

Quiz 3

Due No due date	Points 4	Questions 4	Time Limit 30 Minutes
Allowed Attempts Unlimited			

TAKE THE QUIZ AGAIN

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	Attempt 5	2 minutes	4 out of 4
LATEST	Attempt 5	2 minutes	4 out of 4
	Attempt 4	2 minutes	3 out of 4
	Attempt 3	4 minutes	3 out of 4
	Attempt 2	3 minutes	3 out of 4
	Attempt 1	6 minutes	3 out of 4

 Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: **4** out of 4
Submitted Jan 18 at 5:48pm
This attempt took 2 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

Which of these is true with respect to effect of control on system dynamics? Check all that apply.

☒ Good control u_k leads to small state x_k with small effort u_k .

☒ System behavior is completely determined only by the initial state x_0 and control input u_k at each step.

☐ Good control u_k leads to large state x_k with small effort u_k .



System behavior is completely determined by the state \mathbf{x}_k and control input \mathbf{u}_k at each step.

Question 2**1 / 1 pts**

Which of the following is the correct representation of finite and infinite horizon problem? $l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$ is the running cost function which penalizes nonzero state and input, N is the number of steps for finite horizon problem, $g(\mathbf{x}_k)$ is the cost at state \mathbf{x}_k , J_N is the total cost for finite horizon and J_∞ is the total cost for infinite horizon.

☒ $J_N = g(\mathbf{x}_N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k), J_\infty = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$

☐ $J_N = \sum_{k=0}^N l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k), J_\infty = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$

☐ $J_N = \sum_{k=0}^N l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k), J_\infty = g(\mathbf{x}_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$

☐ $J_N = g(\mathbf{x}_N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k), J_\infty = g(\mathbf{x}_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} l(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$

Question 3**1 / 1 pts**

Which of these is true with respect to Dynamic Programming? Check all that apply.



We use forward induction to find the optimal control strategy.



Dynamic Programming is an iterative way to solve sequential optimization problem.



We use backward induction to find optimal control strategy.

☐

Dynamic programming is a single step way to solve sequential optimization problem.

Question 4**1 / 1 pts**

Control policy is a function that maps information set to action set.

☒ True

☐ False

Quiz Score: 4 out of 4