# 细杆点温度最优控制 - LQ无限时长跟踪问题

# 问题描述

现有一长L的细杆, 热方程如下:

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} rac{\partial T}{\partial t} = rac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (a^2 \cdot rac{\partial T}{\partial x}) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \ T(x,0) = \Phi(x) \ rac{\partial T}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = rac{\partial T}{\partial x}|_{x=L} = 0 \end{array}
ight.$$

希望通过0.8L处的点温度控制,使L/2处温度能够跟踪期望温度:  $y_r(t) = sin(t)$ .

即在热方程上加入控制项:

$$egin{cases} rac{\partial T}{\partial t} = rac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (a^2 \cdot rac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + g(x) u(t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \ T(x,0) = \Phi(x) \ rac{\partial T}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = rac{\partial T}{\partial x}|_{x=L} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $g(x) = \delta(x - 0.8L)$ ,求最优的u(t)使L/2处温度温度=  $y_r(t) = sin(t)$ .

# 题目要求

首先求解不加控制项的齐次热方程:

- 1. 现已知a=1,初始条件 $\Phi(x)=sin\frac{\pi x}{L}$ ,将上述热方程展开前10项:  $T(x,t)=\sum_{0}^{10}X_{n}(x)T_{n}(t)$ ; 并利用展开的10项画出T(x,t)的三维图像(三轴分别为T,t,x)
- 2. 用MATLAB函数 pdepe 求解热方程

#### 再求解加入控制项后的热方程的最优控制:

3. LQ无限时长跟踪问题:

将上述热方程展开前5项作为近似,将L/2处温度温度作为输出量y(t)=T(L/2,t),希望通过 0.8L处的点温度控制,使 $y(t)=y_r(t)=sin(t)$ .

#### EX1

对温度函数T(x,t)做分离变量:

$$T(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入热方程得:

$$\frac{\ddot{X}(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{\dot{T}(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \lambda$$

$$\ddot{X}(x) = \lambda X(x)$$
 $\dot{T}(t) = \lambda a^2 T(t)$ 

首先求解X(x),这是一个本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{X}(x) = \lambda X(x) \\ \dot{X}(0) = 0 \\ \dot{X}(L) = 0 \end{cases}$$

对 $\lambda$ 做分类讨论, 当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, X(x) = 0;

当 $\lambda \leq 0$ 时,

$$X_n(x) = A_n cos(rac{n\pi}{L})$$
  $\lambda_n = -(rac{n\pi}{L})^2$ 

再求解  $\dot{T}(t) = \lambda a^2 T(t)$ :

$$T_n(t) = C_n \cdot exp(-a^2 \cdot (\frac{n\pi}{L})^2 t)$$

代入得:

$$T(x,t) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cdot exp(-a^2 \cdot (rac{n\pi}{L})^2 t) \cdot cosrac{n\pi x}{L}$$

现求解其中的系数 $C_n$ :

由 $T(x,0) = \Phi(x)$ ,将t = 0代入T(x,t),得:

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \cdot cos(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

将 $\{1, cos(\frac{\pi x}{L}), cos(\frac{2\pi x}{L}), \dots, cos(\frac{n\pi x}{L})\}$ 看作基,做如下内积:

$$<\Phi(x),cos(rac{n\pi x}{L})>=C_n\cdot< cos(rac{n\pi x}{L}),cos(rac{n\pi x}{L})> \ \int_0^L \Phi(x)cos(rac{n\pi x}{L})dx=C_n\cdot \int_0^L \cos^2(rac{n\pi x}{L})$$

得到:

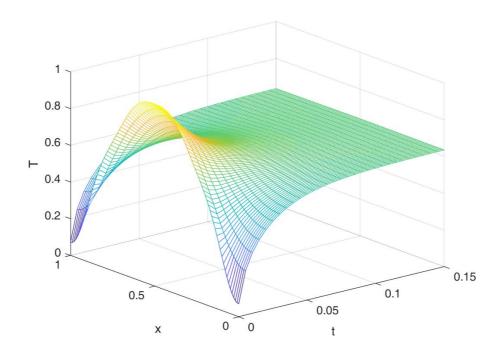
$$C_0 = \int_0^L \Phi(x) dx \ C_n = rac{2}{L} \int_0^L \Phi(x) cos(rac{n\pi x}{L}) dx, n > 0$$

