

OBVP作业推导

- 针对末状态部分自由的线性双积分系统求解最优控制量及状态轨线
- 由于原题中机器人可独立分析三个轴向的运动，此处仅分析单个轴向

优化模型

$$\min J = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T j(t)^2 dt$$

$$s.t. \frac{ds}{dt} = As + Bu$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s = (p, v, a)^T, s(0) = (p_0, v_0, a_0)^T, s_1(T) = p_T$$

推导

构造Hamilton方程:

$$H(s, u, \lambda) = \frac{1}{T} j^2 + \lambda^T \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{T} j^2 + \lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 a + \lambda_3 j$$

由正则方程:

$$\dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial s} = (0, -\lambda_1, -\lambda_2)^T$$

$$\dot{s} = f(s, u) = As + Bu$$

解得

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{T} \begin{bmatrix} -2\alpha \\ 2\alpha t + 2\beta \\ -\alpha t^2 - 2\beta - 2\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

由横截条件:

$$s_1(T) = p_T$$

$$\lambda_2(T) = \lambda_3(T) = 0$$

得约束条件

$$2\alpha t + 2\beta = 0$$

$$-\alpha t^2 - 2\beta - 2\gamma = 0$$

由庞特里亚金极小值原理

$$u^*(t) = \operatorname{argmax}_{j(t)} H(s, u, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2 + \beta t + \gamma$$

代入状态方程

$$s^*(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{120}t^5 + \frac{\beta}{24}t^4 + \frac{\gamma}{6}t^3 + \frac{a_0}{2}t^2 + v_0t + p_0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{24}t^4 + \frac{\beta}{6}t^3 + \frac{\gamma}{2}t^2 + a_0t + v_0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{6}t^3 + \frac{\beta}{2}t^2 + \gamma t + a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

结合末端位置约束条件

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{120}T^5 & \frac{1}{24}T^4 & \frac{1}{6}T^3 \\ 2T & 2 & 0 \\ T^2 & 2T & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta p \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta p = p_f - p_0 - v_0T - \frac{1}{2}a_0T^2$$

解得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{20\Delta p}{T^5} \\ -\frac{20\Delta p}{T^4} \\ \frac{10\Delta p}{T^3} \end{bmatrix}$$

则最优控制输入为

$$u^*(t) = -\frac{20\Delta p}{T^4}t + \frac{10\Delta p}{T^3}$$

最优状态轨线为

$$s^*(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta p}{6T^5}t^5 - \frac{5\Delta p}{6T^4}t^4 + \frac{5\Delta p}{3T^3}t^3 + \frac{a_0}{2}t^2 + v_0t + p_0 \\ \frac{5\Delta p}{6T^5}t^4 - \frac{10\Delta p}{3T^4}t^3 + \frac{5\Delta p}{T^3}t^2 + a_0t + v_0 \\ \frac{10\Delta p}{3T^5}t^3 - \frac{10\Delta p}{T^4}t^2 + \frac{10\Delta p}{T^3}t + a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$