



Optimization Method & Optimal Guidance

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- ① What is Guidance
- ① Generic Formulation of Trajectory Optimization
- ① Discretization Methods
- ① Newton-Type Methods in Computational Guidance
- ① Convex Optimization with CVX and/or MOSEK
- ① Sequential Convex Optimization Methods
- ① Trigonometric-polynomial Control Parameterization
- ① Sequential Convex Optimization Methods – continued
- ① **Trajectory Optimization Practice**

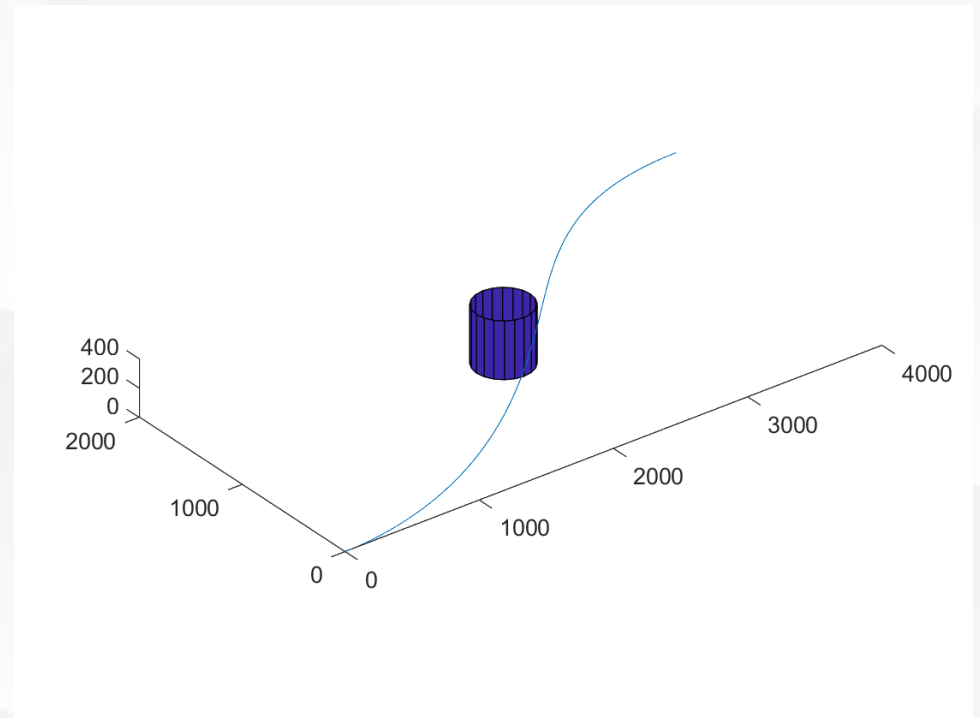
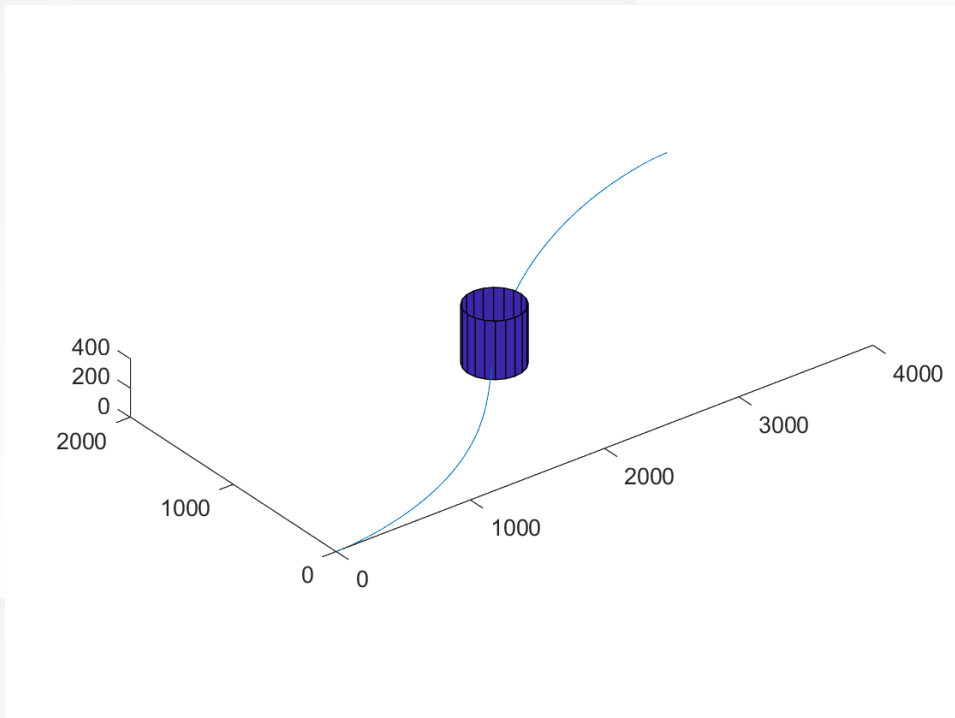




