

1. Aufgabe

1.1 Transformation (Zielgebiet \rightarrow Ursprung)

$$z_1 = x_1 - x_1^e; \quad z_2 = x_2$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = z_2 \quad z_1(0) = z_1^0 = -x_1^e; \quad z_1(t_e) = z_1^e = 0$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = u \quad z_2(0) = z_2^0 = 0; \quad z_2(t_e) = z_2^e = 0$$

$$\min J = \frac{1}{2}[s_1 z_1^2(t_e) + s_2 z_2^2(t_e)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_e} [q^2 z_1^2 + u^2] dt$$

1.2 a) $t_e \rightarrow \infty$, d.h. Endzustand irrelevant

$$\rightarrow \min J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} [q^2 z_1^2 + u^2] dt$$

b) Standard LQ-Problem, zeitinvariant, siehe AB-11

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} q^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad R = 1;$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix}; \quad (P = P^T!)$$

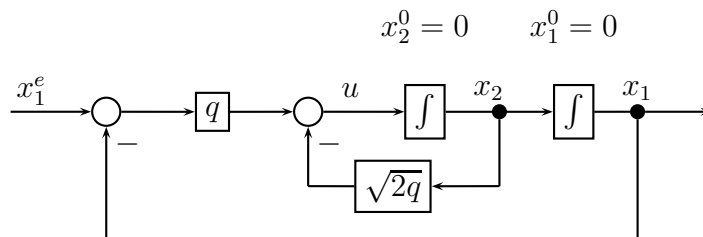
\rightarrow einsetzen in stationäre Riccati-Gleichung

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

$\rightarrow p_{11} = q\sqrt{2q}; \quad p_{12} = q; \quad p_{22} = \sqrt{2q}$ (positiv, da $P > 0$ gelten muß!)

\rightarrow optimales Regelgesetz $u^*(\underline{z}) = -(qz_1 + \sqrt{2q}z_2)$ bzw. $u^*(\underline{x}) = q(x_1^e - x_1) - \sqrt{2q}x_2$

c) Blockschaltbild ($q = 0$ ist nicht sinnvoll!)



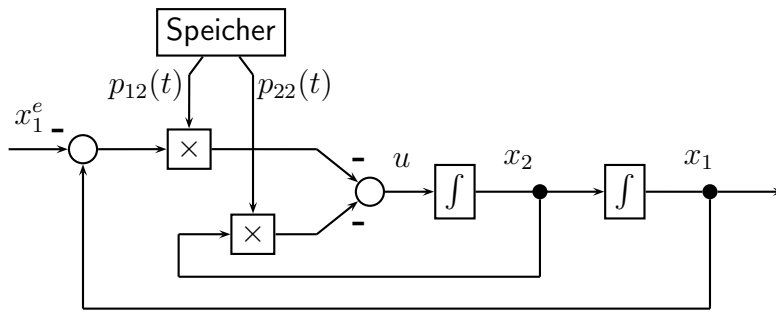
$$d) \frac{x_1^*(s)}{x_1^e(s)} = \frac{q}{s^2 + \sqrt{2q}s + q}, \quad \text{PT}_2$$

1.3 $t_e = T$ endlich; x_1^e frei, aber in J mit $\underline{s} \neq \underline{0}$ Variablentransformation wie in 1.1.

a) optimales Regelgesetz

$$u^*(t, \underline{z}) = -R^{-1}B^T P(t)\underline{z} = -p_{12}(t)z_1 - p_{22}(t)z_2$$

$$\rightarrow u^*(t, \underline{x}) = -p_{12}(t)(x_1 - x_1^e) - p_{22}(t)x_2$$



b) A, B, Q, R, P wie in 2.1; $s = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 \end{bmatrix}$ einsetzen in Riccati-Differentialgleichung \longrightarrow

$$\dot{p}_{11} = p_{12}^2 - q^2 ; \quad \dot{p}_{12} = -p_{11} + p_{12}p_{22} ; \quad \dot{p}_{22} = -2p_{12} + p_{22}^2$$

$$\text{Randbedingung } P(T) = S \longrightarrow p_{11}(T) = s_1 ; \quad p_{12}(T) = 0 ; \quad p_{22}(T) = s_2$$

c) Transformation Endwertproblem \longrightarrow Anfangswertproblem

$$\tau = T - t \longrightarrow d\tau = -dt \quad \text{Einsetzen} \longrightarrow$$

