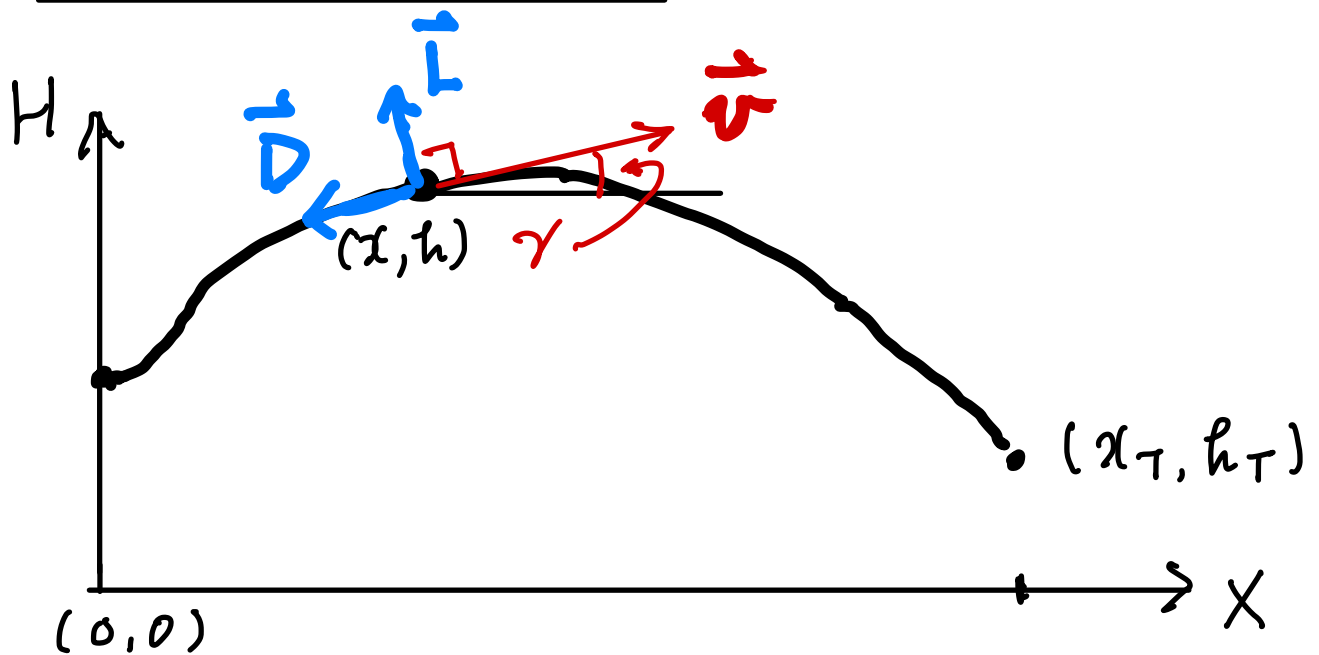


Term Project

Equations of Motion :

$$\dot{x} = v_x, \quad \dot{h} = v_h$$

$$\dot{v}_x = \left( \frac{T-D}{m} \right) \cos \gamma - \left( \frac{L}{m} \right) \sin \gamma$$

$$\dot{v}_h = \left( \frac{T-D}{m} \right) \sin \gamma + \left( \frac{L}{m} \right) \cos \gamma - g$$

$$\dot{m} = -\mu = \text{const.}$$

$$L = C_{L\alpha} \alpha \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 S_{ref}$$

$$D = (C_{D0} + k C_L^2) \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 S_{ref}$$

\* Check the equations of motion before coding.

$$C_{L\alpha} (\text{lift derivative}) = 8.5$$

$$C_{D_0} (\text{zero AOA drag coeff.}) = 0.30$$

$$k (\text{induced drag coeff.}) = 0.02$$

$$C_L (\text{lift coefficient}) = C_{L\alpha} \cdot \alpha$$

$$T (\text{thrust}) = 20,000 \text{ N}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_p (\text{propellant mass})}{t_b (\text{burn time})} = \frac{60 \text{ kg}}{7 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\rho (\text{air density}) \quad * \text{ MATLAB Function}$$

$$S_{\text{ref}} (\text{reference area}) = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = 0.026 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\alpha (\text{angle of attack}) = \text{control input}$$

$$x_0 = 0 \text{ km}, \quad h_0 = 10 \text{ km}$$

$$x_T = 100 \text{ km}, \quad h_T = 5 \text{ km}$$

$$V_0 = 300 \text{ m/s}, \quad \gamma_0 = 0 \text{ deg}$$

$$m_0 = 150 \text{ kg}$$

\* You may use  $v$  and  $\gamma$  instead of  $v_x$  and  $v_h$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v} &= \left( \frac{T-D}{m} \right) - g \sin \gamma \\ \dot{\gamma} &= \left[ \left( \frac{L}{m} \right) - g \cos \gamma \right] / v \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \dot{v} &= \left( \frac{T-D}{m} \right) - g \sin \gamma \\ \dot{\gamma} &= \left[ \left( \frac{L}{m} \right) - g \cos \gamma \right] / v \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Check} \\ \text{before use!} \end{array}$$

$$\dot{x} = v \cos \gamma, \quad \dot{h} = v \sin \gamma$$

\* You may use  $x$  instead of  $t$  as the independent variable:

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{v \cos \gamma}, \quad \frac{dh}{dx} = \tan \gamma$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \left( \frac{dv}{dt} \right) / \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right), \quad \frac{d\gamma}{dx} = \left( \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \right) / \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

This approach is possible if  $\gamma$  is bounded by  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Its merit is that the terminal  $x_f = x_T$  is fixed.

Problem :

$$\max J = N_f$$

subject to

$$(x_f, h_f) = (x_T, h_T)$$

$$|\alpha| \leq 20 \text{ deg}$$

(1) Convert the problem to a parameter optimization problem using the pseudo-spectral method.

Use 10 collocation points or more.

(You may use the Hermite-Simpson method but there will be some point deduction.)

(2) Calculate the optimal trajectory using a commercial optimization s/w such as SQP or IP of MATLAB.

(3) Calculate the optimal trajectory using the augmented Lagrangian solver developed by yourself.

The term project report should include the followings:

- Description of the parameter optimization problem
- Numerical results (graphs) showing the history of  $\alpha$ ,  $v$ ,  $\gamma$  and the trajectory shape.
- Comparison of your solver and the commercial solver you use.
- Explanation on the numerical results.
- Code including the pseudo-spectral method and your optimization solver. (the augmented Lagrangian method, the quasi-Newton method, and the line search method.)

\* Provide a main program named as 'MAIN\_TP.m' that I can run on my PC to check your code.

\* Due Date : June 17, Monday 23:59.  
(Late submission will not be  
accepted.)

\* Combine all files as a ZIP file before  
submission.

\* The report document should be a  
PDF file.