TESTE LICENTA-2006

Tehnici de Optimizare / Optimális szabályozáselmélet Automatizări şi Informatică Industrială

Alegeţi un răspuns corect dintre următoarele Válasszatok egy helyes választ az alábbiak közül –

1. (5 puncte) Fie următorul sistem dinamic și criteriu:

$$x(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t) + w(t) y(t) = C(t)x(t)$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2}e(tf)^{T} F \cdot e(tf) + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{t} \left[e(\tau)^{T} Q \cdot e(\tau) + u(\tau)^{T} r \cdot u(\tau)\right] d\tau$$

unde w(t) reprezintă o perturbaţie cunoscută. Dacă z(t) reprezintă ieşirea prescrisă şi P(t) este matricea Riccati să se determine condiţiile necesare de optim.

(5 pont) Legyen a következő dinamikus rendszer és kritérium.

$$x(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t) + w(t) y(t) = C(t)x(t)$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2}e(tf)^{T} F \cdot e(tf) + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{tf} \left[e(\tau)^{T} Q \cdot e(\tau) + u(\tau)^{T} R \cdot u(\tau)\right] d\tau$$

ahol, w(t) egy ismert perturbáció. Amennyiben z(t) az előirt kimenet, a P(t) a Riccati mátrix, a kvadratikus optimális vezérlést a következő egyenletek alapján számítsátok ki az optimális szabályozás szükséges feltételeit:

a.
$$u(t) = -R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)P(t)x(t)$$

 $h(t) = -\left[A(t) - B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)P(t)\right]^{T}h(t) - C^{T}(t)Q(t)z(t) + P(t)w(t)$
 $h(tf) = C^{T}(tf)Fz(tf)$
b. $u(t) = R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)\left[h(t) - P(t)x(t)\right]$
 $h(t) = -\left[A(t) - B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)P(t)\right]^{T}h(t) - C^{T}(t)Q(t)z(t) + P(t)w(t)$
 $h(tf) = 0$
 $u(t) = R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)\left[h(t) - P(t)x(t)\right]h(t) = -\left[A(t) - B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)P(t)\right]^{T}h(t) - C^{T}(t)Q(t)z(t)$
c. $h(tf) = C^{T}(tf)Fz(tf)$
d. $u(t) = R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)\left[h(t) - P(t)x(t)\right]$
 $h(t) = -\left[A(t) - B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)P(t)\right]^{T}h(t) - C^{T}(t)Q(t)z(t) + P(t)w(t)$
 $h(tf) = C^{T}(tf)Fz(tf)$

Solutie corectă/Helyes megoldás (d)

Solution Consider Consider (a)
$$H = \frac{1}{2}(z - y)^T Q(z - y) + \frac{1}{2}u^T Ru + p^T (Ax + Bu + w) = \frac{1}{2}z^T Qz - \frac{1}{2}z^T QCx + \frac{1}{2}x^T C^T QCx - \frac{1}{2}x^T C^T Qz + \frac{1}{2}u^T Ru + p^T (Ax + Bu + w)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = B^T p + Ru^* = \underline{0} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad u^* = -R^{-1}B^T p \quad u^* (t) = -R^{-1}B^T p (t)$$

$$p(t) = Px - h \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad u^* = R^{-1}B^T (h - Px)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -C^T Qz + C^T QCx + A^T p = -p \qquad Px + Px - h = -C^T QCx - A^T Px + A^T h + C^T Qz$$

$$x = Ax - BR^{-1}B^T Px + BR^{-1}B^T h + w$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = Ax + Bu^* + w = x \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad Px + PAx - PBR^{-1}B^T Px + PBR^{-1}B^T h + Pw - h = -C^T QCx - A^T Px + A^T h + C^T Qz$$

$$P + PA + A^T P - PBR^{-1}B^T P + C^T QC = 0$$

$$h = -\left[A - BR^{-1}B^T P\right]^T h - C^T Qz + Pw$$

$$\lambda(x(tf)) = \frac{1}{2}(z - y)^T F(z - y) = \frac{1}{2}z^T Fz - \frac{1}{2}z^T FCx + \frac{1}{2}x^T C^T FCx - \frac{1}{2}x^T C^T Fz = p(tf) = Px - h$$

$$h = C^T Fz$$

2. (3 puncte) În cazul unui sistem liniar de reglare optimală după stare unde P(t) este soluția ecuației diferențiale Riccati, K(t) este reacția optimală, valoarea optimă a criteriului este: x(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t)

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} x (tf)^T F \cdot x(tf) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{tf} \left[x(\tau)^T Q \cdot x(\tau) + u(\tau)^T R \cdot u(\tau) \right] d\tau$$

(3 pont) Ha P(t) a Riccati differenciál egyenlet megoldása és a K(t) az optimális visszacsatolás értéke, akkor az optimális állapotszabályozóval tervezett lineáris rendszer négyzetes kritériumának értéke:

$$x(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t)$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2}x(tf)^{T} F \cdot x(tf) + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{tf} \left[x(\tau)^{T} Q \cdot x(\tau) + u(\tau)^{T} R \cdot u(\tau)\right] d\tau$$
a.
$$J^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{T}(t)(Q(t) - P(t)BR^{-1}B^{T}P(t))x(t)$$
b.
$$J^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{T}(t)P(t)x(t)$$
c.
$$J^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{T}(t)(A - B \cdot K(t))x(t)$$
d.
$$J^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{T}(t)Q(t)x(t)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás (b):

3. Fie sistemul dinamic:

$$x(t) = x(t) - u(t)$$
 $X, U \in \Re$ $U(u) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[x^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)\right] dt$

Să se determine reacția optimală după stare:

Legyen a következő dinamikus rendszer:

$$x(t) = x(t) - u(t)$$
 $x, u \in \Re$
, ahol és a következő kritérium:
$$J(u) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[x^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)\right] dt$$

Határozzátok meg az optimális állapot visszacsatolást:

a.
$$u^*(t) = -x(t)$$

b. $u^*(t) = (\sqrt{2} - 1)x(t)$
c. $u^*(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot x(t)$
d. $u^*(t) = (\sqrt{2} + 1)x(t)$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás (c):

4. (3 puncte) Fie următorul sistem dinamic discret: $\underline{x}_{k+1} = \underline{x}_k + \sqrt{\beta} \cdot u_k$ Se caută secvenţa de

comandă care minimizează criteriul:
$$J = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {x_k}^2 + {u_k}^2$$

(3 pont) Legyen a következő diszkrét dinamikus rendszer: $\underline{x}_{k+1} = \underline{x}_k + \sqrt{\beta} \cdot u_k$ Határozzátok meg azt a vezérlési szekvenciát amely biztosítja a következő kritérium minimumát:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_k^2 + u_k^2$$

$$u_k^* = -\frac{\beta \cdot \widetilde{P}}{1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}} x_k, \quad \widetilde{P} = \frac{\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}$$
a.
$$u_k^* = -\frac{\beta \cdot \widetilde{P}}{1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}} x_k, \quad \widetilde{P} = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}$$
b.
$$u_k^* = \frac{\beta \cdot \widetilde{P}}{1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}} x_k, \quad \widetilde{P} = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}$$
c.
$$u_k^* = -\frac{\beta \cdot \widetilde{P}}{1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}} x_k, \quad \widetilde{P} = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - 4\beta}}{2\beta}$$
d.

Solutie corectă / Helyes Megoldás (b):

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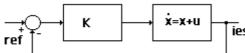
(5puncte) În cazul problemelor optimale de reglare LQR, cu punct final fixat în momentul final 5. f soluția se obține pe baza:

(5pont) Lineáris rendszerek rögzített végpontú LQR optimális szabályozásának kiszámítása:

- a. Ecuatiei diferentiale Riccati, dacă P(tf) = F, unde F este matricea de ponderare a costului în punctul final/A Riccati differenciálegyenletből ha P(tf) = F, ahol a Fmátrix a végpontban számított költség súlyzómátrixa.
- b. Ecuatiei diferentiale Riccati, dacă P(tf) = 0 /A Riccati differenciál-egyenletből ha P(tf) = 0
- Din sistemul de ecuații $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = x, \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$, dacă $p(tf) = \frac{\partial \lambda(x(tf))}{\partial x(tf)}$, unde costul de punct terminal /A $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = x, \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$ rből, ha $p(tf) = \frac{\partial \lambda(x(tf))}{\partial x(tf)}$ ahol a végpont $\lambda(x(tf))$ este egyenletrendszerből, költségfüggvénye
- d. Pe baza programării dinamice dacă $J^*(x(tf))=0$, sau sistemul de ecuații $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = x, \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \quad \text{unde} \quad \text{nu este fixat / A dinamikus programozás}$, vagy a $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p$, $\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = x$, $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$ egyenletrendszerből $J^*(x(tf)) = 0$ segítségével ha ha a p(tf) nincs lerögzítve.

