

# Taller Final: Economía Matemática

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1.a)  $y_{t+2} - 2y_{t+1} + 3y_t = 4$ . Parte homogénea:  $y_{t+2} - 2y_{t+1} + 3y_t = 0$   
 Se suponen soluciones de la forma  $y_t = A\lambda^t$ . Luego,  
 $A\lambda^{t+2} - 2A\lambda^{t+1} + 3A\lambda^t = 0$   
 $A\lambda^t [\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3] = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = (-2)^2 - 4(1)(3) = 4 - 12 = -8$ .  
 $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i = \alpha \pm \beta i$ .  $r = \|\alpha \pm \beta i\| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\theta = \arctan(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}) \approx 0.95$

La solución a la homogénea es:

$$y_{ht} = (\sqrt{3})^t [A_1 \cos(0.95t) + A_2 \sin(0.95t)]. \text{ Como } |\lambda| > 1 \text{ diverge.}$$

Particular: Claramente  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = -2 + 3 = 1 \neq -1$ .

$$y_{pt} = K = \frac{C}{1 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2} = \frac{4}{1 - 2 + 3} = 2$$

Luego la solución general es:

$$\rightarrow y_t = (\sqrt{3})^t [A_1 \cos(0.95t) + A_2 \sin(0.95t)] + 2.$$

b)  $y_{t+2} + \frac{1}{2}y_{t+1} - \frac{1}{2}y_t = 5$ . Homogénea:  $y_{t+2} + \frac{1}{2}y_{t+1} - \frac{1}{2}y_t = 0$ .

De donde se tiene el polinomio auxiliar:  $\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda = 0$ .

$$1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} + 2 = \frac{9}{4}. \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}}{2}$$

$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = -1$ . La solución a la homogénea es:

$$y_{ht} = A_1(0.5)^t + A_2(-1)^t \rightarrow \text{Críticamente estable.}$$

Particular:  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \neq -1$ .  $y_{pt} = C = 5$ .

La solución general es:

$$\rightarrow y_t = A_1(0.5)^t + A_2(-1)^t + 5.$$

c)  $y_{t+2} - 2y_{t+1} + 2y_t = 1$ ,  $y_0 = 3$ ,  $y_1 = 4$ .

Homogénea:  $y_{t+2} - 2y_{t+1} + 2y_t = 0$ . Se tiene el polinomio auxiliar:  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0$ .  $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4(2) = -4$ .  $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = 1 \pm i = \alpha + \beta i$ .

$r = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \sqrt{2}$ .  $\theta = \arctan(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

La solución a la homogénea:

$$y_{ht} = (\sqrt{2})^t \left[ A_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) + A_2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) \right]$$

Particular:  $A_1 + A_2 = -2 + 2 = 0 \neq -1$ .  $y_{pt} = C = 1$ .

Solución General:  $y_t = (\sqrt{2})^t \left[ A_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) + A_2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) \right] + 1$

$$y_0 = 3 = A_1 + 1 \rightarrow A_1 = 2.$$

$$y_1 = 4 = (\sqrt{2})^1 \left[ 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + A_2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] + 1$$

$$4 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \sqrt{2} + A_2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] \rightarrow A_2 = 1$$

$$y_t = (\sqrt{2})^t \left[ 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) \right] + 1. \quad \text{←}$$

2. a)  $x_{t+1} + x_t + 2y_t = 24$ ,  $x_0 = 10$

$$y_{t+1} + 2x_t - 2y_t = 9, \quad y_0 = 9.$$

Sea  $\vec{u}_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$ . Luego, el sistema puede ser

$$\vec{u}_{t+1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}_t = \vec{v}_0. \quad \text{Sea } C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{u}_{t+1} + C \vec{u}_t = \vec{v}_0$$

Parte homogénea:  $\vec{u}_{t+1} + C \vec{u}_t = \vec{0}$ . Se supone una solución:

$$\vec{u}_t = \begin{bmatrix} m \lambda^t \\ n \lambda^t \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \lambda^{t+1} \\ n \lambda^{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + C \begin{bmatrix} m \lambda^t \\ n \lambda^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^t (\lambda I_2 + C) \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Que es un sistema homogéneo. Para que tenga soluciones no triviales, se requiere que  $\det(\mathbb{II}_2 + \mathbb{C}) = 0$ .

