

Lecture Note 4

Wonsup Yoon

Donghoon Han

Zuzana Jelciová

Seungin Shin

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$$\begin{aligned} \min L(x) \quad \text{s.t. } \underbrace{f(x) = 0}_{\text{constraint}} \\ \rightarrow \\ \min L(x) + \lambda^T f(x) \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\min \frac{1}{2} x^T x$$

$$f(x) = Ax - b = 0$$

$$\min_x \frac{1}{2} x^T x + \lambda^T (Ax - b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \lambda^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= x^T + \lambda^T A = 0 \\ Ax - b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Unknowns: $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -A^T \lambda, Ax = b \\ x + A^T \lambda &= 0, Ax + AA^T \lambda = 0, \lambda^* = -(AA^T)^{-1} Ax \\ x^* &= A^T (AA^T)^{-1} Ax = \underbrace{A^T (AA^T)^{-1}}_{\text{pseudo-inverse}} b \end{aligned}$$

***: optimal solution**

x Changes Over Time Case

find $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ that minimizes

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(x(t), \dot{x}(t), t) dt \quad \text{s.t. } x(t_0) = x_0, x(t_1) = x_1$$

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{x}^*(\mathbf{t}) + \varepsilon \delta \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t})$$

$$J(\varepsilon) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(x^* + \varepsilon \delta x, \dot{x}^* + \varepsilon \dot{\delta x}, t) dt$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial \varepsilon}(\varepsilon) \right|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \delta x + \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \delta \dot{x} \right) dt$$

$$\text{partial integration: } \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} dt = \underbrace{\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta x \right|_{t_0}}_{=0} - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta x dt$$

$$\text{Fixed: } x(t_0) = 0, x(t_1) = x_1$$

$$\rightarrow \delta x(t_1) = \delta x(t_0) = 0$$

$$0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \bigg|_{\varepsilon=0} \delta x dt, \quad \forall \delta x(t)$$

$$\text{Euler-Lagrange Equation: } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$$

2nd order nonlinear ODE

t_0, x_0 given, t_1, x_1 free.

$$J(\varepsilon) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(x^* + \varepsilon \delta x, \dot{x}^* + \varepsilon \delta \dot{x}, t) dt$$

$$\left. \frac{\delta J}{\delta \varepsilon}(\varepsilon) \right|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \delta x + \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \delta \dot{x} \right) dt + L|_{t=t_1} \delta t_1$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right)}_{=0} \delta x dt + \underbrace{\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t=t_1}}_{=0} \delta x_1 + \underbrace{L|_{t=t_1}}_{=0} \delta t_1$$

With λ

$$\min \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L + \lambda^T f dt$$

$$L + \lambda^T f \triangleq \bar{L}(x, \dot{x}, \lambda, t)$$

$$\delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} + \frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial \lambda} \delta \lambda dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$$

$$f(x_1, \dot{x}_1, t) = 0 \quad (\text{BCs})$$

Optimal Control Formulation

$$\min_{u(t)} \phi(x(t_1), t_1) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(x, u, t) dt \quad \text{s.t. } \dot{x} = f(x, u, t)$$

given boundary conditions

If $u = \dot{x} = f(x, u, t) \Rightarrow$ Calculus of Variations (**No system like this**)

Suppose t_0, x_0 is given, t_1, x_1 is free

$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(L + \frac{d}{dt} \phi \right) dt + \underbrace{\phi(x_0, t_0)}_{\text{can be ignored}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(L + \frac{d}{dt} \phi \right) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \lambda^T (f - \dot{x}) dt \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \bar{L} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \bar{L}_x \delta x + \bar{L}_{\dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} + \bar{L}_u \delta u + \bar{L}_\lambda \delta \lambda dt$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\bar{L}_x - \frac{d}{dt} \bar{L}_{\dot{x}}) \delta x + \bar{L}_u \delta u + \bar{L}_\lambda \delta \lambda dt + \underbrace{\bar{L}_{\dot{x}}|_{t_1} \delta x_1}_{=0} + \underbrace{\{\bar{L}|_{t_1} - \bar{L}_{\dot{x}}|_{t_1} \dot{x}_1\} \delta t_1}_{=0}$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \underbrace{(L_x + \lambda^T f_x + \frac{d}{dt} \lambda^T)}_{=0} \delta x + \underbrace{(L_u + \lambda^T f_u)}_{=0} \delta u + \underbrace{(f - \dot{x})}_{=0} \delta \lambda dt = 0$$

Summary

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u, t) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} + \lambda^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0 \\ \dot{\lambda}^T = - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \lambda^T \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \\ BCs \end{cases}$$

$$H \triangleq L + \lambda^T f$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \\ \dot{\lambda}^T = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ BCs \end{cases}$$