\varpi(s)dsd\theta + \sigma_2 \int_{-\sigma_2}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{R}_4\varpi(s)dsd\theta, \\ \mathcal{V}_4(t) &= \eta_1 \int_{-\eta_1}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{Z}_1\psi(s)dsd\theta + \eta_2 \int_{-\eta_2}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{Z}_2\psi(s)dsd\theta, \\ \mathcal{V}_5(t) &= \int_{t-\eta(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_1\varpi(s)ds + \int_{t-\eta_1(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_2\varpi(s)ds \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\eta_2(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_3\varpi(s)ds + \int_{t-\eta}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_4\varpi(s)ds \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\eta_1}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_5\varpi(s)ds + \int_{t-\eta_2}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_6\varpi(s)ds, \\ \mathcal{V}_6(t) &= \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_1\psi(s)ds + \int_{t-\sigma_1(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_2\psi(s)ds \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\sigma_2(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_3\psi(s)ds + \int_{t-\sigma}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_4\psi(s)ds \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\sigma_1}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_5\psi(s)ds + \int_{t-\sigma_2}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_6\psi(s)ds, \\ \mathcal{V}_7(t) &= v(t) \int_{-v(t)}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_7\varpi(s)dsd\theta, \\ \mathcal{V}_8(t) &= \tau(t) \int_{-\tau(t)}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_8\psi(s)dsd\theta.\end{aligned}$$

The time derivatives of $\mathcal{V}(t)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathcal{V}}_1(t) &= 2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\{-\mathcal{R}\omega(t) + \mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(t)) + \mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) \\ &\quad + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(s))ds\} \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_2(t) &= 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\{-\mathcal{M}\psi(t) + \mathcal{G}_m(\varpi_i(t)) + \mathcal{G}_c(\varpi_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) \\ &\quad + \int_{t-v(t)}^t \mathcal{G}_c(\varpi_i(s))ds\}\end{aligned}$$

By applying Lemma 2 and Hypothesis 1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(t)) &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{R}_1\omega(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t)\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu\psi(t), \\ 2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))) &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{R}_1\omega(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu \\ &\quad \psi(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)), \\ 2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathcal{H}_a(\psi_j(s))ds\right] &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_3\mathcal{R}_1\theta(t) \\ &\quad + \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds\right]^T[\mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_3^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu] \\ &\quad \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds\right], \\ 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{G}_m(\varpi_i(t)) &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t)\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta\omega(t), \\ 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{G}_c(\varpi_i(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))) &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta \\ &\quad \omega(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)), \\ 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \mathcal{G}_c(\varpi_i(s))ds\right] &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_6\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega(s)ds\right]^T[\beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_6^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta] \\ &\quad \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega(s)ds\right].\end{aligned}$$

