

№1

$$K=16, \quad M=16$$

a) $\int_0^1 [x''(t) + \dot{x}(t)x(t) + 12 + x(t)] dt \rightarrow \min_x$
 $x(0)=8, \quad x(1)=0.$

$$L = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{x}x + 12 + x$$

уравнение: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \dot{x} + 12; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\ddot{x} + x$$

$$\text{МТ: } \ddot{x} + 12 - 2\dot{x} - x = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x} - 2\dot{x} - x = 0.$$

последовательность $x(t) = t^3 + At + B$.

$$\text{НУ: } x(0) = 1 = B$$

$$x(1) = 1 + A + 1 \Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$\boxed{\hat{x}(t) = t^3 - 2t + 1}$$

исследование на монотонность:

$$\begin{aligned} J(x+h) - J(x) &= \int_0^1 [(x+h)^2 + (x+h)(x+h) + 12 + (x+h) - \\ &\quad - \dot{x}^2 - \dot{x}x - 12 + x] dt = \int_0^1 (2\dot{x}h + h^2 + xh + xh + h^2 + \\ &\quad + 12h) dt = \\ &= \int_0^1 [h^2 + h(6t^2 + 4t^3 - 2t + 1 + h) + h(3t^2 - 2 + 12t)] dt \underset{(2)}{=} \\ &\quad \underbrace{t^3 + 6t^4 - 2t^2 - 3}_{\text{окончательный результат}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{3} \quad \int_0^1 h'' dt + h(1) + h(-1) - h(0) = \int_0^1 h(3t^2 - 2t + 12t - (3t^2 + 12t - 2)) dt + \\
 & \quad \text{z.h. } h(0) = h(1) = 0 \\
 & + \int_0^1 h'h dt = \int_0^1 (h^2 + h'h) dt = \int_0^1 h'' dt + \int_0^1 h'h dt = \\
 & = h^2 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 h'h dt + \int_0^1 h'h dt \geq 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{x} = t^3 + 2t + 1} \text{ constant 2nd. moment}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) \quad J(x) &= \int_0^T (\dot{x}^2(t) + \ddot{x}^2(t)) dt + Kx^2(T) \rightarrow \min_x \\
 L &= \dot{x}^2 + x^2, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 2\ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 & \Rightarrow \dot{x}' - x = 0, \quad x(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^t \\
 \text{y.e.r. e-spenc behangende:} \quad & \left. \begin{array}{l} 2\dot{x}(0) = (-1)^0 L_x(0) \\ L\ddot{x}(T) = (-1)^T L_x(T) \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2\dot{x}(0) = 0 \\ 2\dot{x}(T) = -2x(T) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(0) = 0 \\ \dot{x}(T) = -x(T) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ -C_1 e^{-T} + C_2 e^T = -C_1 e^{-T} - C_2 e^T \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \\
 & \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 = C_2 \\ 2C_1 e^{-T} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{x}(t) = 0} \\
 & \text{gomyoznaczej zleczem.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$J(x+h) - J(x) = \int_0^1 ((\dot{x}+h)^2 + (x+h)^2 - \dot{x}^2 - x^2) dt + \\ + 16(x(t) + h(t))^2 - \\ - 16x^2(t) = \int_0^1 (h^2 + h^2) dt + 16h^2(t) \geq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow J(\hat{x}+h) \geq J(\hat{x}) \Rightarrow \hat{x}=0 \Leftrightarrow \text{ad. metsedysa}$

Nöll $\int_0^1 [\ddot{x}^2(t) + 16 \dot{x}^3(t)x(t) + 16t \dot{x}^4(t)] dt \rightarrow \min.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(0)=0, \quad x(1)=0 \\ \dot{x}(t)=0 \end{array} \right. \text{- fonyor. alegp.}$

Neodxogence u goct. yrobue oktoperlyna:

1) ycn-e Neurangspa: $\hat{f}_{\ddot{x}\ddot{x}} \geq 0$.