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás (d):

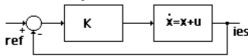
6. (3puncte) Fie sistemul de reglare din figura alăturată:



Să se determine legea de comandă optimală în forma $u^*(t) = -K \cdot x(t)$, dacă criteriul

 $J(u) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ q \cdot x^{2}(\tau) + u^{2}(\tau) \right\} d\tau$ și să se determine polii aferent problemei: , unde ai sistemului în buclă închisă.

(3 pont) Legyen a következő szabályozási rendszer:



Határozzátok meg a vezérlő jelet $u^*(t) = -K \cdot x(t)$ formában, ha a kritérium: $J(u) = \int\limits_0^\infty \left\{q \cdot x^2(\tau) + u^2(\tau)\right\} d\tau$ $\text{a.} \quad \widetilde{P} = 1 + \sqrt{q+1} \text{,} \quad K = 1 + \sqrt{q+1} \text{,} \quad s^* = -\sqrt{q+1}$ pólusait.

a.
$$\widetilde{P} = 1 + \sqrt{q+1}$$
. $K = 1 + \sqrt{q+1}$. $s^* = -\sqrt{q+1}$

b.
$$\widetilde{P} = 1 - \sqrt{1+q}$$
. $K = 1 - \sqrt{1+q}$. $s^* = \sqrt{q+1}$

c.
$$\widetilde{P} = 1 + \sqrt{q+1}$$
 $K = 1 + \sqrt{q+1}$ $s^* = \sqrt{q+1}$

d.
$$\widetilde{P} = 1 - \sqrt{1+q}$$
 , $K = 1 - \sqrt{1+q}$, $s^* = -\sqrt{q+1}$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás (a):

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} - 2\widetilde{P} - q = 0$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} - 2\widetilde{P} - q = 0$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4q}}{2}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{1} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$\widetilde{P}^{2} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + q}$$

$$x(t) = x(t) - (1 + \sqrt{1 + q})x(t) = -\sqrt{1 + q} \cdot x(t)$$

$$s \cdot X(s) - x(0_+) = -\sqrt{1 + q} \cdot X(s) \Longrightarrow s^* = -\sqrt{1 + q}$$

(3 puncte) Fie sistemul dinamic liniar scalar: 7.

$$x(t) = a \cdot x(t) + u(t)$$
$$y(t) = x(t)$$

Să se determine comanda $u^*(t)$ de urmărire a traiectoriei $z^{(t)}$ care minimizează criteriul :

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} f \cdot e^{2} (tf) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{tf} \left[q \cdot e^{2} (\tau) + r \cdot u^{2} (\tau) \right] d\tau$$
 unde:

Dacă . Presupunem că se cunosc relaţiile: $\underline{u}^*(t) = -\mathbf{R}^{-1}(t)\mathbf{B}^T(t)\big[\mathbf{P}(t)\underline{x}(t) - g(t)\big]$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{P}(t) + \boldsymbol{P}(t)\boldsymbol{A}(t) + \boldsymbol{A}^T(t)\boldsymbol{P}(t) - \boldsymbol{P}(t)\boldsymbol{B}(t)\boldsymbol{R}^{-1}(t)\boldsymbol{B}^T(t)\boldsymbol{P}(t) + \boldsymbol{C}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{Q}(t)\boldsymbol{C}(t) &= \boldsymbol{0}, \ \boldsymbol{P}(tf) = \boldsymbol{C}^T(tf)\boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{C}(tf) \\ \underline{g}(t) + \left[\boldsymbol{A}^T(t) - \boldsymbol{P}(t)\boldsymbol{B}(t)\boldsymbol{R}^{-1}(t)\boldsymbol{B}^T(t)\right]\underline{g}(t) + \boldsymbol{C}^T(t)\boldsymbol{Q}\underline{z}(t) &= \boldsymbol{0}, \ \underline{g}(tf) = \boldsymbol{C}^T(tf)\boldsymbol{F}\underline{z}(tf) \end{split}$$

(3pont) Legyen a következő skaláris rendszer:

$$x(t) = a \cdot x(t) + u(t)$$

$$y(t) = x(t)$$

Határozzátok meg azt az $u^*(t)$ vezérlőjelet amely biytosítja a z(t) pálya optimális követését Határozzátok meg azt az " (t) vezeneje..." úgy, hogy a következő J(u) célfüggvény minimális legyen. e(t) = z(t) - y(t)

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} f \cdot e^{2}(tf) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{tf} \left[q \cdot e^{2}(\tau) + r \cdot u^{2}(\tau) \right] d\tau$$
 unde:

Ha . Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a következő követő szabályozó esetén használt egyenleteket: $\underline{u}^*(t) = -\mathbf{R}^{-1}(t)\mathbf{B}^T(t)[\mathbf{P}(t)\underline{x}(t) - g(t)]$

$$P(t) + P(t)A(t) + A^{T}(t)P(t) - P(t)B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)P(t) + C^{T}(t)Q(t)C(t) = 0, P(tf) = C^{T}(tf)FC(tf)$$

$$\underline{g}(t) + \left[A^{T}(t) - P(t)B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^{T}(t)\right]\underline{g}(t) + C^{T}(t)Q\underline{z}(t) = 0, \underline{g}(tf) = C^{T}(tf)F\underline{z}(tf)$$

a.
$$u^*(t) = -\frac{ar + \sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}}{r}x(t)$$

$$u^*(t) = \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}} z(t) - \frac{ar + \sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}}{r} x(t)$$
b.

$$u^{*}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2}r^{2} + rq}} x(t)$$

$$u^*(t) = \frac{1}{r - ar + \sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}} z(t) - \frac{ar - \sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}}{r} x(t)$$
C.

$$u^*(t) = \frac{1}{r - ar - \sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}} z(t) + \frac{ar + \sqrt{a^2r^2 + rq}}{r} x(t)$$
d.

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás (b): Legea de comandă se obține:

$$u^*(t) = \frac{1}{r}(g(t) - P(t) \cdot x(t))$$

cu ecuația Riccati de ordin I:

$$-P(t) \cdot a - a \cdot P(t) + P(t) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot 1 \cdot P(t) - q = P(t) \qquad P(tf) = f$$

Ecuația diferențială a lui g este :

$$g(t) = -(a - \frac{1}{r}P(t)) \cdot g(t) - z(t) \qquad g(tf) = f \cdot z(tf)$$

În cazul avem :

$$-2a \cdot \widetilde{P} + \frac{1}{r}\widetilde{P}^2 - q = 0 \qquad \widetilde{g}(t) = -\frac{1}{a - \frac{1}{r}\widetilde{P}} \cdot q \cdot z(t) \qquad \qquad u^*(t) = \frac{q}{\widetilde{P} - ar}z(t) - \frac{1}{r}\widetilde{P}x(t)$$
 \Rightarrow

(5pont) Legyen a következő dinamikus rendszer: 8.

$$u(t) = -(k_1 \quad k_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} \text{ optimális szabályozást },$$

$$J(u) = \int\limits_0^\infty \left\{ (x(\tau) \quad z(\tau)) \begin{pmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x(\tau) \\ z(\tau) \end{pmatrix} + u^2(\tau) \right\} d\tau \quad , \text{ amely az kimeneten \'erz\'ekelt}$$