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1+1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1-2 \end{bmatrix} = 1^2 - 1 - 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-3)(\lambda+2) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 3 \text{ o } \lambda = -2.$$

Luego, la solución a la parte homogénea es de la forma:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{ht} \\ Y_{ht} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 3^t + m_2 (-2)^t \\ n_1 3^t + n_2 (-2)^t \end{bmatrix} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Con } \lambda = 3 \Rightarrow (3\mathbb{II}_2 + \mathbb{C}) \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ n_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4m_1 + 2n_1 = 0 \\ 2m_1 + n_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad m_1 = -\frac{n_1}{2}$$

$$\text{Con } \lambda = -2 \Rightarrow (-2\mathbb{II}_2 + \mathbb{C}) \begin{bmatrix} m_2 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -m_2 + 2n_2 = 0 \\ 2m_2 - 4n_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad m_2 = 2n_2$$

Reemplazando en (\*) y haciendo  $n_1 = A_1$  y  $n_2 = A_2$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{ht} \\ Y_{ht} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5A_1 3^t + 2A_2 (-2)^t \\ A_1 3^t + A_2 (-2)^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Particular: } \vec{u}_{pt} = \begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Reemplazando,}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{C} \begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbb{II}_2 + \mathbb{C}) \begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Para que exista solución, } \det(\mathbb{II}_2 + \mathbb{C}) \neq 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -6 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Luego, } \begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} -66 \\ -39 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_t \\ Y_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5A_1(3^t) + 2A_2(-2)^t - 66 \\ A_1(3^t) + A_2(-2)^t - 39 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 10 \\ y_0 = 9 \end{array}$$

$$-0.5A_1 + 2A_2 - 66 = 10 \rightarrow -A_1 + 4A_2 = 152$$

$$A_1 + A_2 - 39 = 9 \quad \frac{A_1 + A_2 = 48}{5A_2 = 200} \rightarrow A_2 = 40 \rightarrow A_1 = 8.$$

$$\rightarrow x_t = -4(3^t) + 80(-2)^t - 66$$

$$y_t = 8(3^t) + 40(-2)^t - 39$$

b)  $\begin{cases} x_{t+1} - x_t - \frac{1}{3}y_t = -1, & x_0 = 5. \\ x_{t+1} + y_{t+1} - \frac{1}{6}y_t = \frac{17}{2}, & y_0 = 4 \end{cases}$  Sea  $\vec{u}_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 17/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}_{t+1} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1/3 \\ 0 & -1/6 \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}_t = \vec{v}_0 \rightarrow A\vec{u}_{t+1} + B\vec{u}_t = \vec{v}_0$$

Homogénea,  $\vec{u}_{ht} = \begin{bmatrix} m\lambda^t \\ n\lambda^t \end{bmatrix}$ . Reemplazando,

$$A\begin{bmatrix} m\lambda^{t+1} \\ n\lambda^{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + B\begin{bmatrix} m\lambda^t \\ n\lambda^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda^t(\lambda A + B)\begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para soluciones no triviales:  $\det(\lambda A + B) = 0$ .

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda-1) & -1/3 \\ \lambda - 1/6 & \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda - 1/6) + 1/3 \\ = (2\lambda-1)(3\lambda-1)$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1/2 \text{ y } \lambda_2 = 1/3.$$

La solución a la homogénea es de la forma

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{ht} \\ y_{ht} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 (1/2)^t + m_2 (1/3)^t \\ n_1 (1/2)^t + n_2 (1/3)^t \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Para } \lambda = 1/2: \begin{bmatrix} (1/2-1) & -1/3 \\ 1/2 & (1/2-1/6) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ n_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow m_1 = \frac{2}{3}n_1$$

Sea  $n_1 = -3A_1$ , de donde  $m_1 = 2A_1$ .

$$\text{Para } \lambda = 1/3: \begin{bmatrix} (1/3-1) & -1/3 \\ 1/3 & (1/3-1/6) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_2 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}n_2$$

