

第三章 最优控制

3.1 设离散时间系统的状态方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k), \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

针对优化目标

$$J = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2(2) + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=0}^1 u^2(k)$$

设计最优控制 $u(0), u(1)$ 使 J 最小.

解 1:

$$\begin{aligned} J[x(1), u(1)] &= \frac{1}{2}[x_1(1) + x_2(1) + u(1)]^2 + \frac{1}{2}u^2(1) + J[x(0), u(0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{[x_1(1) + x_2(1) + u(1)]^2 + u^2(1)\} + J[x(0), u(0)] \end{aligned}$$

当 $u(1) = -\frac{1}{2}[x_1(1) + x_2(1)]$ 时,

$$J^*[x(1), u(1)] = \frac{1}{4}[x_1(1) + x_2(1)]^2 + J[x(0), u(0)]$$

$$J[x(0), u(0)] = \frac{1}{4}[2 + u(0) + 1 + u(0)]^2 + \frac{1}{2}u(0)^2$$

当 $u(0) = -1$ 时,

$$J^*[x(0), u(0)] = \frac{3}{4}$$

则 $u(1) = -\frac{1}{2}[x_1(1) + x_2(1)] = -\frac{1}{2}$, $u(0) = -1$ 。

解 2:

3.1

解: $\phi = \frac{1}{2} x_1^2(2)$, $L = \frac{1}{2} u^2(k)$ $f = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) + x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_1(k) + u(k) \end{bmatrix}$

$$H(k) = L + \lambda^T f = \frac{1}{2} u^2(k) + [\lambda_1(k+1) \quad \lambda_2(k+1)] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) + x_2(k) + u(k) \\ x_1(k) + u(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

控制条件: $\frac{\partial H(k)}{\partial u(k)} = u(k) + \lambda_1(k+1) + \lambda_2(k+1) = 0$.

正则方程: $x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + x_2(k) + u(k)$

$$x_2(k+1) = x_1(k) + u(k)$$

$$x_1(0) = 1, \quad x_2(0) = 1, \quad N = 2.$$

$$\lambda_1(k) = \frac{\partial H(k)}{\partial x_1(k)} = \lambda_1(k+1) + \lambda_2(k+1)$$

$$\lambda_2(k) = \frac{\partial H(k)}{\partial x_2(k)} = \lambda_1(k+1) \quad k=1, 2.$$

$$\lambda_1(2) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1(2)} = x_1(2), \quad \lambda_2(2) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2(2)} = 0.$$

综合以上各式, 可得: $u(0) = -1$, $u(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $x_1(2) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow J^* = \frac{3}{4}$.

2 求下列泛函的变分:

(1) $J = \int_0^1 y^3(x) \sin(x) dx$

(2) $J = \int_0^1 y^3(t) x^2(t) dt$

解:

(1)

$$F(y(x), x) = y^3(x) \sin(x), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3y^2(x) \sin(x)$$

$$\delta J = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y(x) dx = \int_0^1 3y^2(x) \sin(x) \delta y(x) dx$$

(2)

$$F(x(t), y(t)) = y^3(t) x^2(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta J &= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x \right] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 [3y^2(t) x^2(t) \delta y + 2y^3(t) x(t) \delta x] dt \end{aligned}$$

3.3 试求最速降线(brachistochrone)满足的 Euler-Lagrange 方程, 其中泛函为

$$T[y] = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2(x)}}{\sqrt{2y(x)}} dx.$$

$$F[y(x), \dot{y}(x)] = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2}}{\sqrt{2gy}}$$

相应的 Euler-Lagrange 方程为

$$F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{\dot{y}} = 0$$

显然 $y(x)$ 等于常数不是极值解, 即极值解的导数不恒等于零, 因此, 极值解满足如下方程

$$\dot{y} F_y - \left(\frac{d}{dx} F_{\dot{y}} \right) \dot{y} = \frac{d}{dx} (F - F_{\dot{y}} \dot{y}) = 0$$

即

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2}}{\sqrt{2gy}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2gy}} \frac{\dot{y}^2}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{y}^2}} = c$$

其中 c 为一常数。整理上式得

$$y(1 + \dot{y}^2) = k^2$$

其中

$$k^2 = \frac{1}{2gc^2}$$

3.4 某运动控制系统方程如下:

$$\ddot{z}(t) + [1 - z^2(t)]\dot{z}(t) + z(t) = u(t), \quad z(0) = z_0,$$

其中 $\mathbf{z}(t)$ 是物体的位置, 控制 $\mathbf{u}(t)$ 为驱动电压的幅值。希望设计控制使得物体在时刻 $t = T$ 时回到平衡位置 (即 $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0}$), 且消耗的控制能量最小。请将该问题表述为最优控制问题, 给出相应的状态方程、优化目标和约束条件。

