## Example Problem:

Given: 20, 2, T, = F(2, 2)

find: re(1)

mm: J(x11, 211) = 579(2(1), 2(1)) dt

Subject to: \$10)=\$, \$(1)=\$=

Transcription via Multiple Shooting: Euleis Method, uniform grid, one step per segment

N = number of steps = number of segments -> h = T/N

Dec. Vars:  $(\vec{x}_0)$ ,  $\vec{x}_1$ ,  $\vec{x}_2$ , ...  $\vec{x}_{N-1}$ ,  $(\vec{x}_N)$  \*  $\vec{u}_0$ ,  $\vec{u}_1$ ,  $\vec{u}_2$ , ...  $\vec{u}_{N-1}$ 

Objective:  $J = h \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} 9(\vec{x}_k, \vec{u}_k)$ 

dynamics = constraints  $\vec{c} = [\vec{c}_0, \vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2, ..., \vec{c}_N]$  = column vedor

 $\vec{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{c}_o = (\vec{x}_o + h \vec{f}(\vec{x}_o, \vec{u}_o)) - \vec{x}_1 \\ \vec{c}_1 = (\vec{x}_1 + h \vec{f}(\vec{x}_1, \vec{u}_1)) - \vec{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$   $\vec{c}_{N-1} = (\vec{x}_{N-1} + h \vec{f}(\vec{x}_{N-1}, \vec{u}_{N-1}) - \vec{x}_N$ 

\* Boundary Constraints applied to Xo and XN

This is a non-linear program (NLF) - Can be solved w/ FMINCON

$$\frac{\partial \vec{c}}{\partial \vec{z}}$$
 = Gradient of constraints wrt decision variables

$$\frac{\partial \hat{c}}{\partial \hat{z}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial c_o}{\partial x_o} & \cdots & \frac{\partial c_o}{\partial x_N} & \frac{\partial c_o}{\partial u_o} & \cdots & \frac{\partial c_o}{\partial u_{N-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$
This will be a sparse Motive:

$$\frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial x_o} & \cdots & \frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial x_N} & \frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial u_o} & \cdots & \frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial u_{N-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$
This will be a sparse Motive:

$$\frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial x_o} & \cdots & \frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial x_N} & \frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial u_o} & \cdots & \frac{\partial c_{N-1}}{\partial u_{N-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_{\kappa}}{\partial x_{p}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{p}} \left( x_{\kappa} + h f(x_{\kappa}, u_{\kappa}) - x_{\kappa+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial x_{\kappa}}{\partial x_{p}} + h f_{\chi}(\kappa) \cdot \frac{\partial x_{\kappa}}{\partial x_{p}} + h f_{\chi}(\kappa) \cdot \frac{\partial u_{\kappa}}{\partial x_{p}} - \frac{\partial x_{\kappa+1}}{\partial x_{p}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial x_{\kappa}}{\partial x_{p}} \left( 1 + h f_{\chi}(\kappa) \right) - \frac{\partial x_{\kappa+1}}{\partial x_{p}}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_{\kappa}}{\partial x_{p}} = \begin{cases} 1 + h f_{\chi}(\kappa) & \kappa = p \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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(3)

$$\frac{\partial c_{k}}{\partial u_{p}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{p}} \left( \chi_{k} + h f(\chi_{k}, u_{k}) - \chi_{k+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \chi_{1k}}{\partial u_{p}} + h f_{\chi}(k) \cdot \frac{\partial \chi_{k}}{\partial u_{p}} + h f_{\chi}(k) \cdot \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial u_{p}} - \frac{\partial \chi_{k+1}}{\partial u_{p}}$$

$$= \left( 1 + h f_{\chi}(k) \right) \frac{\partial \chi_{k}}{\partial u_{p}} + h f_{\chi}(k) \cdot \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial u_{p}} - \frac{\partial \chi_{k+1}}{\partial u_{p}}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_{k}}{\partial u_{p}} = \begin{cases} h f_{\chi}(k) & K = P \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{\partial \hat{C}}{\partial \hat{z}} = \frac{x_0}{(1+hf_x(0))} \frac{x_1}{-1} \frac{x_2}{0} = \frac{u_0}{hf_y(0)} \frac{u_1}{0} \frac{u_1}{0} \frac{u_1}{0} \frac{u_2}{0} \frac{u_2$$