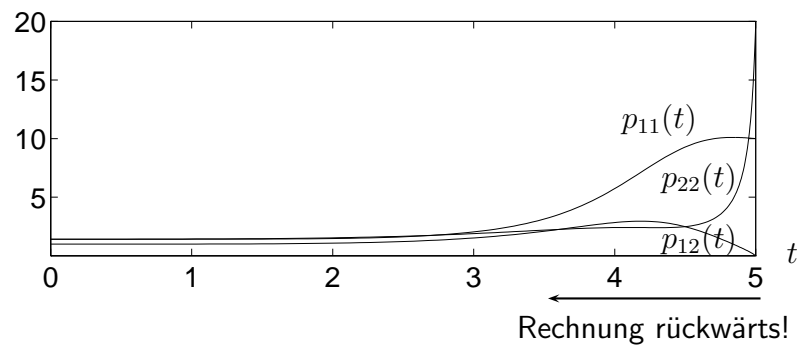
$$\dot{p}'_{11}(\tau) = -p_{12}'^2 + q^2 ; \quad \dot{p}'_{12}(\tau) = p'_{11} - p'_{12}p'_{22} ; \quad \dot{p}'_{22}(\tau) = 2p'_{12} - p_{22}'^2$$

$$\text{Anfangsbedingungen: } p'_{11}(\tau = 0) = p_{11}(t = T) = s_1 ;$$

$$p'_{12}(\tau = 0) = p_{12}(t = T) = 0 ; \quad p'_{22}(\tau = 0) = p_{22}(t = T) = s_2$$

\longrightarrow Numerisch lösbar

d) $q = 1 ; \quad s_1 = p'_{11}(0) = 10 ; \quad s_2 = p'_{22}(0) = 20 ; \quad p'_{12}(0) = 0$



Zusatzaufgabe

a) $t_e = T$ endlich; x_1^e fest; $q = 0$

$$\longrightarrow \min J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T u^2 dt \quad (\text{Minimierung der Verlustenergie})$$

b) optimales Steuergesetz

$$\text{Hamilton-Funktion } H = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

notwendige Bedingungen:

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = H_{\underline{\lambda}}, \quad \dot{\underline{\lambda}} = -H_{\underline{x}}; \quad H_u = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 & \dot{x}_2 &= u \\ \dot{\lambda}_1 &= 0 & \dot{\lambda}_2 &= -\lambda_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$u + \lambda_2 = 0 \longrightarrow u = c_1 t + c_2 \longrightarrow \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6}c_1 t^3 + \frac{1}{2}c_2 t^2 + c_3 t + c_4 \\ \frac{1}{2}c_1 t^2 + c_2 t + c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

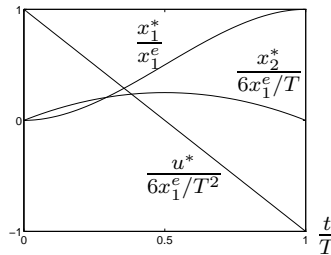
Aus Randbedingungen $x_1(0) = 0$; $x_2(0) = 0$; $x_1(T) = x_1^e$; $x_2(T) = 0$

$$\longrightarrow c_1 = -\frac{12}{T^3}x_1^e; \quad c_2 = \frac{6}{T^2}x_1^e; \quad c_3 = c_4 = 0$$

Optimales Steuergesetz/Trajektorie

$$u^*(t) = 6\frac{x_1^e}{T^2} \left(1 - 2\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

Skizze



$$\text{c) } \underline{x}^*(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^e \frac{t^2}{T^2} \left(3 - 2\frac{t}{T}\right) \\ 6\frac{x_1^e t}{T^2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } J^* = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T u^{*2} dt = 6\frac{(x_1^e)^2}{T^3}$$