第二章 变分法(3) (Variational Approach)

2.7用变分法解最优控制问题

—Hamilton函数

- 1. 变分学的三个基本问题
 - Lagrange问题:求积分型泛函 $J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), \dot{x}(t), t)]dt$ 的极值,又称积分指标问题。
 - Mayer问题:求末值型泛函 $J = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f]$ 的极值,又称终值指标问题。
 - Bolza问题:求复合型泛函 $J = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), \dot{x}(t), t] dt$ 的极值。
 - Bolza问题有最一般的形式,以下主要考虑该形式的最 优控制问题。

2. 最优控制问题

• 最优控制问题的一般表述是: 在系统状态方程一般形式

$$\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t]$$
 (2-7-1)

约束下,求最优控制 $u^*(t)$,使性能指标(泛函)

$$J = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), u(t), t)] dt \qquad (2-7-2)$$

取极值。其中,x为n维状态向量,u为m维控制向量。这里对u的取值不加限制, $x(t_0)=x_0$ 已知。

• 以下按照终点时刻固定和终点时刻自由两种情况进行讨论。

(1) t_f 固定不变

• 利用Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda(t)$ 将状态方程作为约束条件合并到性能指标(2-7-2)式中,构造新的性能指标 \overline{J} ,有

$$\overline{J} = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{L[x(t), u(t), t)] + \lambda^T(t) [f[x(t), u(t), t] - \dot{x}(t)] \} dt$$

$$= \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{L[x(t), u(t), t)] + \lambda^T(t) f[x(t), u(t), t] - \lambda^T(t) \dot{x}(t) \} dt$$
(2-7-3)

定义Hamilton函数

$$H[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t] = L[x(t), u(t), t] + \lambda^{T}(t) f[x(t), u(t), t]$$
 (2-7-4)

则可以记

$$\bar{J} = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{H[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t] - \lambda^T(t) \dot{x}(t)\} dt \qquad (2-7-5)$$

对(2-7-5)式右边最后一项进行分部积分,有

$$\overline{J} = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] - \lambda^{\mathrm{T}}(t_f)x(t_f) + \lambda^{\mathrm{T}}(t_0)x(t_0)$$

$$+ \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{ H[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t] + \dot{\lambda}^{T}(t)x(t) \} dt$$
 (2-7-6)

在 $x(t_0)=x_0$ 已知情况下, \overline{J} 的变分为

$$\delta \overline{J} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} - \lambda \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \delta x \right]_{t_f} + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \delta x + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \delta u \right\} dt \qquad (2-7-7)$$

为使 δx 的系数为0,取

$$\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
 (2-7-8)

$$\lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_f} \tag{2-7-9}$$

则有

$$\delta \overline{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \delta u dt \tag{2-7-10}$$

由泛函极值必要条件,对任意 δu 均有 $\delta J = 0$,则应有

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \tag{2-7-11}$$

(2-7-8) 式和 (2-7-11) 式即为该最优控制问题的*Euler-Lagrange*方程,而 (2-7-9) 式则是其边界条件。

然而要求使性能指标J达到极值的控制函数u,必须满足状态方程约束条件,即要求解微分代数方程组

$$\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t] = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} + \lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0$$
(2-7-12)

(2-7-12)式中三个微分方程分别称为<u>状态方程</u>、<u>协态方程</u>和<u>控制方</u>程。该微分方程组又称为规范方程组,需满足的边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned}
x(t_0) &= x_0 \\
\lambda(t_f) &= \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_f}
\end{aligned} (2-7-13)$$

- 引入Hamilton函数的目的,是将泛函<u>在等式约束条件下对控制函数u</u> <u>的条件极值问题</u>转化为<u>Hamilton函数对u的无条件极值问题</u>。这种方 法又称为<u>Hamilton方法</u>。
- Hamilton函数的另一种引入形式,可以更清楚地看出Hamilton函数的引入如何将条件极值问题转化为无条件极值问题。

考虑目标函数和状态方程约束条件

$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), u(t), t] dt$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t]$$
(2-7-15)

