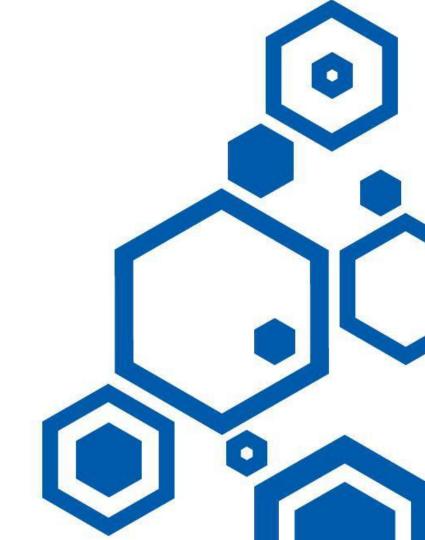


第四章作业思路分享





内容



- ▶1. 最终状态v, a 是free情况的OBVP
- ▶2. ros 部分lattice+0BVP问题



Homework 1

- For the OBVP problem stated in slides p.25-p.29, please get the optimal solution (control, state, and time) for partially free final state case.
- Suppose the position is fixed, velocity and acceleration are free here.



Define the Hamiltonian function:

$$H(s,u,\lambda) = \frac{1}{T}j^2 + \lambda^T f_s(s,u)$$
$$= \frac{1}{T}j^2 + \lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 a + \lambda_3 j$$

 由Pontryagin's minimum principle:

$$\dot{\lambda}(t) = -\nabla_s H(s^*(t), u^*(t), \lambda(t))$$

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{T} \begin{bmatrix} -2\alpha \\ 2\alpha t + 2\beta \\ -\alpha t^2 - 2\beta t - 2\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

• 使用边界条件:

$$\lambda(T) = -\nabla h(s^*(T))$$

- 由于末状态v,a自由,因此h的表达 式与T时刻的v和a并不相关
- 因此:

$$\lambda_2(T) = 0, \lambda_3(T) = 0$$

• 因此表达式可以化简为:

$$\begin{cases} \beta = -\alpha T \\ \gamma = \frac{\alpha}{2} T^2 \end{cases} \qquad \lambda(t) = \frac{1}{T} \begin{bmatrix} -2\alpha \\ 2\alpha(t-T) \\ -\alpha t^2 + 2\alpha T t - \alpha T^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



The optimal input is solved as:

$$u^*(t) = j^*(t) = \arg\min_{j(t)} H(s^*(t), j(t), \lambda(t))$$

• 可以计得

$$\mathbf{u}^{*}(t) = -\frac{\lambda_{3}T}{2} = -\frac{T}{2}\frac{1}{T}(-\alpha t^{2} + 2\alpha Tt - \alpha T^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha t^{2} - 2\alpha Tt + \alpha T^{2})$$

• 积分可得

$$s^*(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{120}t^5 - \frac{\alpha T}{24}t^4 + \frac{\alpha T^2}{12}t^3 + \frac{a_0}{2}t^2 + v_0t + p_0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{24}t^4 - \frac{\alpha T}{6}t^3 + \frac{\alpha T^2}{4}t^2 + a_0t + v_0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{6}t^3 - \frac{\alpha T}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha T^2t + a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$



• 在知道s*(t)后,由于末状态的位置是已知的(pf),代入求α

$$\frac{\alpha}{120}T^5 - \frac{\alpha T^5}{24} + \frac{\alpha T^5}{12} + \frac{a_0 T^2}{2} + v_0 T + p_0 = p_f$$

解得

• 把 α 代入代入先前的 $u^*(t)$ 表达式,再积分求出J $u^*(t) = -\frac{\lambda_3 T}{2} = -\frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{T} (-\alpha t^2 + 2\alpha T t - \alpha T^2) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha t^2 - 2\alpha T t + \alpha T^2)$



- 可以看出J是只关于T的函数
- 为了令J最小,对T求导,让求导表达式=0,

$$(p_f - p_0 - v_0 T - \frac{1}{2}a_0 T^2)(a_0 T^2 + 4v_0 T - 6p_f + 6p_0) = 0$$

可得

$$T^* = \frac{-v_0 \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 + 2a_0(p_f - p_0)}}{a_0} \vec{\mathbf{p}} T^* = \frac{-2v_0 \pm \sqrt{4v_0^2 + 6a_0(p_f - p_0)}}{a_0}$$

