

《现代控制理论》MOOC课程

6.2.2 无约束条件的变分问题(2)

二横截条件

端点状态 $x(t_0)$ 和 $x(t_f)$ 均不固定时的变分问题。

问题: 寻求使泛函
$$J[x(t)] = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), \dot{x}(t), t] dt$$

取极值,且 $x(t_0)$ 和 $x(t_f)$ 均不固定时的函数 $x^*(t)$ 。

解:
$$\delta \mathbf{J} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{x}}} \delta \mathbf{x} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{x}}} \right) \right) \delta \mathbf{x} dt$$

由于端点不固定,所以 $\delta x(t_0) \neq 0$, $\delta x(t_f) \neq 0$

$$\delta J = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_f} \delta x(t_f) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_0} \delta x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \right) \delta x dt$$

在极值曲线 $x^*(t)$ 上,必有 $\delta J[x^*(t)] = 0$

故欧拉方程:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

横截条件:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_f} = 0$$
,

$$\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_0} = 0$$

成立

显然,端点中任意一点固定时,其横截条件改由终端条件代替。

$$\delta J = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \bigg|_{t_f} \delta x(t_f) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \bigg|_{t_0} \delta x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \right) \delta x dt = 0$$

例: 求泛丞
$$J = \int_0^1 (\dot{x}^2 + 1) dt$$

求满足下列两种端点情况的极值曲线。

(1)
$$x(0) = 1, x(1) = 2$$
 (2) $x(0) = 1, x(1) \neq \emptyset$

解:
$$L = \dot{x}^2 + 1$$
 $L_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} = 2$ $L_{x} = L_{\dot{x}x} = L_{\dot{x}t} = 0$

由欧拉方程:
$$L_{\chi}-L_{\dot{\chi}\dot{\chi}}\dot{\chi}-L_{\dot{\chi}\dot{\chi}}\ddot{\chi}-L_{\dot{\chi}t}=0$$

可得:
$$2\ddot{x}=0$$

通解为:
$$x(t) = C_1 t + C_2$$

对端点情况(1)可得:
$$x^*(t) = t + 1$$
 相应的极值为: $I[x^*(t)] = 2$

对端点情况(2)由横截条件:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_f}=2\dot{x}\Big|_{t=1}=0$$
 可得: $\dot{x}(1)=0$

考虑初值条件可得: $x^*(t) = 1$ 相应的极值为: $J[x^*(t)] = 1$

欧拉方程与横截条件的向量形式

问题: 寻求使泛函
$$J[x(t)] = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), \dot{x}(t), t] dt$$

取极值,且 $x(t_0)$ 和 $x(t_f)$ 均不固定时的函数 $x^*(t)$ 。

其中,
$$x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T$$

 $\dot{x}(t) = [\dot{x}_1(t), \dot{x}_2(t), \dots, \dot{x}_n(t)]^T$

一维情况下的欧拉方程和横截条件可以推广到N维情况:

故欧拉方程:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

横截条件:

$$\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_f} = \mathbf{0},$$
 $\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_0} = \mathbf{0}$

例. 求泛逐
$$J[x(t)] = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x_1x_2 + \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2)dt$$

满足边界条件
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1(\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ x_2(\frac{\pi}{2}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

的最优轨线。

解:由欧拉方程
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$
 得

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial L} \end{bmatrix} - \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2 \\ 2x_1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} 2\dot{x}_1 \\ 2\dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2 \\ 2x_1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2\ddot{x}_1 \\ 2\ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

于是:
$$\begin{cases} x_2 - \ddot{x}_1 = 0 \\ x_1 - \ddot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 可得: $x_1^{(4)} - x_1 = 0$

特征方程为:
$$\lambda^4 - 1 = 0$$

特征值为:
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\lambda_3 = i$, $\lambda_4 = -i$

其通解为:
$$x_1(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \cos t + C_4 \sin t$$

 $x_2(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t$

代入边界条件得:
$$x_1^*(t) = \sin t$$

$$x_2^*(t) = -\sin t$$