állandósult hibát eltünteti. (5puncte) Fie următorul sistem dinamic scalar:

$$x(t)=x(t)+u(t)$$

$$u(t)=-(k_1-k_2)\cdot \binom{x(t)}{z(t)} \text{ unde } z(t)=x(t)$$

$$z(t)=x(t)$$

$$z(t)=x$$

a.
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & -\sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u^*(t) = -\left(1 - \sqrt{q+3} - 1\right) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$
b.
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u^*(t) = -\left(1 + \sqrt{q-1} - 1\right) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$
c.
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u^*(t) = -\left(1 + \sqrt{q+3} - 1\right) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$
d.
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u^*(t) = -\left(1 + \sqrt{q-1} - 1\right) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás(c):

$$x(t) = x(t) + u(t)$$

$$z(t) = x(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O_C = (B \quad AB) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow rang(O_C) = 2$$

$$J(u) = \int_0^\infty qx^2(\tau) + z^2(\tau) + u^2(\tau) d\tau \qquad \Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, R = 1$$

$$-\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{p}_{11} & \tilde{p}_{12} \\ \tilde{p}_{12} & \tilde{p}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{p}_{11} & \tilde{p}_{12} \\ \tilde{p}_{12} & \tilde{p}_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{p}_{11} & \tilde{p}_{12} \\ \tilde{p}_{12} & \tilde{p}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \tilde{p}_{12} & \tilde{p}_{22} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{p}_{11} + \tilde{p}_{12} & 0 \\ \tilde{p}_{12} + \tilde{p}_{22} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{p}_{11} + \tilde{p}_{12} & \tilde{p}_{12} + \tilde{p}_{22} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{p}_{11} \\ \tilde{p}_{12} \end{pmatrix} (\tilde{p}_{11} & \tilde{p}_{12}) + \begin{pmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2(\tilde{p}_{11} + \tilde{p}_{12}) - \tilde{p}_{11}^2 + q = 0 \qquad \tilde{p}_{12} = \pm 1$$

$$\tilde{p}_{12} + \tilde{p}_{22} - \tilde{p}_{11} \tilde{p}_{12} = 0$$

$$-\tilde{p}_{12}^2 + 1 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow$$

$$\tilde{p}_{12} = 1 \qquad 2(\tilde{p}_{11} + 1) - \tilde{p}_{11}^2 + q = 0 \qquad \tilde{p}_{11}^2 - 2\tilde{p}_{11} - q - 2 = 0$$

$$\tilde{p}_{12} = 1 \pm \sqrt{q + 3} = 1 \pm \sqrt{q + 3}$$

$$\tilde{p}_{22} = 1 \pm \sqrt{q + 3} - 1 = \pm \sqrt{q + 3}$$

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{p}_{12} &= 1 \quad 2(\widetilde{p}_{11} + 1) - \widetilde{p}_{11}^{2} + q = 0 \quad \widetilde{p}_{11}^{2} - 2\widetilde{p}_{11} - q - 2 = 0 \\ \text{ha} \quad \Longrightarrow^{1 + \widetilde{p}_{22} - \widetilde{p}_{11}} &= 0 \quad \Longrightarrow^{2} \quad \Longrightarrow^{2} \quad \widetilde{p}_{21} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4q + 8}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{q + 3} \\ \widetilde{p}_{22} &= 1 \pm \sqrt{q + 3} - 1 = \pm \sqrt{q + 3} \end{split}$$

tehát nem

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$$\widetilde{p}_{12} = -1 \quad 2(\widetilde{p}_{11} - 1) - \widetilde{p}_{11}^2 + q = 0 \quad \widetilde{p}_{11}^2 - 2\widetilde{p}_{11} - q + 2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -1 + \widetilde{p}_{22} + \widetilde{p}_{11} = 0 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \widetilde{p}_{11} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4q - 8}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{q - 1}$$

$$\widetilde{p}_{22} = -1 \quad \sqrt{q - 1} + 1 = \sqrt{q + 3}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \pm \sqrt{q + 3} & 1 \\ 1 & \pm \sqrt{q + 3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{illetve} \qquad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \pm \sqrt{q - 1} & -1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{q - 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Megvizsgálva a Riccati mátrix előjelét kapjuk, mint lehetséges megoldásokat:

Megvizsgalva a Riccati matrix elojelet kapjuk, mint lenetseges megoldasokat:
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & -\sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{tehát nem megoldás,} \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad 1 - \sqrt{q-1} > 0 \qquad q < 2 \qquad \left(1 - \sqrt{q-1}\right)\sqrt{q-1} - 1 = \sqrt{q-1} - q < 0$$
 megoldás

megoldás
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ mert }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ mert }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ és }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{q-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{q-1} & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es }, \\ P =$$

Tehát csak a $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix}$ Riccati mátrix lehet elfogadható megoldás amivel \Rightarrow

$$u^{*}(t) = -(1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{q+3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} = -(1 + \sqrt{q+3} \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ x(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{q+3} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} s \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{q+3} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} s + \sqrt{q+3} & 1 \\ -1 & s \end{pmatrix} = s^{2} + s\sqrt{q+3} + 1 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2}^{*} = \frac{-\sqrt{q+3} \pm \sqrt{q+3-4}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{q+3} \pm \sqrt{q-1}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(t) = x_{2}(t) \\ x_{2}(t) = x_{3}(t) \end{cases}$$

9. (3 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $\begin{cases} x_2(t) = u(t) \\ x_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases}$ Să se determine comanda optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{1}^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(t) = x_{2}(t) \end{cases}$$

(3. pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x_2(t) = u(t)$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjelet, amely biztosítja a következő négyzetes kritérium minimumát:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(t) + u^2(t)) \cdot dt$$

a).
$$u * (t) = x_1(t) + \sqrt{2} \cdot x_2(t)$$

b).
$$u^*(t) = -x_1(t) - \sqrt{2} \cdot x_2(t)$$

c)
$$u^*(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

d).
$$u^*(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot x_1(t) - x_2(t)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = 5 \cdot x(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$$

10. (3 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t)$

Să se determine comanda optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 5 \cdot x(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$$
(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer:
$$\begin{cases} y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjelet, amely biztosítja a következő négyzetes kritérium minimumát:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

a).
$$u(t) = (5 + \sqrt{26}) \cdot x(t)$$

b).
$$u(t) = (5 - \sqrt{26}) \cdot x(t)$$

c).
$$u(t) = -(5 + \sqrt{26}) \cdot x(t)$$

d).
$$u(t) = -(5 - \sqrt{26}) \cdot x(t)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

11. (3 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $\begin{cases} x(t) = 5 \cdot x(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$ Să se determine compart.

Să se determine comanda optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} ((y(t) - \sin(0.1 \cdot t))^{2} + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer:
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 5 \cdot x(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjelet, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} ((y(t) - \sin(0.1 \cdot t))^{2} + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

a).
$$u^*(t) = -(5 + \sqrt{29}) \cdot x(t)$$

b).
$$u^*(t) = -(5 + \sqrt{29}) \cdot x(t) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \cdot \sin(0.1 \cdot t)$$

c).
$$u^*(t) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \cdot \sin(0.1 \cdot t)$$

d).
$$u^*(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \cdot \sin(0.1 \cdot t)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

12. (3 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $\begin{cases} x(t) = 3 \cdot x(t) + 2 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = -2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$ Să se determine comanda contra l' Să se determine comanda optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (4 \cdot x^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 3 \cdot x(t) + 2 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = -2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$$

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer:

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjelet, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (4 \cdot x^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

a).
$$u(t) = -4 \cdot x(t)$$

b).
$$u(t) = -5 \cdot x(t)$$

c).
$$u(t) = 4 \cdot x(t)$$

d).
$$u(t) = 5 \cdot x(t)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = x_2(t) + u(t) \\ x_2(t) = x_1(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$$

13. (5 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $\begin{cases} x_1(t) = x_2(t) + u(t) \\ x_2(t) = x_1(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$ Să se determine compada arti. Să se determine comanda optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(t) + x_2^2(t) + u^2(t)) \cdot dt$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = x_2(t) + u(t) \\ x_2(t) = x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$$

(5 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x_2(t) = x_1(t) + u(t)$

Határozzúk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjelet, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(t) + x_2^2(t) + u^2(t)) \cdot dt$$

a).
$$u(t) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \cdot (x_1(t) - x_2(t))$$

b).
$$u(t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \cdot (x_1(t) + x_2(t))$$

c).
$$u(t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \cdot (x_1(t) - x_2(t))$$

d).
$$u(t) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \cdot (x_1(t) + x_2(t))$$

Solutie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (d)

 $\begin{cases} x(t) = 9 \cdot x(t) + 2 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$ şi următorul criteriu 14. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (19 \cdot x^{2}(t) + 4 \cdot u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

