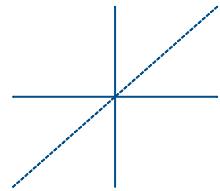


# L10 Vector Fields

2024年2月14日 星期三 10:03

Vector Field.



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f_1(x, y, z) \\ \dot{y} = f_2(x, y, z) \\ \dot{z} = f_3(x, y, z) \end{cases} \quad X = f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + f_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + f_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

例: 海森堡系统  $\dot{x} = u(t), \dot{y} = v(t), \dot{z} = yu - xv$ .

$$\begin{aligned} X_u &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} && \text{(类似于打开 } u \text{ 和打开 } v \text{.)} \\ X_v &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

Generally  $\dot{x} = f(x) + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m u_i g_i(x)}_{\text{Drift}} \quad \text{No Drift: System Kinematic}$

$\dot{x}$       Control Terms

Optimal Control - Pontryagin Max Principal

$$\min \int_0^T g(x, u) dt \quad \text{s.t. } \dot{x} = f(x, u), \quad x \in M, \quad u \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^k.$$

②  $x(0) = x_0, \quad x(T) = x_T \quad \text{f.g. & Smooth Eq.}$

ODE: Initial Value Problem (IVP).

Opt Ctrl: 2 point Boundary Value Problem (BVP).

## Pontryagin

Set  $\hat{H}(x, p, u) = \langle p, f(x) \rangle - p \cdot g(x, u) \quad p \geq 0$ .

$p$ - Co-State Variable.  $\sim$  控制的影子.

$t \rightarrow u^*(t)$ . 使得下列式成立的最优曲线

$$H(x(t), p(t), u^*(t)) = \max_{u \in U} \hat{H}(x(t), p(t), u(t))$$

Extremal Trajectory 也 normal (正则) 的若  $p_0 \neq 0$ . 若  $p_0 = 0$ . 称为非正常的 (abnormal).

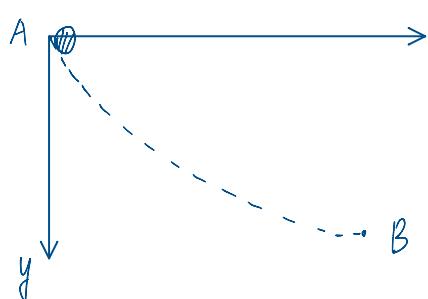
-  $u^*$  如果不能被上面的东西 define  $\Rightarrow$  称轨迹为奇的 (singular).

- 如果能解出  $u^*$ . By  $u^* = k(x(t), p(t))$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \int_0^T (\hat{H}(x, p, u) - px) dt = 0. \quad \text{fix } u = u^*$$

$$\delta \int_0^T (H(x, p) - px) dt = 0.$$

Brachistochrone. <sup>最速降线问题.</sup>



让粒子用最短的时间从  $A \rightarrow B$ .

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mgy = 0. \quad \text{令 } m=1, g=\frac{1}{2}. \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = \sqrt{y}.$$

$$\min J(y) = \int_a^b \frac{\sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2}}{\sqrt{y(x)}} dx.$$

Solution: Cycloid.  $x(\theta) = a\theta + c(1 - \sin\theta)$   $y(\theta) = c(1 - \cos\theta)$

自然界中 两点之间的最短线也是 Cycloid.

### Differentiable Manifolds

$\sim$  Space Locally Like  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

定义:  $n$  维微分流形 是一组点以及一组有限或可数的子集的集合  $V_\alpha \subset M$ .

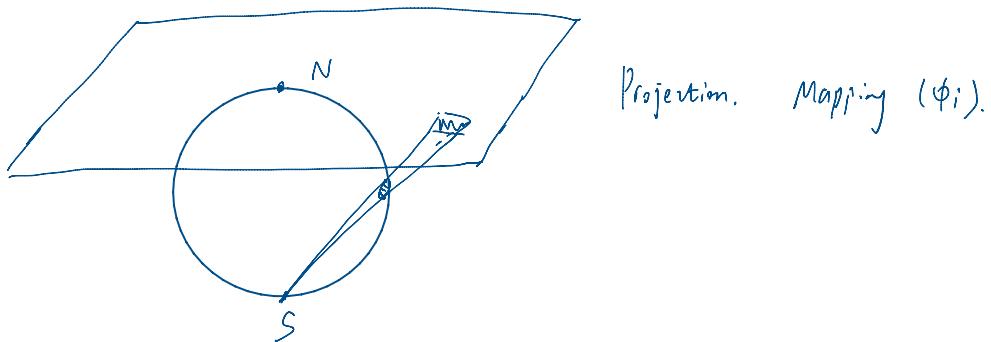
u 是 1-1 mapping  $\phi_\alpha: U_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

使得 ①  $U_\alpha \subseteq M$ .

②  $\phi_i: (U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的一个开集.

③  $\phi_\alpha \circ \phi_\beta^{-1}$  在  $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$  上是 smooth 的函数.

这些 maps 的 collection 称为 M 的一个 atlas.  $\phi_\alpha$  随地定义了一个 chart.



e.g.  $T^n = S^1 \times S^1$

有一个大圆和小圆  $\Rightarrow S^1 \times S^1$



e.g.  $SO(n)$  - special orthogonal group.

$SO(3)$  - manifold and a group.

Tangent Bundle.

Tangent map: E, F 是 vector space  $f: U \subset E \rightarrow V \subset F$ .

$U, V$  是 open sets. 定义 切线映射 (tangent map).  $Tf$  ( $f_*$ ).

$Tf: TU = U \times E \rightarrow TV = V \times F$ .

$$Tf(v, \underline{e}) = (f(u), Df(v) \underline{e}) \underline{e} \in E$$

Tangent Space.

M 的切向空间 在点  $m$  是对于 M 上面曲线的所有切向量组成的空间  $T_m M$ .

而 Tangent Bundle  $TM = \bigcup_{m \in M} T_m M$ .

Vector field on manifold 是 一组点  $m \in M; v \in T_m M$  的集合