

# Addendum for Pre Built Trajectories Capability

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Many problems SPOC deals with contain relevant conditionally deterministic trajectories of the form  $y(t, \omega)$  where  $\omega$  is a realized value of the probabilistic parameter and  $y(t, \omega)$  is a known function, as a part of the cost function calculations. These trajectories can be incorporated into a cost function by pre-building them at all the relevant time and parameter node values. A helper function, `Extract_Nodes` is provided to aid this:

```
[time_nodes, parameter_values] = Extract_Nodes(Discretization, Methods)
```

This function returns two variables: `time_nodes` and `parameter_values`. The variable `time_nodes` is a vector containing all the values of the time nodes as determined by method choice and discretization level. To evaluate parameter nodes over whichever scheme is chosen for approximating the cost integral, multiple combinations of parameter values are necessary (i.e. a meshgrid is created). The matrix `parameter_values` contains all the combinations of parameter values which will be called in the course of evaluating the cost function. These combinations and the amount of combinations are determined by method choice and discretization level.

The number of rows in `parameter_values` is equal to the amount of necessary combinations and the number of columns is equal to the dimension of parameter space. Each row contains a set of parameter values for which a trajectory value must be computed at each time node. To create the necessary trajectory values, one must index through each row of `parameter_values` and compute the trajectory for these parameter values. The index of the row of `parameter_values` used is referred to throughout other routine files as the `mesh_index`.

These pre built trajectories are created in the `Problem_Definitions` file and stored in whatever form is easiest for the problem as a part of the global `CONSTANTS` struct. The only constraint is that trajectories must be stored in a format which makes referencing them by their `mesh_index` possible. The routines which may involve these trajectories all contain as part of their function call the variable `mesh_index`. When utilized in these routines, only the trajectory associated with the index value of `mesh_index` is used.

An example is provided in `Multi_Agent_Search_user_gradient`.