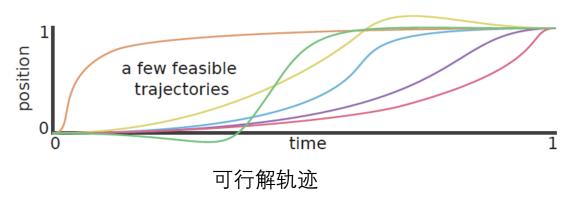
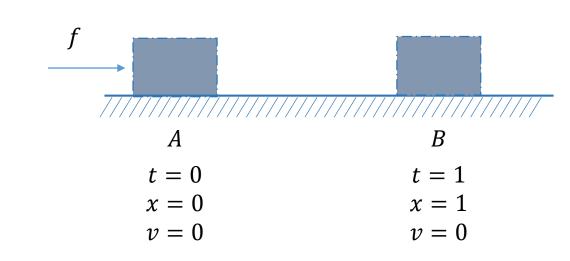
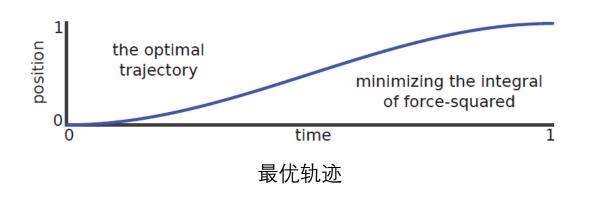
● 从一个简单的例子说起

- 问题
- \triangleright 将光滑水平面上的滑块在力f的作用下从A点转移到B点
- 可行解
- ▶ 非唯一
- 最优解
- ➤ 唯一







● 从一个简单的例子说起

- 约束
- ▶ 轨迹优化问题中所有的问题要求,也就是所谓的约束;滑块问题的约束有两个:
- > System Dynamics

$$\dot{x}=\nu, \qquad \dot{\nu}=u, \qquad \text{system dynamics.}$$

$$x(0)=0, \qquad x(1)=1, \\ \nu(0)=0, \qquad \nu(1)=0,$$

- **>** Boundary Conditions
- 可行解
- ▶ 满足所有约束的解,被称为可行解;产生可行轨迹的控制集称为容许控制
- 最优解
- ▶ 轨迹优化是指寻找可行轨迹中的最优轨迹;通常我们形式化一个目标函数来描述最优轨迹;
- ▶ 滑块问题常用的目标函数: 最小力平方和最小绝对功

$$\min_{u(t),\,x(t),\,\nu(t)} \int_0^1 \!\! u^2(\tau)\,d\tau, \qquad \text{minimum force squared,}$$

$$\min_{u(t),\,x(t),\,\nu(t)} \int_0^1 \!\! \left|u(\tau)\,\nu(\tau)\right|d\tau, \qquad \text{minimum absolute work.}$$

● 轨迹优化问题

- 目标函数
- ➤ (1) Mayer形式: 仅包含边界项
- ➤ (2) Lagrange形式: 仅包含路径积分项
- ▶ (3) Bolza形式:包含边界项和路径积分项

$$\min_{t_0,t_F,\boldsymbol{x}(t),\boldsymbol{u}(t)} \ \underbrace{J\big(t_0,t_F,\boldsymbol{x}(t_0),\boldsymbol{x}(t_F)\big)}_{\text{Mayer Term}} + \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^{t_F} w\big(\tau,\boldsymbol{x}(\tau),\boldsymbol{u}(\tau)\big) \ d\tau}_{\text{Lagrange Term}}.$$

- 约束条件
- ➤ (1) System Dynamics
- > (2) path constraints
- ➤ (3) boundary constraints
- ➤ (4) path bound on states
- > (5) path bound on controls
- ➤ (6) bounds on initial and final time
- \triangleright (7) bound on initial state
- > (8) bound on final state

$$\dot{x}(t) = f\big(t, x(t), u(t)\big)$$

$$h\big(t,x(t),u(t)\big)\leq 0$$

$$gig(t_0,t_F,x(t_0),x(t_F)ig)\leq 0$$

$$egin{aligned} x_{ ext{low}} & \leq x(t) \leq x_{ ext{upp}}, \ u_{ ext{low}} & \leq u(t) \leq u_{ ext{upp}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{ ext{low}} \leq t_0 < t_F \leq t_{ ext{upp}}, \ x_{0, ext{low}} \leq x(t_0) \leq x_{0, ext{upp}}, \ x_{F, ext{low}} \leq x(t_F) \leq x_{F, ext{upp}},$$

变分法

目标函数(优化准则)

$$J=\int_0^1 u^2(au)d au=\int_0^1 \ddot{x}^2(au)d au$$

Euler-Lagrange方程

$$\mathcal{L}(t,x,\dot{x},\ddot{x})=\mathcal{L}(\ddot{x})=\ddot{x}^2$$

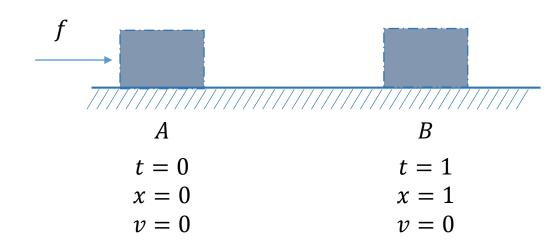
- Lagrange函数
- 求解结果

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$

得: $x^{(4)} = 0$, 也就是说最优轨迹具有三次多项式的形式!