$$\hat{f}_{\ddot{x}} = 2\ddot{x} + 48\dot{x}^2x + 64t\dot{x}^3.$$

$$\hat{f}_{\ddot{x}\ddot{x}} = 2 + 96\dot{x}^2 + 192t\dot{x}^2 = 2 > 0, \forall t \in [0,1] \Rightarrow \text{bazonimo.}$$

2) ycn-e gudok:

$$-\frac{d}{dt} (\hat{f}_{\ddot{x}\dot{x}} h + \hat{f}_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} h) + \hat{f}_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} h + \hat{f}_{\ddot{x}\dot{x}} h = 0, \quad h(0)=0$$

$$\hat{f}_{\dot{x}} = 16\dot{x}^3, \quad \hat{f}_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} = 0, \quad \hat{f}_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} = 48\dot{x}^2 = 0, \quad \hat{f}_{\ddot{x}\dot{x}} = 96\dot{x}^2 = 0, \quad h'(0)=1.$$

$$-\frac{d}{dt} 2h = 0 \Rightarrow h = c_1 t + c_2$$

$$\text{My: } \begin{cases} h(0)=0 \\ h'(0)=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_2=0 \\ c_1=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{h=t}$$

$h=0 \Leftrightarrow t=0 \Rightarrow h(t) \text{ ne umet bazonim}$

nyelit na $[0,1] \Rightarrow \text{het csonk. terek} \Rightarrow$

→ формально уравнение устойчиво \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) - \text{над. нон. минимум}$

3) Проверка на ~~стабильность~~ устойчивость:

$$f_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} = 2 + 96\dot{x}\dot{x} + 192t\dot{x}^2$$

$f_{\dot{x}\dot{x}}$ не бываета, не больше.

проверка уст-е стабильности:

$$\begin{aligned} E(t, x, \dot{x}, u) &= L(t, \dot{x}, u) - L(t, \hat{x}, \dot{\hat{x}}) - \\ &- L_{\dot{x}}(t, \dot{x}, \dot{\hat{x}})(u - \hat{x}) = \cancel{u^2 + 16t\dot{x}^2 + 16tu^2} \\ &- \cancel{\dot{x}^2 + 16\dot{x}^2 - 16t\dot{x}^2} - (u - \hat{x})(2\dot{\hat{x}} + 48\dot{x}\dot{\hat{x}}) = \\ &= u^2 + 16u^4 \cdot t > 0. \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \forall t \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow уст. стабильн. не док.

→ Th. Бендеруп. о. гос. уст. стаб. устойч. не док.
и док. \Rightarrow некои из лекций устада.

Общ. $\dot{x}(t) = 0$ — над. нон. мин.

No 4

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 = 0 \leftarrow \text{минимум устойчивое}$$

стационарное управление $c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ из $(0, 0)$.
на 1-м лин. многообр-е.

1) No Th, C-ia бирнде үндерлелед $\Leftrightarrow \text{rg}[B, AB] =$
 $= n = 2 =$
 $= \dim \{X\}.$

2) No опт-10 автономд мән. системе,
есең $t \geq t_0$. $f(t)$, $\exists u(t)$ орп үндегі $x_0 \rightarrow x_1$, күр
 $Qx_1 = 0$. Решение үткөр $\Leftrightarrow \text{rg}[f, QB, QAB, \dots, QA^{n-1}B] =$
 $= \text{rg}[QB, \dots, QA^{n-1}B]$

\Rightarrow Решение C-ия үндерлелед мән $Qx = f$

$$\ddot{x} = Ax + Bu \rightarrow x(t) = \int_0^t e^{A(t-t')} Bu(t') dt' + e^{At} x_0$$

жарыл жо Th. Гаммортан-Карн:

М-да үзбекешкелде жарп. үн-10 \Rightarrow М-дың B н.