将(2-7-15)变换为

$$f[x(t), u(t), t] - \dot{x}(t) = 0 \tag{2-7-16}$$

引入Lagrange乘子 $\lambda(t)$, $\lambda(t)$ 为n维列向量,构造广义泛函 \overline{J} ,将条件极值问题转化为无条件极值问题,有

$$\overline{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{L[x(t), u(t), t)] + \lambda^T(t) [f[x(t), u(t), t] - \dot{x}(t)] \} dt$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} F[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t)] dt \qquad (2-7-17)$$

其中

$$F[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t)] = L[x(t), u(t), t)] + \lambda^T(t) \{f[x(t), u(t), t] - \dot{x}(t)\}$$
用变分法可求得 \overline{J} 的欧拉方程为

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{\lambda}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$
(2-7-19)

定义:

$$H[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t)] = L[x(t), u(t), t)] + \lambda^{T}(t) f[x(t), u(t), t]$$
 (2-7-21)
则有

$$F[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t)] = H[x(t), u(t), \lambda(t), t)] - \lambda^{T}(t)\dot{x}(t)$$
 (2-7-22)
代入(2-7-18)~(2-7-20)式,即可得

$$\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}
\dot{x}(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = f[x(t), u(t), t]
\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$$
(2-7-12)

(2) tf 变动

- 仍考虑状态方程 $\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t]$, 其中 $x \in R^n, u \in R^m, m \le n, t \in [t_0, t_f]$, $x(t_0) = x_0$ 已知。 求最优控制 $u^*(t)$, 使系统由 x_0 转移到 $x(t_f)$, 并满足约束 $\Psi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0$, $\Psi \in R^r$ 连续可微; 并使 $J = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), u(t), t)] dt$ 取极值。其中 Φ 、L连续可微, t_f 未知。
- 引入Lagrange乘子 $\lambda_1(t) \in R^n$, $\lambda_2 \in R^r$,构造广义泛函 $\overline{J}(u) = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \lambda_2^{\mathsf{T}} \Psi[x(t_f), t_f]$ $+ \int_t^{t_f} \{L[x(t), u(t), t] + \lambda_1^{\mathsf{T}}(t)[f[x(t), u(t), t] \dot{x}(t)]\} dt$ (2-7-24)

• 定义Hamilton函数

$$H[x(t), u(t), \lambda_1(t), t)] = L[x(t), u(t), t)] + \lambda_1^{\mathrm{T}}(t) f[x(t), u(t), t]$$
 (2-7-25)

代入了并作变换后得

$$\overline{J}(u) = \Phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \lambda_2^{T} \Psi[x(t_f), t_f] - \lambda_1^{T}(t_f) x(t_f) + \lambda_1^{T}(t_0) x(t_0)
+ \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{H[x(t), u(t), \lambda_1(t), t)] + \dot{\lambda}_1^{T}(t) x(t) \} dt$$
(2-7-26)

• 因 t_f 未知,即为<mark>端点变动变分问题</mark>。由一阶变分 $\delta \overline{J}(u)=0$,参照2.6节的推导,有

$$\delta \overline{J}(u) = \delta t_{f} \left[H + \dot{\lambda}_{1}^{T}(t)x(t) + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}^{T}\Psi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}^{T}(t)x(t)}{\partial t} \right]_{t_{f}}$$

$$+ \delta x_{f} \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Psi^{T}}{\partial x} \lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1}(t_{f}) \right]_{t_{f}}$$

$$+ \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{f}} \left\{ \delta x^{T} \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) \right] + \delta u^{T} \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \right\} dt = 0$$
(2-7-27)