Dacă determinăm comanda optimală, care asigură minimul criteriului J(u), atunci sistemul (închis) cu regulatorul poate fi caracterizat de următoarele ecuații diferențiale:

$$x(t) = 9 \cdot x(t) + 2 \cdot u(t)$$

$$y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \quad \text{és a}$$

négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (19 \cdot x^{2}(t) + 4 \cdot u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

Ha kiszámoljuk az optimális vezérlőjelet, mely biztosítja a J(u) kritérium minimumát, akkor a szabályozott zárt rendszer jellemezhető a következő egyenlettel:

a).
$$\dot{x}(t) = -10 \cdot x(t)$$

b.
$$x(t) = 5 \cdot x(t)$$

c).
$$\dot{x}(t) = -6 \cdot x(t)$$

d).
$$x(t) = -19 \cdot x(t)$$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

15. (5 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) + 3 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = x(t) \end{cases}$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (5 \cdot (\cos(t) - y(t))^{2} + 9 \cdot u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

Dacă determinăm comanda optimală, care asigură minimul criteriului J(u), atunci sistemul (închis) cu regulatorul poate fi caracterizat de următoarele ecuații diferențiale:

(5 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $\begin{cases} x(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) + 3 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = x(t) \end{cases}$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (5 \cdot (\cos(t) - y(t))^{2} + 9 \cdot u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

Ha kiszámoljuk az optimális vezérlőjelet, mely biztosítja a J(u) kritérium minimumát, akkor a szabályozott zárt rendszer jellemezhető a következő egyenlettel:

a).
$$\dot{x}(t) = 10 \cdot x(t) + 5 \cdot \cos(t)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x(t) = -3 \cdot x(t) + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \cos(t)$$

c)
$$x(t) = -6 \cdot x(t)$$

d).
$$\dot{x}(t) = -10 \cdot \dot{x}(t) + 5 \cdot \cos(t)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

16. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $H(s) = \frac{1}{s-5}$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot y^{2}(4) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{4} (y^{2}(t) + u^{2}(t)) \cdot dt$$

Pentru a determina comanda optimală $(u(t) = -R^{-1} \cdot B^T \cdot P \cdot y(t))$ este necesară rezolvarea ecuației diferențiale:

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $H(s) = \frac{1}{s-5}$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot y^{2}(4) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{4} y(t)^{2} + u^{2}(t) \cdot dt$$

Az optimális jel meghatározásához $\left(u(t) = -R^{-1} \cdot B^T \cdot P \cdot y(t)\right)$ szükséges a következő egyenlet megoldása:

a).
$$p(t) = -10 \cdot p(t) + p^{2}(t) - 1$$
; $p(4) = 3$

b).
$$p(t) = -10 \cdot p(t) + p^{3}(t) - 1; \quad p(4) = 0$$

c).
$$p(t) = -10 \cdot p(t) + p^2(t) - 0.5; \quad p(4) = 3$$

d).
$$p(t) = -10 \cdot p(t) + p^2(t) - 0.5; \quad p(4) = \frac{3}{2}$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

17. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic : $\begin{cases} x(t) = 7 \cdot x(t) + 0.4 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2 (10) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{10} (10 \cdot x^2 (t) + 0.01 \cdot u^2 (t)) \cdot dt$$

Pentru a determina comanda optimală $(u(t) = -R^{-1} \cdot B^T \cdot P \cdot x(t))$ este necesară rezolvarea ecuației diferențiale:

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = 7 \cdot x(t) + 0.4 \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2 (10) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{10} (10 \cdot x^2(t) + 0.01 \cdot u^2(t)) \cdot dt$$

Az optimális jel meghatározásához $\left(u(t) = -R^{-1} \cdot B^T \cdot P \cdot x(t)\right)$ szükséges a következő egyenlet megoldása:

a).
$$p(t) = -14 \cdot p(t) - 16 \cdot p^2(t) + 10$$
; $p(10) = 1$

b).
$$p(t) = -17 \cdot p(t) + 16 \cdot p^2(t) - 1$$
; $p(10) = 0.5$

c).
$$p(t) = -14 \cdot p(t) + 16 \cdot p^2(t) - 10$$
; $p(10) = 1$

d).
$$p(t) = -14 \cdot p(t) + 16 \cdot p^2(t) - 10; \quad p(10) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

18. (3 puncte) Dacă este dat următorul criteriu pătratic atunci matricile de ponderare vor fi:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1^2(8) + \int_0^8 (5 \cdot x_1^2(t) + 3 \cdot x_2^2(t) + 0.1 \cdot u^2(t)) \cdot dt$$

(3 pont) Ha adott a következő négyzetes kritérium akkor a súlyozó mátrixok a következők:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1^2(8) + \int_0^8 (5 \cdot x_1^2(t) + 3 \cdot x_2^2(t) + 0.1 \cdot u^2(t)) \cdot dt$$
a).
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad R = 0.2$$

b).
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad R = 0.02$$
c).
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad R = 0.2$$
d).
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad R = 0.1$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

- 19. (3 puncte) Matricea Riccati are următoarele proprietăți:
 - a) Este o matrice pozitiv definităli și de dimensiuni n x m (unde n repr. numărul de stări și m repr. numărul de intrări în sistem)
 - b) Este o matrice pozitiv definită, pătratică și simetrică
 - c) Este o matrice pozitiv definită și strict diagonală

d) Este o matrice pătratică negativ definită.

- (3 pont) A Riccati mátrixnak rendelkeznie kell a következő tulajdonságokkal:
 - a) Pozitívan értelmezett n x m alakú (ahol n a rendszer állapotok és az m a rendszerbemenetek száma)
 - b) Pozitívan értelmezett, négyzetes és szimetrikus,
 - c) Pozitívan értelmezett és szigorúan átlós matrix,
 - d). Negatívan értelmezett szimetrikus mátrix,

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

- 20. (3 puncte) Dacă R este matricea de ponderare a intrărilor şi Q este matricea de ponderare a stărilor, atunci:
 - a) . matricea R este pătratică, simetrică și strict pozitiv definită,
 - b). Q, R nu sunt matrici simetrice
 - c). matricea Q este pătratică, și strict negativ definită
 - d). Q şi R sunt strict matrici diagonale
 - (3 pont) Ha az R a bementek súlyozó mátrixa és a Q az állapotok súlyozó mátrixa, akkor:
 - a) . R négyzetes, szimmetrikus és szigorúan pozitíven értelmezett,
 - b). Q, R nem szimmetrikus mátrixok
 - c). Q négyzetes, szimmetrikus és szigorúan negatívan értelmezett
 - d). a Q és R szigorúan átlós alakú mátrixok

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

21. (3 puncte) Care din următoarele criterii sunt pătratice:

(3 pont) A következő kritériumok közül melyik négyzetes:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{3}(k) + k \cdot u(k) + x(k) \cdot u(k))$$

b).
$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2(9) + \sum_{k=0}^{8} (16 \cdot x(k) + 0.1 \cdot u^2(k))$$

$$J(u) = x^{2}(3) + \sum_{k=0}^{2} (2 \cdot x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$
c).

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2(9) + \sum_{k=0}^{8} (\sqrt{x(k)} + 0.1 \cdot u^2(k))$$

Solutie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

(5puncte) Fie următorul sistem Dinamic:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_{k+1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_k$$

si functia criteriu:

22.