代入边界条件可以得到: $x^*(t) = 3t^2 - 2t^3$

$$x^*(t) = 3t^2 - 2t^3$$



● 一般变分法

■ 目标函数(优化准则)

$$x^*(t) = \underset{x(t)}{\operatorname{argmin}} \int_0^T \mathcal{L}(x^{(n)}, x^{(n-1)}, \dots, \dot{x}, x, t) dt$$

■ Euler-Lagrange方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (x^{(n)})} \right) = 0$$

■ Lagrange函数

$$\mathcal{L}(x^{(n)}, x^{(n-1)}, \dots, \dot{x}, x, t) = (x^{(n)})^2$$

- 一些说明
- > n = 1 最小速度
- > n = 2 最小加速度
- > n = 3最小jerk
- > n = 4最小snap
- **>** ...

MinJerk

■ 目标函数(优化准则)

$$x^*(t) = \operatorname*{argmin}_{x(t)} \int_0^T \mathcal{L}(\ddot{x}, \dot{x}, \dot{x}, x, t) dt$$

■ Euler-Lagrange方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) - \frac{d^3}{dt^3} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) = 0$$

■ Lagrange函数

$$\mathcal{L}(x^{(n)}, x^{(n-1)}, \dots, \dot{x}, x, t) = (\ddot{x})^2$$

■ 结果

求解可以得到: $x^{(6)} = 0$, 也就是说最优轨迹具有五次多项式的形式!

即:
$$x(t) = a_5 t^5 + a_4 t^4 + a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0$$

● 一般的变分法

目标函数(优化准则):

Euler-Lagrange方程:

Lagrange函数:

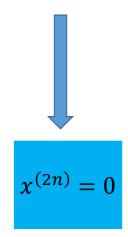
其中:

- *n* = 1 最小速度
- n=2 最小加速度
- n = 3 最小jerk
- n = 4 最小snap
- **I** ...

$$x^*(t) = \underset{x(t)}{\operatorname{argmin}} \int_0^T \mathcal{L}(x^{(n)}, x^{(n-1)}, \dots, \dot{x}, x, t) dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (x^{(n)})} \right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x^{(n)}, x^{(n-1)}, \dots, \dot{x}, x, t) = (x^{(n)})^2$$



● 微分方程

微分方程:

$$x^{(2n)}=0$$

两类正交多项式:

 $1, t, t^2, t^3, ...$ $1, \sin t, \cos t, \sin 2t, \cos 2t, ...$

正交多项式:

- 基于Taylor展开的指数多项式(多项式): $1, t, t^2, t^3, ...$
- 基于Fourier展开的三角多项式(三角函数): 1, sin t, cos t, sin 2t, cos 2t, ...

基底与拟合:

- 基于多项式基底的轨迹拟合: $1,t,t^2,t^3,...$
- 基于三角函数基底的轨迹拟合: $1, \sin t, \cos t, \sin 2t, \cos 2t, \dots$

● 轨迹拟合

轨迹拟合:将轨迹形式化一组基底的线性表达,然后根据约束条件求解系数的过程

轨迹拟合的分类:

■ 多项式轨迹拟合:

▶ 最小加速度: $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3$

》最小jerk: $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5$

》最小snap: $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5 + a_6 t^6 + a_7 t^7$

■ 三角函数轨迹拟合:

ightharpoonup 正弦轨迹: $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos a_2 t + a_3 \sin a_2 t$

 \triangleright 摆线轨迹: $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t - a_2 \sin a_3 t$

➤ Fourier轨迹:

$$x(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos nt + B_n \sin nt]$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t)dt$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) \cos nt \, dt$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) \sin nt \, dt$$

● 约束条件

为了求解轨迹拟合的系数,需要寻找(t,x(t))组合,也就是将约束条件转换为(t,x(t))组合

| 轨迹拟合算法 | 形式 | 微分方程 | 约束个数 |
|--------|--|---------------|------|
| 最小加速度 | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3$ | $x^{(4)} = 0$ | 4 |
| 最小jerk | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5$ | $x^{(6)} = 0$ | 6 |
| 最小snap | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5 + a_6 t^6 + a_7 t^7$ | $x^{(8)}=0$ | 8 |
| 正弦轨迹 | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos a_2 t + a_3 \sin a_2 t$ | $x^{(4)} = 0$ | 4 |
| 摆线轨迹 | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t - a_2 \sin a_3 t$ | $x^{(4)}=0$ | 4 |

注意:

- ▶ 微分方程阶次与约束个数是相同的
- > 多项式次数都是奇次数

● 边界条件例子1

A cubic path in joint space for the joint variable q(t), or in Cartesian space for a Cartesian coordinate q(t), between two points $q(t_0)$ and $q(t_f)$ is

$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 (13.1)$$

四个边界条件:

- ▶ 初始位置和初始速度
- > 终止位置和终止速度

$$q(t_0) = q_0 \quad \dot{q}(t_0) = q'_0$$

 $q(t_f) = q_f \quad \dot{q}(t_f) = q'_f.$

● 边界条件例子2

Consider a harmonic path between two points $q(t_0)$ and $q(t_f)$

$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos a_2 t + a_3 \sin a_2 t \tag{13.129}$$

四个边界条件:

▶ 初始位置和初始速度

> 终止位置和终止速度

$$q(t_{\mathbf{0}}) \quad = \quad q_{\mathbf{0}} \qquad \dot{q}(t_{\mathbf{0}}) = 0$$

$$q(t_f) = q_f \quad \dot{q}(t_f) = 0$$

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(q_f + q_0 - (q_f - q_0) \cos \frac{\pi (t - t_0)}{t_f - t_0} \right)$$

简化问题-**–time shift**

为了简化求解过程的计算量,我们通常会采用两个方法:

- (1) time shift
- rest-to-rest

A cubic path in joint space for the joint variable q(t), or in Cartesian space for a Cartesian coordinate q(t), between two points $q(t_0)$ and $q(t_f)$ is

