

Last Time:

- Variational Integrator
- Momentum
- Legendre Transform
- Hamiltonian Mechanics

Today:

- Discrete Legendre Transform
- = Variational Integrators with Constraints
- = " with non-conservative forces

Discrete Legendre Transform:

- Last time we saw that momentum is:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = p$$

- We can also re-write the EL Equation in dual form as:

$$H(q, p) = \frac{1}{2} p^T M^{-1}(q) p + U(q) \quad \text{Hamiltonian}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} + \dot{p} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \dot{q} = 0$$

 Hamilton's Equations

- Now we'll look at this in discrete time

- We can define 2 different versions of the discrete Legendre transform:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = p \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L_d(q_n, q_{n+1})}{\partial q_{n+1}} = p_{n+1}^+ & \text{"left"} \\ \frac{\partial L_d(q_n, q_{n+1})}{\partial q_n} = -p_n^- & \text{"right"} \end{cases}$$

- Plug in $L_d = \frac{h}{2} \left(\frac{q_{n+1} - q_n}{h} \right)^T M \left(\frac{q_{n+1} - q_n}{h} \right) - h U \left(\frac{q_{n+1} + q_n}{2} \right)$

$$D_2 L_d(q_n, q_{n+1}) = M \left(\frac{q_{n+1} - q_n}{h} \right) - \frac{h}{2} D U \left(\frac{q_{n+1} + q_n}{2} \right) = p_{n+1}^+$$

$$D_1 L_d(q_n, q_{n+1}) = -M \left(\frac{q_{n+1} - q_n}{h} \right) - \frac{h}{2} D U \left(\frac{q_{n+1} + q_n}{2} \right) = -p_n^-$$

Midpoint momentum

"half time step correction"

- While U_n are defined at midpoints, p_n^+ and p_n^- are defined at the knot points
- Using these definitions, we can re-interpret the DEL equation:

$$\underbrace{D_2 L_d(q_{n-1}, q_n)}_{p_n^+} + \underbrace{D_1 L_d(q_n, q_{n+1})}_{-p_n^-} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p_n^+ = p_n^-$$

- DEL is just a momentum balance
- Now we can initialize our variational integrator given $q(0)$ and $V(0)$:

$$p_0^+ = M(q(0)) \dot{V}(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_0^+ + D_c L_d(q_0, q_1) = 0$$

- We can also get correct velocities on the knot points:

$$v_n = M(\bar{q}_n) p_n$$

* Pendulum example

- Exactly matches implicit midpoint

DEL with Constraints:

- Least Action with Constraints:

$$\min_{q(t)} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(q, \dot{q}) dt$$

$$\text{s.t. } C(q) = 0$$

- Discretize:

$$\min_{q_i: N} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} L_d(q_n, q_{n+1})$$

$$\text{s.t. } C(q_n) = 0 \quad \forall n$$

- KKT Conditions:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_{1:N}} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} L_d(q_n, q_{n+1}) + h \lambda_n^\top C(q_{n+1}) \right] = 0$$

Force applied over time
to satisfy constraint at time n

$$C(q_n) = 0 \quad \forall k$$

- We can play the same indexing tricks as before:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S_d &= D_1 L_d(q_1, \cancel{q_2}) \delta q_1 + D_2 L_d(q_1, q_2) \delta q_2 + h \lambda_1^\top D_1 C(q_2) \delta q_2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=2}^{N-2} D_n L_d(q_n, q_{n+1}) \delta q_n + D_{N-1} L_d(q_{N-1}, q_N) \delta q_{N-1} + \\ &\quad h \lambda_{N-1}^\top D_{N-1} C(q_N) \delta q_N \\ &\quad + D_1 L_d(q_{N-1}, q_N) \delta q_{N-1} + D_2 L_d(q_{N-1}, \cancel{q_N}) \delta q_N + h \lambda_{N-1}^\top D_2 C(q_N) \cancel{\delta q_N} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} D_n L_d(q_{n-1}, q_n) \delta q_n + D_{N-1} L_d(q_{N-1}, q_N) \delta q_{N-1} h \lambda_{N-1}^\top D_{N-1} C(q_N) \delta q_N \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_2 L_d(q_{N-1}, q_N) + D_1 L_d(q_N, q_{N+1}) + h \lambda_{N-1}^\top D_1 C(q_N) = 0 \\ C(q_{N+1}) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

* Pendulum example

- Exact constraint satisfaction

DEL with Non-Conservative Forces:

- We've already seen Lagrange - D'Alembert + ?

$$\min_{q(t)} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(q, \dot{q}) + F(t)^\top q(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = F$$

- We can discretize this in the usual way:

$$\min_{q_{1:N}} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} L_d(q_n, \dot{q}_{n+1}) + \frac{h}{2} F(t_n + \frac{h}{2})^\top (q_n + q_{n+1})$$

- Applying the same indexing trick again, we get the forced DEL equation:

$$D_z L_d(q_{n-1}, \dot{q}_n) + D L_d(q_n, \dot{q}_{n+1}) + \frac{h}{2} F(t_n - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h}{2} F(t_n + \frac{h}{2}) = 0$$

- Note that we can evaluate $F(t)$ as a function of $q(t)$ and/or $\dot{q}(t)$ if necessary

* Pendulum Example