第三讲: 最优控制的数学理论

最优控制介绍之三

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关注: 微信号"国科大最优控制" 课程微信群"国科大最优控制 2017"





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最简变分问题

问题1(最简变分问题)

求函数 $x(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}^n$,在给定的初始和终端时刻 t_0,t_f 满足, $x(t_0)=x_0,\,x(t_f)=x_f$,且最小化性能指标

$$J(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \, \mathrm{d}t. \tag{1}$$

其中g取值于 \mathbb{R} ,二阶连续可微。

函数 $x(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}^n$ 及其导数 $\dot{x}(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}^n$ 记为

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

问题 2 (最优控制问题)

① 被控对象的状态方程为

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t), t), \quad x(t_0) = x_0.$$

- ② 容许控制, $u \in \mathcal{U}$, $x \in \mathcal{X}$.
- ③ 目标集, $x(t_f)$ ∈ S

$$\mathcal{S} = [t_0, \infty) \times \{x(t_f) \in \mathbb{R}^n : m(x(t_f), t_f) = 0\}$$

● 求分段连续的 u,以最小化性能指标

$$J(u) = h(x(t_f), t_f) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x(t), u(t), t) dt.$$

最优控制的数学理论

- 变分法与最优控制的驻点条件
 - Euler 的几何方法
 - Lagrange 的 δ 方法
 - Hamilton 方程组
 - Lagrange 乘子法
- Pontryagin 极小值原理与最优控制的必要条件
 - Weierstrass-Erdmann 条件
 - Weierstrass 条件
 - Pontryagin 极小值原理
- 动态规划与最优控制的充分条件
 - Hamilton-Jacobi 方程
 - Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman 方程
 - Bellman 方程

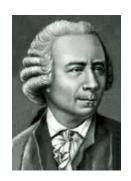


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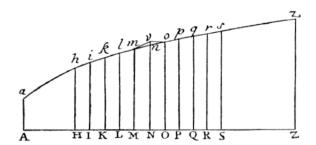
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Euler 的几何方法

假定 $x(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}$ 为连续可微曲线。将区间 $[t_0,t_f]$ 等分为 N 段,用折线近似曲线。 $x_0=x(t_0),\,x_1=x(t_1),\,\ldots,\,x_N=x(t_N)$



$$\dot{x}_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dot{x}(t_k) \approx \frac{x(t_{k+1}) - x(t_k)}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{\Delta t}.$$



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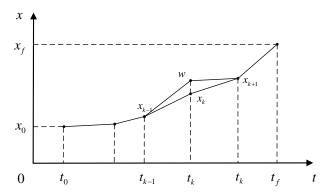
Euler 的几何方法: 性能指标处理

 $\bar{x} x(t) : [t_0, t_f] \to \mathbb{R}$ 以最小化 J(x) 的最简变分问题因

$$J(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) dt \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g(x_k, \dot{x}_k, t_k) \Delta t = \bar{J}[x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}].$$

近似转化为求 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{N-1}$ 以最小化J

Euler 的几何方法: 驻点条件



假定 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{N-1}$ 是最优解,则应满足

$$0 = \frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial x_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1.$$

$$\begin{split} 0 &= \frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial x_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \Big[g(x_{k-1}, \dot{x}_{k-1}, t_{k-1}) \Delta t + g(x_k, \dot{x}_k, t_k) \Delta t \Big] \\ &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_{k-1}}{\partial x_k} \Big|_{t_{k-1}} \Delta t + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_k} \Delta t + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_k}{\partial x_k} \Big|_{t_k} \Delta t \\ &\approx \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_k} \Delta t - \Big[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_k} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_{k-1}} \Big]. \end{split}$$

等式两边同时除以 Δt , 再取极限 $N \to \infty$,

$$0 \approx \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\Big|_{t_k} - \Big[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_k} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_{k-1}}\Big]/\Delta t.$$

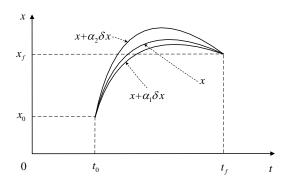
Euler-Lagrange 方程:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \right] = 0.$$
 (2)

