

Optimization and Algorithms Project

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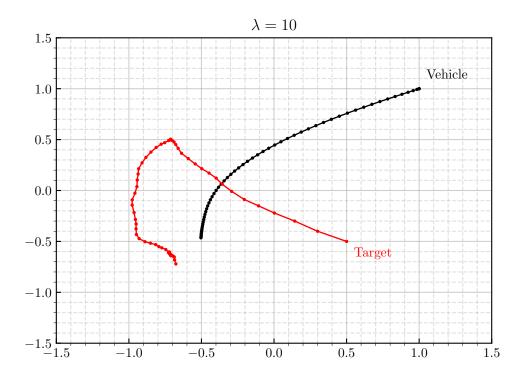
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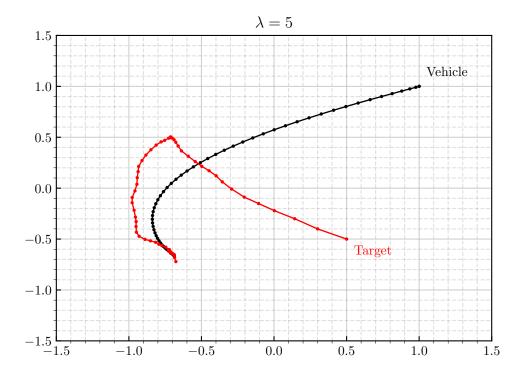
 $2022/2023 - 1^{\underline{0}}$ Semester, P1

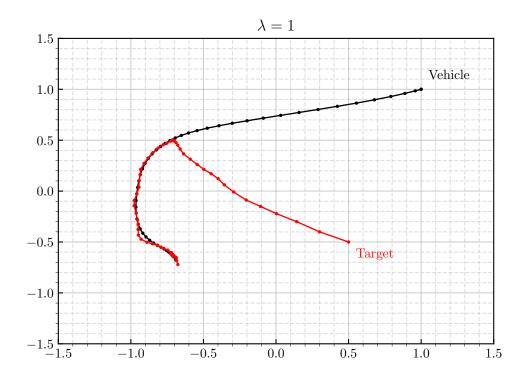
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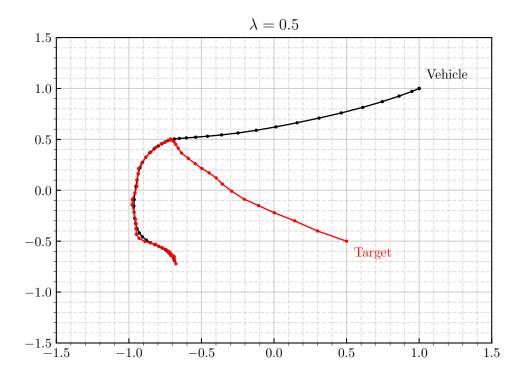
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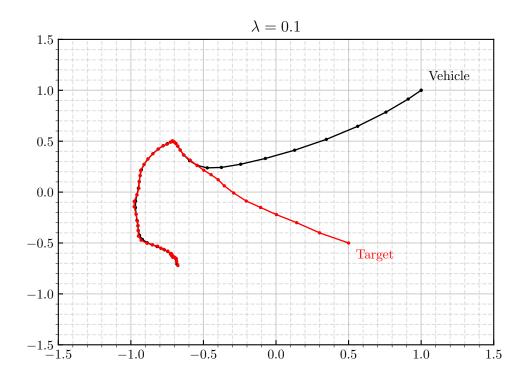
1 Task 1