$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 (13.1)$$

time shift:
$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1 \left(t - t_0 \right) + a_2 t \left(t - t_0 \right)^2 + a_3 \left(t - t_0 \right)^3 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \left(t_f - t_0 \right) & \left(t_f - t_0 \right)^2 & \left(t_f - t_0 \right)^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \left(t_f - t_0 \right) & 3 \left(t_f - t_0 \right)^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_0' \\ q_f' \\ q_f' \end{bmatrix}$$

换言之: $t_0 = 0$

● 简化问题——rest-to-rest

rest-to-rest: 仅考虑位置约束, 速度即速度的多阶导数(如果需要)在边界条件处为零

A five degree polynomial can satisfy these conditions

$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5$$
 (13.54)

完整边界条件与rest-to-rest边界条件

$$q(t_0) = q_0$$
 $\dot{q}(t_0) = q_0'$ $\ddot{q}(t_0) = q_0''$ $q(0) = 10 \deg$ $\dot{q}(0) = 0$ $\ddot{q}(0) = 0$ $q(t_f) = q_f$ $\dot{q}(t_f) = q_f'$ $\ddot{q}(t_f) = q_f''$ $q(1) = 45 \deg$ $\dot{q}(1) = 0$ $\ddot{q}(1) = 0$

完整约束求解与rest-to-rest约束求解

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_0 & t_0^2 & t_0^3 & t_0^4 & t_0^5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2t_0 & 3t_0^2 & 4t_0^3 & 5t_0^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6t_0 & 12t_0^2 & 20t_0^3 \\ 1 & t_f & t_f^2 & t_f^3 & t_f^4 & t_f^5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2t_f & 3t_f^2 & 4t_f^3 & 5t_f^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6t_f & 12t_f^2 & 20t_f^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q'_0 \\ q''_0 \\ q''_f \\ q''_f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 12 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 45 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

● 时间尺度——从路径到轨迹

路径:路径规划通常会在构型空间生成一条二阶连续可微的曲线,即 $Q, s: [0,1] \rightarrow q(s)$

时间尺度: 标量函数: $f, t: [0, t_f] \rightarrow s(t): [0, 1]$

轨迹: 为路径赋予时间尺度, 即: $Qf,t:[0,t_f] \rightarrow q(s(t))$

A cubic path in joint space for the joint variable q(t), or in Cartesian space for a Cartesian coordinate q(t), between two points $q(t_0)$ and $q(t_f)$ is

$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3$$
 (13.1)
$$q(t_f) = q_f \qquad \dot{q}(t_f) = 0$$

路径函数:
$$q(s) = q_0 + s(q_f - q_0)$$

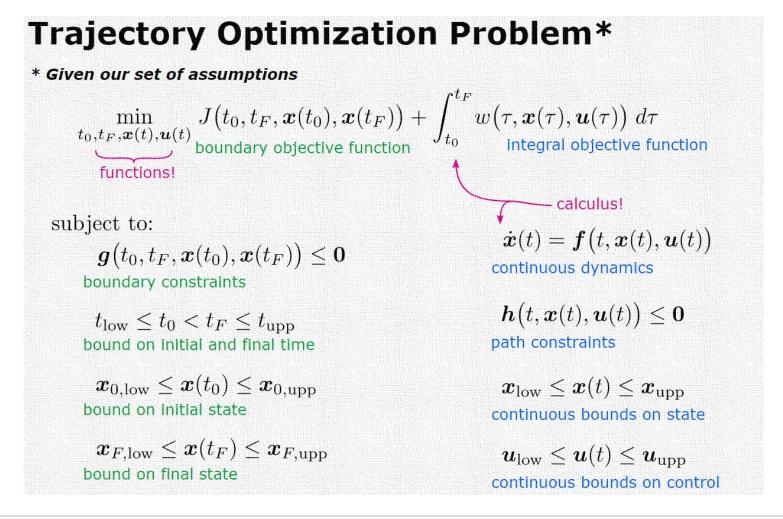
时间尺度: $s(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & t_f & t_f^2 & t_f^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2t_f & 3t_f^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

注意:

- ▶ 时间尺度连接了路径规划与轨迹优化
- ▶ 时间尺度在"时间最优"轨迹优化中使用较多,这里只是引入了一下理论

● 轨迹优化问题



两种求解思路:

- ▶ 解析法 (变分法)
- ▶ 数值法

● 数值积分问题

数值积分公式的一般形式:

$$I_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k) \approx \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

其中,

求积结点: $a \le x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \le b$

求积系数: $A_k(k = 0,1,2,...n)$ 仅与结点有关

插值公式的一般形式:

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n} l_k(x) f(x_k)$$

其中,

插值结点: $a \le x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \le b$

插值型数值积分公式的一般形式:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \int_{a}^{b} \sum_{k=0}^{n} l_{k}(x)f(x_{k}) dx$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_{k}) \int_{a}^{b} l_{k}(x)dx = I_{n}(f)$$

其中,

求积结点: $a \le x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \le b$

求积系数: $A_k = \int_a^b l_k(x) dx$

具体算法:

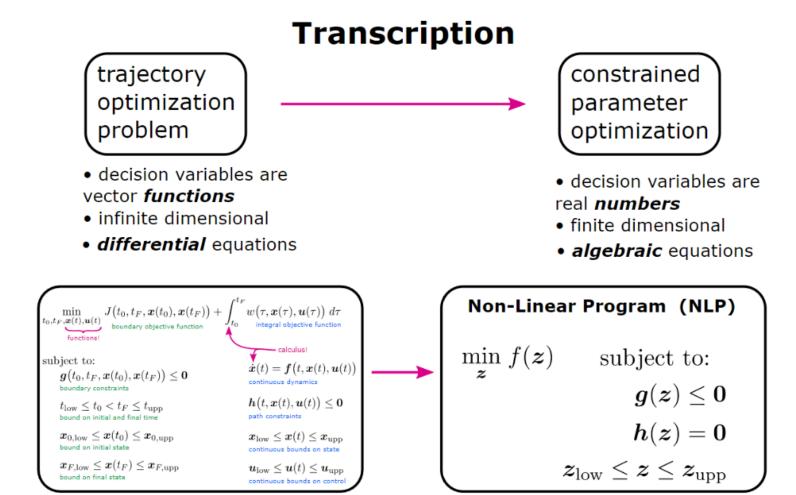
梯形公式: $I_1(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$