Flight Trajectory Optimization 3D - Path

Task:

- Distance to (2100,1200) of a minimum 200 m





FALCON.m – problem structure





Jacobian Matrix – MATLAB symbolic toolbox

```
|syms g m rho S T_max k CD0
syms %add states here
syms %add controls here

states = [];
controls = [];

% Calculate aerodynamics
C_D = CD0 + k * C_L^2;
D = [];
L = [];

% implement state derivatives here

states_dot = [x_dot; y_dot; z_dot; V_dot; chi_dot; gamma_dot];

dFdX == jacobian(states_dot,states)
dFdU == jacobian(,,)
```

Tasks:

- Locate the **syms_calculate_jacobians.m**
- Use the dynamics in **source_aircraft3D.m**
- Calculate the analytical expressions of the Jacobian matrices





Sequential Convex Optimization





Trajectory Optimization Practice

Sequential Convex Optimization: Mission A

To climb 500 m instead of 400 m

Task part I:

- Open `main_fixed.m`
- Read the code
- Complete the forward Euler integration
- Complete the lower-triangular matrix
- Complete `calculate_jacobians.m`

$$dx_{k+1} = \sum_{j=1}^k B_j^k du_j$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx_2 \\ dx_3 \\ \vdots \\ dx_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1^1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ B_1^2 & B_2^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_1^{N-1} & B_2^{N-1} & \dots & B_{N-1}^{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} du_1 \\ du_2 \\ \vdots \\ du_{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$



This means that we can adjust the state variables by correcting the controls.

$$B_j^k = \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial x_k} \right] \left[\frac{\partial F_{k-1}}{\partial x_{k-1}} \right] \dots \left[\frac{\partial F_{j+1}}{\partial x_{j+1}} \right] \left[\frac{\partial F_j}{\partial u_j} \right] \text{ for } j = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$$

$$B_{k-1}^k = \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial x_k} \right] \left[\frac{\partial F_{k-1}}{\partial u_{k-1}} \right]$$

$$B_k^k = \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial u_k}$$

The computation of the sensitivity matrix B can be significantly simplified

$$(B_k^k)^0 = I_n$$

$$(B_j^k)^0 = (B_{j+1}^k)^0 \left[\frac{\partial F_{j+1}}{\partial x_{j+1}} \right], j = k-1, k-2, \dots, 1$$

$$B_j^k = (B_j^k)^0 \left[\frac{\partial F_j}{\partial u_j} \right], \quad j = k, k-1, \dots, 1.$$





Trajectory Optimization Practice

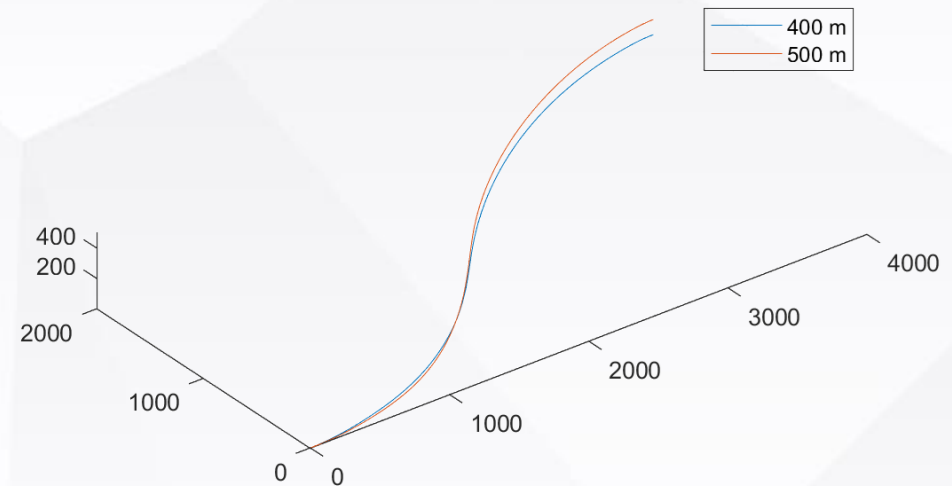
Sequential Convex Optimization: Mission A To climb 500 m instead of 400 m

Task part I:

- Open `main_fixed.m`
- Read the code
- Complete the forward Euler integration
- Complete the lower-triangular matrix

Task part II:

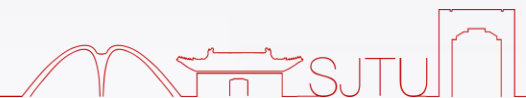
- Open `scp_solve_fixed.m`
- Convert the box constraints
- Run the optimization
- Plot the velocity profile



$$\mathbf{u}_{a\min} \leq \mathbf{u}_a \leq \mathbf{u}_{a\max}$$



$$\mathbf{u}_{a\min} - \mathbf{u}_a^p \leq d\mathbf{u}_a \leq \mathbf{u}_{a\max} - \mathbf{u}_a^p$$