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Lagrange 的 δ 方法





Lagrange 的 δ 方法: 变分问题的"驻点条件"

新的性能指标 J(x') 应满足

$$\Delta J = J(x') - J(x) \ge 0.$$

对于给定的 x 和 δx , $J(x') = J(x + \alpha \delta x)$ 是关于 α 的函数。最优解 x 应满足,对于任意的 δx ,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha}J(x+\alpha\delta x)\Big|_{\alpha=0}=0. \tag{3}$$

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Lagrange 的 δ 方法: 计算

$$\begin{split} 0 &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} J(x + \alpha \delta x) \Big|_{\alpha = 0} \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} \Big\{ \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x(t) + \alpha \delta x(t), \dot{x}(t) + \alpha \delta \dot{x}(t), t) \, \mathrm{d}t \Big\} \Big|_{\alpha = 0} \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \Big\{ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \delta x(t) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \delta \dot{x}(t) \Big\} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \Big\{ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \delta x(t) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} [\delta x(t)] \Big\} \, \mathrm{d}t. \end{split}$$

使用分部积分公式对其化简,得到,

$$0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left\{ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}, t) \right] \right\} \delta x(t) \, \mathrm{d}t + \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \delta x(t) \right]_{t_0}^{t_f}.$$

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Lagrange 的 δ 方法: Euler-Lagrange 方程

初始时刻和终端时刻的状态取值固定,若要使 $x' = x + \alpha \delta x$ 依然 满足 $x'(t_0) = x_0$ 和 $x'(t_f) = x_f$, 则 $\delta x(t_0) = 0$, $\delta x(t_f) = 0$

$$0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left\{ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \right] \right\} \delta x(t) \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

Euler-Lagrange 方程:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \right] = 0.$$

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n > 1 的情况

Euler-Lagrange 方程在高维问题中对任意分量均需满足

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}_i}(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \right] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$
(4)

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Lagrange 乘子法

$$\min F(x)$$

s.t. $f(x) = 0$.

引入 Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$,

$$\bar{F}(x,\lambda) := F(x) + \lambda^T f(x). \tag{5}$$

则等式约束情况下 F(x) 取极值的必要条件是

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial \lambda} = f(x) = 0. \tag{7}$$

一个例子

例 1 (小车的能量最优控制)

位置 x_1 , 速度 x_2 , 加速度u。质量为1小车的状态方程为:

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t),$$
 (8)

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t). (9)$$

要将状态从初始的 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 在规定的 t_f 到达 $x(t_f) = x_f$ 。 求最优控制以最小化 控制能量:

$$J(u) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) \, \mathrm{d}t. \tag{10}$$

 $t_0 = 0, t_f = 2, x_0 = [-2, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}, x_f = [0, 0]^{\mathrm{T}}$

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1/7 引入 Lagrange 乘子

在性能指标 J 基础上,针对状态方程需要满足的约束

$$x_2(t) - \dot{x}_1(t) = 0,$$

 $u(t) - \dot{x}_2(t) = 0,$

引入 Lagrange 乘子 $p_1(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}$ 和 $p_2(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}$

$$\bar{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) + p_1(t) [x_2(t) - \dot{x}_1(t)] + p_2(t) [u(t) - \dot{x}_2(t)] \right\} dt$$

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) + p_1(t) [x_2(t) - \dot{x}_1(t)] + p_2(t) [u(t) - \dot{x}_2(t)]$$

于是J在状态方程约束下取极值的必要条件是 $ar{J}$ 取极值

2/7应用 Euler-Lagrange 方程

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial x} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial u} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial \dot{u}} \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial p} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial \dot{p}} \right] = 0.$$

"自变量"不仅包括 x_1, x_2 还包括 u 和 Lagrange 乘子 p_1, p_2 , 其中

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{2}u^2(t) + p_1(t)[x_2(t) - \dot{x}_1(t)] + p_2(t)[u(t) - \dot{x}_2(t)]$$

