

Functional:

$$\min_{p, \theta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2} L = k_0 \int_x p(x, t_0) \log \frac{p(x, t_0)}{p_0(x)} dx + k_1 \int_x p(x, t_1) \log \frac{p(x, t_1)}{p_1(x)} dx +$$

$$+ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x \lambda_1(x, t) \left[ \frac{\partial p(x, t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(x, \theta) p(x, t)] \right] dx dt +$$

$$+ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \lambda_2(t) \left[ \int_x p(x, t) dx - 1 \right] dt + \lambda_3(x - f(x, \theta))$$

note that:  $x$  is  $x(\theta(t))$

Variation by  $\lambda_1$ :

$$\delta \lambda_1: \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x (\lambda_1 + \delta \lambda_1) \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f p] \right] dx dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x \lambda_1 \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f p] \right] dx dt =$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x \delta \lambda_1 \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f p] \right] dx dt$$

$$\delta \lambda_1 \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f p] \right) \doteq 0$$

Variation by  $\lambda_2$ :

$$\delta \lambda_2: \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\lambda_2 + \delta \lambda_2) \left[ \int_x p dx - 1 \right] dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \lambda_2 \left[ \int_x p dx - 1 \right] dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \delta \lambda_2 \left[ \int_x p dx - 1 \right] dt$$

$$\int_x p(x, t) dx = 1$$

Variation by  $\lambda_3$ :

$$\delta \lambda_3: \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x (\lambda_3 + \delta \lambda_3) \left[ \frac{dx}{dt} - f(x, \theta) \right] dx dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x \lambda_3 \left[ \frac{dx}{dt} - f(x, \theta) \right] dx dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_x \delta \lambda_3 \left[ \frac{dx}{dt} - f \right] dx dt \quad \frac{dx}{dt} - f(x, \theta) = 0$$

Variation by  $x$ :

We will use 1<sup>st</sup> way to vary:

$$x \rightarrow x + \delta x$$

$$\frac{dy}{d(x + \delta x)} = \lim_{\Delta x + \Delta \delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x + \delta x |_{x=x_0} + \Delta(x + \delta x)) - y(x |_{x=x_0} + \delta x)}{\Delta x + \Delta \delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\rightarrow 0} \left[ y(x + \delta x) + \frac{dy}{d(x + \delta x)} \Delta(x + \delta x) - y(x + \delta x) \right] =$$





$$\begin{aligned}
& + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \cancel{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} \delta x + \lambda_1 p \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}} \delta x - \lambda_1 \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}} p \delta x - \lambda_1 \cancel{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \delta x - \\
& - \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial x} \cancel{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} p \delta x + \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \delta x + \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial x} \cancel{\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}} f \delta x + \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial x} \cancel{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} p \delta x dx dt = \\
& = \iint \left( \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial t} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) \delta x dx dt =
\end{aligned}$$

Variation by  $x$  for kullback-leibler divergence:

$$\int_x k_0 p(x+\delta x, t) \ln \frac{p(x+\delta x, t)}{\hat{p}_0(x+\delta x)} = \int_x k_0 p (\ln p + p' \delta x - \ln \hat{p}_0 + \hat{p}_0' \delta x) +$$

$$+ k_0 p' \delta x (\ln p + p' \delta x - \ln \hat{p}_0 - \hat{p}_0' \delta x) \ominus$$

$$\textcircled{*} \ln(p + p' \delta x) = \ln\left(p\left(1 + \frac{p' \delta x}{p}\right)\right) = \ln p + \ln\left(1 + \frac{p'}{p} \delta x\right) = \ln p + \frac{p'}{p} \delta x$$

Similarly:

$$\ln(\hat{p}_0 + \hat{p}_0' \delta x) = \ln \hat{p}_0 + \frac{\hat{p}_0'}{\hat{p}_0} \delta x$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{=} \int_x k_0 p (\ln p + \frac{p'}{p} \delta x - \ln \hat{p}_0 - \frac{\hat{p}'_0}{\hat{p}_0} \delta x) + k_0 p' \delta x (\ln p + \frac{p'}{p} \delta x - \ln \hat{p}_0 - \frac{\hat{p}'_0}{\hat{p}_0} \delta x) \\ = \int_x \delta x (k_0 p \frac{p'}{p} - k_0 \frac{\hat{p}'_0}{\hat{p}_0} p + k_0 p' \ln p - k_0 p' \ln \hat{p}_0) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly for term with  $k_1$  and  $p_1$ .

Variation for differential equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_x \int_t \lambda_3 \left( \frac{d(x+\delta x)}{dt} - f(x+\delta x, \theta) - \frac{dx}{dt} + f(x, \theta) \right) dx dt = \int_x \int_t \frac{dx}{dt} + \delta_t x - \\ - f(x, \theta) - f' \delta x - \frac{dx}{dt} + f(x, \theta) \lambda_3 dx dt = \int_x \int_t \lambda_3(t) (\delta_t x - f' \delta x) dx dt \textcircled{=} \\ \frac{dx+\delta x}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{d\delta x}{dt} = \delta_t x \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \int_t \lambda_3(t) \delta_t x dt = \lambda_3 \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1} - \int_t \frac{\partial \lambda_3}{\partial t} \delta x dt$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int_x \int_t \lambda_3(t) \left( -\frac{\partial \lambda_3}{\partial t} \delta x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \delta x \right) dx dt + \lambda_3 \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_1}$$

$$- \delta x \left( \frac{\partial \lambda_3}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\lambda_3(t_0) = 0$$

$$\lambda_3(t_1) = 0$$

Variation for term with  $\lambda_2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_t \lambda_2(t) \int_x [p(x+\delta x, t) dx - 1] dt - \int_t \lambda_2(t) \int_x [p(x, t) dx - 1] dt = \\ = \int_t \lambda_2(t) \int_x [p(x+\delta x, t) - p(x, t)] dx - 1 + 1 dt = \int_t \lambda_2(t) \int_x [p(x, t) + p'_x \delta x - \\ - p(x, t)] dx dt = \int_t \lambda_2(t) \int_x p'_x \delta x dx dt \quad \lambda_2 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\delta x}: \underbrace{\frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial t} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}}_{\text{Perron-Frobenius}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \lambda_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \lambda_2}_{\text{differential equation integr.}} = 0$$

$$\underline{\delta x(t_0)}: \lambda_3(t_0) - \lambda_1(t_0) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_0} + k_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_0} k_0 \frac{\partial \hat{P}_0}{\partial x} \frac{P}{\hat{P}_0} \Big|_{t_0} +$$

$$+ k_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \ln p \Big|_{t_0} - k_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \ln \hat{p}_0 \Big|_{t_0} = 0.$$

$$\underline{\delta x(t_1)}: \lambda_3(t_1) + \lambda_1(t_1) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_1} + k_1 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_1} - k_1 \frac{\partial \hat{P}_1}{\partial x} \frac{P}{\hat{P}_1} \Big|_{t_1} +$$

$$+ k_1 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \ln p \Big|_{t_1} - k_1 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \ln \hat{p}_1 \Big|_{t_1} = 0$$

$$\underline{\delta x_{\max}}: \lambda_1 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} f + \lambda_1 p \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{\max}} = 0$$

$$\underline{\delta x_{\min}}: \lambda_1 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} f + \lambda_1 p \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{\min}} = 0$$