• 由 δt_f , δx_f , δx 和 δu 的任意性,有

$$\dot{\lambda}_{1}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \qquad \qquad b \text{ 协态方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \dot{z} \text{ 抱制方程}$$

$$\lambda_{1}(t_{f}) = \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Psi^{T}}{\partial x} \lambda_{2}\right]_{t_{f}}$$

$$\left[H + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \lambda_{2}^{T} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}\right]_{t_{f}} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_{1}(t_{f}) = 0 \\ \dot{x}_{2}(t_{f}) = 0 \\ \dot{x}_{3}(t_{f}) = 0 \\ \dot{x}_{4}(t_{f}) = 0 \\ \dot{x}_{5}(t_{f}) = 0 \\ \dot{x}_{6}(t_{f}) = 0 \\ \dot{x}_{6}(t_{f}) = 0$$

- 至此可以得到 t_f 变动时使(2-7-23)式所示性能指标J(u)取极值得最优解必要条件为:
- (1) 若 $x^*(t)$ 为对应于 $u^*(t)$ 的最优轨线,则存在相应的协态变量 $\lambda^*(t)$,满足规范方程组

$$\dot{x}^*(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda_1(t)}
x^*(t_0) = x_0
\dot{\lambda}_1^*(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x(t)}
\lambda_1^*(t_f) = \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Psi^{\mathrm{T}}}{\partial x} \lambda_2\right]_{t_f}$$
(2-7-31)

(2) H对控制向量取极值

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u(t)} = 0 \quad (2-7-32)$$

(3) 满足目标集条件

$$\Psi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0$$

$$[H + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \lambda_2^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}]\Big|_{t_f} = 0$$

$$(2-7-33)$$

(3) 角点条件与内点约束

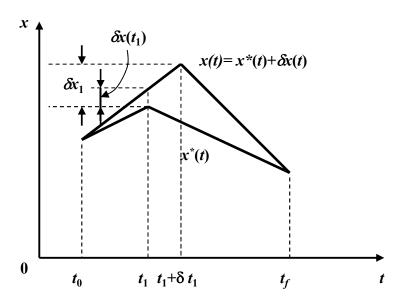
- 用变分法解最优控制问题,要求容许轨线x(t)连续可微。
- 当x(t)为分段光滑,即x(t)在有限个点上连续但不可微时,这些点称为角点。
- 状态轨线中间某一点称为内点。可能存在一组内点约束条件 $\eta[x(t_1), t_1]=0$,其中 t_1 为某一中间时刻, $t_0 < t_1 < t_f$, $\eta[\cdot]$ 为q维向量函数。
- 以下考虑存在角点和内点约束时,用变分法解最优控制最优解 的必要条件问题

1) 角点条件

• 设 $x^*(t)$ 分段光滑,且为使性能泛函 $J(x) = \int_t^{t_f} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt$

取极值的极值轨线,如图所示。

- 回 假定在[t_0 , t_f]区间上 $x^*(t)$ 只在 t_1 有一个角点, t_1 未知, t_f 固定。
- \bigcirc 令x(t) 为任意一条容许轨线,满足 $x(t)=x^*(t)+\delta x(t)$



回 由于在 t_1 处不可微,性能泛函J(x)可以写为 $J(x)=J_1(x)+J_2(x)$,其中 $J_1(x)=\int_{t_0}^{t_1}L(x,\dot{x},t)\,dt$ $J_2(x)=\int_{t_1^+}^{t_f}L(x,\dot{x},t)\,dt$

显然 $J_1(x)$ 对应末端时刻自由、 $J_2(x)$ 对应初始时刻自由情况

• 由2.6节可知, $J_1(x)$ 的一阶变分为

$$\delta J_{1} = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{1}^{-}} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right] \delta x dt + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_{1}^{-}} \delta x_{1} + \left[L(x, \dot{x}, t) - \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right] \Big|_{t_{1}^{-}} \delta t_{1}$$

类似可得 $J_2(x)$ 的一阶变分为

$$\delta \boldsymbol{J}_{2} = \int_{t_{1}^{+}}^{t_{f}} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} - \frac{\boldsymbol{d}}{\boldsymbol{d}t} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}} \right] \delta \boldsymbol{x} dt - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}} \Big|_{t_{1}^{+}} \delta \boldsymbol{x}_{1} + \left[\boldsymbol{L}(\boldsymbol{x}, \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}, t) - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}} \right] \Big|_{t_{1}^{+}} \delta t_{1}$$