解:

令 $x_1 = z, x_2 = \dot{z}$, 则

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \dot{x}_2 = (x_1^2 - 1)x_2 - x_1 + u, \quad x_1(0) = z_0, x_2(0) = \dot{z}_1$$

$$\text{目标函数 } J = \int_0^T u^2(t) dt,$$

$$\text{引入协态变量 } H = \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 [(x_1^2 - 1)x_2 - x_1 + u] + u^2$$

控制方程: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = \lambda_2 + 2u = 0$

协态方程: $\dot{\lambda}_1 = 1 - 2x_1x_2, \dot{\lambda}_2 = -\lambda_1 - (x_1^2 - 1)\lambda_2$

末端条件: $x_1(T) = 0, \lambda_2(T) = 0$

3.5 设受控系统为 $\dot{x}(t) = -x(t) + u(t), x(0) = x_0$, 求 $u(t)$ 使下述性能指标最小:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [3x^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$$

解:

$$f = -x + u, \quad \varphi = 0, \quad L = 3x^2 + u^2$$

H 函数: $H = L + \lambda f = 3x^2 + u^2 + \lambda(-x + u)$

控制方程: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 2u + \lambda = 0 \rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda$

正则方程: $\dot{x} = -x + u = -x - \frac{1}{2}\lambda \rightarrow \lambda = -2x - 2\dot{x}$

$$\dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -(6x - \lambda) \rightarrow \ddot{x} - 4x = 0$$

边界条件: $x(0) = x_0, \lambda(t_f) = 0 = \lambda(1)$

通过正则方程可以解得: $x^*(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} - C_2 e^{2t}, \lambda^*(t) = 6C_2 e^{2t} + 2C_1 e^{-2t}$

带入边界条件:

$$x(0) = C_1 - C_2 = x_0, \lambda(1) = 6C_2 e^2 + 2C_1 e^{-2} = 0$$

于是

$$C_1 = \frac{3e^4}{3e^4 + 1} x_0, \quad C_2 = -\frac{x_0}{3e^4 + 1}$$

而

$$u^*(t) = \frac{3x_0}{3e^4 + 1} e^{2t} - \frac{3e^4}{3e^4 + 1} x_0 e^{-2t}$$

3.6 已知受控系统 $\dot{x}(t) = 4u(t), x(0) = x_0$, 求 $u(t)$ 使系统状态在 T 时刻转移到 x_T ,

且使下述性能指标最小:

$$J = \int_0^T [x^2(t) + 4u^2(t)] dt$$

解:

定义 Hamilton 函数:

$$H(x, u, \lambda) = x^2(t) + 4u^2(t) + \lambda(t)4u(t)$$

定义:

$$\hat{\varphi}(x^*(t_f), t_f) = [x(t_f) - x_T]\mu$$

极值条件:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 8u(t) + 4\lambda(t) = 0$$

得

$$u(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda(t)$$

正则方程:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 4u(t) = -2\lambda(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}(t) &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -2x(t)\end{aligned}$$

可解得:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda(t) &= C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-2t} \\ x(t) &= -C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-2t} \\ u(t) &= -\frac{1}{2}(C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-2t})\end{aligned}$$

边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned}x(0) &= x_0, x(T) = x_T \\ \lambda(T) &= \frac{\partial \hat{\varphi}}{\partial x(T)} = \mu\end{aligned}$$

进一步解得:

$$C_1 = \frac{x_0 e^{-2T} - x_T}{e^{2T} - e^{-2T}}, C_2 = \frac{x_0 e^{2T} - x_T}{e^{2T} - e^{-2T}}$$

对应最优控制:

$$u^*(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x_0 e^{-2T} - x_T}{e^{2T} - e^{-2T}} e^{2t} + \frac{x_0 e^{2T} - x_T}{e^{2T} - e^{-2T}} e^{-2t}\right)$$

3.7 已知受控系统 $\dot{x}(t) = u(t)$, $x(0) = 1$, 求 $u(t)$ 和 t_f 使系统状态在 t_f 时刻转移到坐标原点, 且使下述性能指标最小:

$$J = t_f^2 + \int_0^{t_f} u^2(t) dt$$

解:

控制函数,

$$f(x, u) = u(t)$$

Hamilton 函数,

$$H(x, u, \lambda) = u^2(t) + \lambda(t)u(t)$$

控制方程,

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

得,

$$u(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda(t)$$

正则方程,

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = u(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda(t) \\ \dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