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3/7应用 Euler-Lagrange 方程

关于 p_1, p_2 , 即状态方程。关于 x_1, x_2, u :

$$\begin{split} \bar{g}_{x_1} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} g_{\dot{x}_1} &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow 0 - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (-p_1(t)) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow p_1(t) = c_1 \\ \bar{g}_{x_2} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} g_{\dot{x}_2} &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow p_1(t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (-p_2(t)) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow p_2(t) = -c_1 t + c_2 \\ \bar{g}_{u} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} g_{\dot{u}} &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow p_2(t) + u(t) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow u(t) = c_1 t - c_2 \end{split}$$

其中 c1, co 是待定系数

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4/7 解 Euler-Lagrange 方程

将 $u(t) = c_1 t - c_2$ 代入状态方程

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \ \dot{x}_2 = u.$$

可得

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) = c_1 t - c_2 \qquad \Rightarrow x_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}c_1 t^2 - c_2 t + c_3$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}c_1 t^2 - c_2 t + c_3 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{1}{6}c_1 t^3 - \frac{1}{2}c_2 t^2 + c_3 t + c_4$$

其中 c3 和 c4 是待定系数

5/7 Euler-Lagrange 方程的边界条件

$$x_1(0) = -2, x_2(0) = 1, x_1(2) = 0, x_2(2) = 0$$

将上述初值终值条件代入,可得

$$-2 = x_1(0) = c_4$$

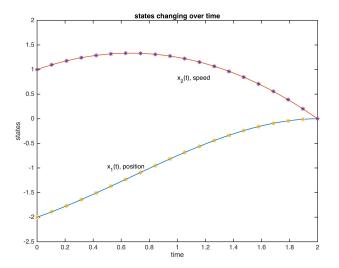
$$1 = x_2(0) = c_3$$

$$0 = x_1(2) = \frac{1}{6}c_1 2^3 - \frac{1}{2}c_2 2^2 + c_3 2 + c_4$$

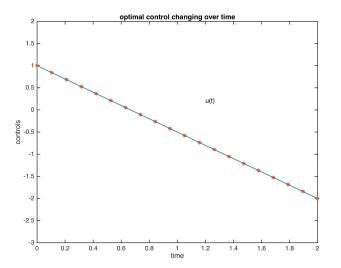
$$0 = x_2(2) = \frac{1}{2}c_1 2^2 - c_2 2 + c_3$$

于是, <mark>通过经典变分求得最优控制 $u(t) = -\frac{3}{2}t + 1$.</mark>

6/7 经典变分求解最优控制: 状态-时间



7/7 经典变分求解最优控制:控制-时间



其他目标集?

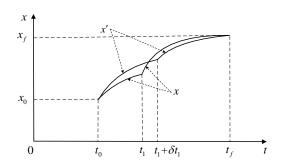
- 终端时间固定? 自由?
- 终端状态固定? 自由?
- 终端状态和时间满足一定条件?

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解空间的拓展:连续可微到分段连续可微函数

Weierstrass 是现代分析学之父,提倡将微积分和变分法严格化。 Euler-Lagrange 研究的最简变分问题中,曲线 $x(t):[t_0,t_f]\to\mathbb{R}$ 连续可微,即导数也处处连续。Weierstrass 将其推广至分段连续情况,即 函数连续,导数分段连续,导数不连续处称为角点



暂时假定仅有一个角点 t_1 , 未知何时发生



Weierstrass-Erdmann 条件: 角点时刻的扰动

将性能指标写为 $[t_0,t_1]$ 和 $[t_1,t_f]$ 两部分积分的加和

$$J(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} g(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{t_1}^{t_f} g(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

扩展 Lagrange 的 δ 方法,不但考察函数的扰动 δx ,还考察角点发生时刻的扰动 δt_1 ,可得除 Euler-Lagrange 方程外,还需在角点处满足 Weierstrass-Erdmann 条件

$$\left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_1 -} = \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_1 +},\tag{11}$$

$$\left(g - \dot{x}\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}\right)\Big|_{t_1 -} = \left(g - \dot{x}\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}\right)\Big|_{t_1 +}.$$
(12)

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小结: 至此介绍的各种函数变分

至此已经介绍了对最优解的三种类型的"扰动":