□ 由此可得泛函J(x)的一阶变分为

$$\delta \boldsymbol{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} - \frac{\boldsymbol{d}}{\boldsymbol{d}t} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}} \right] \delta \boldsymbol{x} dt + \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}} \Big|_{t_1^-} - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}} \Big|_{t_1^+} \right] \delta \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \left[(\boldsymbol{L} - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}}) \Big|_{t_1^-} + (\boldsymbol{L} - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{L}}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}}) \Big|_{t_1^+} \right] \delta t_1$$

□ 因此,可以得到有角点泛函*J(x)*取极值的必要条件为,

欧拉方程:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$

横截条件:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_1^-} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_1^+}$$

横截条件:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_1^-} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\Big|_{t_1^+} \qquad (L - \dot{x}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}})\Big|_{t_1^-} = -(L - \dot{x}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}})\Big|_{t_1^+}$$

2) 内点约束条件

• 设 t_f 固定、末端自由,存在内点约束的复合型性能泛函的变分问题为

$$\min_{u(t)} J = \Phi[x(t_f)] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L[x(t), u(t), t] dt$$

满足约束条件 $\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t]$, $x(t_0) = x_0$

$$\eta[x(t_1), t_1] = 0$$

式中 t_f 固定, $x(t_f)$ 自由; t_1 自由, $x(t_1)$ 自由。要求确定性能泛函极值的必要条件。

 \square 当存在内点约束时,x(t)在 t_1 处未必可微。可以以 t_1 为界,将J分为两部分

$$J = \Phi[x(t_f)] + \int_{t_1^+}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1^-} L(x, u, t) dt$$

$$J = \Phi[x(t_f)] + \int_{t_1^+}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1^-} L(x, u, t) dt$$

可以认为内点约束 $\eta[x(t_1), t_1] = 0$ 是 t_0 到 t_1 那部分轨线的末端约束条件。引入Lagrange乘子 $\lambda(t) \in R^n$ 和 $\pi(t) \in R^q$,构造广义泛函 $J_a = \Phi[x(t_f)] + \int_{t_f^+}^{t_f} (H - \lambda^T \dot{x}) dt + \pi^T \eta[x(t_1), t_1] + \int_{t_0^-}^{t_1^-} (H - \lambda^T \dot{x}) dt$

初始时刻自由

末端时刻自由

式中 t_1 +和 t_1 -都是可变的, Hamilton函数

$$H(x,u,\lambda,t) = L(x,u,t) + \lambda^{T} f(x,u,t)$$

- □ 广义泛函*J_a*中,等式右端前两项为初始时刻自由的泛函,后两项为 末端时刻自由的泛函。
- □ 广义泛函的一阶变分为

$$\delta J_{a} = \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x(t_{f})}\right)^{T} \delta x_{f} - (H - \lambda^{T} \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_{1}^{+}} \delta t_{1} - (\lambda^{T} \delta x) \Big|_{t_{1}^{+}}^{t_{f}} + \int_{t_{1}^{+}}^{t_{f}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \dot{\lambda}\right)^{T} \delta x + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u}\right)^{T} \delta u\right] dt$$

$$+ \frac{\partial \pi^{T} \eta}{\partial x(t_{1})} \delta x_{1} + \frac{\partial \pi^{T} \eta}{\partial \delta t_{1}} \delta t_{1} + (H - \lambda^{T} \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_{1}^{-}} \delta t_{1} - (\lambda^{T} \delta x) \Big|_{t_{0}^{+}}^{t_{1}^{-}} + \int_{t_{0}^{+}}^{t_{1}^{-}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}\right)^{T} \delta x + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u}\right)^{T} \delta u\right] dt$$

□ 将如下关系式代入上式

$$\delta x_1 = \delta x(t_1^-) + \dot{x}(t_1^-) \delta t_1 = \delta x(t_1^+) + \dot{x}(t_1^+) \delta t_1$$