综上所述,上述**热方程的解**为:

$$T(x,t) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cdot exp(-a^2 \cdot (rac{n\pi}{L})^2 t) \cdot cosrac{n\pi x}{L}$$

其中, 
$$C_0=\int_0^L\Phi(x)dx$$
 . 
$$C_n=\frac{2}{L}\int_0^L\Phi(x)cos(\frac{n\pi x}{L})dx, n>0$$

按照题目要求取T(x,t)的前10项作为其近似,画出(T,x,t)三维的温度分布:



# EX2

利用MATLAB中的 pdepe 函数求解该热方程:

(完整代码见 ex2.m)

```
sol = pdepe(m, @pdex1pde, @pdex1ic, @pdex1bc, x, t);
 2
    function [c,f,s] = pdex1pde(x,t,T,DTDx) % PDE方程
 3
 4
        c=1;
 5
        f=DTDx;
 6
        s=0;
 7
    end
 8
 9
    function TO = pdex1ic(x) % 初始条件
10
        global L;
        T0 = sin(pi*x/L);
11
12
13
    function [pl,ql,pr,qr] = pdex1bc(xl,Tl,xr,Tr,t) % 边界条件
14
15
        p1 = 0;
        q1 = 1;
16
        pr = 0;
17
18
        qr = 1;
19
    end
```

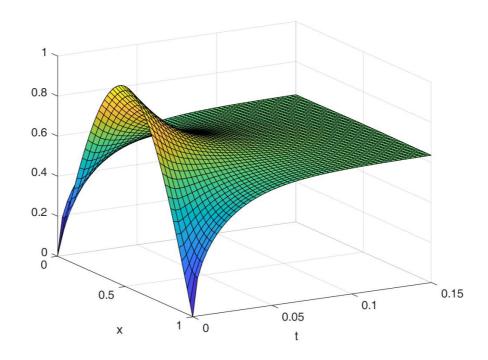
pdepe 函数 @pdex1pde 格式:

$$c\left(x,t,u,rac{\partial u}{\partial x}
ight)rac{\partial u}{\partial t}=x^{-m}rac{\partial}{\partial x}igg(x^mfigg(x,t,u,rac{\partial u}{\partial x}igg)igg)+sigg(x,t,u,rac{\partial u}{\partial x}igg)$$

@pdex1bc 格式:

$$p(x,t,u)+q(x,t)f\left(x,t,u,rac{\partial u}{\partial x}
ight)=0$$

求解图像如下:



#### EX3

现考虑加入控制项:

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} rac{\partial T}{\partial t} &= rac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (a^2 \cdot rac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + g(x) u(t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \ T(x,0) &= \Phi(x) \ rac{\partial T}{\partial x}|_{x=0} &= rac{\partial T}{\partial x}|_{x=L} &= 0 \end{aligned} 
ight.$$

其中,选择 $g(x)=\delta(x-0.8L)$ ,此处的冲激函数表示的意义是**点温度控制**,通过在0.8L处的热源控制目标点温度.

期望控制L/2处的温度为 $y_r(t) = sin(t)$ .

考虑将前5项作为T(x,t)的近似:

$$T(x,t)=\sum_{n=0}^4 X_n(x)T_n(t)$$

其中,  $X_n = \{1, \cos(\frac{\pi x}{L}), \cos(\frac{2\pi x}{L}), \cos(\frac{3\pi x}{L}), \cos(\frac{4\pi x}{L})\}; T_n$ 待求.

### 构造系统状态空间模型

取齐次解的基:

$$X_m = \{1, cos(\frac{\pi x}{L}), cos(\frac{2\pi x}{L}), cos(\frac{3\pi x}{L}), cos(\frac{4\pi x}{L})\}$$

将式子 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\cdot(a^2\cdot\frac{\partial T}{\partial x})+g(x)u(t)$ 分别**对基的每一维** $x_m\in X_m$ **做内积**(即x在0-L上积分)

$$\int_0^L rac{\partial T}{\partial t} \cdot x_m(x) dx = \int_0^L rac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (a^2 \cdot rac{\partial T}{\partial x}) \cdot x_m(x) dx + \int_0^L g(x) u(t) \cdot x_m(x) dx$$