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \underline{x}_{N}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x}_{N} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \underline{x}_{k}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{pmatrix} \underline{x}_{k} + u_{k}^{2}, \quad N = 2$$

Să se determine reacția optimală după stare dacă se cunoaște ecuația Riccati discretă în

$$P_{k} = \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} \left(R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} \right)^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k}$$

forma: $P_N = F$

(5pont) Legyen a következő diszkrét rendszer:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_{k+1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_k$$

és a mellérendelt költségfüggvény:

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$$J = \frac{1}{2} \underline{x}_N^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x}_N + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \underline{x}_k^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{pmatrix} \underline{x}_k + u_k^2,$$

Határozzátok meg a feladathoz rendelt állapot visszacsatolás értékét, ha ismert a diszkrét Riccati

$$P_{k} = \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} \left(R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} \right)^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k}$$

egyenlet: $P_N = F$

És az optimális visszacsatolás erősítési tényezője:

$$K = -\left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T \cdot P_{k+1} \cdot \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \cdot \Gamma_k^T \cdot P_{k+1} \cdot \Phi_k$$

a.
$$K_1 = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, K_0 = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

b.
$$K_1 = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}, K_0 = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

C.
$$K_1 = -\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, K_0 = -\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

d.
$$K_1 = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} + q \end{bmatrix} K_0 = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{4} + q \end{bmatrix}$$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

(3 puncte) Dacă se cunoaște ecuația Riccati discretă în forma: 23.

$$P_{k} = \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} (R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k})^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k}$$

$$P_{k} = F$$

Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală pentru sistemul dinamic

Care asigură minimul criteriului:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k^2$$

(5pont) Ha ismert a diszkrét Riccati egyenlet:

$$P_{k} = \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} (R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k})^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k}$$

$$P_{N} = F$$

és a következő skaláris rendszer:

Határozzuk meg azt a vezérlési szekvenciát, amely biztosítja a következő kritérium minimumát:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k^2$$

a.
$$u_k^* = -x_k$$

b.
$$u_k^* = x_k$$

c. Valoarea lui u_k^* nu se poate determina deoarece în criteriul J(x) nu apare starea x_k . Az u_k^* értékét nem lehet meghatározni, mert a J(x) kritériumban nem szerepel az x_k állapot.

d.
$$u_k^* = 0$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (d)

$$\begin{split} P_{k} &= \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{k}^{\ T} P_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{k} + Q_{k} - \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{k}^{\ T} P_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k} \left(\boldsymbol{R}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{\ T} P_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k} \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{\ T} P_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{k} \\ P_{N} &= F \\ & \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{k} = 1, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k} = 1, Q_{k} = 0, \boldsymbol{R}_{k} = 0 \\ & \boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}} = \boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}}}{1 + \boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}}} \Longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}} = 0 \\ & \boldsymbol{\underline{\boldsymbol{W}}}_{k}^{\ *} = - \left(\boldsymbol{R}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{\ T} \boldsymbol{P}_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k} \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{\ T} \boldsymbol{P}_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}}_{k} \Longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{W}}}_{k}^{\ *}} = - \frac{\boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}}}{1 + \boldsymbol{\widetilde{P}}} \boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{x}}}}_{k} = 0 \end{split}$$

24. (3 puncte) Formulaţi vă rog metoda programării dinamice (PD) utilizate în teoria controlului optimal dacă, $J^*(x_k)$ respectiv $J^*(x_{k+1})$ reprezintă valoarea criteriului optimal din starea x_k ,

$$x_{k+1}$$
până la multimea tintă, pentru criteriul
$$J(\underline{u}) = \lambda(\underline{x}_N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} L(\underline{x}_k, \underline{u}_k)$$

respectiv până la mulţimea ţintă, pentru criteriul $\frac{1}{k=0}$. (3 pont) Fogalmazzátok meg a diszkrét optimális szabályozásban alkalmazott Dinamikus Programozási (DP) elvet, ha $J^*(x_k)$ jelenti az x_k , valamint az $J^*(x_{k+1})$ az $J^*(x_{k+1})$

optimális út mentén a végpontig származtatott $J(\underline{u}) = \lambda(\underline{x}_N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} L(\underline{x}_k, \underline{u}_k)$ alakú célfüggvényt.

a.
$$J^*(\underline{x}_k) = \min_{\underline{u}_k} \{L(\underline{x}_k, \underline{u}_k) + J^*(\underline{x}_{k+1})\}$$
b.
$$J^*(\underline{x}_{k+1}) = \min_{\underline{u}_k} \{L(\underline{x}_k, \underline{u}_k) + J^*(\underline{x}_k)\}$$
c.
$$J^*(\underline{x}_{k+1}) = \max_{\underline{u}_k} \{L(\underline{x}_k, \underline{u}_k) + J^*(\underline{x}_k)\}$$
d.
$$\frac{d}{dt} J^*(\underline{x}_k) = \min_{\underline{u}_k} \{L(\underline{x}_k, \underline{u}_k) + J^*(\underline{x}_{k+1})\}$$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

25. (3 puncte) În cazul reglării optimale discrete proiectate pe baza criteriului pătratic $J = \frac{1}{2} x_N^T \mathbf{F} x_N + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k^T \mathbf{Q}_k x_k + u_k^T \mathbf{R}_k u_k$ valoarea patricei Riccati din relaţia este acceptată numai în cazul în care:

 $J = \frac{1}{2} x_N^T \mathbf{F} x_N + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k^T \mathbf{Q}_k x_k + u_k^T \mathbf{R}_k u_k$ (3 pont) A diszkrét lineáris négyzetes kritérium utáni állapot szabályozó megoldásából kapott \mathbf{P}_k Riccati mátrix $\underline{p}_k = \mathbf{P}_k \cdot \underline{x}_k$ esetében csak azt fogadjuk el megoldásnak amelynek:

- a. Partea reală a valorilor proprii ale matricei P_k sunt negative. A P_k Riccati mátrix sajátértékeinek valós része negatív
- b. Valorile proprii ale matricei P_k au se află în interiorul cercului de rază unitate. A P_k Riccati mátrix sajátértékei az egységugarú körön belül helyezkednek el.
- c. Matricea Riccati este pozitiv definită. A P_k Riccati mátrix pozitívan értelmezett (pozitív definit)
- d. Orice valoare a matricei Riccati P_k este acceptată. A P_k Riccati mátrix bármely értékét elfogadjuk.

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

26. (3 puncte) Cum influențează parametrii criteriului liniar pătratic $J = \frac{1}{2} x_N^T F x_N + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k^T Q_k x_k + u_k^T R_k u_k$ secvenţa de comandă optimală .

(3 pont) A lineáris $J = \frac{1}{2} x_N^T F x_N + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k^T Q_k x_k + u_k^T R_k u_k$ négyzetes kritérium utáni állapot szabályozó paraméterei a következőképpen befolyásolják az u_k^* optimális szabályozási szekvenciát:

a. Cu cât sunt mai mari valorile matricei \mathcal{Q}_k cu atât este mai mare valoarea comenzii. Minél nagyobbak a \mathcal{Q}_k értékei annál nagyobb a vezérlőjel értéke

- b. Cu cât sunt mai mari valorile matricei R_k față de matricile \mathcal{Q}_k respectiv F cu atât semnalul de comandă este mai mic. Minél nagyobbak az R_k értékei a Q_k és F mátrixokhoz viszonyítva annál kisebb a vezérlőjel értéke
- c. Cu cât sunt mai mici valorile matricei R_k față de matricile Q_k respectiv F cu atât semnalul de comandă este mai mic. Minél kisebbek az R_k értékei a Q_k és F mátrixokhoz viszonyítva annál kisebb a vezérlőjel értéke.
- d. Valorile lui u_k^* nu depind de valorile matricilor Q_k şi R_k . Az u_k^* értékei nem függnek a Q_k és R_k értékeitől.

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

- (3 puncte) Dacă utilizăm principiul Bellman (programarea Dinamică) pentru determinarea 27. secvenţei de comandă optimală se poate demonstra că: $\underline{u}_k^* = -(\mathbf{R}_k + \mathbf{\Gamma}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_k)^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_k \cdot \underline{x}_k$ képletből kapjuk meg. Dacă utilizăm ecuaţiile Hamilton-Jacobi secfvenţa de comandă se obţine din relaţia $u_k^* = -R_k^{-1} \cdot B_k^T \cdot p_{k+1}$ unde P_k este matricea Riccati iar P_{k+1} este vectorul
 - (3 pont) Amennyiben a Bellman elvet használjuk bizonyítható, hogy az optimális szabályozási szekvenciát $\underline{u}_{k}^{*} = -(\mathbf{R}_{k} + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k})^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{k} \cdot \underline{x}_{k}$ képletből kapjuk meg. Amennyiben a Hamilton-Jacobi egyenletekből számítjuk ezt akkor $u_k^* = -R_k^{-1} \cdot B_k^T \cdot p_{k+1}$ ahol a P_k a Riccati mátrix a P_{k+1} pedig a segédállapot vektora.
 - a. Cele două relații sunt complementare. A két egyenlet komplementáris azaz kiegészíti egymást.
 - b. Cele două relații sunt similare. A két egyenlet ugyanazt a feltételt fejezi ki.
 - c. Cele două relatii nu se pot utiliza simultan, ele sunt contrare. A két feltétel ellentétes.
 - d. Una din condiții se utilizează în cazul problemelor cu punct final fixat iar celălat în cazul punctului final liber. Az egyik feltétel a rögzített a másik meg a szabad végállapot esetén használható.

