## **Notes and Comments on Lecture 5**

**Minimum time problem.** In equation (1),  $\dot{x} = a(x,t) + B(x,t)u$ ,  $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , a(x,t) is an n-component vector function of (x,t);  $B(x,t) = [b_{ij}(x,t)]$  is an  $n \times m$  matrix function;  $B = [b_1, \dots, b_m]$ , with  $b_i$  an  $n \times 1$  column vector, for all i. The control functions are bounded by constant m-vectors  $M^-$ ,  $M^+$  and the inequality  $M^- \le u(t) \le M^+$  is defined component-wise.

Let's analyse the bang-off-bang control:

$$|u_i| + p^{*\top} b_i(x^*, t) u_i = \begin{cases} (1 + s_i(t)) u_i, & u_i \ge 0 \\ (-1 + s_i(t)) u_i, & u_i \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

where the components of the switching function are  $s_i(t) = p^{*\top}b_i(x^*(t), t)$ . The optimal control is:

$$u_i^* = \begin{cases} 1, & s_i(t) < -1 & \text{(a)} \\ 0, & -1 < s_i(t) < 1 & \text{(b)} \\ -1, & s_i(t) > 1 & \text{(c)} \\ \text{undefined but } \ge 0, & s_i(t) = -1 & \text{(d)} \\ \text{undefined but } \le 0, & s_i(t) = 1 & \text{(e)} \end{cases}$$

(a) 
$$(1) \Leftrightarrow () < 0, u_i \ge 0 \Rightarrow \min \text{ for } u_i = 1$$
  
 $(2) \Leftrightarrow () < 0, u_i \le 0 \Rightarrow \min \text{ for } u_i = 0$   $\Rightarrow u_i = 1 \text{ is minimizing}$ 

(1) 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 ( )  $>$  0,  $u_i \ge 0 \Rightarrow \min$  for  $u_i = 0$   
(b)  $0 \le s_i(t) < 1$ : (2)  $\Leftrightarrow$  ( )  $<$  0,  $u_i \le 0 \Rightarrow \min$  for  $u_i = 0$   
(1) & (2)  $\Rightarrow u_i = 0$  minimizing  $-1 \le s_i(t)$ , analogously

(c) analysis as in (a)

(1) 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 ( ) = 0,  $u_i \ge 0 \Rightarrow \min \text{ for } u_i \text{ undefined but } \ge 0$   
(d)  $s_i(t) = -1$ : (2)  $\Leftrightarrow$  ( ) = -2,  $u_i \le 0 \Rightarrow \min \text{ for } u_i = 0$ 

(1) & (2) 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 minimizing  $u_i$  undefined but  $\geq 0$ 

(e) analysis as in (d)

On singular solutions, see the example in [Kirk, pages 300-306].