Sequential Convex Optimization: Mission B

To climb 500 m instead of 400 m with Velocity constraint

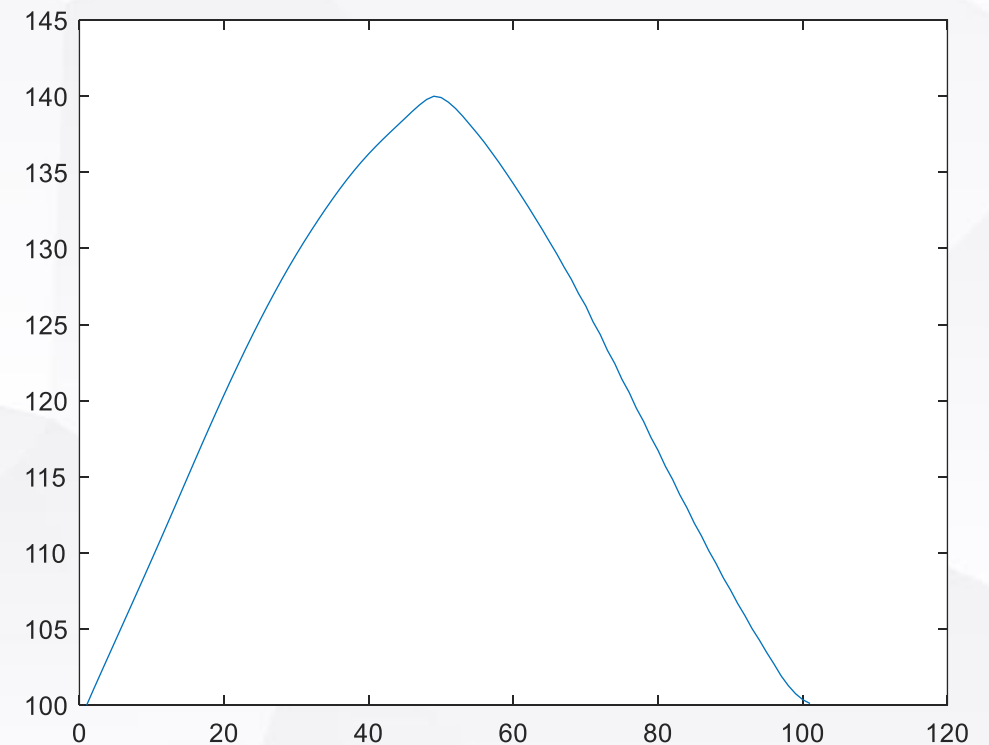
Task part I:

- Uncomment the lines in `main_fixed.m` and `scp_solve_fixed.m` concerning V
- Run the optimization
- Plot the Velocity profile

Task part II:

- Set V max to 135 m/s
- Run the optimization

Hint: Ctrl + C can stop the loop





Sequential Convex Optimization: Mission C

To climb 500 m instead of 400 m with Velocity constraint

Task part I:

- Open `main_free.m`
- Read the code
- Complete the forward Euler integration
- Complete the lower-triangular matrix
- Complete the new B matrix

NOW WE ARE WORKING ON **FREE FINAL TIME** SOLUTION

Task part II:

- Complete `scp_solve_free.m`
- Complete update `dt` in `main_free.m`
- Run the optimization

$$dx_a = Bdu_a$$

where

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1^1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & C_1^1 \\ B_1^2 & B_2^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{j=1}^2 C_j^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ B_1^{N-1} & B_2^{N-1} & B_3^{N-1} & \dots & B_{N-1}^{N-1} & \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} C_j^{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(N-1)n \times \{(N-1)m+1\}}$$





Trajectory Optimization Practice

Expanding $d\mathbf{x}_{k+1}$ for $j = k, k-1, \dots, 1$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{x}_{k+1} &= \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \right] d\mathbf{x}_k + \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial \mathbf{u}_k} \right] d\mathbf{u}_k + \dot{\mathbf{x}}_k dh \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \right] \left[\frac{\partial F_{k-1}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{k-1}} \right] d\mathbf{x}_{k-1} + \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \right] \left[\frac{\partial F_{k-1}}{\partial \mathbf{u}_{k-1}} \right] d\mathbf{u}_{k-1} + \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} \right] \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1} dh \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial \mathbf{u}_k} \right] d\mathbf{u}_k + \dot{\mathbf{x}}_k dh \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= \mathbf{A}^k d\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{B}_1^k d\mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{B}_2^k d\mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{B}_k^k d\mathbf{u}_k + (\mathbf{C}_1^k + \mathbf{C}_2^k + \dots + \mathbf{C}_k^k) dh \end{aligned}$$