边界条件, $x(0) = 1, x(t_f) = 0$

$$H(t_f) = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_f}$$

即

$$\lambda^2(t_f) = 8t_f$$

又, $x(t)$ 应该递减, 所以 $\lambda(t_f) > 0$, 解得,

$$\lambda(t) = 2\sqrt{2t_f}$$

$$x(t) = -\sqrt{2t_ft} + 1$$

又 $x(t_f) = 0$, 解得, $t_f = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}$

故,

$$x(t) = -4^{\frac{1}{6}}t + 1$$

$$u(t) = -4^{\frac{1}{6}} = -\sqrt[6]{4}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = -4^{\frac{1}{6}} \\ t_f = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

又 $\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial u^2} = 2 \geq 0$, 该解为最小值对应解。

3.8 已知受控系统

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), \dot{x}_2(t) = x_3(t), \dot{x}_3(t) = u(t), x_1(0) = x_2(0) = x_3(0) = 0,$$

求 $u(t)$ 和 t_f , 其中 $|u(t)| \leq 1$, 使系统状态在 t_f 时刻转移到目标集

$$x_1^2(t_f) = t_f^2, x_2(t_f) = x_3^2(t_f),$$

且使下述性能指标最小 (仅列出必要条件)

$$J = x_2(t_f)t_f + \int_0^{t_f} u^2(t)dt.$$

解:

定义 Hamilton 函数：

$$H = u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 x_3 + \lambda_3 u = (u^2 + \lambda_3 u) + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 x_3$$

定义

$$\hat{\phi}[x(t_f), t_f] = x_2(t_f) + \mu_1[x_1^2(t_f) - t_f^2] + \mu_2[x_2(t_f) - x_3^2(t_f)]$$

根据极小值原理：

$$u^* = \operatorname{argmin}_u H = \begin{cases} -\frac{\lambda_3}{2} & |\lambda_3| \leq 2 \\ -\operatorname{sign}(\lambda_3) & |\lambda_3| > 2 \end{cases}$$

正则方程：

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3, \\ \dot{x}_3 = u \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{\lambda}_2 = -\lambda_1 \\ \dot{\lambda}_3 = -\lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

边界条件：

$$x_1(0) = x_2(0) = x_3(0) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1(t_f^*) = 2\mu_1 x_1(t_f^*), \quad \lambda_2(t_f^*) = t_f^* + \mu_2, \quad \lambda_3(t_f^*) = -2\mu_2 x_3(t_f^*)$$

终端条件：

$$H(t_f^*) = -[x_2(t_f^*) - 2\mu_1 t_f^*] = 0$$

3.9 已知受控系统 $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$, $\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$, $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 2$ 。性能指标为：

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} [4x_1^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$$

求使 J 最小的反馈控制律 $u^*(x)$ ，以及相应的最小值 J^* 。

解：

解： $\varphi = 0, L = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + u^2)$,

状态方程为： $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} [x_1^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x(t)^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + u(t)^T * I * u(t) dt =$$

于是 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R = I,$

故有 Riccati 方程: $PA + A^T P - PBB^T P + Q = 0$

解得 $P = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$

于是 $u^*(t) = -R^{-1}B^T Px(t) = (-1 - \sqrt{2})x(t)$

$$J^* = \frac{1}{2}x^T(t_0)Px(t_0) = 4 + 4\sqrt{2}$$

又 $\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}x$

通过反拉普拉斯变换求得:

$$x(t) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}x(0)] = \begin{bmatrix} 2[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right) + (1 + \sqrt{2})e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)] \\ 2[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right) - (1 + \sqrt{2})e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)] \end{bmatrix}$$

于是: $u^*(t) = (-1 - \sqrt{2})x(t) = 2[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right) - (1 + \sqrt{2})e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)]$

3.10 已知旋转倒立摆的控制模型为

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 81.4033 & -45.8259 & -0.9319 \\ 0 & 122.0545 & -44.0906 & -1.3972 \end{bmatrix}x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 83.4659 \\ 80.3162 \end{bmatrix}u(t),$$

其中 $x(t) = [\theta(t) \ \alpha(t) \ \dot{\theta}(t) \ \dot{\alpha}(t)]$, $\theta(t)$ 为水平旋转臂转角, $\alpha(t)$ 为竖直旋转摆角。请利用二次型最优调节器设计反馈控制律 (可调用 MATLAB 函数 `lqr()`), 其中 $Q = \text{diag}[1 \ q \ 1 \ 1]$, $R = 1$, 搭建 Simulink 模型进行仿真, 绘制响应曲线, 并分析参数 q 取值对闭环系统性能的影响。

解: 略