

《现代控制理论》MOOC课程

6.2.3 有约束条件的变分问题 (2)

> 哈密尔顿函数的重要性质:

沿着最优轨迹的哈密尔顿函数对时间的全导数等于对时间的偏导数: $\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$

当哈密尔顿函数不显含时间变量时,沿着最优轨迹的哈密尔顿函数为常数:H=C

证明: $H = L + \lambda^T f$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}\right)^T \dot{x} + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u}\right)^T \dot{u} + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda}\right)^T \dot{\lambda} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

当系统取得极值时有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}\right)^T \dot{x} + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda}\right)^T \dot{\lambda} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}\right)^T \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda}\right)^T \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}\right) = 0$$

6.2.3 有约束条件的变分问题

数:
$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

当H不显含t时有:
$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0$$
 即: $H = C$

$$\mathbf{p}: H = C$$

这一性质可用于判断系统的最优轨迹是否正确。

例:已知一阶受控系统 $\dot{x}=u$, $x(t_0)=x_0$ 性能指标函数为

$$J = \frac{1}{2}C x^{2}(t_{f}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{f}} u^{2} dt$$

其中常数 C>0 , 求使 J 为极小值的最优控制 u(t)

解:
$$H = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda u$$
 由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = u + \lambda = 0$ 得 $\lambda = -u$

有约束条件的变分问题

解协状态方程:

$$\dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2}Cx^2(t_f)\right)}{\partial x(t_f)} = Cx(t_f) \qquad \qquad \mathcal{H}: \qquad \lambda = Cx(t_f)$$

代入状态方程:
$$\dot{x} = u = -\lambda = -C x(t_f)$$
 $x(t_0) = x_0$

数:
$$x(t) = x_0 - C x(t_f) t + C x(t_f) t_0$$

令
$$t = t_f$$
 可得: $x(t_f) = \frac{x_0}{1 + C(t_f - t_0)}$

进而得:
$$u = -\lambda = -\lambda(t_f) = -Cx(t_f) = -\frac{C x_0}{1 + C(t_f - t_0)}$$

得:
$$\lambda = Cx(t_f)$$