

Πρώτο θέμα

Άσκηση 1

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix} u \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= bu \end{aligned}$$

$$x(0) = [-1 \ 0]^T \quad x(t_f) \equiv x(T) = [0 \ 0]^T$$

$$|u| \leq 1$$

i) $b=1$ $\dot{x}_1 = x_2$ $H = 1 + p_1 x_2 + p_2 u$
 $\dot{x}_2 = u$

Θέλουμε μινιμίσουμε: $u = \begin{cases} -\text{sgn}(p_2), & p_2 \neq 0 \\ ?, & p_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

costate $\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{p}_1 &= 0 \\ \dot{p}_2 &= -p_1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} p_1 = p_{10} \\ p_2 = p_{20} - p_{10} t \end{cases}$$

Δεν γίνεται να είναι $p_2(t) = 0$
 68 διαδοχικά για το p_2
 $p_{10} = p_{20} = 0 \Rightarrow H = 1$
 ατομή!

Δηλ. $p_2(t) \neq 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= u \\ u &= \Delta = \pm 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \Delta \Rightarrow x_2 = \Delta t + C \end{cases} \xrightarrow[t_0=0]{x_2(t_0)=x_2=0} \begin{aligned} x_2 &= \Delta t + \gamma_2 \\ x_2(0) &= \gamma_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \Delta t \end{aligned}$$

και αφού $\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 t + \frac{\Delta}{2} t^2$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = \gamma_1 + \frac{\Delta}{2} t^2$

$$k_1 \text{ adai } t = \Delta(x_2 - f_2) = \Delta x_2 \text{ porokozet}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = f_1 + \frac{\Delta}{2} x_2^2 - \frac{\Delta}{2} f_2^2} \quad (1)$$

Θέλω να οδηγώσω το (5) στο f_1, f_2 αρα

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow H(1) \text{ pirota} \quad -1 = f_1 - \frac{\Delta}{2} f_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f_1 = \frac{\Delta}{2} f_2^2 - 1}$$

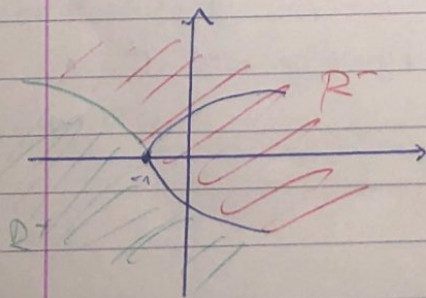
$$r_+ = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 = \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 - 1, x_2 \leq 0\}$$

$$r_- = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} x_2^2 - 1, x_2 \geq 0\}$$

$$r = r_+ \cup r_- = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} x_2 \mid x_2 \mid -1\}$$

$$R_- = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 > -\frac{1}{2} x_2 \mid x_2 \mid -1\} \text{ u ara } -1 \leq 1$$

$$R_+ = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 < -\frac{1}{2} x_2 \mid x_2 \mid -1\} \text{ u ara } 1 \leq -1$$



lea

$$u^d(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} -\operatorname{sgn}\left(x_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2 \mid x_2 \mid + 1\right), (x_1, x_2) \in R_+ \\ -\operatorname{sgn}(x_2), (x_1, x_2) \in r \end{cases}$$

ii) $b = 1.02$

Ολοίως $u^t = \begin{cases} -1.02 \operatorname{sgn}(p_2), & p_2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases}$

και $\boxed{g_1 = \frac{1.02}{2} \sqrt{f_2^2 - 1}}$

$u^*(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} -\operatorname{sgn}\left(x_1 + \frac{1.02}{2} x_2 \sqrt{x_2^2 + 1}\right), & (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma \\ -\operatorname{sgn}(x_2), & (x_1, x_2) \in \Gamma. \end{cases}$

Άσκηση 2

$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} u \quad \begin{aligned} x_1(0) &= 0 \\ x_2(0) &= -1 \end{aligned}$

T fixed, x_f free.