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

x = f(x, u, t) folytonos rendszeregyenletre 28. bizonyított $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = x, \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0, \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x(tf)} = p(tf)$ Hamilton-Jacobi egyenletek az optimális szabályozás szükséges vagy elégséges feltételeit jelentik.

- a. Csak az optimális szabályozás szükséges feltételeit
- b. Csak az optimális szabályozás elégséges feltételeit
- c. Mindkettőt azaz az optimális szabályozás elégséges és szükséges feltételeit is.
- d. Egyiket sem.

Pentru următorul sistem dinamic continuu x = f(x, u, t) ecuațiile Hamilton Jacobi $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p, \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = x, \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x(tf)} = p(tf) \\ \text{reprezintă condiţiile de necesitate sau de suficienţă.}$

- a. Numai condiții de necesitate.
- b. Numai condiții de suficiență.
- c. Ambele condiții și de necesitate și de suficiență
- d. Nici una dintre conditii.

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

29.

(5 puncte) Fie următorul sistem dinamic discret:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_k + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_k \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{x}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_{k,1} \\ x_{k,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

şi funcţia de criteriu aferentă: $J = x_{2,1}^2 + x_{1,1}^2 + 2u_1^2 + x_{0,1}^2 + 2u_0^2$

Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală care asigură traiectoria optimală pornind

de la starea iniţială
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{0,1} \\ x_{0,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 în starea finală fixată $\begin{pmatrix} x_{2,1} \\ x_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(5 pont) Legyen a következő diszkrét rendszer:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_k + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_k \quad \text{ahol} \quad \underline{x}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_{k,1} \\ x_{k,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

és a mellérendelt költségfüggvény: $J = x_{2,1}^2 + x_{1,1}^2 + 2u_1^2 + x_{0,1}^2 + 2u_0^2$

Határozzátok meg a feladathoz rendelt optimális vezérlési szekvencia értékét, amely a

a.
$$u_0^* = 0$$
, $u_1^* = -1$

b.
$$u_0^* = -1$$
, $u_1^* = -1$

c.
$$u_0^* = 0$$
, $u_1^* = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$u_0^* = 1$$
 $u_1^* = -1$

d. $u_0^*=1$, $u_1^*=-1$, Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{x_{2}}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_{2}}^{+} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{1} \underbrace{x_{k}}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_{k}}^{+} + 4u_{k}^{2} \Rightarrow , \qquad F = Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, R = 4$$

$$J_{1}^{*}(\underline{x}_{1}) = \min_{u_{1}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{1} x_{k,1}^{2} + 2u_{k}^{2} + J_{2}^{*}(\underline{x}_{2}) \right\} = \min_{u_{1}} \left\{ x_{1,1}^{2} + 2u_{1}^{2} + x_{2,1}^{2} \right\} = \min_{u_{1}} \left\{ x_{1,1}^{2} + 2u_{1}^{2} + 2u_{1}^{2} + 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{a k\"{o}vetkez\'{o} korlátokkal} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1} \\ x_{1,2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_{1} \Rightarrow 1 = -x_{1,1}$$

$$J_{1}^{*}(\underline{x}_{1}) = \min_{u_{1}} \left\{ x_{1,1} + 2u_{1}^{2} + 0 \middle/ x_{1,2} = u_{1}, x_{1,1} = -1 \right\} = \min_{u_{1}} \left\{ 1 + 2x_{1,2}^{2} + 0 \right\} = 1 + 2x_{1,2}^{2}$$

$$J_0^*(\underline{x}_0) = \min_{u_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^0 x_{k,1}^2 + 2u_k^2 + J_1^*(\underline{x}_1) \right\} = \min_{u_0} \left\{ x_{0,1}^2 + 2u_0^2 + 1 + 2x_{1,2}^2 \right\}$$

$$x_{1,1} = -x_{0,2} + u_0 = -1$$

a következő korlátokkal $x_{1,2} = -x_{0,1}$ \Rightarrow $J_0^*(\underline{x}_0) = \min_{u_0} \left\{ x_{0,1}^2 + 2u_0^2 + 1 + 2x_{1,2}^2 / u_0 = -1, x_{1,2} = -x_{0,1} \right\} = x_{0,1}^2 + 2 + 1 + 2x_{0,1}^2$ $u_{0}^{*} = -1 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1} \\ x_{1,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $u_{1}^{*} = x_{1,2} = -1 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x_{2,1} \\ x_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1} \\ x_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(5p) Fie următorul sistem dinamic discre

30.

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_k + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_k \text{, unde } \underline{x}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_{k,1} \\ x_{k,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

și funcția de criteriu aferentă: $J={x_{2,1}}^2+{x_{1,1}}^2+2{u_1}^2+{x_{0,1}}^2+2{u_0}^2$.

Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală care asigură traiectoria optimală pornind

de la starea iniţială $\begin{pmatrix} x_{0,1} \\ x_{0,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ în starea finală liberă $\begin{pmatrix} x_{2,1} \\ x_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}$. Ecuaţia ARE discretă este:

$$P_{k} = \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} (R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k})^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k}$$

$$P_{N} = F$$

Legyen a következő diszkrét rendszer:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_k + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_k \quad \text{ahol} \quad \underline{x}_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_{k,1} \\ x_{k,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

és a mellérendelt költségfüggvény: $J = x_{2,1}^2 + x_{1,1}^2 + 2u_1^2 + x_{0,1}^2 + 2u_0^2$

Határozzátok meg a feladathoz rendelt optimális vezérlési szekvencia értékét, amely a $\binom{x_{0,1}}{x_{0,2}} = \binom{1}{0}$ kezdőállapotból, a $\binom{x_{2,1}}{x_{2,2}}$ szabad végállapotba viszi a rendszert. A diszkrét ARE egyenlete:

$$\begin{split} P_{k} &= \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} \left(R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} \right)^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} \\ P_{N} &= F \end{split}$$

a.
$$u_0^* = 0$$
, $u_1^* = -1$

b.
$$u_0^* = -1$$
, $u_1^* = -1$

c.
$$u_0^* = 0$$
, $u_1^* = -\frac{1}{3}$

d.
$$u_0^* = 1$$
, $u_1^* = -1$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}_2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}_k \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}_k + u_k^T \cdot 4 \cdot u_k$$

Felírva a Hamilton Jacobi egyenleteket kapjuk:

$$\underline{u}_{k}^{*} = -\left(\mathbf{R}_{k} + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{k} \cdot \underline{x}_{k}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{k} = \mathbf{\Phi}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{k} + \mathbf{Q}_{k} - \mathbf{\Phi}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k} \left(\mathbf{R}_{k} + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{k}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{k}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{N} = \mathbf{F}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left(4 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{P}_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{P}_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 - \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{u}_{1}^{*} = -\left(\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{\Gamma}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{2} \mathbf{\Gamma}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{2} \mathbf{\Phi} \cdot \underline{x}_{1} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_{1}$$

$$\underline{u}_{0}^{*} = -\left(\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{\Gamma}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{\Gamma}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{T} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{\Phi} \cdot \underline{x}_{0} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underline{x}_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\underline{x}_{1}^{*} = \mathbf{\Phi} \cdot \underline{x}_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{u}_{1}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{x}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

31. (3 puncte) Fie următorul sistem dinamic discret:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \underline{x}_k + \sqrt{\beta} \cdot u_k$$

Se caută secvența de comandă care minimizează criteriul:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_k^2 + u_k^2$$

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

(3 pont) Legyen a következő dinamikus rendszeregyenlet:

$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \underline{x}_k + \sqrt{\beta} \cdot u_k$$
, $\beta > 0$

Keressük azt a vezérlési szekvenciát amely biztosítja a következő kritérium minimumát:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_k^2 + u_k^2$$

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

$$\tilde{P} = \frac{\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}, \quad u_k^{\ *} = \left(1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}\right)^{-1} \sqrt{\beta} \cdot \widetilde{P} \cdot x_k$$
a.
$$\tilde{P} = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}, \quad u_k^{\ *} = -\left(1 - \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}\right)^{-1} \sqrt{\beta} \cdot \widetilde{P} \cdot x_k$$
b.
$$\tilde{P} = \frac{\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}, \quad u_k^{\ *} = -\left(1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}\right)^{-1} \sqrt{\beta} \cdot \widetilde{P} \cdot x_k$$
c.
$$\tilde{P} = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}, \quad u_k^{\ *} = -\left(1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}\right)^{-1} \sqrt{\beta} \cdot \widetilde{P} \cdot x_k$$
d.

