or Pt est definic positive => V[x(t)] est définie positive C'est une condictate à la fonction de Lyapunou.

De plus, - V = { [xtQxt+(R-BPxt)T(R-BTPx)] - V = = [xt Qxt + xt (R-2BTP)xt] $-\dot{V} = \frac{1}{2} \propto \left[\left[Q + \left(R^{-Z} B^{T} P \right) R \left(R^{-Z} B^{T} P \right) \right] \propto \varepsilon$ => - v >0 <=> v < 0 La commande quadratique est stable au sens de Lyapanou. Commande Optimale par Maximisation of l'Hamiltonien Il Définition de l'Hamiltonien Dynamique. H(1; x; u) = - 1 (x Tox+ uTRu) + 1 T(Ax+ Bu) Operateur & lagrange avec Q et R constantes II/ Hinimisation du entere Le contre à minimiser est à présent:

J(u) = 2 xTp Prp xTp+ S -H/1, x, u)+1 (Ax+Bu)dt Si on prond one variation de M(Su) tel que v= u+Su qui correspond a une variation détat ou alors 8] = Jutoul-Jul= Jlv - Jlu >0 pour que le critère soit minimal. on cherche une commande u qui minimise J

SJ = JUHSU)-JUN) = 1/(270+5270) TPT (270+5270) + [] HU; x+8x; u+8u) + 1 (x+8x) dt - 1 xTp Proxy-fo This, x, w) + 1 xdk SJ= 1/2 (x19+ Sx19) Pt (x19+ Sx19) - 1 x19 Pt x19 + []-H(1; x+5x; M+Su)+H(1; 2;N)+1(x+Sx)-1xdt = $\frac{1}{2} (\alpha_T \rho + \delta \alpha_T \rho)^T P_t (\alpha_T \rho + \delta \alpha_T \rho) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_T \rho P_t \alpha_T \rho$ + [] - H(1; x+8x; u+Su)+H(1; x; u)+1 5x dt = 2 [x7]+5x7] The (x7)+57)- 2 x7 lex7 $+\int_{0}^{1}\int_{-H}^{2}H(1;x+Sx;u+Sa)+H(1,x;u)dt+[1]Sx]_{0}^{1}$ $-\int_{0}^{1}\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{0}^{1}dx dt = -\int_{0}^{1}\int_{0}^{1$ Pair simplifier, on valutiliser le développement limité à l'ordre 1 pair $H(\lambda; \alpha + \delta \alpha; \mu + \delta u)$: $H(\lambda; \alpha + \delta \alpha; \mu + \delta u) = H(\lambda; \alpha + \upsilon) = \frac{\partial H(\lambda; \alpha; \upsilon)}{\partial \alpha^{T}} \delta \alpha$ correspondent au - 5 T (1+2H) 8xdt + 5 T H(1, x, u) - H (1, x, v) dt

Hypotoless: La variation des corditions initiales est régligeable (z) et la variation de l'état Pinal au carré est régligeable (z) pour une petite variation de la commonde. SJ = (xTpPrg+JTp) SxTp-So (1T+OH) Sx d6 + () H(1; x; u) - H(1; x; v) dt But SJ = Jeut Sa) - Jeu >0 $= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{$ => H(1, x, u)>, H(1, x, u+du) (=) H(1, x, u+ou) - H(1, x, u) <0 2. A. Dans la cas continue: But: Traver ux (x(t),t) qui maximise l'Hamiltonion H(x(01,61=-L(x,u,t)+ 1F(x,u,t) avec x = f(x,u,t) 2. B. Dans le cas discret. But: $H_{k+z} = -L(x_i x_i k) + J_{k+z}^T F(x_i x_i t)$ and x Ry = F(x, u, R) 2. C. Conditions Dons le cas continu: Les conditions d'optimalité (=) minimiser le critère J (=) maximiser l'Honniltonion

Condition finale:
$$\lambda T f = -2cT p f f$$

(3) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

Ross, recharced d'une convocate aptende (=) maximiser l'Hamiltonian

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Dons le cas discret: Les conditions d'aptimalité (aussi appelées Conditions du Armier Ordre d'Hamilton).