Simspon公式: $I_2(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$

Cote公式/复化梯形公式/复化Simspon公式

Gauss求积公式

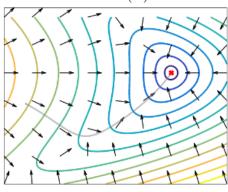
● 从最优到NLP



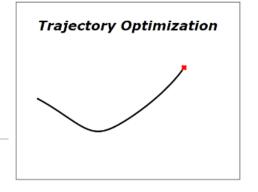
Transcription思路

▶ 原始问题: 泛函优化*u*(*x*)▶ 新问题: 函数优化*u*(*t*)

Closed-Loop Solution $oldsymbol{u} = oldsymbol{u}(oldsymbol{x})$



Open-Loop Solution $oldsymbol{u} = oldsymbol{u}(t)$



● 数值计算与直接配置法(Direct Collocation)

配置点:

- 连续时间的离散化 $t \rightarrow t_0, ..., t_k, ..., t_N$
- 连续状态的离散化 $x \rightarrow x_0, ..., x_k, ..., x_N$
- 连续控制的离散化 $u \rightarrow u_0, ..., u_k, ..., u_N$

| t_k | time at knot point k | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| N | number of trajectory (spline) segments | | |
| $h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$ | duration of spline segment k | | |
| $x_k = x(t_k)$ | state at knot point k | | |
| $u_k = u(t_k)$ | control at knot point k | | |
| $w_k = w(t_k, x_k, u_k)$ | integrand of objective function at knot point \boldsymbol{k} | | |
| $h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$ $x_k = x(t_k)$ $u_k = u(t_k)$ $w_k = w(t_k, x_k, u_k)$ $f_k = f(t_k, x_k, u_k)$ $\dot{q} = \frac{d}{dt}q, \qquad \ddot{q} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}q$ | system dynamics at knot point k | | |
| $\dot{q} = \frac{d}{dt}q, \qquad \ddot{q} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}q$ | first and second time-derivatives of q | | |

配置约束:

- 系统动力学约束 $\dot{x} = f(t, x, u) \rightarrow x_{k+1} = f_k(x_k, u_k)$
- 边界条件约束 $x(t_0), x(t_f) \rightarrow x_0, x_N$

配置目标函数:

■ 目标函数 $\int_{t_0}^{t_F} w(\tau, \boldsymbol{x}(\tau), \boldsymbol{u}(\tau)) d\tau \to \sum_{k=0}^{N} w_k(t_k, \boldsymbol{x}_k, \boldsymbol{u}_k)$

具体算法:

梯形公式:
$$I_1(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

Simspon公式: $I_2(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} (f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b))$

 $\dot{x}=f$

● 梯形配置法(Trapezoidal Collocation)问题

梯形公式:
$$I_1(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

- 目标函数
- ▶ 连续积分变为离散求和 $\int w(\cdot) \rightarrow \sum c_k w_k$
- \triangleright 所有函数值变为配置点函数值 $w(t_k) = w_k$
- 系统动力学
- ▶ 状态方程的梯形积分
- ▶ 连续动力学变为配置点动力学
- 约束
- ▶ 状态和控制约束离散化
- ▶ 路径约束离散化
- ▶ 边界约束变为初始配置点

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_F} w(\tau, x(\tau), u(\tau)) d\tau \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} h_k \cdot (w_k + w_{k+1}) \qquad h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$$

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{1}{2} h_k \cdot (f_{k+1} + f_k)$$

$$\int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \dot{x} \, dt = \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} f \, dt,$$

$$x_{k+1} - x_k \approx \frac{1}{2} h_k \cdot (f_{k+1} + f_k).$$

$$egin{array}{lll} x < 0 &
ightarrow & x_k < 0 & orall k, \ & u < 0 &
ightarrow & u_k < 0 & orall k. \ & g(t,x,u) < 0 &
ightarrow & g(t_k,x_k,u_k) < 0 & orall k. \ & hig(t_0,x(t_0),u(t_0)ig) < 0 &
ightarrow & hig(t_0,x_0,u_0ig) < 0. \end{array}$$

● 梯形配置法(Trapezoidal Collocation)求解

梯形公式:
$$I_1(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

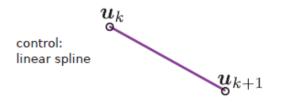
- 控制函数
- ▶ 控制函数采用梯形配置进行求解
- ▶ 梯形配置使用分段线性多项式(线性插值)
- > 线性插值结点跟配置点数量相同

$$u(t) pprox u_k + rac{ au}{h_k} \left(u_{k+1} - u_k
ight)$$

$$\tau = t - t_k$$
$$h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$$

- 系统动力学
- ightharpoonup 假设动力学方程 $\dot{x} = f(t, x, u)$ 与u是线性关系
- ► **f**也要采用梯形配置进行求解
- ▶ 动力学方程使用线性插值

$$f(t) = \dot{x}(t) \approx f_k + \frac{\tau}{h_k} (f_{k+1} - f_k)$$



- 状态
- ▶ 状态从系统动力学积分得到
- ▶ 状态求解使用二次多项式(二次插值)

$$x(t) = \int \dot{x}(t) d au \approx c + f_k au + rac{ au^2}{2h_k} (f_{k+1} - f_k)$$