化简得:

$$\int_0^L rac{\partial T}{\partial t} \cdot x_m(x) dx = -a^2 \int_0^L rac{\partial T}{\partial x} \cdot \dot{x}_m(x) dx + \int_0^L g(x) u(t) \cdot x_m(x) dx$$

代入T(x,t)的5项近似,左式第一项为:

$$\int_0^L rac{\partial T}{\partial t} \cdot x_m(x) dx = \sum_0^4 \int_0^L x_n(x) \cdot x_m(x) dx \cdot \dot{T}(t) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_0^4 P_{mn} \cdot \dot{T}(t)$$

右式第一项为:

$$-a^2\int_0^Lrac{\partial T}{\partial x}\cdot\dot{x}_m(x)dx=-a^2\sum_0^4\int_0^L\dot{x_n}(x)\cdot\dot{x_m}(x)dx\cdot T(t)\stackrel{\Delta}{=}-a^2\sum_0^4Q_{mn}\cdot T(t)$$

右边第二项定义为:

$$\int_{0}^{L} g(x) \cdot x_{m}(x) dx \cdot u(t) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} R_{m} \cdot u(t)$$

式子整体化为:

$$\sum_0^4 P_{mn}\cdot \dot{T}(t) = -a^2\sum_0^4 Q_{mn}\cdot T(t) + R_m\cdot u(t)$$

进一步化简有:

$$\dot{T}(t) = AT(t) + Bu(t) \ y(t) = T(L/2,t) = CT(t) = \left[\,x_0(L/2),\ldots,x_4(L/2)\,
ight] \cdot \left[egin{array}{c} T_0(t) \ \ldots \ T_4(t) \end{array}
ight]$$

其中,  $A = -P^{-1}Q$ ,  $B = P^{-1}R$ 

$$P$$
为 $5 imes 5$ 矩阵,各元素 $P_{mn}=\int_0^L x_n(x)x_m(x)dx$ 

$$Q$$
为 $5 imes 5$ 矩阵,各元素 $Q_{mn}=\int_0^L\dot{x}_n(x)\dot{x}_m(x)dx$ 

$$R$$
为 $5 imes1$ 矩阵,各元素 $R_m=\int_0^Lg(x)x_m(x)dx$ 

### 设计无限时长跟踪器

误差为 $e(t) = y(t) - y_r(t)$ .

二阶性能指标为:

$$J=rac{1}{2}\int_0^{t_f}\left[qe^2(t)+ru^2(t)
ight]\mathrm{d}t$$

最优控制为:

$$u(t) = -R^{-1}B^{T}(PT(t) - g)$$

其中P满足代数Riccati方程:

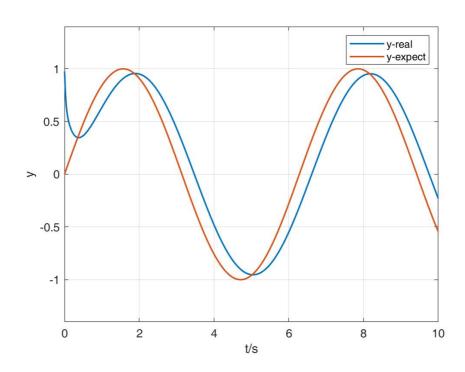
$$-PA - A^TP + PBR^{-1}B^TP - C^TQC = 0$$

g(t)关系式:

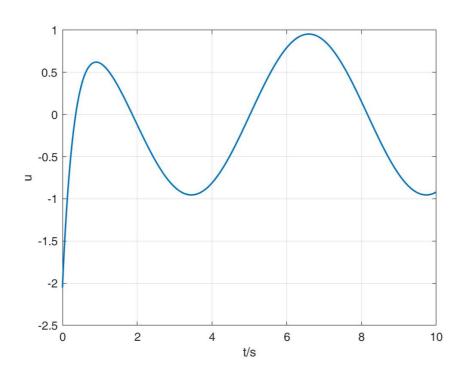
$$oldsymbol{g} = \left[PBoldsymbol{R}^{-1}oldsymbol{B}^T - oldsymbol{A}^T
ight]^{-1}oldsymbol{C}^Toldsymbol{Q}y_r$$

跟踪L/2处温度为 $y_r(t) = sin(x)$ 的结果如下:

L/2处温度:



## 0.8L处的点温度控制:



至此,实现了通过0.8L处的点温度控制,使L/2处温度能够跟踪期望温度:  $y_r(t)=sin(t)$ .