整理后得

$$\delta J_{a} = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{f}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda} \right)^{T} \delta x + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \right)^{T} \delta u \right] dt + \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x(t_{f})} \right) - \lambda(t_{f}) \right]^{T} \delta x_{f}$$
$$+ \left[\lambda(t_{1}^{+}) - \lambda(t_{1}^{-}) + \frac{\partial \eta^{T}}{\partial x(t_{1})} \pi \right]^{T} \delta x_{1} + \left[H(t_{1}^{-}) - H(t_{1}^{+}) + \pi^{T} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \delta t_{1}} \right] \delta t_{1}$$

则可得有内点约束的最优控制解的必要条件为

(1)
$$x^*(t)$$
和 $\lambda^*(t)$ 满足规范方程组: $\dot{x}^*(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda(t)}$, $\dot{\lambda}^*(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x(t)}$ (2) 横截条件与边界条件: $x(t_0) = x_0$, $\lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x(t_f)}$

(2) 横截条件与边界条件:
$$x(t_0) = x_0$$
 , $\lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x(t_f)}$

(3)
$$H$$
对控制向量取极值: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$

(4) 内点约束条件:
$$\eta[x(t_1),t_1]=0$$

$$\lambda(t_1^-) = \lambda(t_1^+) + \frac{\partial \eta^T}{\partial x(t_1)} \pi$$

$$H(t_1^-) = H(t_1^+) - \pi^T \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \delta t_1}$$

其中内点约束条件共给出(q+n+1)个方程,正好可以确定 $\pi \times x(t_1)$ 和 t_1 共 (q+n+1)个未知数。此问题实际上是求解三点边界问题,难度更大。

- 例:
- 已知:

系统方程
$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$$
 (即二次积分传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2}$) $\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$

边界条件
$$x_1(0) = 1$$
, $x_1(1) = 0$
 $x_2(0) = 1$, $x_2(1) = 0$

求使性能指标 $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^2(t) dt$ 达极小值的最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 和最优轨线 $x^*(t)$ 。

• 解:此例为最小能量控制问题。

引入Lagrange乘子
$$\lambda(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$
,则其Hamilton函数为
$$H = \frac{1}{2}u^2(t) + \lambda_1(t)x_2(t) + \lambda_2(t)u(t)$$

由控制方程
$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = u + \lambda_2 = 0$$
 , 得 $u(t) = -\lambda_2(t)$

协态方程为
$$\dot{\lambda}_1(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = 0$$
, $\dot{\lambda}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = -\lambda_1(t)$

解之得
$$\lambda_1(t) = c_1$$
, $\lambda_2(t) = -c_1t + c_2$

则有
$$u(t) = c_1 t - c_2$$

由状态方程 $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$, $\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$ 可解得

$$x_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}c_1t^2 - c_2t + c_3$$
, $x_1(t) = \frac{1}{6}c_1t^3 - \frac{1}{2}c_2t^2 + c_3t + c_4$

由边界条件可求得 $c_1 = 18$, $c_2 = 10$, $c_3 = 1$, $c_4 = 1$

则可得最优控制 $u^*(t) = 18t - 10$

和最优轨线
$$x_1^*(t) = 3t^3 - 5t^2 + t + 1$$

 $x_2^*(t) = 9t^2 - 10t + 1$

则最后可求得

最优控制
$$u^*(t) = 18t - 10$$

最优轨线
$$x_1^*(t) = 3t^3 - 5t^2 + t + 1$$

$$x_2^*(t) = 9t^2 - 10t + 1$$

由例题求解过程可以看出,Lagrange乘子 $\lambda(t) = [\lambda_1(t) \ \lambda_2(t)]^{\dagger}$ 在运算中只是作为中间变量起到辅助作用,其最终结果如何我们并不关心。

例题提供了最基本的求解步骤,但最优控制问题因性能指标和状态方程约束的不同而千变万化,要求得最优控制*u**并不容易。

这里假设对控制变量u的取值不加限制,而实际工程系统中u却总是有取值范围的(容许控制),如何解决?