 $x(t) \approx x_k + f_k au + rac{ au^2}{2h_k} (f_{k+1} - f_k)$

state: quadratic spline $oldsymbol{x}_k$

● Simpson配置法(Hermite-Simpson Collocation)问题

Simpson公式:
$$I_2(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

- 目标函数
- \triangleright 连续积分变为离散求和 $\int w(\cdot)$ → $\sum c_k w_k$
- \triangleright 所有函数值变为配置点函数值 $w(t_k) = w_k$
- \triangleright 多了一项 $k + \frac{1}{2}$
- 系统动力学
- ▶ 状态方程的Simpson积分
- ▶ 连续动力学变为配置点动力学
- 约束
- > 状态和控制约束离散化
- ▶ 路径约束离散化
- ▶ 边界约束变为初始配置点

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_F} w(\tau) d\tau \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{h_k}{6} (w_k + 4w_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + w_{k+1}). \qquad h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$$

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{1}{6} h_k (f_k + 4f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{k+1}).$$

$$x_{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (x_k + x_{k+1}) + \frac{h_k}{8} (f_k - f_{k+1})$$

$$\dot{x} = f,$$

$$\int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \dot{x} \, dt = \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} f \, dt.$$

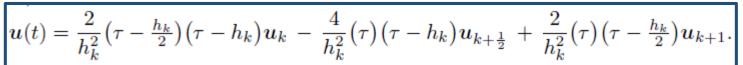
● Simpson配置法(Hermite-Simpson Collocation)求解

Simpson公式:
$$I_2(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

quadratic spline

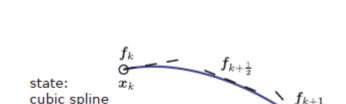
- 控制函数
- ➤ 控制函数采用Simpson配置进行求解
- 梯形配置使用分段二次多项式(二次插值)
- ▶ 线性插值结点跟配置点数量不同

$$\tau = t - t_k$$
$$h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$$



- 系统动力学
- ightharpoonup 假设动力学方程 $\dot{x} = f(t, x, u)$ 与u是线性关系
- ▶ f也要采用Simpson配置进行求解
- ▶ 动力学方程使用二次插值

$$f(t) = \dot{x} = \frac{2}{h_k^2} \left(\tau - \frac{h_k}{2}\right) \left(\tau - h_k\right) f_k - \frac{4}{h_k^2} \left(\tau\right) \left(\tau - h_k\right) f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{h_k^2} \left(\tau\right) \left(\tau - \frac{h_k}{2}\right) f_{k+1}.$$

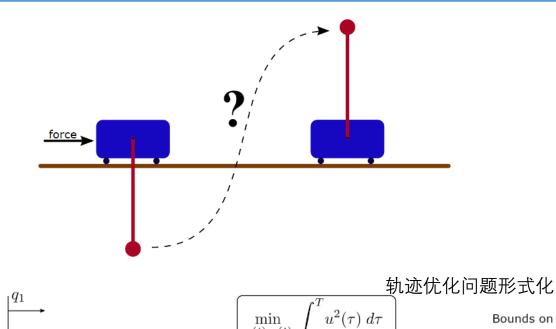


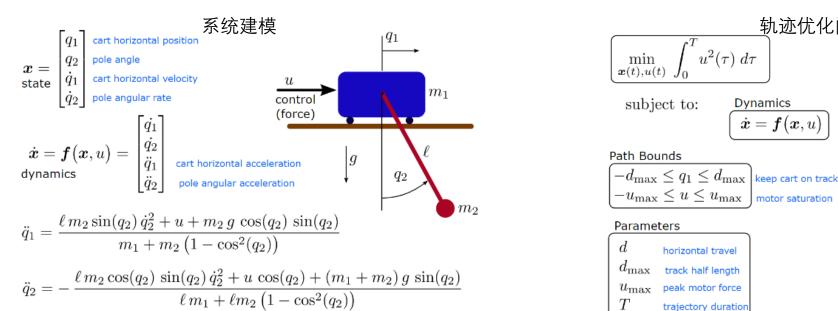
- 状态
- > 状态从系统动力学积分得到
- ▶ 状态求解使用三次多项式(三次插值)

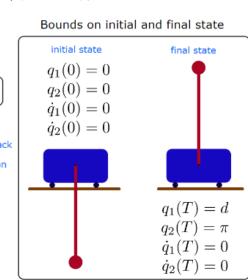
$$x(t) = x_k + f_k \left(\frac{\tau}{h_k}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-3f_k + 4f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{k+1}\right) \left(\frac{\tau}{h_k}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(2f_k - 4f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + 2f_{k+1}\right) \left(\frac{\tau}{h_k}\right)^3.$$

● 配置法例子

- 小车倒立摆模型
- ▶ 问题表述
- ▶ 系统建模
- ▶ 轨迹优化问题形式化







● 配置法例子

■ 梯形配置

minimize

(6.4)
$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{h_k}{2} (u_k^2 + u_{k+1}^2),$$

objective function,

with decision variables

(6.5)
$$x_0, \ldots, x_N \quad u_0, \ldots, u_N,$$
 subject to

(6.6)
$$\frac{1}{2}h_k(f_{k+1}+f_k)=x_{k+1}-x_k, \quad k\in 0,\ldots,(N-1), \quad \text{collocation constraints},$$

(6.7)
$$-d_{\max} \le q_1 \le d_{\max},$$
 path constraints,

(6.8)
$$-u_{\text{max}} \le u \le u_{\text{max}},$$
 path constraints,

(6.9)
$$x_0 = 0, \quad x_N = [d, \pi, 0, 0]^T,$$
 boundary constraints.