Sea  $n_2 = -2A_2$ , de donde  $m_2 = A_2$ .

$$\text{Luego, } \vec{u}_{ht} = \begin{bmatrix} 2A_1(1/2)^t + A_2(1/3)^t \\ -3A_2(1/2)^t - 2A_2(1/3)^t \end{bmatrix}$$

Particular:  $\vec{Upt} = \begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (A + B) \begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} = \vec{r}_0$

Que tiene solución si y sólo si  $\det(A + B) \neq 0$ .  
 $\det(A + B) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/3 \\ 1 & 5/6 \end{pmatrix} = +1/3 \neq 0$ .

Luego,  $\begin{bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1/3} \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & 1/3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 17/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

La solución general es:

$$\begin{aligned} x_t &= 2A_1(1/2)^t + A_2(1/3)^t + 6 & x_0 &= 5 \\ y_t &= -3A_1(1/2)^t - 2A_2(1/3)^t + 3 & y_0 &= 4 \\ x_0 &= 2A_1 + A_2 + 6 = 5 \rightarrow 2A_1 + A_2 = -1 \quad (1) & 4A_1 + 2A_2 &= -2 \\ y_0 &= -3A_1 - 2A_2 + 3 = 4 \rightarrow -3A_1 - 2A_2 = 1 & -3A_1 - 2A_2 &= 1 \\ && \hline & A_1 = -1 \\ && \hline & A_2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow x_t = -2(1/2)^t + (1/3)^t + 6$   
 $y_t = 3(1/2)^t - 2(1/3)^t + 3.$

3.a)  $\max J(t) = \int_0^1 -u^2(t) dt$   
s.t.  
 $\dot{y}(t) = y(t) + u(t), y(0) = 1, y(1) = 0.$

$H(t, y(t), u(t), \lambda(t)) = -u^2(t) + \lambda(t)[y(t) + u(t)].$

Notese que  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = -2u(t) + \lambda(t)$  y  $\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial u^2} = -2 < 0$ .

Por lo tanto el Hamiltoniano es cóncavo en  $u(t)$ ; tiene máximo respecto a  $u(t)$ .

i) Una condición necesaria para dicho máximo es  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = -2u(t) + \lambda(t) = 0 \rightarrow u(t) = \frac{\lambda(t)}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$iii) \text{ Coestado: } \dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = -\lambda(t) \rightarrow \lambda(t) = Ae^{-t} \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \text{ en (1): } u(t) = \frac{Ae^{-t}}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$ii) \text{ Estado: } \dot{y}(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = y(t) + u(t)$$

$$\text{Reemplazando (3): } \dot{y}(t) = y(t) + \frac{Ae^{-t}}{2}$$

$$\dot{y}(t) - y(t) = \frac{Ae^{-t}}{2}. \text{ Sea } \mu(t) = e^{\int(-1)dt} = e^{-t}$$

$$\dot{y}(t)e^{-t} - y(t)e^{-t} = \frac{Ae^{-2t}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(y(t)e^{-t}) = \frac{Ae^{-2t}}{2}. \text{ Integrando}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{Ae^{-t}}{4} + Ae^{-t}. \text{ Se sabe que } y(0) = 1 \text{ y } y(1) = 0$$

$$y(0) = 1 = -\frac{A}{4} + A_0, \quad y(1) = 0 = -\frac{Ae^{-1}}{4} + A_0e$$

$$-e = \frac{Ae}{4} - A_0e, \quad 0 = -\frac{Ae^{-1}}{4} + A_0e \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\} -e = A\left(\frac{e-e^{-1}}{4}\right) \rightarrow A = \frac{-4e}{e-e^{-1}}$$

$$-\frac{e}{4}\left(\frac{-4e}{e-e^{-1}}\right) + A_0e \rightarrow A_0 = \frac{e^{-1}}{e^{-1}-e}$$

