应用庞特里亚金极小值原理求解控制有约束变分问题过程:针对一般目标函数:

$$J = \varphi(\mathbf{s}(T), T) + \int_0^T L(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}, t) dt$$
 (0.1)

求解步骤一般需要使用(参考自动控制原理第十章(胡寿松)):

- 正则方程
- 边界条件与横截条件
- 极小值条件
- Ⅱ变化率

本题的 OBVP 问题描述(假设末端位置固定,速度和加速度自由):

$$\min_{u(t)\in\Omega} J_{sum} = \sum_{k=1}^{3} J_{k}, J_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} j_{k}(t)^{2} dt$$

$$s.t. \quad \dot{s}_{k} = f(s_{k}, u_{k}) = (v_{k}, a_{k}, j_{k})$$

$$s_{k}(0) = (p_{k}^{0}, v_{k}^{0}, a_{k}^{0})$$

$$s_{k}(T) = (p_{k}^{T}, free, free)$$
(0. 2)

本题目标函数中:  $\varphi(s(T),T)=0$ ,  $L(s,u,t)=\frac{1}{T}j^2(t)$ 

假设协态  $\lambda^T = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ , 则哈密尔顿函数为:

$$H = L(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}, t) + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{T} f(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u})$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} j^{2} + \lambda_{1} v + \lambda_{2} a + \lambda_{3} j$$

$$(0.3)$$

通过正则方程 $\dot{\lambda}(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial s}$ 得:

$$\dot{\mathcal{A}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\lambda_1 \\ -\lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{0.4}$$

通过边界条件得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_2(T) \\ \lambda_3(T) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (0.5)

联立公式(1.4)到公式(1.6)得协态:

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{T} \begin{bmatrix} -2\alpha \\ 2\alpha(t-T) \\ -\alpha(t-T)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (0.6)

应用极小值原理  $\boldsymbol{j}^*(t) = \boldsymbol{u}^*(t) = \arg\min_{u \in \Omega} H(\boldsymbol{s}^*(t), \boldsymbol{u}(t), \boldsymbol{\lambda}(t))$  得:

$$\mathbf{j}^{*}(t) = \mathbf{u}^{*}(t) = \arg\min_{j \in \Omega} \left[ \frac{1}{T} j^{2} + \lambda_{1} v + \lambda_{2} a + \lambda_{3} j \right] 
= -\frac{\lambda_{3} T}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (t - T)^{2}$$
(0.7)

根据最优控制输入 $\mathbf{u}^*(t)$ 和初始状态 $s(0) = (p_0, v_0, a_0)$ 可积分得最优状态:

$$\mathbf{s}^{*}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{120}(t-T)^{5} + \frac{1}{2}(a_{0} + \frac{\alpha}{6}T^{3})t^{2} + (v_{0} - \frac{\alpha}{24}T^{4})t + (p_{0} + \frac{\alpha}{120}T^{5}) \\ \frac{\alpha}{24}(t-T)^{4} + (a_{0} + \frac{\alpha}{6}T^{3})t + (v_{0} - \frac{\alpha}{24}T^{4}) \\ \frac{\alpha}{6}(t-T)^{3} + (a_{0} + \frac{\alpha}{6}T^{3}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(0.8)

最后根据终点状态  $p(T) = p_f = \frac{1}{2}(a_0 + \frac{\alpha}{6}T^3)T^2 + (v_0 - \frac{\alpha}{24}T^4)T + (p_0 + \frac{\alpha}{120}T^5)$ ,可以求解变量  $\alpha$  为:

$$\alpha = \frac{20\Delta p}{T^5}, \Delta p = p_f - p_0 - \frac{1}{2}a_0T^2 - v_0T$$
 (0.9)

综上,可得优化目标函数:

$$J = \int_0^T \frac{1}{T} j^*(t)^2 dt = \int_0^T \frac{1}{T} (\frac{10\Delta p}{T^5} (t - T))^2 dt$$
 (0. 10)