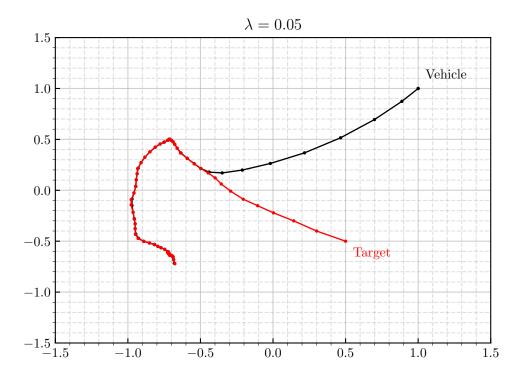


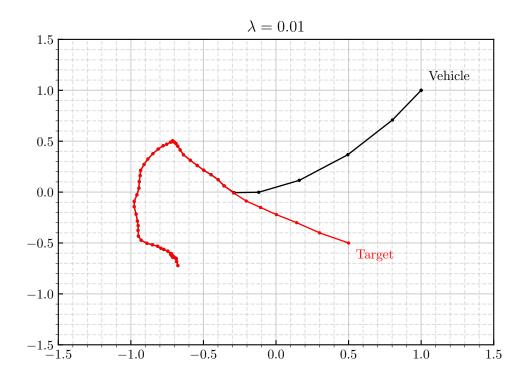


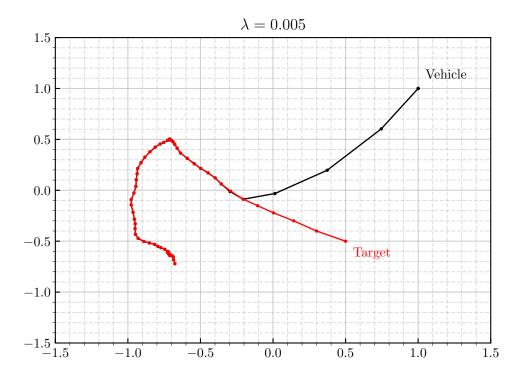


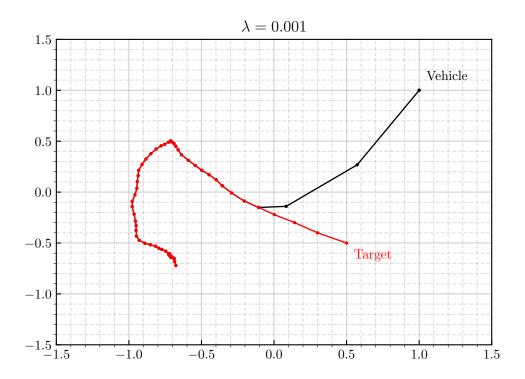


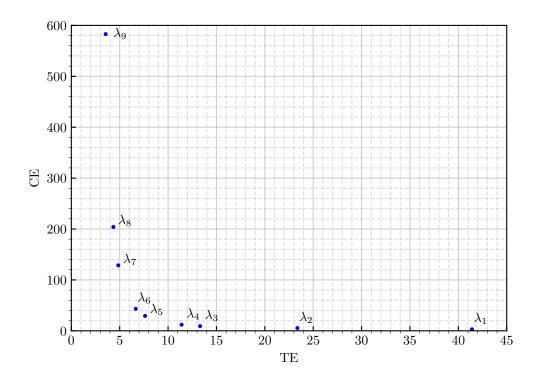












When the parameter λ increases, the Tracking Error and Control Effort associated with the optimal solution of the resulting optimization problem increases and decreases, respectively.

2 Task 2

Let (x_a, u_a) and (x_b, u_b) denote the minimizers obtained after solving the given optimization problem for $\lambda = \lambda_a$ and $\lambda = \lambda_b$, respectively. Let $\mathrm{TE}(x, u)$ and $\mathrm{CE}(x, u)$ denote the Tracking Error and Control Effort for a given value of (x, u) = (x(1), ..., x(T), u(1), ..., u(T-1)), respectively. Then, suppose that $\mathrm{TE}(x_a, u_a) \leq \mathrm{TE}(x_b, u_b)$.

Since (x_b, u_b) minimizes the given optimization problem for $\lambda = \lambda_b$, it follows that:

$$TE(x_b, u_b) + \lambda_b CE(x_b, u_b) \le TE(x_a, u_a) + \lambda_b CE(x_a, u_a)$$
(1)

$$\leq TE(x_b, u_b) + \lambda_b CE(x_a, u_a)$$
 (2)

where we used the hypothesis that $TE(x_a, u_a) \leq TE(x_b, u_b)$ do derive (2) from (1). In particular, we have that:

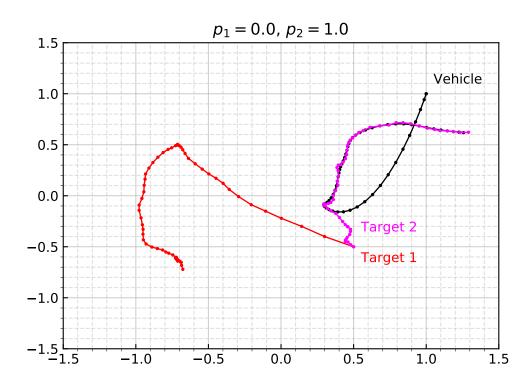
$$TE(x_b, u_b) + \lambda_b CE(x_b, u_b) \le TE(x_b, u_b) + \lambda_b CE(x_a, u_a)$$

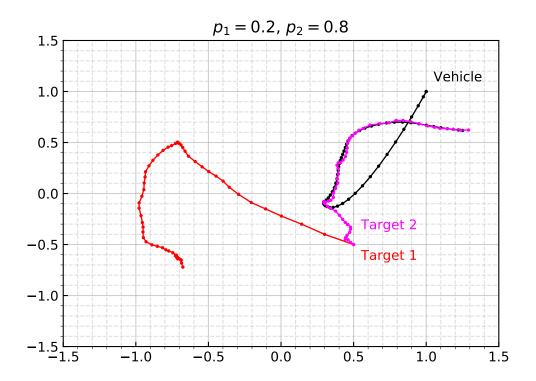
$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_b CE(x_b, u_b) \le \lambda_b CE(x_a, u_a)$$