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (d)

Pentru verificarea valorilor proprii stabile se utilizează relația:
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{(\beta + 2)^2}}}{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \lambda_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{(\beta + 2)^2}}}{2} < 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \beta & -\beta \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\beta + 2 - \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad = \frac{\beta + 2 - \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2} v_2 \qquad \Rightarrow \widetilde{P_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{2}{-\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}} = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}$$

Pe de altă parte soluția se poate obține din soluția DARE:

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{P} &= \widetilde{P} + 1 - \widetilde{P} \sqrt{\beta} \Big(1 + \sqrt{\beta} \cdot \widetilde{P} \cdot \sqrt{\beta} \Big)^{-1} \sqrt{\beta} \cdot \widetilde{P} \\ \widetilde{P}^2 \cdot \beta - 1 - \widetilde{P} \cdot \beta &= 0 \\ \widetilde{P}_{1,2} &= \frac{\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta} \\ \widetilde{P} &> 0 \\ \text{care este:} \quad \widetilde{P} &= \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta} \end{split}$$

Adică soluția stabilizantă

Verificând comportarea sistemului în buclă închisă obţinem: $u_k^* = -(1+\beta\cdot\widetilde{P})^{-1}\sqrt{\beta}\cdot\widetilde{P}\cdot x_k$ respectiv:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{\beta \cdot \widetilde{P}}{1 + \beta \cdot \widetilde{P}} x_k = \frac{1}{1 + \beta \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}}{2\beta}} \cdot x_k = \frac{2}{2 + \beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\beta}} x_k$$

32. (3 puncte) Fie următorul sistem dinamic scalar:

cu valori inițial și finale fixate:

Să se determine secvența u_0, u_1, u_2 de comandă optimală care asigură minimul funcției criteriu:

$$J(x,u) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} x_k^2 + u_k^2$$

(3 pont) Legyen a következő skaláris rendszer:

a következő határfeltételekkel:

Határozzuk meg azt az u_0, u_1, u_2 vezérlési szekvenciát, amely biztosítani tudja a következő célfüggvény minimumát:

$$J(x,u) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} x_k^2 + u_k^2$$

a.
$$u_0^* = \frac{3}{8}$$
, $u_1^* = \frac{3}{4}$, $u_2^* = \frac{15}{8}$

b.
$$u_0^* = 1$$
, $u_1^* = 1$, $u_2^* = 1$

c.
$$u_0^* = -1$$
, $u_1^* = -1$, $u_2^* = -1$

d.
$$u_0^* = 0$$
, $u_1^* = -\frac{1}{3}$, $u_2^* = -\frac{2}{3}$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

Legyen $J_k(x_k)$ a minimális célfüggvény az x_k állapotból az x_3 végállapotig ahol $J_3(x_3)=0$. Tehát következik:

$$J_2^*(x_2) = \min_{u_2} \left\{ \sum_{k=2}^2 x_k^2 + u_k^2 + J_3^*(x_3) \right\} = \min_{u_2} \left\{ x_2^2 + u_2^2 + 0 \right\}$$

Viszont mivel a végállapot le van rögzítve az u_2 vezérlőjel nem szabad, hanem a $3 = x_3 = x_2 + u_2$ egyenlet határozza meg. Ezek alapján:

$$J_2^*(x_2) = x_2^2 + (3 - x_2)^2 + 0$$

Elvégezve a következő iteratív lépést, kapjuk:
$$J_{1}^{*}(x_{1}) = \min_{u_{1}} \left\{ x_{1}^{2} + u_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \left(3 - x_{2}\right)^{2} \right\}$$

Tehát:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left\{ x_1^2 + u_1^2 + \left(x_1 + u_1 \right)^2 + \left(3 - x_1 - u_1 \right)^2 \right\} = 2 \cdot u_1 + 2\left(x_1 + u_1 \right) - 2\left(3 - x_1 - u_1 \right) = 0$$

$$6u_1^* + 4x_1 - 6 = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad u_1^* = 1 - \frac{2}{3}x_1$$

Amivel az célfüggvény optimális értéke:

$$J_1^*(x_1) = x_1^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x_1\right)^2 + \left(x_1 + 1 - \frac{2}{3}x_1\right)^2 + \left(3 - x_1 - 1 + \frac{2}{3}x_1\right)^2 = x_1^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x_1\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^2 + \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^2$$
Ezzel végső lépésként kapjuk:

$$J_0^*(x_0) = \min_{u_0} \left\{ x_0^2 + u_0^2 + J_1^*(x_1) \right\} = \min_{u_0} \left\{ x_0^2 + u_0^2 + x_1^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x_1\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^2 + \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^2 \right\} = \min_{u_0} \left\{ x_0^2 + u_0^2 + \left(x_0 + u_0\right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x_0 - \frac{2}{3}u_0\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x_0 + \frac{1}{3}u_0\right)^2 + \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}x_0 - \frac{1}{3}u_0\right)^2 \right\}$$

Amelyet deriválva megkapjuk az optimális vezérlés első szekvenciáját

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_0} \left\{ & x_0^2 + u_0^2 + (x_0 + u_0)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x_0 - \frac{2}{3}u_0\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x_0 + \frac{1}{3}u_0\right)^2 + \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}x_0 - \frac{1}{3}u_0\right)^2 \right\} = \\ &= 2u_0 + 2(x_0 + u_0) - \frac{4}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x_0 - \frac{2}{3}u_0\right) + \frac{2}{3}\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x_0 + \frac{1}{3}u_0\right) - \frac{2}{3}\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}x_0 - \frac{1}{3}u_0\right) = \\ &= 4u_0 - \frac{4}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}u_0\right) + \frac{2}{3}\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}u_0\right) - \frac{2}{3}\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}u_0\right) = 0 \\ & \left(4 + \frac{8}{9} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9}\right)u_0^* = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} & \Rightarrow u_0^* = \frac{18}{48} = \frac{3}{8} = 0.3750 \end{split}$$
 Ezt visszahelyettesítve a rendszeregyenletbe kapjuk:

$$x_1^* = x_0 + u_0^* = \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow u_1^* = 1 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \Rightarrow x_2^* = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow u_2^* = 3 - \frac{9}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1.875$$

És végül a kritérium értékére kapjuk:

$$J^*(x,u) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} x_k^2 + u_k^2 = x_0^2 + u_0^2 + x_1^2 + u_1^2 + x_2^2 + u_2^2 = 0 + \frac{9}{64} + \frac{9}{64} + \frac{36}{64} + \frac{81}{64} + \frac{225}{64} = \frac{45}{8} = 5.62$$

Összehasonlításként a $u_0^* = 1, u_1^* = 1, u_2^* = 1$ szekvenciára kapjuk:

$$J(x,u) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} x_k^2 + u_k^2 = x_0^2 + u_0^2 + x_1^2 + u_1^2 + x_2^2 + u_2^2 = 0 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 4 + 1 = 8$$

 $\int x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k)$ 33. Se consideră sistemul dinamic : $(x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k))$

Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(k) + x_2^2(k) + u^2(k))$$

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuaţia ARE discretă:
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjel szekvenciát, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(k) + x_2^2(k) + u^2(k))$$

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{2}) = C(k)$$

a).
$$u(k) = (1 - \sqrt{3}) \cdot x_2(k)$$

b).
$$u(k) = (\sqrt{3} - 1) \cdot x_1(k) + x_2(k)$$

c).
$$u(k) = (1 - \sqrt{15}) \cdot x_2(k)$$

d).
$$u(k) = (1 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot x_2(k)$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$ 34. (5 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$ Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(k) + x_2^2(k) + u^2(k))$$

și determinați ecuațiile de stare a sistemului (închis) cu regulatorul:

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

noscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$ (5 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$ Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjelet, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_1^2(k) + x_2^2(k) + u^2(k))$$

és határozzuk meg a szabályozott (zárt) rendszer állapot egyenleteit:

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

a).
$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = (2-\sqrt{3}) \cdot x_2(k) + x_1(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$
b).
$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$
c).
$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = (2-\sqrt{3}) \cdot x_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$
c).
$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + \left(2-\sqrt{3}\right)u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$
d).
$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_2(k) + \left(2-\sqrt{3}\right)u(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -x_1(k) \end{cases}$$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

35. (3 puncte) Se consideră sistemul dinamic: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjel szekvenciát, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

- a). $u(k) = -0.5 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{5}) \cdot x(k)$
- b). $u(k) = (\sqrt{3} 1) \cdot x(k)$
- c) $u(k) = (1 \sqrt{15}) \cdot x(k)$
- d). $u(k) = 0.5 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{5}) \cdot x(k)$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

36. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Dacă comanda optimală este calculată cu ajutorul metodei Potter discretă, atunci matricea Hamiltoniană determinată va avea următoarele valori proprii:

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Ha az optimális vezérlő jel szekvenciát a diszkrét Potter módszer segitségével számoljuk ki akkor a kapott Hamilton matrix sajátértékei:

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T \right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T \right)^{-1} \\ - \left(\Phi^T \right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T \right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$
a). $\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{5}) \quad \lambda_2 = 0.5 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{7})$

b).
$$\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{5})$$
 $\lambda_2 = 0.5 \cdot (3 - \sqrt{7})$

c).
$$\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{5})$$
 $\lambda_2 = 0.5 \cdot (3 - \sqrt{5})$

d).
$$\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (3+7)$$
 $\lambda_2 = 0.5 \cdot (3-\sqrt{7})$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

37. Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $x(k+1) = 3 \cdot x(k) + 2 \cdot u(k)$

Să se determine secvența de comandă optimală, care minimizează următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (u^2(k))$$

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_M = F$$

Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 3 \cdot x(k) + 2 \cdot u(k)$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjel szekvenciát, mely minimálja a következő négyzetes kritériumot:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (u^2(k))$$

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^{\ T} P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$
 a).
$$u(k) = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot x(k)$$
 b).
$$u(k) = -\sqrt{3} \cdot x(k)$$
 c).
$$u(k) = 4 \cdot x(k)$$
 d).
$$u(k) = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot x(k)$$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

38. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot u(k)$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Să se determine secvența matricilor Riccati necesară pentru calcularea comenzii optimale: Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_k = F$$

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot u(k)$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Határozzuk meg az optimális vezérlőjel kiszámításához szükséges Riccati mátrix szekvenciát: Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

- a) $P_3 = 0$; $P_2 = 1$; $P_1 = \frac{21}{5}$;
- b). $P_3 = 0$; $P_2 = 2$; $P_1 = \frac{-21}{5}$;
- c). $P_3 = 1$; $P_2 = 2$; $P_1 = \frac{21}{5}$;
- d). $P_3 = 1$; $P_2 = 2$; $P_1 = 3$;

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

39. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $x(k+1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x(k) + 2 \cdot u(k)$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic :

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Dacă comanda optimală este calculată cu ajutorul metodei Potter discretă, atunci matricea Hamiltoniană determinată va avea următoarele valori proprii:

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

(3 pont) Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x(k) + 2 \cdot u(k)$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Ha az optimális vezérlő jel szekvenciát a diszkrét Potter módszer segitségével számoljuk ki akkor a kapott Hamilton matrix sajátértékei:

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

- a). $\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (3 \sqrt{5});$ $\lambda_2 = 0.3 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{5})$
- b). $\lambda_1 = 0.25 \cdot (21 + 5 \cdot \sqrt{17}); \quad \lambda_2 = 0.25 \cdot (21 5 \cdot \sqrt{17})$
- c). $\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (21 + 5 \cdot \sqrt{11}); \quad \lambda_2 = 0.5 \cdot (21 5 \cdot \sqrt{11})$
- d). $\lambda_1 = 0.5 \cdot (2 + 5 \cdot \sqrt{11}); \quad \lambda_2 = 0.5 \cdot (2 5 \cdot \sqrt{11})$

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (b)

40. (3 puncte) Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ şi următorul criteriu

pătratic
$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2(3) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2} (2 \cdot x^2(k) + u^2(k))$$

Să se determine secvenţa matricilor Riccati necesară pentru calcularea comandei optimale: Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuaţia ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{k} = \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k} + Q_{k} - \Phi_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k} (R_{k} + \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Gamma_{k})^{-1} \Gamma_{k}^{T} P_{k+1} \Phi_{k}$$

$$P_{N} = F$$

Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{2}(3) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2} (2 \cdot x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Határozzuk meg az optimális vezérlőjel kiszámitásához szükséges Riccati mátrix szekvenciát: Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

- a). $P_3 = 0$; $P_2 = 1$; $P_1 = \frac{21}{5}$;
- b). $P_3 = 1$; $P_2 = 2$; $P_1 = \frac{2}{5}$;
- C) $P_3 = 1$; $P_2 = 4$; $P_1 = \frac{26}{5}$;
- d). $P_3 = 1$; $P_2 = 2$; $P_1 = 3$;

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)

41. Se dă următorul sistem dinamic: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ şi următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Să se determine secvenţa de comandă optimală, care minimizează criteriul pătraatic J(u) şi conduce sistemul din stare iniţială $x_0=1$ în starea finală $x_3=10$:

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} (x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Határozzuk meg azt az optimális vezérlőjel szekvenciát, mely x_0 =1 kezdeti állapotból az x_3 =10 állapotba vezérel és minimizálja J(u) kritériumot:

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

a).
$$u_0 = \frac{3}{4}$$
; $u_1 = -\frac{11}{4}$; $u_2 = \frac{9}{2}$

b)
$$u_0 = \frac{3}{4}$$
; $u_1 = \frac{11}{4}$; $u_2 = \frac{9}{2}$

c).
$$u_0 = -\frac{3}{4}$$
; $u_1 = -\frac{11}{4}$; $u_2 = \frac{9}{2}$

d)
$$u_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$
; $u_1 = -\frac{11}{4}$; $u_2 = \frac{9}{2}$

Soluţie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

42. Dacă este dat următorul criteriu pătratic atunci matricile de ponderare vor fi:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2(9) + \sum_{k=0}^{8} 16 \cdot x^2(k) + 0.1 \cdot u^2(k)$$

Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

Ha adott a következő diszkrét négyzetes kritérium, akkor a súlyozó mátrixok a következők:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{2}(9) + \sum_{k=0}^{8} 16 \cdot x^{2}(k) + 0.1 \cdot u^{2}(k)$$

Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

a).
$$F = 1$$
 $Q = 32$ $R = 0.2$

b).
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $R = 0.2$

c).
$$F = 1$$
 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$ $R = 0.2$

b)
$$F = 0.5$$
 $Q = 16$ $R = 0.2$

Solutie corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (a)

43. Se dă următorul sistem dinamic : $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ și următorul criteriu pătratic:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{2}(3) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2} (2 \cdot x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Pentru determinare comandei optimale matricea Riccati poate fi calcula cu metoda: Presupunem cunoscută matricea Hamiltoniană H, respectiv ecuația ARE discretă:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

- a) Metoda Potter discretă
- b) Rezolvând numeric ecuaţia diferencială Riccati
- c) Rezolând recursiv ecuaţi Riccati discretă
- d) Rezolvând ecuatia algebrică Riccati

Adott a következő dinamikus rendszer: $x(k+1) = 2 \cdot x(k) + u(k)$ és a következő négyzetes kritérium:

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{2}(3) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2} (2 \cdot x^{2}(k) + u^{2}(k))$$

Az optimális vezérlőjel kiszámításához a Riccati mátrix kiszámítható a következő módszerekkel: Feltételezzük, hogy ismerjük a H Hamilton mátrixot és a diszkrét ARE egyenletet:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi + \Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & -\Gamma \cdot R^{-1} \cdot \Gamma^T \cdot \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \\ -\left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \cdot Q & \left(\Phi^T\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_k = \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k + Q_k - \Phi_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k \left(R_k + \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Gamma_k\right)^{-1} \Gamma_k^T P_{k+1} \Phi_k$$

$$P_N = F$$

- a) A diszkrét Potter módszer
- b) A folytonos Riccati differenciál egyenlet megoldása alapján
- c) A diszkrét Riccati egyenlet rekurzív megoldása alapján
- d) Megoldva a diszkrét algebrai Riccati egyenletet.

Soluție corectă / Helyes Megoldás: (c)