La solución al problema es:

$$y^{opt}(t) = \left(\frac{e}{e-e^{-1}}\right)ye^{-t} + \left(\frac{e^{-1}}{e^{-1}-e}\right)e^t$$

$$\lambda^{opt}(t) = \left(\frac{-4e}{e-e^{-1}}\right)e^{-t}$$

$$u^{opt}(t) = \left(\frac{e-e^{-1}}{e-e^{-1}}\right)je^{-t}$$

b)  $\max J(z) := \int_0^2 (2y(t) - 3u(t) - au^2(t)) dt$   
s.t.  
 $y(t) = y(t) + u(t)$ ,  $y(0) = 5$ ,  $y(2)$  libre.

$$H(t, y(t), u(t), \lambda(t)) = (2y(t) - 3u(t) - au^2(t)) + \lambda(t)[y(t) + u(t)]$$

i)  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = -3 - 2au(t) + \lambda(t)$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial u^2} = -2a$ .

Suponiendo que  $a > 0$ ,  $H$  es cóncavo respecto a  $u(t)$ .

Una condición necesaria para el máximo es  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$ .

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = -3 - 2au(t) + \lambda(t) = 0 \quad \rightarrow u(t) = \frac{\lambda(t) - 3}{2a} \quad (1)$$

iii) Coestado:  $\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = -2 - \lambda(t) \rightarrow \lambda(t) = Ae^{-t} - 2 \quad (2)$

iv) Como  $y(2)$  es libre, se pone la condición de transversalidad  $\lambda(2) = 0$ . En (2):  $\lambda(2) = Ae^{-2} - 2 \rightarrow A = 2e^2$ . Luego  $\lambda(t) = 2e^{2-t} - 2 \quad (3)$ . Ahora, (3) en (1)  $\rightarrow u(t) = \frac{2e^{2-t} - 5}{2a} \quad (4)$

ii) Estado,  $\dot{y}(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = y(t) + u(t)$ . Reemplazando (4)

$$\dot{y}(t) - y(t) = \frac{2e^{2-t} - 5}{2a}. \text{ Con } u(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (y(t)e^{-t}) = \frac{2e^{2(1-t)} - 5e^{-t}}{2a} \rightarrow y(t) = \frac{5 - e^{2-t}}{2a} + A_0 e^t$$

$$\text{Con } y(0) = 5 = \frac{5 - e^2}{2a} + A_0 \rightarrow A_0 = \frac{10a - 5 - e^2}{2a}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{5 - e^{2-t}}{2a} + \left( \frac{10a - 5 - e^2}{2a} \right) e^t$$

Las trayectorias óptimas son

$$y^{opt}(t) = \frac{5 - e^{-t} + (10a - 5 + e^t)e^{-t}}{2a}$$

$$\lambda^{opt}(t) = \frac{2e^{-t} - 1}{2a}$$

$$u^{opt}(t) = \frac{2e^{-t} - 5}{2a}$$

c)  $\max J(T) = \int_0^T [y(t)u(t) - u^2(t) - y^2(t)] dt.$   
 s.t.

$$\dot{y}(t) = u(t), \quad y(0) = y_0, \quad y(T) \text{ libre.}$$

$$H(t, y(t), u(t), \lambda(t)) = [y(t)u(t) - u^2(t) - y^2(t)] + \lambda(t)[u(t)].$$

$$\text{Es claro que } \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = y(t) - 2u(t) + \lambda(t). \quad \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial u^2} = -2 < 0.$$

i) Debe ocurrir que  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0. \quad u(t) = \frac{y(t) + \lambda(t)}{2} \quad (1)$

iii) Coestado:  $\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = 2y(t) - u(t) \quad (2)$

ii) Estado:  $\dot{y}(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = u(t). \quad (3)$

iv) Transversalidad:  $\lambda(T) = 0.$

Reemplazar (1) en (2), (3):  $\dot{\lambda}(t) = 2y(t) - \left(\frac{y(t) + \lambda(t)}{2} + \frac{\lambda(t)}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}y(t) - \frac{\lambda(t)}{2}$

$$\dot{y}(t) = \frac{y(t)}{2} + \frac{\lambda(t)}{2}$$

Luego,  $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 3/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Suponiendo una solución:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} me^{rt} \\ ne^{rt} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\lambda}(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} \lambda(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow r \begin{bmatrix} me^{rt} \\ ne^{rt} \end{bmatrix} - A\begin{bmatrix} me^{rt} \\ ne^{rt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (rI_2 - A)\begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

de modo que,  $\det(rI_2 - A) = 0 \rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} r+1/2 & -3/2 \\ -1/2 & r-1/2 \end{pmatrix} = r^2 - 1$