- Euler 在时间轴上采样,每个采样点上的取值可变
- Lagrange 以任意连续可微函数作为方向,离开最优解的步长可变
- Weierstrass-Erdmann 条件中,令角点发生的时刻也可变上述,对函数施加较小的扰动时,函数导数变化也很小

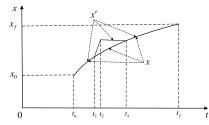
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Weierstrass 条件

1879 年,Weierstrass 针对分段连续函数为定义域的变分问题提出一种新的变分形式, <mark>函数变化很小时,其导数变化可能很大</mark>

- 在区间 $[t_2, t_4]$ 之外,令曲线没有扰动, $x'(t; \epsilon, \omega) = x(t)$
- 在区间 $[t_2, t_3]$ 和 $[t_3, t_4]$ 让 $x'(t; \epsilon, \omega)$ 为连接端点的线段



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在 $[t_2,t_3]$,新曲线的斜率总是 $\dot{x}'(t;\epsilon,\omega)=\omega$,与 ϵ 无关。当 $\epsilon>0$ 非常小时,在整个区间 $[t_2,t_3]$ 上,对曲线的扰动 $|x'(t;\epsilon,\omega)-x(t)|\leq |\omega|\epsilon$ 很小,而在区间 $[t_2,t_3]$ 上,其斜率相差依然可能很大

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Weierstrass 条件

考察 Weierstrass 函数 (或称 Weierstrass excess 函数)

$$E(x, \dot{x}, \omega, t) = g(x, \omega, t) - g(x, \dot{x}, t) - (\omega - \dot{x}) \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}}(x, \dot{x}, t).$$

最优的 x 满足 Weierstrass 条件,对任意的 $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$

$$E(x(t), \dot{x}(t), w, t) \ge 0. \tag{13}$$

变分法与最优控制

上述变分法技巧均可适用于最优控制问题。然而,

- 应用中,控制变量往往并不满足连续可微、或分段连续可微的性质
- 可能并不满足最简变分问题中规定的曲线无约束的条件

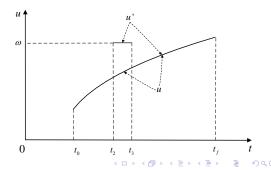
Pontryagin 极小值原理, PMP

PMP 是最优控制的奠基成果,引入 Hamilton 函数

$$\mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t) = g(x(t), u(t), t) + p(t) \cdot f(x(t), u(t), t),$$
 (14)

区分了状态变量 x(t) 和控制变量 u(t)。允许控制变量 分段连续 (不连续),并使用 Pontryagin-McShane 变分





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最优控制问题

问题(最优控制问题)

● 被控对象的状态方程为

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t), t), \quad x(t_0) = x_0.$$

- ② 容许控制, $u(t) \in U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$.
- 求分段连续的 u, 以最小化性能指标

$$J(u) = h(x(t_f), t_f) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x(t), u(t), t) dt.$$

上述问题并未明确规定目标集,我们允许终端时刻自由选取或固定于给定时刻,终端状态也可自由或固定

Pontryagin 极小值原理

定理1(庞特里亚金极小值原理)

上述问题得到最优控制 u(t) 的必要条件为 (TPBVP)

• 极值条件: 对任意容许控制 u'(t) $\mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t) \leq \mathcal{H}(x(t), u'(t), p(t), t).$

• 规范方程:

状态 (state) 方程:
$$\dot{x}(t) = +\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t),$$

协态 (costate) 方程: $\dot{p}(t) = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t).$

• 边界条件(用于处理目标集):

$$\left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x(t_f), t_f) - p(t_f)\right] \cdot \delta x_f + \left[\mathcal{H}(x(t_f), u(t_f), p(t_f), t_f) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}(x(t_f), t_f)\right] \delta t_f = 0.$$

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极小值原理求解无约束最优控制

再来看前面使用经典变分求解过的停车问题

例 (小车的能量最优控制)

位置 x_1 , 速度 x_2 , 加速度u。质量为1小车的状态方程为:

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t),$$
 (15)