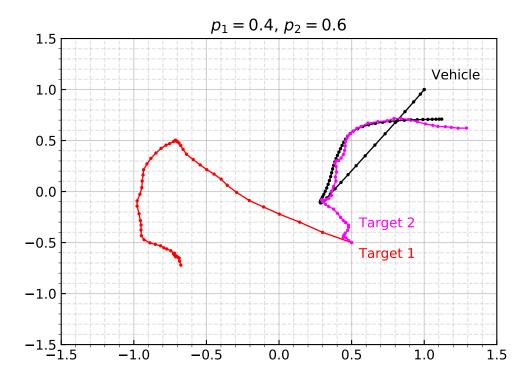
$$\Leftrightarrow CE(x_b, u_b) \le CE(x_a, u_a)$$

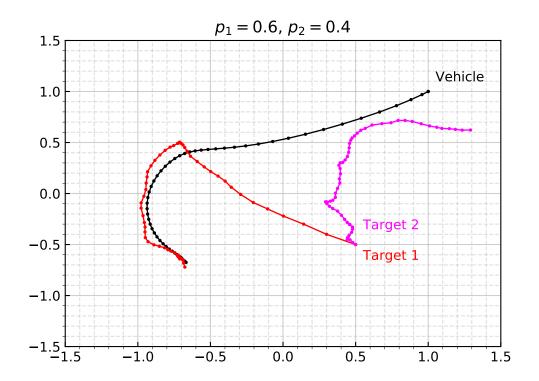
with the last inequality coming from the fact that $\lambda_b > 0$. We have thus proven the desired result.

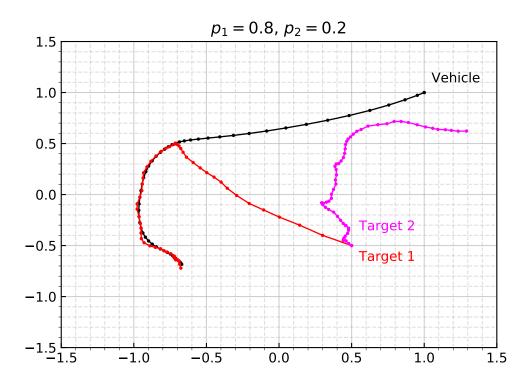
3 Task 4

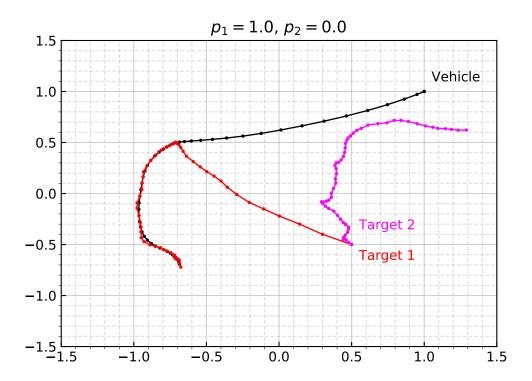












From the results, we can see that the tracker chooses the trajectory with the highest probability. However, if the probability is not 100%, it is noticeable an "hesitation", the tracker prefers to follow the one with highest probability, but deviated towards the other.

4 Task 5

The given formulation doesn't include that, until t = 34, the tracker will simply follow the minimum cost path between trajectory 1 and 2. Only at t = 35 will the tracker follow the true target. Also, there is no coupling between (x_1, u_1) and (x_2, u_2) .

5 Task 6

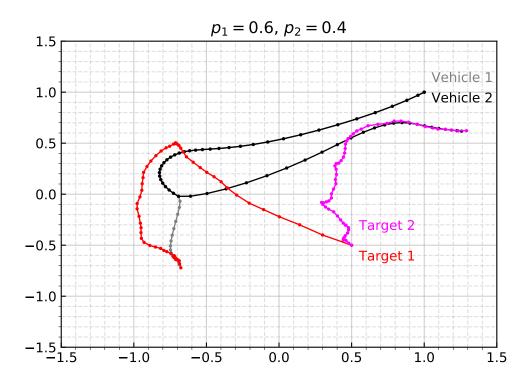
The following constraint solves the questions raised in the previous task:

$$u_1(t) = u_2(t), \text{ for } 1 \le t \le 34$$
 (3)

Note that x_1 and x_2 become coupled (for $1 \le t \le 34$) by these constraints together with (3):

$$x_1(t+1) = Ax_1(t) + Bu_1(t)$$
, for $1 \le t \le T-1$
 $x_2(t+1) = Ax_2(t) + Bu_2(t)$, for $1 \le t \le T-1$

6 Task 7



Appendices

A First appendix

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B Second appendix

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