Para  $r=1$ :  $(I_2 - A)\begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ n_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 & -3/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ n_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$-\frac{m_1}{2} + \frac{n_1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow m_1 = n_1$$

Para  $r=-1$ :  $(-I_2 - A)\begin{bmatrix} m_2 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -3/2 \\ -1/2 & -3/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_2 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$-\frac{m_2}{2} - \frac{3n_2}{2} = 0 \rightarrow m_2 = -3n_2.$$

Haciendo  $m_1 = A_1, z$ .  
 $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 e^t - 3A_2 e^{-t} \\ A_1 e^t + A_2 e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda(T) = 0$   
 $y(0) = y_0$   
 $y(0) = y_0 = A_1 + A_2 \rightarrow A_2 = y_0 - A_1$   
 $\lambda(T) = A_1 e^T - 3A_2 e^{-T} = 0.$

$A_1 e^T = 3(y_0 - A_1) e^{-T} \rightarrow A_1 = \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}}, \quad A_2 = y_0 - \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}}$

$y^{opt}(t) = \left( \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}} \right) e^t + \left( y_0 - \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}} \right) e^{-t}$

$\lambda^{opt}(t) = \left( \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}} \right) e^t - 3 \left( y_0 - \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}} \right) e^{-t}$

$u^{opt}(t) = \left( \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}} \right) e^t - \left( y_0 - \frac{3y_0}{e^T + 3e^{-T}} \right) e^{-t}$

d)  $\max J(4) = \int_0^4 (3y(t)) dt$

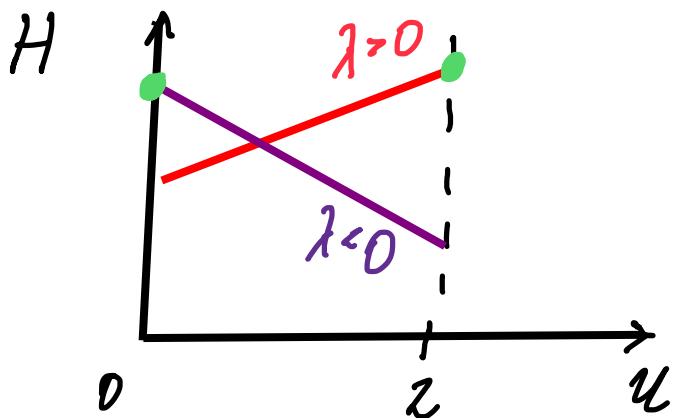
s.t.

$$y'(t) = y(t) + u(t), \quad y(0) = 5, \quad y(4) \geq 300, \quad 0 \leq u(t) \leq 2$$

Condición Vertical truncada.

$$H(t, y(t), u(t), \lambda(t)) = 3y(t) + \lambda(t)[y(t) + u(t)] \\ = \lambda(t)u(t) + y(t)[3 + \lambda(t)]$$

Luego, el Hamiltoniano es lineal en  $u(t)$ , donde  $\lambda(t)$  determina la pendiente de dicha recta.



Luego, el máximo del Hamiltoniano está en  $u(t) = 2$  o  $u(t) = 0$ .

$$H_{\max} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \text{Si } \lambda(t) > 0, u(t) = 2 \\ \text{Si } \lambda(t) < 0, u(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

iii) Coestado:  $\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = -3 - \lambda(t) \rightarrow \lambda(t) = Ae^{-t} - 3 \quad (1)$

ii) Estado:  $y'(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = y(t) + u(t) \quad (2)$

iv) Como se tiene una condición Vertical truncada, se introducen:

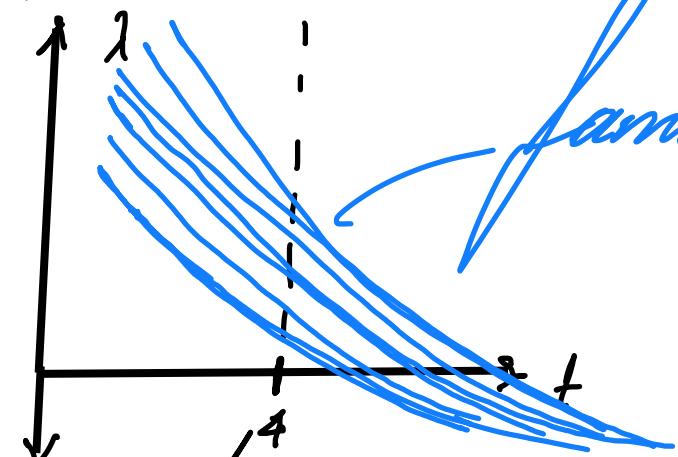
- $\lambda(4) \geq 0$
- $y(4) \geq 300$
- $\lambda(4)[y(4) - 300] = 0$ .

Caso 1:  $y(4) = 300$ .

Como la trayectoria  $\lambda(t)$  es independiente de las funciones  $u(t)$  y  $y(t)$ , no se tienen condiciones suficientes para determinar  $A$  en (1), por lo que no se sabe directamente si  $u(t) = 0$  o  $u(t) = 2$ . Analicemos la familia de trayectorias

$$\lambda(t) = Ae^{-t} - 3 \text{ sujeta a } \lambda(4) > 0$$

De  $\lambda(4) > 0$  se tiene:  $Ae^{-4} - 3 > 0 \rightarrow A > 3e^4 > 0$ . Luego, se tienen soluciones



familia de trayectorias.

Como  $A > 0$ ,  $\lambda(t) > 0$ ,  $\forall t \in [0, 4]$ .  
Luego,  $u(t) = 2$ ,  $\forall t \in [0, 4]$ .

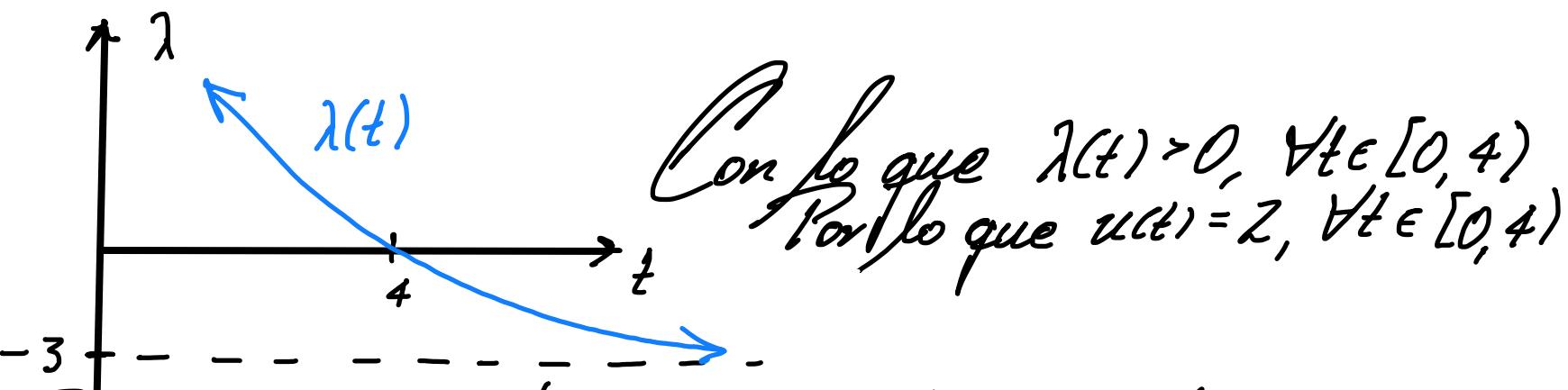
De (2) se tiene  $y'(t) - y(t) = 2$ . De donde  $y(t) = A_0 e^{t-2}$ . (3)  
Y se tienen 2 condiciones para  $y(t)$ :