$J = \underbrace{5(x_1(10) - 10)^2 + 8x_2^2(10)}_{\phi} + \underbrace{\int_0^{10} u^2 dt}_{L}$

$H = u^2 + p^T(Ax + Bu)$

state $\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = Ax + Bu$

costate $\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -p^T A \quad (u' - A^T p)$

$\Rightarrow p(t) = C_1 e^{\frac{-3+\sqrt{17}}{2} t} \begin{bmatrix} -3-\sqrt{17} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{\frac{-3-\sqrt{17}}{2} t} \begin{bmatrix} -3+\sqrt{17} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1}$

Επίσης, x & δ ev error fixed, given us:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{t=T \equiv 10} - p(T) = -p \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{t=T} \quad \text{to}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(T) \equiv p(10) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{t=10 \equiv T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p_1(10) \\ p_2(10) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 x_1(10) - 100 \\ 16 x_2(10) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p_1(T) \\ p_2(T) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 e^{-\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}T} (-3-\sqrt{17}) + c_2 e^{-\frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}T} (-3+\sqrt{17}) \\ 2c_1 e^{-\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}T} + 2c_2 e^{-\frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2}T} (-3+\sqrt{17}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (-3-\sqrt{17})c_1 + (-3+\sqrt{17})c_2 = p_1(T) & \cdot 2 \\ 2c_1 + 2c_2(-3+\sqrt{17}) = p_2(T) & \cdot (-3+\sqrt{17}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(-3-\sqrt{17})c_1 + 2(-3+\sqrt{17})c_2 = 2p_1(T) & (+) \\ 2(3+\sqrt{17})c_1 + 2(3-\sqrt{17})c_2 = (3+\sqrt{17})p_2(T) & (-) \end{cases}$$

$$4\sqrt{17}c_2 = 2p_1(T) + (3+\sqrt{17})p_2(T) \Rightarrow \boxed{c_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{17}}p_1(T) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{17}}\right)p_2(T)} \quad (4a)$$

Ομοίως,

$$-4\sqrt{17}c_1 = 2p_1(T) + (3-\sqrt{17})p_2(T) \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{17}}p_1(T) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4\sqrt{17}}\right)p_2(T)} \quad (4b)$$

Η $\textcircled{1}$ κτ in both sides and $\textcircled{4}$ for given $p(t)$ evaluating $p(T) \equiv p(10)$. Έτσι, υπολογίστε and την παρακάτω ερώτηση το $u(t)$.

$$0 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \Rightarrow 2u + p^T B = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{u = -\frac{1}{2} B^T p}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) = -2p_1(t) - \frac{5}{2}p_2(t) \quad 4$$

Μετά, αφού αντικαθίστουμε την state
εξίσωση $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ το α να βρούμε την
1^η f και f^{-1} και να βρούμε υπό την 2^η
 AS $x_1(0) = 0, x_2(0) = -1$, βρούμε τις $x(t)$
αντικαθιστώντας την $p(t)$.

Μετά, από τις ② βρούμε $p_1(10), p_2(10)$
(αντικαθιστώντας τις $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ για $t = T = 10$).
Αρα, τελικά, βρούμε το u^* .

Άσκηση 3

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cos \omega t \\ \sin \omega t & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u, \quad u = A(x, t)$$

$$J = \underbrace{x^T(\tau) Q f(x, t)}_b + \int_0^T x^T Q x + R u^2 dt$$

$$Q f = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 100 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = 1, \quad T = 100, \quad \omega = 2\pi$$

Λύση

$$i) \quad H = x^T Q x + R u^2 + p^T (Ax + Bu)$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad ①$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -2Qx - p^T A (= -2Qx - A^T p) \quad ②$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \Rightarrow 2Ru + p^T B = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2} R^{-1} B^T p \quad ③$$

$$x \text{ and } \dot{x} \text{ fixed at } t=T \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \bigg|_{t=T} = -P(T) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \bigg|_{t=T} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \bigg|_{t=T} = 2Q_f f(T) x(T) = 2Q_f x(T) \quad 5$$