实际使用时, T不能为虚数和负数

比较剩下的T(正数)其cost的大小, 令cost最小的T即为T*

2(1) forward integration



• 前向积分的公式是我们中学学到的恒加速度的运动公式:

$$v_1 = v_0 + a_0 t$$

 $p_1 = p_0 + v_0 t + 0.5 a_0 t^2$

```
pos(0) = pos(0) + vel(0)*delta_time + 0.5*acc_input(0)*delta_time*delta_time;
pos(1) = pos(1) + vel(1)*delta_time + 0.5*acc_input(1)*delta_time*delta_time;
pos(2) = pos(2) + vel(2)*delta_time + 0.5*acc_input(2)*delta_time*delta_time;

vel(0) = vel(0) + acc_input(0)*delta_time;
vel(1) = vel(1) + acc_input(1)*delta_time;
vel(2) = vel(2) + acc_input(2)*delta_time;
```

2(2) find T*



• 本题的cost function

$$J = T + \left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha_1^2 T^3 + \alpha_1 \beta_1 T^2 + \beta_1^2 T\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha_2^2 T^3 + \alpha_2 \beta_2 T^2 + \beta_2^2 T\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3^2 T^3 + \alpha_3 \beta_3 T^2 + \beta_3^2 T\right)$$

其中α1 α2 α3 β1 β2 β3如下所示:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 \\
\alpha_2 \\
\alpha_3 \\
\beta_1 \\
\beta_2 \\
\beta_3
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{12}{T^3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{T^2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -\frac{12}{T^3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{T^2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\frac{12}{T^3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{T^2} \\
\frac{6}{T^2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{T} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \frac{6}{T^2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{T} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{6}{T^2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{T}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta p_x \\
\Delta p_y \\
\Delta p_z \\
\Delta v_x \\
\Delta v_y \\
\Delta v_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

2(2) find T*



- 把α1 α2 α3 β1 β2 β3代入J后, J是只与T有关的函数
- 为了求得最优T, J对T求导,使得到的表达式=0(做法和第一题基本一致)
- 求导后让分子为0求极值。其中分子为关于T的四次多项式

$$\frac{d(J)}{d(T)} = \frac{T^4 - 4(\Delta_{vvx} + \Delta_{vvy} + \Delta_{vvz})T^2 + 24(\Delta_x \Delta_{vx} + \Delta_y \Delta_{vy} + \Delta_z \Delta_{vz})T - 36(\Delta_x^2 + \Delta_y^2 + \Delta_z^2)}{T^4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{\text{vvi}} = V_{\text{Ti}}^2 + V_{0i}^2 + V_{\text{Ti}}V_{0i} \\ \Delta_{\text{vi}} = V_{\text{Ti}} + V_{0i} \\ \Delta_{\text{i}} = P_{\text{Ti}} - P_{0i} \end{cases}$$

- 把得到四个根T进行筛选,不要虚数和负数
- 把剩下的T代入cost表达式中,比较得出最小J值,其对应的T即为最优解。



- 1. 求根公式法
- 一元四次多项式的求解问题存在求根公式(费拉里法求根)
- 注意根的取舍,舍去负数和虚根
- 但解的结构十分复杂,不太建议使用



• 2. 伴随矩阵求特征值。定义多项式伴随矩阵C(p)

In linear algebra, the Frobenius companion matrix of the monic polynomial

$$p(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + \cdots + c_{n-1} t^{n-1} + t^n$$
,

is the square matrix defined as

$$C(p) = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -c_0 \ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -c_1 \ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -c_2 \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots & dots \ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 对矩阵C(p)求特征值,把正根代入J表达式中比较,从而得出最优T
- Eigen库可以去定义矩阵和计算特征值



- 3. Eigen PolynomialSolver
- 使用Eigen内置的多项式求解器
- 十分简单,调用Eigen API即可

Eigen::PolynomialSolver<double, Eigen::Dynamic>::RootsType & r = solver.roots();

• 使用example见下连结,

http://www.ce.unipr.it/people/medici/eigen-poly.html



- 4. Root-Finder
- 连结如下所示:

https://github.com/ZJU-FAST-Lab/Root-Finder

- 包含了多种多项式求解的方法
- 使用简单,只需要包含其hpp头文件和Eigen库
- 使用时直接调用RootFinder::solvePolynomial即可,返回根的std::set
- 详情可查看README (包括使用方法和安装方法)



感谢各位聆听

Thanks for Listening