(4) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(5) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(6) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(7) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(8) Condition finale: $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(9) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(10) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

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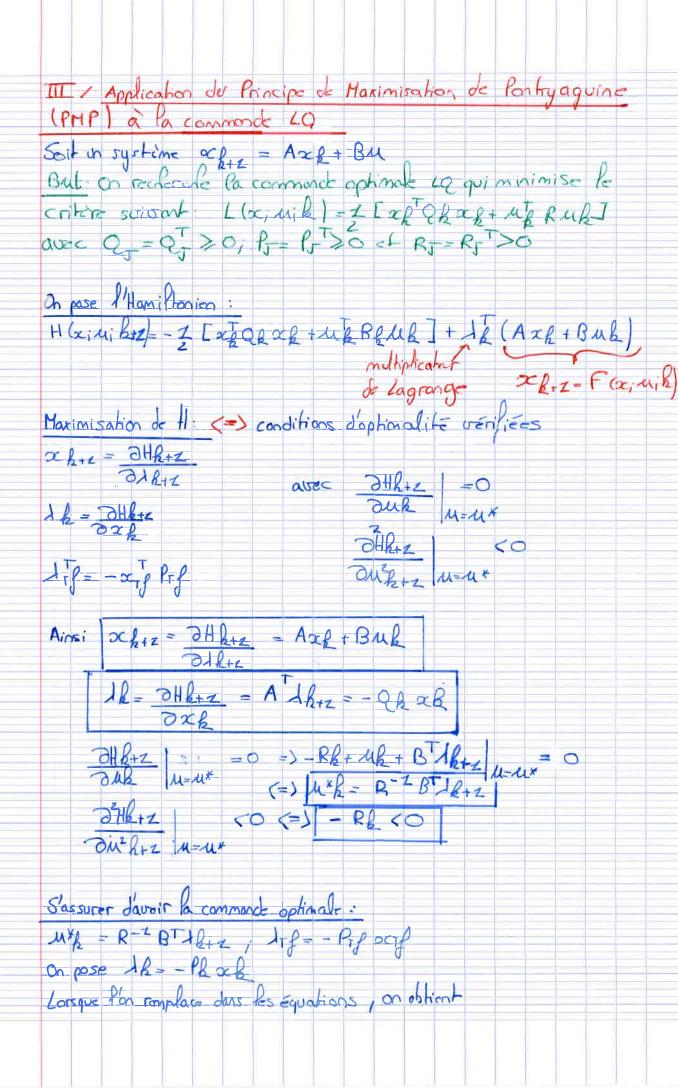
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(22) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(23) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(24) $\dot{x} = \frac{3H}{32}$

(25



M1 = R-BT/1/2 = - R - 2 BT PL+2 X R+2 Ruh* = - BTPh+2 xb+z = - BTPh+2 (Axh+ Buh*) = -BTPh+z(Axb+Buxb) (=) (R+BTPk+IB)Mk* =-BTPk+ZAZL (=) MR* = (R+ BTPh+ & B) - C-BT/Ph+ & AOCE (=) M& = -(R+BTPR+2B)-2xBTPR+2AEB () Ub * = - Lb+z xb LR+Z On a hier une commande quadratique et lineaire par rapport à l'état Obhentation de la matrice Pl:
On sait que Il = ATIR+z-Ql xh verfir et on pose (16 = - Ph xk 1 lt = Pifatf (=) - Pb xf = ATIR+z-Qk xk = ATIR+2-Qh 2h - ATI-Pk+z xk+2 - Qbxk = - AT PRIZ (Axk+Bub*)-Qlak - - ATPh+ = (Asch - Blb+zxb) - ab xb = [-ATPR+ZA+ATPR+ZBLR+Z-Qh]xk = - [ATPR+ZA-ATPR+ZBLE+Z+QR]XB E>PR= ATPR+ZA-ATPR+ZBLR+Z1QR avec ITf=-Prfxf Exercice: Sot siz - - 21+11 Déterminer la command aprimete qui minimise le caritire J= Z (2 (3042+ 12 dt) sous la contrante de la dynomique du système saufent que le système évole de xz e à la

```
vers ocz à to lor xz = 2 à tz grace à me
 commando M.
  1-11 = - Prf 201 = - x(2)
                                  Vengeneral Pop-all
  Notons les matrices à notre disposition 1=2, B= 1, Q=3 20; R=2
 En general, Pof= Qof=3
  l'Hamiltonian est H= - I [x [ax + u Ru] + 1 x
                                                              = -1 [3 x2 + 42] + 1 (-x2+4)
Les conditions deplimatife sont: (2 - 2 + 1)

et type - les conditions deplimatife sont: (2 - 2 + 1)

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(3 
                                                                              32H =- 2 (0
 Ainsi, M* = + 1
 and = 3xx+1 of x1=->cx+u*= - xx+1
 0'00 xz=-xz+1
                              = - xz + 3xz + 1
or 1=xz+xz
 donc x z = - x/2 + 3xz + x/2+xz
21=422 => 22(+) = Ksin (at +B)
1= xi+x1 = akcosn(at+B)+ Ksinflat+B1
 done u = cx kcosn(xt+B) + ksinl(xt+B)
```