Θεωρεί ότι $p(t) = 2S(t)x(t)$ τότε

$$\dot{p} = 2\dot{S}x + 2S\dot{x} \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2S(Ax - \frac{1}{2}BR^{-1}B^T p(t)) + \underset{BR^{-1}B^T Sx}{2SBR^{-1}B^T Sx}$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} -2Qx - A^T p = 2\dot{S}x + 2SAx - 2SBR^{-1}B^T Sx$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{=} -\dot{S}x = \left(\frac{1}{2}A^T S + SA - SBR^{-1}B^T S + Q \right) x, \quad \forall t \leq T$$

$$\Rightarrow -\dot{S} = \frac{1}{2}A^T S + SA - SBR^{-1}B^T S + Q \quad (4) \quad -S(T) = Q$$

Λίαν των ARE (4) και αντικαθιστών στην (3), βρίσκουμε έτσι το $K(t)$.

Έτσι, προκύπτει $u^* = -\left(\frac{1}{2}R^{-1}B^T S\right)x$

Για ελεγχό βρόχο:

$$-\dot{v} = (A - BK)^T v$$

Kalman gain

$$K = R^{-1}B^T S$$

(ii) Θεωρώ $S(t) = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 \\ s_2 & s_3 \end{bmatrix}$

Τότε, λύνω την ARE

$$0 = A^T S + SA - SBR^{-1}B^T S + Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ s_1 & s_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & s_1 \\ 0 & s_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} s_1^2 & s_1 s_2 s_3 \\ s_2 s_3 & s_2^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - s_1^2 & s_1 - s_1 s_2 s_3 \\ s_1 - s_1 s_2 s_3 & 2s_2 - s_2^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow s_2 = 1 \quad (\text{Θέλω θετική Den})$$

$$s_3^2 = 1 + 2s_2 = 3 \Rightarrow s_3 = \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{Θέλω θετική det den})$$

$$s_1 = s_2 s_3 = \sqrt{3}$$

Para $K(\omega) = D^{-1} B^T S(\omega)$

com $\boxed{\dot{u} = -K(\omega)x}$

Para determinar \dot{u} : Closed loop plant

então $\boxed{\dot{u} = A - BK(\omega)}$

Desenho de Lyapunov

Exercício 4

$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$

$\dot{x}_2 = -k_1 x_2 - k_2 x_2^2 + k_3 u$

$J = c_1 (x_1(t) - x_1 d)^2 + c_2 x_2^2(t) + \int_0^T (k_4 x_2 u + p_0^2) dt$

i) $H = k_4 x_2 u + p_0^2 + p_1 x_2 - p_2 k_1 x_2 - p_2 k_2 x_2^2 + p_3 k_3 u$

$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -k_1 x_2 - k_2 x_2^2 + k_3 u \end{cases}$

$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\dot{p}_1 \\ -\dot{p}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ k_4 u + p_1 - p_2 k_1 - p_3 k_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{p}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow p_1 = p_{10} \\ \dot{p}_2 = (k_1 + k_2) p_2 - (k_4 u + p_{10}) \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow k_4 x_2 + 2 p_0 + p_3 k_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{u = -\frac{1}{2} p_0^{-1} (k_4 x_2 + k_3 p_3)}$

ii) 'Ισχύει εφ' όσον, αλλά αντί για $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$

έχει $I_{\min} \leq u \leq I_{\max}$, άρα:

$$H = \underbrace{(k_4 t_2 + k_3 p_2)}_{\text{όρος } \textcircled{1}} u + p_4 u^2 + (p_1 - p_2 k_1 - p_2 k_2 t_2) t_2$$

Θέλω $\min H$ άρα το u θα πάρει ~~τις~~ τιμές στο διάστημα $[I_{\min}, I_{\max}]$ τέτοια, ώστε να ελαχιστοποιείται. Πάθε φορά ο όρος $\textcircled{1}$, πράγμα που εφ' όσον από το ελάχιστο προκύπτει, για τιμές των k_4, k_3, p_2 .