Одеме монине нақиссан үндег бөл мәндердеги орнам,

$$T-1 \exists \alpha_n: \ell^M = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k M^k$$

$$\Rightarrow Qx(t) = Q \int_0^t e^{A(t-t')} Bu(t') dt' = Q$$

$$= Q \int_0^t \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k A^k (t-t')^k Bu(t') dt' =$$

$$= Q \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k \int_0^t A^k (t-t')^k Bu(t') dt' =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k (QA^k B) \int_0^t (t-t') u(t') dt' =$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \in \text{Im}[QB, QA^0, \dots, QA^{n-1}B]$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{Расм. } u(t) = \theta^T e^{A^T(t-t)} Q^T v, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$Qx(t) = Q \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} BB^T e^{A^T(s-t)} Q^T v ds =$$

$$= Q \int_0^t e^{As} BB^T e^{A^Ts} Q^T v ds = Q \left[\int_0^t e^{As} BB^T e^{A^Ts} ds \right] Q^T v =$$

$$= Qw(t) Q^T v.$$

таким образом

$y_t: \forall h \in \text{Im}[QB, QAB, \dots, QA^{n-1}B] \exists v \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ и } t' > 0:$

$$h = Qw(t') Q^T v.$$

Док: от противного!

Пред $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}^n: \forall s \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ и } t' > 0 \Rightarrow y^T h \neq 0$

$$\text{и } y^T Qw(t') Q^T v = 0 \Rightarrow y^T Qw(t') Q^T y = 0 =$$

$$= y^T Q \int_0^{t'} e^{As} BB^T e^{A^Ts} ds Q^T y = \|y^T Q e^{At} B\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T Q e^{At} B = 0 \text{ при } t \leq 0$$

дифференцируя по s можно разложить на $(s=0)$.

$$y^T QB = 0, \quad y^T QAB = 0, \dots, \quad y^T QA^{n-1}B = 0,$$

что противоречит тому что $y^T h \neq 0$

то $h \in \text{Im}[QB, QAB, \dots, QA^{n-1}B]$

значит,

значит, $\exists v \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ и } t' > 0:$

$$Qx(t') = Qw(t') Q^T v = b \in \text{Im}[\dots] \quad \text{□}$$

⇒ с-ма управляема на фиксирани многообразия

Пример: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = 0$, $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\operatorname{rg}[B, AB] = \operatorname{rg}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \neq 2 = n \Rightarrow$$

⇒ с-ма не бивате управляема,

$$\text{но } b = 0 \in \operatorname{Im} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -$$

⇒ (-) то бивате упр. на МК-многообразия

$$Qx = B.$$

№5 решето 3-изразна с непр. временем.

$$\int [u^2(t) - u x_1^2(t)] dt \rightarrow \min$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = 2x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$$

$$x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$$

$$x_1(\tau) = 16, x_2(\tau)$$

Ф-я изразноста:

$$L = \lambda_0(u^2 - u x_1^2 + p_1(x_1 - 2x_2) + p_2(x_2 - u))$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \int_0^\tau L dt + \underbrace{\lambda_1 x_1(0) + \lambda_2 x_2(0) + \lambda_3(x_1(\tau) - 16) + \lambda_4(x_2(\tau) - 16)}_{l(x(0), x(\tau))}$$

Гре функција: $\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_1 = -\lambda_0 x_1 \\ p_2 = -\lambda_0 u \end{cases}$

ycn - e Tannch - m; $\ddot{Y}_i(t_i) = (-1)^i \dot{p}_x(t_i)$, $i=1,0$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_1(0) = \lambda_1 \\ p_2(0) = \lambda_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} p_1(T) = -\lambda_3 \\ p_2(T) = -\lambda_4 \end{cases}$$

ycn - nesvayna no kch: $\lambda_0 = 0$.

$$\lambda_0 = 2\lambda_0 u - p_2 \rightarrow \lambda_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda_0 u = p_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = 0 &\rightarrow p_2 \equiv 0 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0 = \lambda_4 \\ p_2 = -2p_1 \equiv 0 &\rightarrow p_1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for negk} \\ \text{negk} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_0 \neq 0: \text{ Nyctb } 2\lambda_0 = 1: \text{ ranya;}$$

$$p_2 = u, \dot{p}_2 = -2p_1, \ddot{p}_2 = -4x_1.$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = 2x_2, \dot{x}_2 = u.$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2''' = -2p_1''' = 8x_1''' = 16\dot{x}_2 = 16u = 16p_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2''' - 16p_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \mu^u = 2^4 \Rightarrow \mu = \pm 2$$

