

09.10.25

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$u = -Kx$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax - BKx$$

$$\dot{x} = (A - BK)x$$

$$x(t) = e^{(A-BK)t} x_0$$

$$1-DOF: \quad \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{u} = (F)$$

$$K = (K_p \quad K_d)$$

gain matrix

$$u = (K_p \quad K_d) \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} = K_p p + K_d \dot{p}$$

Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR)

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu; \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} [x^T(t) Q x(t) + u^T(t) R u(t)] dt \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$Q \geq 0$$

$$R > 0$$

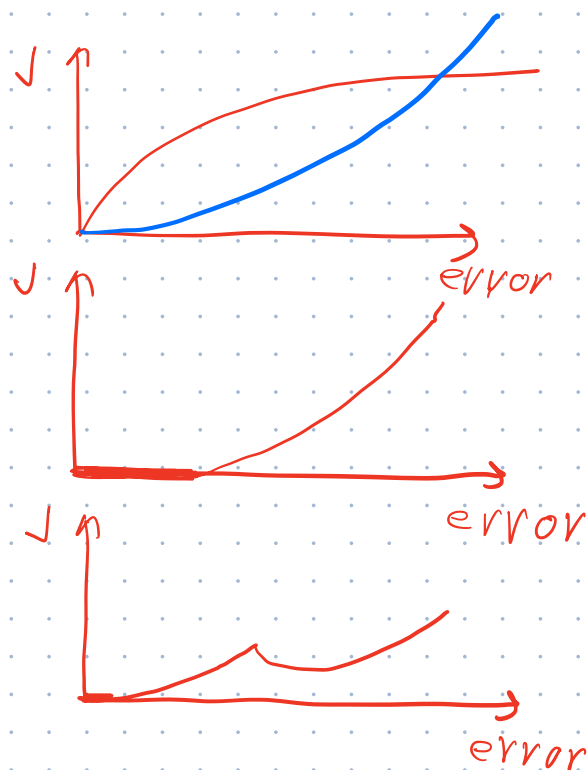
$$\forall x \neq 0 \quad x^T Q x \geq 0 \quad \forall u \neq 0 \quad u^T R u > 0$$

что хотим?

ОБРАТН. СВЯЗЬ В ФОРМЕ  $u = -Kx$

"ОБР. СВ. ПО ПОЛН. СОСТ."

full-state feedback



$$\Leftarrow x_0^T P x_0 - \underbrace{x_0^T P x_0}_{\text{...}} + \int_0^{\infty} \dots = x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} [x^T P x] + \dots dt =$$

$$\cancel{x^T(\infty) P x(\infty)} - x^T(0) P x(0)$$

$$= x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^{\infty} [\dot{x}^T P x + x^T P \dot{x} + x^T Q x + u^T R u] dt =$$

$$= x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^{\infty} [(Ax + Bu)^T P x + x^T P (Ax + Bu) + x^T Q x + u^T R u] dt =$$

$$= x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^\infty [u^T B^T P x + \underbrace{x^T A^T P x}_{\text{...}} + \underbrace{x^T P A x}_{\text{...}} + x^T P B u + \underbrace{x^T Q x + u^T R u}_{\text{...}}] dt =$$

$$= x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^\infty [x^T (A^T P + P A + Q) x + \underbrace{u^T R u + 2 x^T P B u}_{\text{ВЫДЕЛИМ ПОЛНЫЙ КВАДРАТ}}] dt \quad (\equiv)$$

$$(u - m)^T R (u - m) + L = \underbrace{u^T R u}_{\text{...}} + \underbrace{2 x^T P B u}_{\text{...}} =$$

$$= \underbrace{u^T R u}_{\text{...}} - \underbrace{2 m^T R u}_{\text{...}} + \underbrace{m^T R m + L}_{\text{...}}$$

$$-2 m^T R u = 2 x^T P B u \quad \forall u$$

$$-m^T R = x^T P B$$

$$-R m = B^T P x \quad | \cdot R^{-1}$$

$$m = -R^{-1} B^T P x$$

$$L = - \underbrace{x^T P B R^{-1} B^T P x}_{\text{...}} = - x^T P B R^{-1} B^T P x$$

$$(\equiv) x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^\infty [x^T (A^T P + P A + Q) x + (u + R^{-1} B^T P x)^T R (u + R^{-1} B^T P x) - x^T P B R^{-1} B^T P x] dt =$$

$$= x_0^T P x_0 + \int_0^\infty [x^T (A^T P + P A + Q - P B R^{-1} B^T P) x + (u + R^{-1} B^T P x)^T R (u + R^{-1} B^T P x)] dt$$

$$1) u = -R^{-1} B^T P x$$

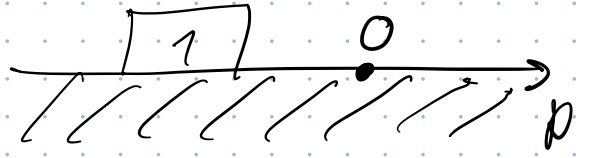
$$2) A^T P + P A + Q - P B R^{-1} B^T P = O_{n \times n}$$

АЛГЕБРАИЧЕСКОЕ УР. РИККАТИ

Algebraic Riccati Equation, ARE

~~S - НЕ ПЕИ. VP. PUK.~~

~~$u = -R^{-1}B^T S x$~~



~~$x_0^T S x_0 + \int_0^\infty x^T [-Q] x dt$~~

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \ddot{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{1} \end{pmatrix} (F)$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} ; R = (1) ; P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ p_1 & p_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p_1 \\ 0 & p_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} p_2 \\ p_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} p_2^2 & p_2 p_3 \\ p_3 p_2 & p_3^2 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - p_2^2 & p_1 - p_2 p_3 \\ p_1 - p_2 p_3 & 2p_2 + 1 - p_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} p_2^2 = 1 \\ p_1 = p_2 p_3 \\ 2p_2 + 1 = p_3^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & p_2 = 1 \\ & p_1 = p_3 \\ & 2 + 1 = p_3^2 \\ & p_3 = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad & p_2 = -1 \\ & p_1 = -p_3 \\ & -2 + 1 = p_3^2 \\ & p_3^2 = -1 \quad \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$u = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ \dot{h} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ \dot{h} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= - p_2 h - p_3 \dot{h}$$

$$p_1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$p_2 = 1$$

$$p_3 = \sqrt{3}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ОПТ. ОБР. СВЯЗЬ:

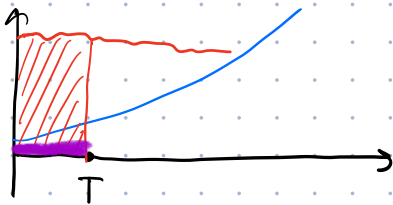
$$u = -1 \cdot h - \sqrt{3} \dot{h}$$

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ

- ТОЛЬКО ЛИН. СИСТЕМЫ
- ДЛЯ КОНЕЧН. ГОР. НУЖНО ИСПОЛЪЗ. ОБОБЩ.

$$\int_0^T \dots$$

$$\int_0^\infty$$



- НЕ МОЖЕМ ПРОСТО УЧЕСТЬ  $|F| \leq F_{\max}$
- НЕ МОЖЕМ УЧЕСТЬ  $x \in \mathbb{X}$