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t). \tag{16}$$

要将状态从初始的 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 在规定的 t_f 到达 $x(t_f) = x_f$ 。 求最优控制以最小化控制能量:

$$J(u) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) \, \mathrm{d}t. \tag{17}$$

 $t_0 = 0, t_f = 2, x_0 = [-2, 1]^T, x_f = [0, 0]^T$

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计算该问题的 Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t) = \frac{1}{2}u^{2}(t) + p_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) + p_{2}(t)u(t)$$

极值条件为, $\mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t) \le \mathcal{H}(x(t), u'(t), p(t), t)$, 即,

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) + p_2(t) = 0.$$

再代入规范方程和边界条件可得关于最优的 x,p 的常微分方程组,可得到和 Euler-Lagrange 方程同样的结果

例子: 极小值原理求解有约束最优控制

例 2 (有约束的停车能耗最优控制)

• 状态方程

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), \ x_1(0) = -2.$$
 (18)

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t), \ x_2(0) = 1.$$
 (19)

• 容许控制为 $|u| \le M_1 = 1.5$,目标集为在固定的终端时刻 $t_f = 2$

$$x_1(2) = 0, \ x_2(2) = 0.$$
 (20)

• 要最小化的性能指标为控制能量

$$J(u) = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} u^{2}(t) \, \mathrm{d}t. \tag{21}$$

1/5 考察极值条件

计算该问题的 Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t) = \frac{1}{2}u^{2}(t) + p_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) + p_{2}(t)u(t)$$

是关于u(t)的二次函数,在区间 $[-M_1,M_1]$ 求极值得:

$$u(t) = \underset{|u(t)| \le M_1}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t)$$

$$= \begin{cases} -M_1, & p_2(t) > M_1 \\ M_1, & p_2(t) < -M_1 \\ -p_2(t), & |p_2(t)| \le M_1. \end{cases}$$
(22)

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2/5 得到 Hamilton 方程组

状态方程

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p_1} = x_2(t) \tag{23}$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p_2} = u(t) = \begin{cases} -M_1, & p_2(t) > M_1\\ M_1, & p_2(t) < -M_1\\ -p_2(t), & |p_2(t)| \le M_1. \end{cases}$$
(24)

协态方程

$$\dot{p}_1(t) = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\dot{p}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x_2} = -p_1(t)$$
(25)

$$\dot{p}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial r_2} = -p_1(t) \tag{26}$$

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3/5根据目标集处理边界条件

$$\left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x(t_f), t_f) - p(t_f)\right] \cdot \delta x_f$$

$$+ \left[\mathcal{H}(x(t_f), u(t_f), p(t_f), t_f) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}(x(t_f), t_f)\right] \delta t_f = 0$$

终端时刻固定为 $t_f=2$,终端状态 $x_1(t_f)=0$, $x_2(t_f)=0$,于是 $\delta x_f=0$, $\delta t_f=0$ 。最优控制只需满足状态的初值和终值

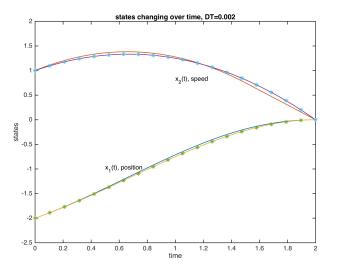
$$\begin{cases} x_1(0) = -2, \\ x_2(0) = 1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1(2) = 0, \\ x_2(2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

最优控制介绍

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4/5 极小值原理求解最优控制: 状态-时间



5/5 极小值原理求解最优控制:控制-时间

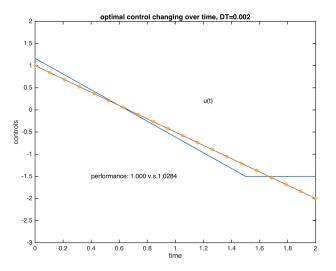


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- 🜗 动态规划与最优控制的充分条件

Hamilton 方程组

1833 年, Hamilton 研究力学时得到与 Euler-Lagrange 方程组等价的 Hamilton 方程组

$$\dot{x} = +\frac{\partial H}{\partial p},\tag{27}$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}. (28)$$