$$p_2 = Ae^{2t} + Be^{-2t} + C \cos 2t + D \sin 2t$$

$$p_1 = -Ae^{2t} + Be^{-2t} + C \sin 2t - D \cos 2t.$$

nozadom:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{A}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{B}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{C}{2} \cos 2t - \frac{D}{2} \sin 2t. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{A}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{B}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{C}{2} \sin 2t - \frac{D}{2} \cos 2t \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(0) = \frac{1}{2}(A+B+C) = 0. \\ x_2(0) = \frac{1}{2}(A-B-D) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} C = A+B \\ D = A-B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(T) = \frac{1}{2}(Ae^{2T} + Be^{-2T} - C \cos 2T - D \sin 2T) = 16 \\ x_2(T) = \frac{1}{2}(Ae^{2T} - Be^{-2T} + C \sin 2T - D \cos 2T) = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 32 = 2A(e^{2T} - \cos 2T) + 2B \sin 2T \\ 0 = -2A \sin 2T + 2B(e^{-2T} - \cos 2T) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{нахождение } A, B, C, D} \text{нахождение } A, B, C, D$$

\Rightarrow ~~нахождение~~
Таким образом получаем:

$$L(T) + L_T = 0,$$

$$T \cdot L + \lambda_0(u^2(T) - 4x_1^2(T)) + p_1(T)(\dot{x}_1(T) - 2x_2(T)) + \\ + p_2(T)(\dot{x}_2(T) - u(T)) + \lambda_3 \dot{x}_1(T) + \lambda_4 \dot{x}_2(T) = 0.$$

$$\text{Мы имеем: } \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2}, x_1(T) = 16, \lambda_3 = -p_1(T), \lambda_4 = -p_2(T),$$

$$\text{тогда: } \frac{1}{2}(u^2(T) - 4 \cdot 16^2) - p_1(T) \cdot \dot{x}_1(T) + u(T) = 0 \quad \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}u^2(T) - 2 \cdot 16^2 - p_1(T) \cdot \dot{x}_1(T) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_1(T) = 2x_2(T) = 32 \quad \checkmark$$

$$8) \int_0^T [3u^2(t) + \dot{x}_1^2(t)] dt \rightarrow \min \quad \text{нахождение } T$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = u x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = u$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_1(T) \\ x_2(T) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \lambda_0(3u^2 + \dot{x}_1^2) + p_1(\dot{x}_1 - u x_2) + p_2(\dot{x}_2 - u)$$

$$L = \lambda_1 x_1(0) + \lambda_2 x_2(0) + \lambda_3 (x_1(T) - 16) + \lambda_4 (x_2(T) - 0)$$

$$\text{Уп. Решения: } \begin{cases} p_1 = 2\lambda_0 \dot{x}_1 \\ p_2 = -4p_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Von oben her: } \begin{cases} p_1(0) = d_1 \\ p_2(0) = d_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} p_1(t) = +d_3 \\ p_2(t) = -d_4 \end{cases}$$

Nun ergibt sich $\dot{u}(t)$: $\dot{L}u = 0 =$

$$= 6\lambda_0 u - 2p_2 \Rightarrow 3\lambda_0 u = p_2.$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0 = 0 \rightarrow p_2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = d_4 = 0 \\ p_2 = 0 = -4p_1 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{keine negat.}$$

$\lambda_0 \neq 0$: myosin $\cdot \lambda_0 = 1 \Rightarrow u = \frac{p_2}{3}.$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{p}_2 = -4p_1, \quad \ddot{p}_1 = 2\lambda_1, \quad \dot{x}_1 = 4x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = 2u.$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2''' = -4p_1''' = -8x_1''' = -32\dot{x}_2 = -64u = -64 \frac{p_2}{3}$$

$$3p_2''' + 64p_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt[4]{64/3} \\ \mu_{3,4} = \pm i \sqrt[4]{64/3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{yp-exp: } 3\mu^4 + 64 = 0.$$

$$p_2(t) = A e^{\mu_1 t} + B e^{\mu_2 t} + C e^{\mu_3 t} + D e^{\mu_4 t}$$

$$p_1(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \ddot{p}_2(t)$$

$$x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{p}_1(t) = -\frac{1}{8} \ddot{p}_2(t)$$

$$x_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_1(t) = -\frac{1}{32} \ddot{p}_2(t).$$

$$\text{Initialwerte f\"ur } y: \quad x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$$

$$x_1(t) = x_2(t) = 0 \quad \text{für } t > 0$$

h\"angt von $A, B, C, D = A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$.