Note that $h_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$. Here, we will use a uniform grid, so $t_k = k \frac{T}{N}$, where N is the number of segments used in the transcription. In general, you could solve this problem on an arbitrary grid; in other words, each h_k could be different.

配置法例子

Simpson配置

minimize

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{h_k}{6} \left(u_k^2 + 4u_{k+\frac{1}{2}}^2 + u_{k+1}^2 \right),$$

with decision variables

$$x_0, x_{0+\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, x_N, u_0, u_{0+\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, u_N,$$

subject to

(6.11)

$$x_{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + x_{k+1}) + \frac{h_k}{8}(f_k - f_{k+1}), \qquad k \in 0, \dots, (N-1),$$

$$k \in 0, \dots, (N-1),$$

interpolation constraints,

objective function,

(6.12)

$$\frac{h_k}{6} (f_k + 4f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{k+1}) = x_{k+1} - x_k, \qquad k \in 0, \dots, (N-1),$$

$$k \in {0, \ldots, (N-1)}$$

collocation constraints,

(6.13)

$$-d_{\max} \le q_1 \le d_{\max},$$

path constraints,

(6.14)

$$-u_{\max} \le u \le u_{\max}$$

path constraints,

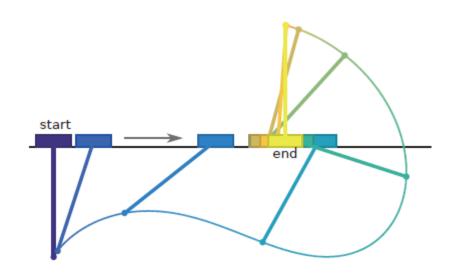
(6.15)

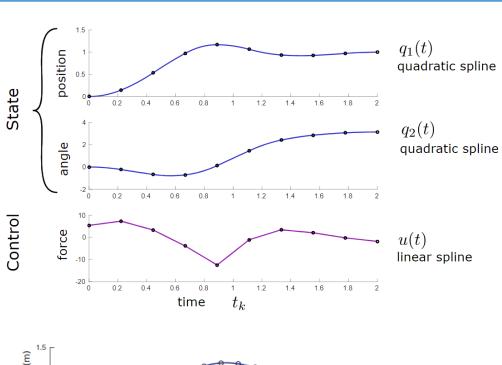
$$x_0 = 0, \quad x_N = [d, \pi, 0, 0]^T,$$

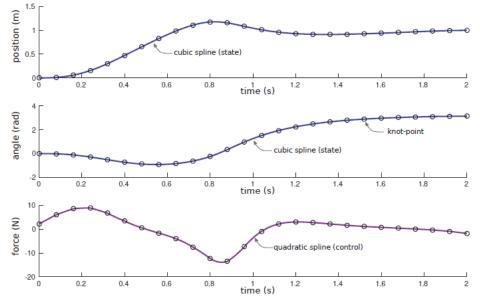
boundary constraints.

● 配置法例子

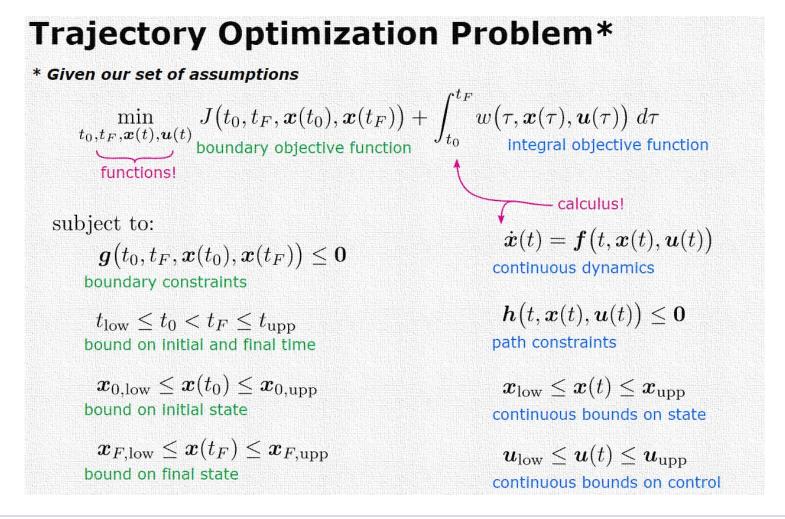
- 梯形配置
- ▶ 控制函数为线性插值
- ▶ 状态函数为二次插值
- **■** Simpson配置
- ▶ 控制函数为二次插值
- ▶ 状态函数为三次插值







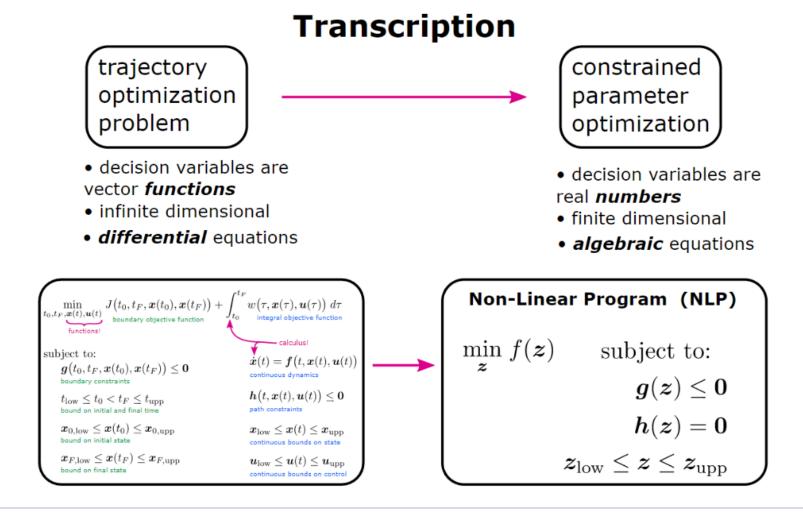
● 轨迹优化问题



两种求解思路:

- ▶ 解析法 (变分法)
- ▶ 数值法

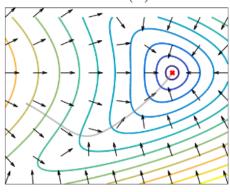
● 轨迹优化求解



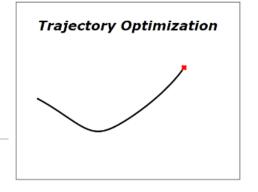
两种思路

▶ 连续问题: 泛函优化*u*(*x*)▶ 离散问题: 函数优化*u*(*t*)

Closed-Loop Solution $oldsymbol{u} = oldsymbol{u}(oldsymbol{x})$



Open-Loop Solution $oldsymbol{u} = oldsymbol{u}(t)$



04 轨迹拟合 & 轨迹插值

● 泛函优化与微分方程

- 无约束条件泛函极值
 - ➤ 变分法与Euler-Lagrange方程
- 等式约束条件泛函极值
 - ▶ Lagrange乘子与增广泛函
 - ightharpoonup 代数方程约束f(x,t)=0
 - ightharpoonup 微分方程约束 $f(x,\dot{x},t)=0$
- (不)等式泛函极值与KKT方程
 - \triangleright 等式约束f(x,t)=0
 - ➤ 不等式约束 $g(x,t) \leq 0$

目标函数

$$\mathcal{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \mathcal{L}(t, x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}, x^{(n)}) dt$$

微分方程 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (x^{(n)})} \right)$$

目标函数

$$\mathcal{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} F(t, x, \dot{x}) dt$$

微分方程

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^T \lambda - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) = 0$$

目标函数

$$\mathcal{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} F(t, x) dt$$

微分方程

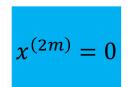
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^T \lambda + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)^T \mu = 0$$

- 一般等式泛函极值与Hamilton方程
- 动态规划与Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman方程

04 轨迹拟合 & 轨迹插值

● 微分方程与函数空间

- 轨迹平滑: 位置连续与速度连续
- 轨迹平滑的目标函数: $\mathcal{L}(t, x, \dot{x}, ..., x^{(m-1)}, x^{(m)}) = (x^{(m)})^2$



- 微分方程构成的函数空间 $x^{(n)} = 0$
 - \triangleright n阶函数空间:线性无关的函数集合 $\{\varphi_i(t)\}_{i=0}^n$
 - ightharpoonup 子空间:元素 $\varphi(t) \in \Phi = span\{\varphi_0(t), \varphi_1(t), ..., \varphi_n(t)\}$
 - \blacktriangleright 线性表达: $\varphi(t) = a_0 \varphi_0(t) + a_1 \varphi_1(t) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(t)$

■ 函数逼近

- ightharpoonup 对于任何函数f(t),在子空间 ϕ 中寻找一个元素 $\varphi^*(t) \in \Phi$,使得 $f(t) \varphi^*(t)$ 在某个意义下最小
- ▶ 正交多项式是函数逼近最常用的工具
- ▶ 曲线拟合: 多项式、三角函数等

04 轨迹拟合 & 轨迹插值

● 函数优化与代数方程

- 梯形配置法
 - ▶ 梯形积分公式
 - ▶ 控制函数线性插值
 - ▶ 系统动力学线性插值
 - ▶ 状态(轨迹)函数二次插值

■ Simpson配置法

- ▶ 梯形积分公式
- ▶ 控制函数二次插值
- ▶ 系统动力学二次插值
- ▶ 状态(轨迹)函数三次插值

$$I_1(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} \left(f(a) + f(b) \right)$$

$$u(t) pprox u_k + rac{ au}{h_k} \left(u_{k+1} - u_k
ight)$$

$$f(t) = \dot{x}(t) \approx f_k + \frac{\tau}{h_k} (f_{k+1} - f_k)$$

$$x(t) = \int \dot{x}(t) d au pprox c + f_k au + rac{ au^2}{2h_k} (f_{k+1} - f_k)$$
 $x(t) pprox x_k + f_k au + rac{ au^2}{2h_k} (f_{k+1} - f_k)$

$$I_2(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

$$u(t) = \frac{2}{h_k^2} \left(\tau - \frac{h_k}{2}\right) \left(\tau - h_k\right) u_k - \frac{4}{h_k^2} \left(\tau\right) \left(\tau - h_k\right) u_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{h_k^2} \left(\tau\right) \left(\tau - \frac{h_k}{2}\right) u_{k+1}.$$

$$f(t) = \dot{x} = \frac{2}{h_k^2} \left(\tau - \frac{h_k}{2}\right) \left(\tau - h_k\right) f_k - \frac{4}{h_k^2} \left(\tau\right) \left(\tau - h_k\right) f_{k + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{h_k^2} \left(\tau\right) \left(\tau - \frac{h_k}{2}\right) f_{k+1}.$$

$$x(t) = x_k + f_k \left(\frac{\tau}{h_k}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-3f_k + 4f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{k+1}\right) \left(\frac{\tau}{h_k}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(2f_k - 4f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} + 2f_{k+1}\right) \left(\frac{\tau}{h_k}\right)^3.$$