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 5 = A_0 e^{-2} \\ y(4) = 300 = A_0 e^{4-2} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A_0 = 7 \\ A_0 = 300 e^{-2} \approx 5.53 \end{array} \right\} (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$

Luego, no existe trayectoria  $y(t)$  que satisfaga que

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = A_0 e^{t-2} \\ y(0) = 5 \\ y(4) = 300 \end{cases}$$

Caso 2:  $\lambda(4) = 300$ . De (1):  $\lambda(t) = Ae^{-t} - 3$ .  $\lambda(4) = 0 = Ae^{-4} - 3$   
 $\rightarrow A = 3e^4$ .  $\lambda(t) = 3e^{4t} - 3$ .



De (3):  $y(t) = A_0 e^{t-2}$ .  $y(0) = 5 = A_0 - 2 \rightarrow A_0 = 7$ .  
 Las trayectorias óptimas son  
 $y^{opt}(t) = 7e^{t-2}$   
 $\lambda^{opt}(t) = 3e^{4-t} - 3$   
 $u^{opt}(t) = 2$

e)  $\max_{S.T.} J(T) = \int_0^T \ln(q(t)) e^{-\delta t} dt$

$\dot{J}(t) = -\dot{q}(t); J(0) = J_0; \underbrace{J(T) \geq 0}_{\text{Condición Vertical Truncada}}$

$H(t, J(t), q(t), \lambda(t)) = \ln(q(t)) e^{-\delta t} - \lambda(t) q(t)$   
 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = \frac{e^{-\delta t}}{q(t)} - \lambda(t), \quad \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial q^2} = -\frac{e^{-\delta t}}{q^2(t)} < 0, \quad \forall t \in [0, T]$

Con lo que el Hamiltoniano es cóncavo respecto a  $u(t)$ .

i) Debe ocurrir que  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = 0 = \frac{e^{-\delta t}}{q(t)} - \lambda(t)$   
 $\rightarrow q(t) = \frac{e^{-\delta t}}{\lambda(t)} \quad (1)$

ii) Costado:  $\dot{J}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial J} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda(t) = A \quad (2)$

Reemplazando (2) en (1):  $q(t) = \frac{e^{-\delta t}}{A} \quad (3)$

iii) Estado:  $\dot{J}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = -q(t) \quad (4)$

$$(3) \text{ en } (4): \dot{J}(t) = -\frac{e^{-\delta t}}{A} \rightarrow J(t) = \frac{e^{-\delta t}}{A\delta} + A_0$$

iv) Como se tiene una condición vertical truncada, se tienen las condiciones

- $\lambda(T) \geq 0$
- $J(T) \geq 0$
- $\lambda(T)J(T) = 0$

Es claro que  $\lambda(T) = A$ . Además, de (3) se puede obtener que  $A \neq 0$ . Con lo que  $\lambda(T) \neq 0$ . Luego,  $J(T) = 0$ .

$$J(t) = \frac{e^{-\delta t}}{A\delta} + A_0, \quad J(0) = J_0$$

$$J(0) = J_0 = \frac{1}{A\delta} + A_0$$

$$J(T) = 0 = \frac{e^{-\delta T}}{A\delta} + A_0 \rightarrow A_0 = -\frac{e^{-\delta T}}{A\delta}$$

$$\text{Luego, } \frac{1}{A\delta} - \frac{e^{-\delta T}}{A\delta} = J_0 \rightarrow A = \frac{1 - e^{-\delta T}}{J_0\delta}$$

$$\text{Finalmente, } A_0 = -\frac{e^{-\delta T}}{\left(\frac{1 - e^{-\delta T}}{J_0\delta}\right)\delta} = \frac{J_0e^{-\delta T}}{e^{-\delta T} - 1} = \frac{J_0}{1 - e^{\delta T}}$$

las trayectorias óptimas son

$$\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} J^{opt}(t) = \frac{J_0(e^{-\delta t} - e^{-\delta T})}{1 - e^{-\delta T}}$$

$$q^{opt}(t) = \frac{J_0\delta e^{-\delta t}}{1 - e^{-\delta T}}$$

$$\lambda^{opt}(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-\delta t}}{J_0\delta}$$

□.