then, one has

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathcal{V}}_1(t) &\leq \omega^T(t)[-2\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}_1]\omega(t) + \omega^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{R}_1]\omega(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t)[\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu]\psi(t) + \omega^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{R}_1]\omega(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t))[\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu]\psi(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_3\mathcal{R}_1]\omega(t) + \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds\right]^T[\mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_3^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu]\left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds\right], \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_2(t) &\leq \psi^T(t)[-2\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{M}]\psi(t) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{R}_2]\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t)[\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta]\omega(t) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{R}_2]\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t))[\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta](t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_6\mathcal{R}_2]\psi(t) + \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \theta(s)ds\right]^T[\beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_6^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta]\left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega(s)ds\right],\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_3(t) &= \sigma_1^2 \omega^T(t) \mathcal{R}_3 \omega(t) - \sigma_1 \int_{t-\sigma_1}^t \omega^T(s) \mathcal{R}_3 \omega(s) ds + \sigma_2^2 \omega^T(t) \mathcal{R}_4 \omega(t) \\
&\quad - \sigma_2 \int_{t-\sigma_2}^t \omega^T(s) \mathcal{R}_4 \omega(s) ds, \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_4(t) &= \eta_1^2 \psi^T(t) \mathcal{Z}_1 \psi(t) - \eta_1 \int_{t-\eta_1}^t \psi^T(s) \mathcal{Z}_1 \psi(s) ds + \eta_2^2 \psi^T(t) \mathcal{Z}_2 \psi(t) \\
&\quad - \eta_2 \int_{t-\eta_2}^t \psi^T(s) \mathcal{Z}_2 \psi(s) ds, \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_5(t) &\leq [\omega^T(t) \mathcal{T}_1 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta(t)) \mathcal{T}_1 \omega(t - \eta(t))(1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)] \\
&\quad + [\omega^T(t) \mathcal{T}_2 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta_1(t)) \mathcal{T}_2 \theta(t - \eta_1(t))(1 - \alpha_1)] \\
&\quad + [\omega^T(t) \mathcal{T}_3 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta_2(t)) \mathcal{T}_3 \omega(t - \eta_2(t))(1 - \alpha_2)] \\
&\quad + [\omega^T(t) \mathcal{T}_4 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta) \mathcal{T}_4 \theta(t - \eta)] \\
&\quad + [\omega^T(t) \mathcal{T}_5 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta_1) \mathcal{T}_5 \omega(t - \eta_1)] \\
&\quad + [\omega^T(t) \mathcal{T}_6 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta_2) \mathcal{T}_6 \omega(t - \eta_2)], \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_6(t) &\leq [\psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_1 \psi(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma(t)) \mathcal{W}_1 \psi(t - \sigma(t))(1 - \delta_1 - \delta_2)] \\
&\quad + [\psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_2 \psi(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma_1(t)) \mathcal{W}_2 \psi(t - \sigma_1(t))(1 - \delta_1)] \\
&\quad + [\psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_3 \gamma(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma_2(t)) \mathcal{W}_3 \psi(t - \sigma_2(t))(1 - \delta_2)] \\
&\quad + [\psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_4 \psi(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma) \mathcal{W}_4 \psi(t - \sigma)] \\
&\quad + [\psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_5 \psi(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma_1) \mathcal{W}_5 \psi(t - \sigma_1)] \\
&\quad + [\psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_6 \psi(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma_2) \mathcal{W}_6 \psi(t - \sigma_2)], \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_7(t) &= v^2(t) \omega^T(t) \mathcal{W}_7 \omega(t) - v(t) \int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega^T(s) \mathcal{W}_7 \omega(s) ds, \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_8(t) &= \tau^2(t) \psi^T(t) \mathcal{W}_8 \psi(t) - \tau(t) \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi^T(s) \mathcal{W}_8 \psi(s) ds,
\end{aligned}$$

From Hypothesis 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \omega^T(t) \mathcal{Q}_1 \omega(t) - \omega^T(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)) \mathcal{Q}_1 \omega(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)), \\
0 &\leq \psi^T(t) \mathcal{Q}_2 \psi(t) - \psi^T(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)) \mathcal{Q}_2 \psi(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)). \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}(t) &\leq \xi^T(t) \Phi \xi(t) + \zeta^T(t) \Psi \zeta(t).
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi^T(t) &= [\omega^T(t) \ \omega^T(t - \eta_1(t) - \eta_2(t)), \ \omega^T(t - \eta(t)), \omega^T(t - \eta_1(t)), \\
&\quad \omega^T(t - \eta_2(t)), \omega^T(t - \eta), \omega^T(t - \eta_1), \ \omega^T(t - \eta_2), (\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega(s) ds)^T, \\
&\quad (\int_{t-\sigma_1}^t \omega(s) ds)^T, (\int_{t-\sigma_2}^t \omega(s) ds)^T.]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\zeta^T(t) &= [\psi^T(t) \ \psi^T(t - \sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)), \ \psi^T(t - \sigma(t)), \psi^T(t - \sigma_1(t)), \\
&\quad \psi^T(t - \sigma_2(t)), \ \psi^T(t - \sigma), \psi^T(t - \sigma_1), \ \psi^T(t - \sigma_2), (\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s) ds)^T, \\
&\quad (\int_{t-\eta_1}^t \psi(s) ds)^T, (\int_{t-\eta_2}^t \psi(s) ds)^T.]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\dot{\mathcal{V}}(t) \leq 0$, based on Lyapunov theory (13), is globally asymptotically stable. Hence, the proof is completed. \square