d.h. von einer Gray-McCormick-LG(t) + LG = 0,

exp 10/16 no anomalous conformation a)

№3

изобразить множества достижимости

за время $t=1$ из точки $(16, 16)$ при

$a = \frac{1}{4}$ и $a = 4$ где $c=0$:

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -2x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = ax_1(t) + u(t)$$

$|u| \leq 1 \rightarrow U = [-1, 1] \in$ Ограничение множества

\Rightarrow (No controllability), что-то не достижимо

или же K тоже ограничено. значит \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow есть граница достижимости множества,

точка: $x_1(0) =$

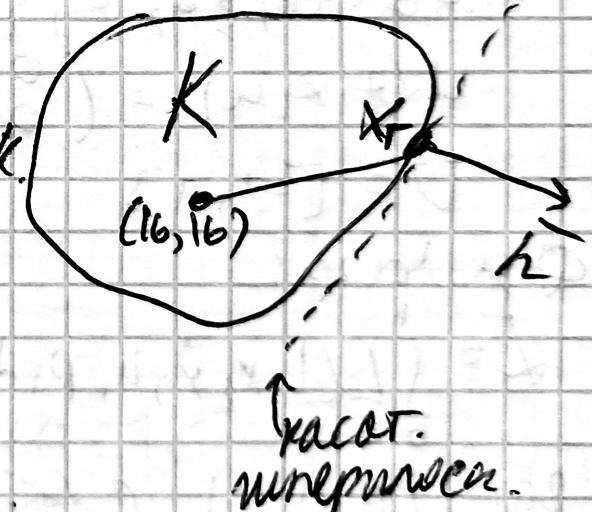
и из той же на границе Γ ,

можно пройти на конечное количество времени и нормы u и u -бы,

$\forall t \in [0, T] \exists x_t \in K$ где $x_t \in K$.

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in K \exists t \in [0, T] \in \langle \bar{u}, x \rangle \subseteq \langle \bar{u}, x_t \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in K} \langle \bar{u}, x \rangle = \langle \bar{u}, x_T \rangle$



$x_T \in K \Rightarrow$ точка достижима \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow \exists$ управление $u(t)$, при котором u

эту норму

Мерзің насторонан K :

1) Нередириен басылғаннан көрнекі
 $\bar{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\|\bar{u}\| = 1$.

2) Уз-за барыншынан K , наарынан
көрнекі оптималдан $\bar{x}_r \in K$

2) \bar{x}_r наақтегіде, нелаш жағымы:

$$\int J[x, u] = \langle \bar{u}, x(1) \rangle \rightarrow \max_{x, u}$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -2x_2(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}_2(t) = \alpha x_1(t) + u(t)$$

$$|u(t)| \leq 1, \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 16.$$

одың жағ.
Оңт. үшін - 9.

$$f_0(t, x, u) \equiv 0$$

$$\Psi_0(t_0, \xi_0, t_1, \xi_1) = \langle \bar{u}, \xi_1 \rangle$$

$$u(t) x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$D = [-1, 1]$$

Оңт. тарз:

$$L = \int_0^1 L(t, x, \dot{x}, u, p, d) dt + \ell(x(0), x(1)),$$

$$\text{де } L(\dots) = d_0 \cdot f_0(\dots) + \langle p, \dot{x} - \varphi(\dots) \rangle =$$

