

作业2

2020年10月5日 星期一 15:00

Problem 1.

$$\begin{aligned} J[y(x)] &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x^4 y' + x^3 y + 3) dx \\ \delta J(y, \delta y) &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} J(y + \alpha \delta y) \Big|_{\alpha=0} \\ &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} [x^4 (y + \alpha \delta y)' + x^3 (y + \alpha \delta y) + 3] dx \Big|_{\alpha=0} \\ &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{d}{d\alpha} [x^4 y' + \alpha x^4 \delta y' + x^3 y + \alpha x^3 \delta y + 3] dx \Big|_{\alpha=0} \\ &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} [x^4 \delta y' + x^3 \delta y] dx \Big|_{\alpha=0} \\ &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} x^4 \delta y' + x^3 \delta y dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(x, y, y') dx \\ \delta J &= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y' \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2.

$$\begin{aligned} J(y) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (y^2 + y' \sin 2x) dx \\ g &= y^2 + y' \sin 2x, \text{ 不显含 } t \\ \text{极值条件: } \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y'} \right) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2y - \frac{d}{dx} (\sin 2x) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow y &= \cos 2x \\ \text{代入 } y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \Rightarrow y = \cos 2x, y(0) = 1, k=1 \\ \text{存在 } y &= \cos 2x, k=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2 + x' \sin t) dt$$

Problem 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= u \end{aligned} \\ \bar{J} &= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2 + p_1 (x_2 - \dot{x}_1) + p_2 (u - \dot{x}_2) dt \\ H &= \frac{1}{2} u^2 + p_1 x_2 + p_2 u \\ \bar{J} &= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} (H - p_1 \dot{x}_1 - p_2 \dot{x}_2) dt \\ \text{极值条件: } 0 &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \Rightarrow u = -p_2 \Rightarrow u = c_1 t - c_2 \\ \dot{x} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{6} c_1 t^3 - \frac{1}{2} c_2 t^2 + c_3 t + c_4 \\ \dot{x}_2 = u \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2} c_1 t^2 - c_2 t + c_3 \end{cases} \\ \dot{p} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{p}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow p_1 = c_1 \\ \dot{p}_2 = -p_1 \Rightarrow p_2 = -c_1 t + c_2 \end{cases} \\ \text{边界条件: } x(0) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 代入可得} \\ \text{故 } u(t) &= 3t - \frac{7}{2} \\ x_1(t) &= \frac{1}{2} t^3 - \frac{7}{4} t^2 + t + 1 \\ x_2(t) &= \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{7}{2} t + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4.

$$\begin{aligned} T_m \dot{w} + w &= \frac{1}{k_e} u \Rightarrow u = k_e T_m \dot{w} + k_e w \\ J &= \int_0^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2 dt = \int_0^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} [k_e^2 T_m^2 (\dot{w}')^2 + 2k_e^2 T_m w \dot{w}' + k_e^2 w^2] dt \\ \bar{J} &= \lambda x_{t_f} + \int_0^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} [k_e^2 T_m^2 (\dot{w}')^2 + 2k_e^2 T_m w \dot{w}' + k_e^2 w^2] dt \\ \text{极值条件: } 0 &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x'} \Rightarrow 0 = k_e^2 T_m \dot{w}' + k_e^2 w - (k_e^2 T_m^2 \dot{w}'' + k_e^2 T_m \dot{w}') \\ w &= T_m^2 w'' \\ \Rightarrow w &= c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{T_m} t} + c_2 e^{\frac{1}{T_m} t} \\ 0 &= \frac{1}{2} [k_e^2 T_m^2 (\dot{w}')^2 + 2k_e^2 T_m w \dot{w}' + k_e^2 w^2] \Big|_{t_f} - [k_e^2 T_m (\dot{w}')^2 + k_e^2 T_m w \dot{w}'] \Big|_{t_f} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k_e^2 T_m^2 (\dot{w}')^2 \Big|_{t_f} + \frac{1}{2} k_e^2 w^2 \Big|_{t_f} &= k_e^2 T_m (\dot{w}')^2 \Big|_{t_f} \\ (k_e^2 T_m - \frac{1}{2} k_e^2 T_m^2) (\dot{w}')^2 \Big|_{t_f} &= \frac{1}{2} k_e^2 w^2 \Big|_{t_f} \Rightarrow w|_{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow w'|_{t_f} = 0 \\ w_{t_f} = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{T_m} t_f} + c_2 e^{\frac{1}{T_m} t_f} &= 0, w_{t=0} = c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ \therefore w'|_{t_f} = 0 &= -\frac{c_1}{T_m} e^{-\frac{1}{T_m} t_f} + \frac{c_2}{T_m} e^{\frac{1}{T_m} t_f} = 0 \\ \text{代入 } T &= \frac{1}{T_m} \begin{cases} -c_1 e^{-T t_f} + c_2 e^{T t_f} = 0 \\ c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ c_1 e^{-T t_f} + c_2 e^{T t_f} = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{解得} & \\ c_1 e^{-T t_f} &= c_2 e^{T t_f} \\ 2c_2 e^{T t_f} &= 0 \quad \begin{aligned} c_2 &= 0 \\ c_1 &= 1 \\ t_f &= \infty \end{aligned} \\ \therefore w &= e^{-\frac{1}{T_m} t} \\ w' &= -\frac{1}{T_m} e^{-\frac{1}{T_m} t} \\ u(t) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$