Appendix B

Proof of Theorem 10. Define a Lyapunov functional

$$\mathcal{V}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^8 \mathcal{V}_k(t),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}_1(t) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\omega(t)], \\ \mathcal{V}_2(t) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\psi(t)], \\ \mathcal{V}_3(t) &= \sigma \int_{-\sigma}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \omega^T(s)\mathcal{D}_1\omega(s)dsd\theta, \\ \mathcal{V}_4(t) &= \eta \int_{-\eta}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{D}_1\psi(s)dsd\theta, \\ \mathcal{V}_5(t) &= \int_{t-\eta}^t \omega^T(s)\mathcal{F}_7\omega(s)ds, \\ \mathcal{V}_6(t) &= \int_{t-\sigma}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{F}_7\psi(s)ds, \\ \mathcal{V}_7(t) &= v(t) \int_{-v(t)}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \omega^T(s)\mathcal{Z}_1\omega(s)dsd\theta, \\ \mathcal{V}_8(t) &= \tau(t) \int_{-\tau(t)}^0 \int_{t+\theta}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{Z}_2\psi(s)dsd\theta.\end{aligned}$$

By applying the Lemma 2, we have,

$$\begin{aligned}2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{H}_d(\psi_j(t)) &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_7\mathcal{R}_3\omega(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t)\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_7^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu\psi(t), \\ 2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{H}_b(\psi_j(t-\sigma(t))) &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_8\mathcal{R}_3\omega(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t-\sigma(t))\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_8^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu\psi(t-\sigma(t)), \\ 2\omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{H}_a[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi_j(s)ds] &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_9\mathcal{R}_3\omega(t) \\ &\quad + [\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds]^T[\mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_9^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu] \\ &\quad [\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds], \\ 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{G}_n(\omega_i(t)) &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{10}\mathcal{R}_4\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t)\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_{10}^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta\omega(t), \\ 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{G}_c(\omega_i(t-\eta(t))) &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{11}\mathcal{R}_4\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \omega^T(t-\eta(t))\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_{11}^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta\omega(t-\eta(t)), \\ 2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{G}_e[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega_i(s)ds] &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{12}\mathcal{R}_4\psi(t) \\ &\quad + [\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega(s)ds]^T[\beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_{12}^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta] \\ &\quad [\int_{t-v(t)}^t \omega(s)ds].\end{aligned}$$

The time derivatives of $\mathcal{V}(t)$ are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathcal{V}}_1(t) &\leq \varpi^T(t)[-2\mathcal{R}_3]\varpi(t) + \varpi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_7\mathcal{R}_3]\varpi(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t)[\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_7^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu]\psi(t) + \varpi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_8\mathcal{R}_3]\varpi(t) \\ &\quad + \psi^T(t-\sigma(t))[\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_8^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu]\psi(t-\sigma(t)) + \varpi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_3\mathcal{U}_9\mathcal{U}_3]\varpi(t) \\ &\quad + \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds \right]^T [\mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_9^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu] \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds \right], \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_2(t) &\leq \psi^T(t)[-2\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{M}]\psi(t) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{10}\mathcal{R}_4]\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \varpi^T(t)[\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_{10}^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta]\varpi(t) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{11}\mathcal{R}_4]\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \varpi^T(t-\eta(t))[\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_{11}^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta]\varpi(t-\eta(t)) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_4\mathcal{U}_{12}\mathcal{R}_4]\psi(t) \\ &\quad + \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \varpi(s)ds \right]^T [\beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_{12}^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta] \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \varpi(s)ds \right], \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_3(t) &= \sigma^2\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{Q}_1\varpi(t) - \sigma \int_{t-\sigma}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{Q}_1\varpi(s)ds, \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_4(t) &= \eta^2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{Y}_1\psi(t) - \eta \int_{t-\eta}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{Y}_1\psi(s)ds, \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_5(t) &= [\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{T}_7\varpi(t) - \varpi^T(t-\eta)\mathcal{T}_7\varpi(t-\eta)], \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_6(t) &= [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_7\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma)\mathcal{W}_7\psi(t-\sigma)], \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_7(t) &= v^2(t)\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{Z}_1\varpi(t) - v(t) \int_{t-v(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{Z}_1\varpi(s)ds, \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}}_8(t) &= \tau^2(t)\psi^T(t)\mathcal{Z}_2\psi(t) - \tau(t) \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{Z}_2\psi(s)ds,\end{aligned}$$