$$= p_1(x_1 + 2x_2) + p_2(x_2 - \alpha x_1 - u);$$

$$\ell(\dots) = d_0 \Psi_0(\dots) = d_0 \langle \bar{u}, \xi_1 \rangle =$$

$$\Rightarrow d_0 (n_1 x_1(1) + n_2 x_2(1))$$

yp - фінітда: $\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{L} \dot{x} = L_x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(t) = -\alpha P_2(t), \\ \dot{P}_2(t) = 2P_1(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \ddot{P}_1 = -\alpha \dot{P}_2 = -2\alpha P_1, \alpha > 0.$
 $\ddot{P}_1 + 2\alpha P_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2\alpha} t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2\alpha} t$$

$$\dot{P}_2 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \dot{P}_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha} C_1 \sqrt{2\alpha} \sin \sqrt{2\alpha} t - \frac{1}{\alpha} C_2 \sqrt{2\alpha} \cos \sqrt{2\alpha} t.$$

yp - e спарку: $L \ddot{x}(t)$ $= E_1$ ~~•~~ $L_{x(t)}$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1(1) = -n_1, \\ P_2(1) = -n_2 \end{cases}$$

установить min по u : $\min_{u \in [-1, 1]} L(\ddot{x}, \cdot) = L(-\gamma u, \cdot)$.

$$L = P_1(\dot{x}_1 + 2\dot{x}_2) + P_2(\dot{x}_2 - \alpha x_1) - P_2 u.$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u} = -P_2 \underset{\text{const}}{\cancel{\text{sign}}} = \text{const}.$$

если $P_2 > 0$, то $\frac{\partial L}{\partial u} < 0 \Rightarrow \arg \min_u L = 1$.

если $P_2 < 0$, то $\frac{\partial L}{\partial u} > 0 \Rightarrow \arg \min_u L = -1$.

$$T \cdot L \hat{u} = \text{sign}(P_2(t))$$

ногратану жа білдік мүмкін болады $C \hat{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \vartheta \\ \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -2x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = \alpha x_1 + u, \quad x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 16.$$

$$P_1 = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2\alpha} t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2\alpha} t$$

$$P_2 = -C_2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \cos \sqrt{2\alpha} t + C_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \sin \sqrt{2\alpha} t.$$

$$P_1(1) = -n_1 = -\cos \vartheta$$

$$P_2(1) = -n_2 = -\sin \vartheta$$

$$u(+) = \text{sign}(P_2(+))$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \omega\sqrt{2a} \cdot \sin\sqrt{2a} \\ \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \sin\sqrt{2a} - \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \cos\sqrt{2a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\theta \\ -\sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos\sqrt{2a} & -\sin\sqrt{2a} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\sqrt{2a} & \cos\sqrt{2a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\theta \\ -\sin\theta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\omega\sqrt{2a} \cos\theta - \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \sin\sqrt{2a} \sin\theta \\ -\sin\sqrt{2a} \cos\theta + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \cos\sqrt{2a} \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1(t) = -\cos\sqrt{2a} \cos\theta \cos\sqrt{2a}t - \sin\sqrt{2a} \cos\theta \sin\sqrt{2a}t -$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \sin\sqrt{2a} \sin\theta \cos\sqrt{2a}t + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \cos\sqrt{2a} \sin\theta \sin\sqrt{2a}t =$$

$$= -\cos((t-1)\sqrt{2a})\omega\sin\theta + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \sin(\sqrt{2a}(t-1))\sin\theta$$

$$p_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \omega \sin\sqrt{2a}t + \sin\sqrt{2a} \cos\theta - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \omega \sqrt{2a}t \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \cos\sqrt{2a} \sin\theta -$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\sqrt{2a}t \cos\sqrt{2a} \cos\theta - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\sqrt{2a}t \sin\theta \sin\sqrt{2a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \sin\theta =$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\sqrt{2a}(t-1)) \cos\theta - \cos(\sqrt{2a}(t-1)) \sin\theta$$

$$\underline{u(t)} = \text{sgn}(p_2(t))$$

for all given input values θ , $u(\theta) = 1$:

$$p_2(\theta) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\sqrt{2a}(1-t)) \omega\sin\theta -$$

$$-\cos(\sqrt{2a}(t-1)) \sin\theta.$$

$$t=0: \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\sqrt{2a} \cancel{(1-t)}) \cos\theta > \cos(\sqrt{2a}) \sin\theta$$

$$\text{Mu } \alpha = \frac{1}{n}: 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cos\theta > \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sin\theta.$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \tan\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cos\theta > \sin\theta.$$

$$\text{COP 14/16} \quad 2\sqrt{2} \tan\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) > 0 \rightarrow \text{Bsp } \theta = 0.$$