其中 $H(x,\dot{x},p):=-g(x,\dot{x})+p\cdot\dot{x}$,不同于最优控制中的 Hamilton 函数

$$\mathcal{H}(x, p, u, t) = g(x, u, t) + p \cdot f(x, u, t).$$

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Hamilton-Jacobi 方程

1842-1843 年,Jacobi 在哥尼斯堡的演讲中完善了 Hamilton 的另一工作。定义最简变分问题的值函数是以 t_0 为初始时刻, x_0 为初始状态,时段 $[t_0, t_f]$ 内性能指标的极小值:

$$V(x_0, t_0) = \min_{x} J(x; x_0, t_0).$$

则有 Hamilton-Jacobi 方程

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = H(x, \dot{x}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, t). \tag{29}$$

与前人不同, Jacobi 的结论关注最优控制的性能指标

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Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman 方程

定理 2 (Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman 方程)

若最优控制问题有解,值函数是以 t_0 为初始时刻, x_0 为初始状态,在最优控制下的性能指标:

$$V(x_0, t_0) = \min_{u} J(u; x_0, t_0).$$
(30)

若值函数二阶连续可微,则如下 Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman 方程 (简称 HJB 方程) 是最优控制的充分必要条件:

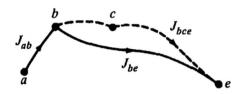
$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(x(t),t) = \min_{u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(x(t), t), t), \quad (31)$$

$$V(x(t_f), t_f) = h(x(t_f), t_f)($$
 終端代价) . (32)

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定理3(最优性原理, Bellman1954)

多级决策过程的最优策略具有如下性质:不论初始状态和初始决策如何,其余的决策对于由初始决策所形成的状态来说,必定也是一个最优策略



离散时间最优控制问题

问题3(离散时间最优控制问题)

- ① 状态方程 $x(k+1) = f_D(x(k), u(k), k), \ x(k_0) = x_0$ (33)
- ② 容许控制 $u \in U$
- ③ 求最优控制,以最小化性能指标

$$J(u) = h_D(x(N), N) + \sum_{k=k_0}^{N-1} g_D(x(k), u(k), k).$$
 (34)

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考虑包含初值和初始时段的更广泛的性能指标

$$J(u; x_0, k_0) = h_D(x(N), N) + \sum_{k=k_0}^{N-1} g_D(x(k), u(k), k).$$
 (35)

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Bellman 方程

定理 4 (Bellman 方程)

最优控制下的性能指标记为值函数

$$V(x_0, k_0) = \min_{u \in U} J(u; x_0, k_0)$$
(36)

根据最优性原理,如下Bellman 方程是最优控制的充要条件

$$V(x(k), k) = \min_{u(k) \in U} \{ g_D(x(k), u(k), k) + V(x(k+1), k+1) \}$$

$$k = k_0, \dots, N - 1 \tag{37}$$

$$V(x(N), N) = h_D(x(N), N).$$
(38)

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最优控制介绍

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例子: 动态规划求解最优控制

再来看前面使用经典变分和极小值原理求解过的停车问题

例 (小车的能量最优控制)

位置 x_1 ,速度 x_2 ,加速度u。质量为1小车的状态方程为:

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), (39)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t). \tag{40}$$

要将状态从初始的 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 在规定的 t_f 到达 $x(t_f) = x_f$ 。 求最优控制以最小化控制能量:

$$J(u) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) \, \mathrm{d}t. \tag{41}$$

 $t_0 = 0, t_f = 2, x_0 = [-2, 1]^T, x_f = [0, 0]^T$

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1/7引入惩罚函数,消除终值约束

HJB 方程没有处理终端状态的约束。我们在原性能指标

$$J(u) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

基础上加上 $x(t_f) = x_f$ 的 "惩罚函数"

$$h(x(t_f), t_f) = \frac{b}{2} ||x(t_f) - x_f||_2^2$$
(42)

b 很大 $x(t_f) \neq x_f$ 时性能指标大幅提升 (受到惩罚)

$$J(u) = \frac{b}{2} ||x(t_f) - x_f||_2^2 + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} u^2(t) dt$$
 (43)