From Hypothesis 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\leq \varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\varpi(t) - \varpi^T(t-\eta(t))\mathcal{R}_1\varpi(t-\eta(t)), \\ 0 &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma(t))\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t-\sigma(t)).\end{aligned}$$

According to Λ and Υ , this implies that

$$\dot{\mathcal{V}}(t) \leq \vartheta^T(t)\Lambda\vartheta(t) + \Omega^T(t)\Upsilon\Omega(t).$$

$$\vartheta^T(t) = [\varpi^T(t) \quad \varpi^T(t-\eta(t)), \left(\int_{t-v(t)}^t \varpi(s)ds \right)^T, \left(\int_{t-\sigma}^t \varpi(s)ds \right)^T, (\varpi(t-\eta))^T],$$

$$\Omega^T(t) = [\psi^T(t) \quad \psi^T(t-\sigma(t)), \left(\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds \right)^T, \left(\int_{t-\eta}^t \psi(s)ds \right)^T, (\psi(t-\sigma))^T].$$

Hence, $\dot{V}(t) \leq 0$, based on Lyapunov theory (16), is globally asymptotically stable. Hence, the proof is completed. \square

Appendix C

Proof of Theorem 11. Define a Lyapunov functional

$$\mathcal{V}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^4 \mathcal{V}_k(t),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{V}_1(t) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\varpi(t)], \\
\mathcal{V}_2(t) &= \mathcal{D}^{-(1-\alpha)}[\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t)], \\
\mathcal{V}_3(t) &= \int_{t-\eta(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_1\varpi(s)ds + \int_{t-\eta_1(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_2\varpi(s)ds \\
&\quad + \int_{t-\eta_2(t)}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_3\varpi(s)ds + \int_{t-\eta}^t \varpi^T(s)T_4\varpi(s)ds \\
&\quad + \int_{t-\eta_1}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_5\varpi(s)ds + \int_{t-\eta_2}^t \varpi^T(s)\mathcal{T}_6\varpi(s)ds, \\
\mathcal{V}_4(t) &= \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_1\psi(s)ds + \int_{t-\sigma_1(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_2\psi(s)ds \\
&\quad + \int_{t-\sigma_2(t)}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_3\psi(s)ds + \int_{t-\sigma}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_4\psi(s)ds \\
&\quad + \int_{t-\sigma_1}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_5\psi(s)ds + \int_{t-\sigma_2}^t \psi^T(s)\mathcal{W}_6\psi(s)ds.
\end{aligned}$$

By applying Lemma 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
2\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{d}}(\psi_j(t)) &\leq \varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{R}_1\varpi(t) \\
&\quad + \psi^T(t)\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu\psi(t), \\
2\varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{b}}(\psi_j(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t))) &\leq \varpi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{R}_1\varpi(t) \\
&\quad + \psi^T(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t))\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1} \\
&\quad \mathcal{B}\mu\psi(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t)), \\
2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{m}}(\varpi_i(t)) &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t) \\
&\quad + \varpi^T(t)\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta\varpi(t), \\
2\psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{c}}(\varpi_i(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t))) &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{R}_2\psi(t) \\
&\quad + \varpi^T(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t))\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C} \\
&\quad \beta\varpi(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t)),
\end{aligned}$$