$\lambda = 4 - \text{raduis}$

$P_2 = 0 \rightarrow u(t) = \text{sign}(P_2)$ result gray,

korza $\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos \theta \sin(\sqrt{2a}(t-t)) = \sin \theta \cdot \cos(\sqrt{2a}(t-t))$

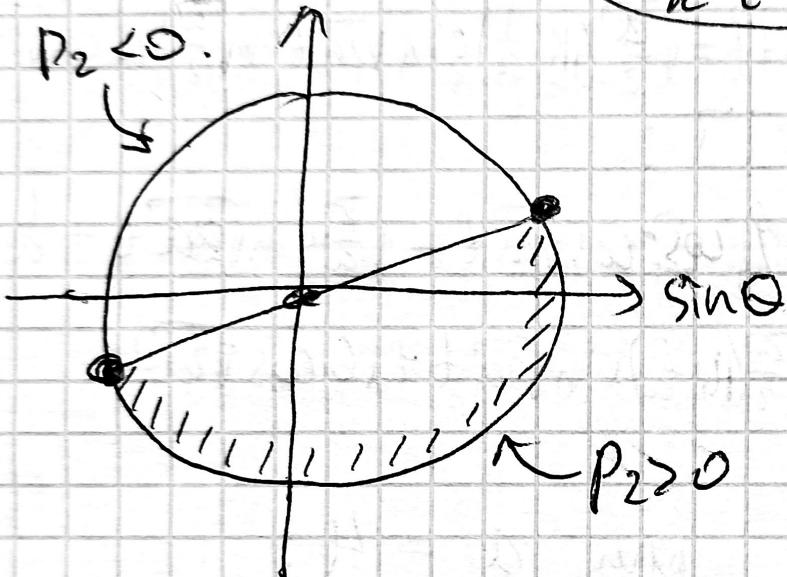
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \operatorname{tg}(\sqrt{2a}(t-t)) = \operatorname{tg} \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} (\pi k + \arctg(\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \operatorname{tg} \theta)),$$

$\omega > 0$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \in [0, 13]$

$P_2 < 0$.



il sonne
ognora gray
result gray.

изображение $u(t)$ under rot nie pernog,

ato u $P_2(t)$.

$$\text{Период } T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}\pi = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{8}}, a=4 \\ 2\sqrt{2}\pi, a=\frac{1}{4}.$$

Pyct. chena gray, moayoma broum t^* ,
korza $\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 = -2x_1, \\ \ddot{x}_2 = ax_1 + u(t) \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq t^*$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_2 = ax_1 + u(t) \\ x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1 = -2\dot{x}_1 = -2ax_1 - 2.$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 + 2ax_1 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = A \cos \sqrt{2a} t + B \sin \sqrt{2a} t - \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{2} A \sin \sqrt{2a} t - \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{2} B \cos \sqrt{2a} t - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{HY: } \begin{cases} x_1(0) = 16 - \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2(0) = 16 = -\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 16 + \frac{1}{2} \\ B = -\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \cdot 16 \end{cases}$$

Tonga marka pmei nmu $t \in [0, t^*)$,

$$u(t) \equiv 1, \quad \begin{cases} x_1(t) = (16 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos(\sqrt{2a}t) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cdot 16 \sin(\sqrt{2a}t) - \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} (16 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin(\sqrt{2a}t) + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \cdot 16 \cos(\sqrt{2a}t) \end{cases}$$

A nmu $t \in (t^*, 1]$:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -2x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = ax_1 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1(t) = (16 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos(\sqrt{2a}t) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\sqrt{2a}t) + \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} (16 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin(\sqrt{2a}t) + 16 \cos(\sqrt{2a}t) \end{cases}$$

Bug K:

$$\text{nmu } a = \frac{1}{n} :$$

$$\text{nmu } a = 4 :$$