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Ερώτημα 5

Ο κώδικας που χρησιμοποιήθηκε για την προσομοίωση είναι:

```
clear;
close all;
clc;

syms x1 x2 p1 p2 u;
%state
Dx1 = x2;
Dx2 = -0.5*x2 -0.1*x2^2 + u;
%L
L = 10*x2*u + 0.3*u^2;
%Hamiltonian
syms p1 p2 H;
H = L + p1*Dx1 + p2*Dx2;
%costate
Dp1 = -diff(H, x1);
Dp2 = -diff(H, x2);
%control u
du = diff(H, u);
sol_u = solve(du, u);
%substitute u to Dx2 (state equation)
Dx2 = subs(Dx2, u, sol_u);
eq1 = strcat('Dx1=', char(Dx1));
eq2 = strcat('Dx2=', char(Dx2));
eq3 = strcat('Dp1=', char(Dp1));
eq4 = strcat('Dp2=', char(Dp2));

sol_h = dsolve(eq1,eq2,eq3,eq4);
%conA 1 = 'x1(0) = 0';
%conA 2 = 'x2(0) = 0';
%pl = 2c1(x1(T)-x1f), p2 = 2c2x2(T)
myeq1 = char(subs(sol_h.x1, 't', 0));
myeq2 = char(subs(sol_h.x2, 't', 0));
myeq3 = strcat(char(subs(sol_h.pl, 't', 10)), '=', 2000*char(subs(sol_h.x1, 't', 10)), '-10');
myeq4 = strcat(char(subs(sol_h.p2, 't', 10)), '=', 1000*char(subs(sol_h.x2, 't', 10)), '+0');
solution = solve(myeq1, myeq2, myeq3, myeq4);
```

Ερώτημα 6

Ο κώδικας που χρησιμοποιήθηκε για την προσομοίωση με αρχικές τιμές x_1 , x_2 να είναι οι 0.02, 0.02 αντίστοιχα είναι:

```
clear;
close all;
clc;

syms x1 x2 p1 p2 u;
%state
Dx1 = x2;
Dx2 = -0.5*x2 -0.1*x2^2 + u;
%L
L = 10*x2*u + 0.3*u^2;
%Hamiltonian
syms p1 p2 H;
H = L + p1*Dx1 + p2*Dx2;
%costate
Dp1 = -diff(H, x1);
Dp2 = -diff(H, x2);
%control u
du = diff(H, u);
```



```

sol_u = solve(du, u);
%substitute u to Dx2 (state equation)
Dx2 = subs(Dx2, u, sol_u);
eq1 = strcat('Dx1=', char(Dx1));
eq2 = strcat('Dx2=', char(Dx2));
eq3 = strcat('Dp1=', char(Dp1));
eq4 = strcat('Dp2=', char(Dp2));

sol_h = dsolve(eq1,eq2,eq3,eq4);
%conA 1 = 'x1(0) = 0';
%conA 2 = 'x2(0) = 0';
%pl = 2c1(x1(T)-x1f), p2 = 2c2x2(T)
myeq1 = char(subs(sol_h.x1, 't', 0.02));
myeq2 = char(subs(sol_h.x2, 't', 0.02));
myeq3 = strcat(char(subs(sol_h.pl, 't', 10)), '=', 2000*char(subs(sol_h.x1, 't', 10)), '-10');
myeq4 = strcat(char(subs(sol_h.p2, 't', 10)), '=', 1000*char(subs(sol_h.x2, 't', 10)), '+0');
solution = solve(myeq1, myeq2, myeq3, myeq4);

```