The time derivatives of $\mathcal{V}(t)$ are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_1(t) &\leq \varpi^T(t)[-2\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}_1]\varpi(t) + \varpi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{R}_1]\varpi(t) \\
&\quad + \psi^T(t)[\mu\mathcal{D}^T\mathcal{U}_1^{-1}\mathcal{D}\mu]\psi(t) + \varpi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{R}_1]\varpi(t) \\
&\quad + \psi^T(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t))[\mu\mathcal{B}^T\mathcal{U}_2^{-1}\mathcal{B}\mu]\psi(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t)) \\
&\quad + \varpi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_1\mathcal{U}_3\mathcal{R}_1]\varpi(t) \\
&\quad + \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds \right]^T [\mu\mathcal{A}^T\mathcal{U}_3^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mu] \left[\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \psi(s)ds \right], \\
\dot{\mathcal{V}}_2(t) &\leq \psi^T(t)[-2\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{M}]\psi(t) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_4\mathcal{R}_2]\psi(t) \\
&\quad + \varpi^T(t)[\beta\mathcal{N}^T\mathcal{U}_4^{-1}\mathcal{N}\beta]\varpi(t) + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_5\mathcal{R}_2]\psi(t) \\
&\quad + \varpi^T(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t))[\beta\mathcal{C}^T\mathcal{U}_5^{-1}\mathcal{C}\beta]\varpi(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t)) \\
&\quad + \psi^T(t)[\mathcal{R}_2\mathcal{U}_6\mathcal{R}_2]\psi(t) \\
&\quad + \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \varpi(s)ds \right]^T [\beta\mathcal{E}^T\mathcal{U}_6^{-1}\mathcal{E}\beta] \left[\int_{t-v(t)}^t \varpi(s)ds \right],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathcal{V}}_3(t) &\leq [\omega^T(t)\mathcal{T}_1\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta(t))\mathcal{T}_1\omega(t-\eta(t))(1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2)] \\ &\quad + [\omega^T(t)\mathcal{T}_2\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta_1(t))\mathcal{T}_2\omega(t-\eta_1(t))(1-\alpha_1)] \\ &\quad + [\omega^T(t)\mathcal{T}_3\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta_2(t))\mathcal{T}_3\omega(t-\eta_2(t))(1-\alpha_2)] \\ &\quad + [\omega^T(t)\mathcal{T}_4\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta)\mathcal{T}_4\omega(t-\eta)] \\ &\quad + [\omega^T(t)\mathcal{T}_5\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta_1)\mathcal{T}_5\omega(t-\eta_1)] \\ &\quad + [\omega^T(t)\mathcal{T}_6\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta_2)\mathcal{T}_6\omega(t-\eta_2)], \\ \dot{V}_4(t) &\leq [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_1\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma(t))\mathcal{W}_1\psi(t-\sigma(t))(1-\delta_1-\delta_2)] \\ &\quad + [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_2\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma_1(t))\mathcal{W}_2\psi(t-\sigma_1(t))(1-\delta_1)] \\ &\quad + [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_3\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma_2(t))\mathcal{W}_3\psi(t-\sigma_2(t))(1-\delta_2)] \\ &\quad + [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_4\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma)\mathcal{W}_4\psi(t-\sigma)] \\ &\quad + [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_5\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma_1)\mathcal{W}_5\psi(t-\sigma_1)] \\ &\quad + [\psi^T(t)\mathcal{W}_6\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma_2)\mathcal{W}_6\psi(t-\sigma_2)]\end{aligned}$$

From Hypothesis 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\leq \omega^T(t)\mathcal{Q}_1\omega(t) - \omega^T(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t))\mathcal{Q}_1\omega(t-\eta(t)), \\ 0 &\leq \psi^T(t)\mathcal{Q}_2\psi(t) - \psi^T(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t))\mathcal{Q}_2\psi(t-\sigma(t)).\end{aligned}$$

Adding to the above, we obtain

$$\dot{\mathcal{V}}(t) \leq \mathbb{H}^T(t)\xi\mathbb{H}(t) + \ell^T(t)\pi\ell(t) < 0,$$

we have,

$$\dot{\mathcal{V}}(t) \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{H}(t) &= [\omega^T(t) \ \omega^T(t-\eta_1(t)-\eta_2(t)), \ \omega^T(t-\eta(t)), \omega^T(t-\eta_1(t)), \\ &\quad \omega^T(t-\eta_2(t)), \ \omega^T(t-\eta), \ \omega^T(t-\eta_1), \ \omega^T(t-\eta_2)],\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ell(t) &= [\psi^T(t) \ \psi^T(t-\sigma_1(t)-\sigma_2(t)), \ \psi^T(t-\sigma(t)), \psi^T(t-\sigma_1(t)), \\ &\quad \psi^T(t-\sigma_2(t)), \ \psi^T(t-\sigma), \ \psi^T(t-\sigma_1), \ \psi^T(t-\sigma_2)].\end{aligned}$$

Hence $\dot{V}(t) \leq 0$. Based on Lyapunov theory, (19) is a globally asymptotically stable. Hence, the proof is completed. \square

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