2/7 计算 Hamiltonian, 求极小

$$\mathcal{H}(x(t), u(t), p(t), t) = \frac{1}{2}u^2(t) + p_1(t)x_2(t) + p_2(t)u(t)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial u} \Rightarrow u(t) = -p_2(t) = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}(x(t), t)$$
 (44)

$$\min_{u} \mathcal{H} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}(x(t), t)x_2(t) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}(x(t), t)\right]^2 \tag{45}$$

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3/7 得到 HJB 方程

将 min 升 代入,得到 HJB 方程

$$-\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(x(t),t) = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}(x(t),t)x_2(t) - \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}(x(t),t)\right]^2$$
(46)

及考虑惩罚函数的边界条件

$$V(x(t_f), t_f) = \frac{b}{2} ||x(t_f) - x_f||_2^2 = \frac{b}{2} [x_1(t_f)^2 + x_2(t_f)^2].$$
 (47)

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假定 HJB 方程的解为二次形式,即

$$V(x(t),t) = \frac{1}{2} [k_1(t)x_1^2(t) + 2k_2(t)x_1(t)x_2(t) + k_3(t)x_2^2(t)]$$

则

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(x(t),t) = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{k}_1(t)x_1^2(t) + 2\dot{k}_2(t)x_1(t)x_2(t) + \dot{k}_3(t)x_2^2(t))
\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}(x(t),t) = k_1(t)x_1(t) + k_2(t)x_2(t)
\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}(x(t),t) = k_2(t)x_1(t) + k_3(t)x_2(t)$$

代入 HJB 方程 (46) 整理得

$$\dot{k}_1 x_1^2 + 2\dot{k}_2 x_1 x_2 + \dot{k}_3 x_2^2 = -2k_1 x_1 x_2 - 2k_2 x_2^2 + k_2^2 x_1^2 + 2k_2 k_3 x_1 x_2 + k_3^2 x_1^2 + k_3 x_2^2 + k_3^2 x_1^2 + k_3^$$

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5/7 求得闭环形式最优控制

由于 HIB 方程对任意 x_1, x_2, t 均成立、得

$$\dot{k}_1 = k_2^2 \tag{48}$$

$$\dot{k}_2 = -k_1 + k_2 k_3 \tag{49}$$

$$\dot{k}_3 = -2k_2 + k_3^2 \tag{50}$$

及终值条件

$$k_1(t_f) = b (51)$$

$$k_2(t_f) = 0 (52)$$

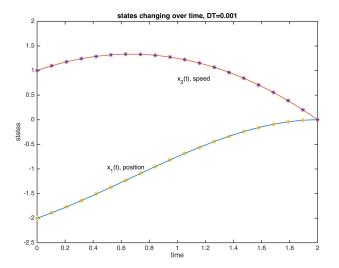
$$k_3(t_f) = b (53)$$

求解该方程,得闭环最优控制

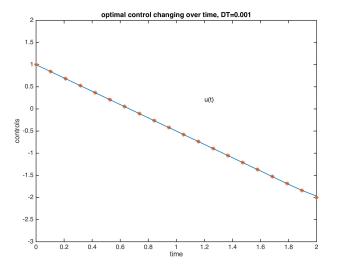
$$u(t) = -k_2(t)x_1(t) - k_3(t)x_2(t)$$

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6/7 动态规划求解最优控制: 状态-时间



7/7 动态规划求解最优控制:控制-时间



最优控制的数学理论

- 变分法与最优控制的驻点条件
 - Euler 的几何方法
 - Lagrange 的 δ 方法
 - Hamilton 方程组
 - Lagrange 乘子法
- Pontryagin 极小值原理与最优控制的必要条件
 - Weierstrass-Erdmann 条件
 - Weierstrass 条件
 - Pontryagin 极小值原理
- 动态规划与最优控制的充分条件
 - Hamilton-Jacobi 方程
 - Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman 方程
 - Bellman 方程



关注: 微信号"国科大最优控制" 课程微信群"国科大最优控制 2017"





该二维码7天内(9月15日前)有效, 重新进入将更新