● 代数方程与插值空间

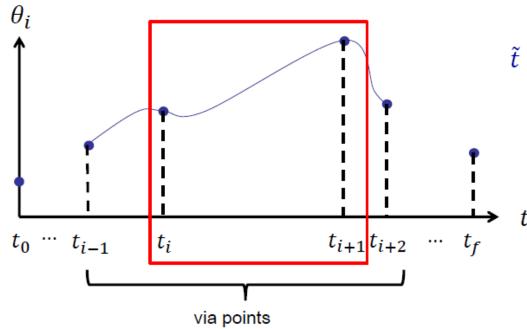
- 轨迹光滑: 插值点的光滑
- 轨迹平滑的目标:满足插值点的光滑性
- 代数方程构成的函数空间
 - ➤ n(+1)插值点: t₀,t₁,...,t_n
 - ▶ 子空间Φ: 不超过n次的代数多项式
- 函数插值
 - ▶ 对于任何函数f(t), 在子空间 Φ 中寻找一个元素 $P(t) \in \Phi$, 使得P(t)满足插值点约束
 - ▶ 曲线插值: 三次插值、LFPB(Linear Function with Parabolic Blends)等

● 轨迹插值——三次插值

■ 轨迹插值:不同轨迹区间[t_i , t_{i+1}]以不同参数的函数来规划

■ 轨迹平滑:定义各函数的边界条件(包括位置和速度: $\theta(t_i)$, $\dot{\theta}(t_i)$, $\theta(t_{i+1})$, $\dot{\theta}(t_{i+1})$,有4个条件)

■ 轨迹算法: 三次多项式



$$\theta(\tilde{t}) = a_0 + a_1 \tilde{t} + a_2 \tilde{t}^2 + a_3 \tilde{t}^3 \qquad t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}]$$

$$\tilde{t} = t - t_i$$
 so $\tilde{t}|_{t=t_i} = 0$ and $\tilde{t}|_{t=t_{i+1}} \equiv \Delta t = t_{i+1} - t_i > 0$

$$\theta(\tilde{t}|_{t=t_i}) = \theta_i = a_0$$

$$\theta(\tilde{t}|_{t=t_{i+1}}) = \theta_{i+1} = a_0 + a_1 \Delta t + a_2 \Delta t^2 + a_3 \Delta t^3$$

$$\dot{\theta}(\tilde{t}|_{t=t_i}) = \dot{\theta}_i = a_1$$

$$\dot{\theta}(\tilde{t}|_{t=t_{i+1}}) = \dot{\theta}_{i+1} = a_1 + 2a_2 \Delta t + 3a_3 \Delta t^2$$

● 轨迹插值——三次样条

- 轨迹插值:不同轨迹区间[t_i, t_{i+1}]以不同参数的三次多项式函数来规划
- 轨迹平滑: 加速度连续
 - \triangleright 2N个边界条件: $\theta(t_0)$ 与 $\theta(t_1)$, $\theta(t_1)$ 与 $\theta(t_2)$, ..., $\theta(t_{N-1})$ 与 $\theta(t_N)$
 - \triangleright 2(N-1)个速度和加速度连续条件 $\dot{\theta}(t_i) = \dot{\theta}(t_{i+1}), \ \ddot{\theta}(t_i) = \ddot{\theta}(t_{i+1})$
 - ▶ 2个附加条件:
 - \triangleright (1) Natural三次样条: $\ddot{\theta}(t_0) = \ddot{\theta}(t_N) = 0$
 - \triangleright (2) Clamp三次样条: $\dot{\theta}(t_0) = u, \dot{\theta}(t_N) = v$
 - ▶ (3)运动的周期性(用得不多)
- 轨迹算法: 三次样条, 4N个系数, 4N个约束条件(方程), 唯一解

● 轨迹拟合 & 轨迹插值

| 轨迹拟合算法 | 形式 | 微分方程 | 约束个数 |
|--------|--|-------------|------|
| 最小加速度 | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3$ | $x^{(4)}=0$ | 4 |
| 最小jerk | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5$ | $x^{(6)}=0$ | 6 |
| 最小snap | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + a_4 t^4 + a_5 t^5 + a_6 t^6 + a_7 t^7$ | $x^{(8)}=0$ | 8 |
| 正弦轨迹 | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos a_2 t + a_3 \sin a_2 t$ | $x^{(4)}=0$ | 4 |
| 摆线轨迹 | $x(t) = a_0 + a_1 t - a_2 \sin a_3 t$ | $x^{(4)}=0$ | 4 |
| 轨迹插值算法 | 形式 | 代数方程 | 约束个数 |
| LFPB | Linear & Parabolic结合 | | 3N |
| 三次样条 | $x_j(t) = a_{j0} + a_{j1}t + a_{j2}t^2 + a_{j3}t^3$ | | 4N |

● p方法和h方法

■ 解析解

▶ 如何确定解析解(轨迹拟合)的收敛性?

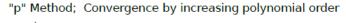
$$\triangleright x(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2 + \dots + a_nt^n$$

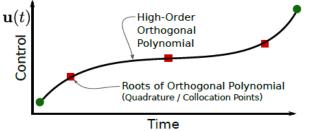
▶ p方法: 增加阶次n

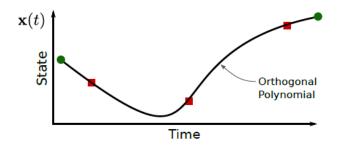
▶ 存在的问题: Runge现象(过拟合, 加速度过大)

■ 数值解

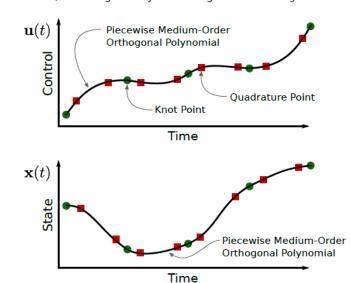
- ▶ 分段多项式
- ▶ 使用多段低阶次多项式代替单段高阶次多项式
- ▶ h方法:增加分段次数N







"h" Method; Convergence by increasing number of segments



● 轨迹优化——求解方法汇总

