

Chap 3: Pontryagin 极大值原理.

Hamiltonian 方程: $H(x, p, \alpha) := (Mx + N\alpha) \cdot p$ $\alpha \in A = [1, 1]^m$

假设: ①无 running payoff ②最小化到达时间 ③线性问题

p^* : 最优协态变量
costate

协态方程 \rightarrow adjoint equations.

Thm 3.4. (PMP) 全 α^* 为对偶最优控制, x^* 为对应的最优状态.
 \Rightarrow 存在 p^* (最优协态状态) 使得

$$(ODE) \quad \dot{x}^*(t) = \nabla_p H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$$

$$(ADT) \quad \dot{p}^*(t) = -\nabla_x H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$$

$$(PMP) \quad H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) = \max_{\alpha \in A} h(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha)$$

Thm 4.1 (Euler-Lagrangian 方程)

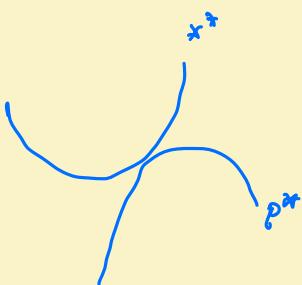
$$\frac{d}{dt} [\nabla_x L(x^*(t), \dot{x}^*(t))] = \nabla_x L(x^*(t), \dot{x}^*(t))$$

其中, $L(x, \dot{x})$ 为 Lagrangian 方程.

Thm 4.2 (Hamilton dynamics) $(x(t), p(t))$ 为下列 S-L 方程的解.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \nabla_p H(x(t), p(t)) \\ \dot{p}(t) = -\nabla_x H(x(t), p(t)) \end{cases}$$

且 $H(x(t), p(t))$ 是关于时间 t 的常数.



最优化问题:

$$\begin{cases} \max f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } g(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad L(x; \lambda) = f(x) - \langle \lambda, g(x) \rangle$$

-阶乘性条件:

$$\nabla f(x^*) = \lambda \nabla g(x^*)$$



Lagrangian 素子.

4.3.1 时间固定, 终端自由

控制集: $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ $\mathcal{A} = \{\alpha(\cdot) | [t_0, t_f] \rightarrow A\}$ $\alpha(\cdot)$ 是可行的
状态函数 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

(ODE)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), \alpha(t)) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad t > 0$$

收益函数

$$P[\alpha(\cdot)] = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} r(x(t), \alpha(t)) dt + g(x(t_f)) \quad \rightarrow \text{运行收益} \quad \rightarrow \text{终端收益.}$$

问题: 找到最优控制 $\alpha^*(\cdot)$ 使得 收益函数最大化

$$P[\alpha(\cdot)] = \max_{\alpha(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}} P[\alpha(\cdot)]$$

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$$H(x, p, \alpha) = (Mx + Na) \cdot p$$

Hamiltonian 方程: $H(x, p, \alpha) := f(x, \alpha) \cdot p + r(x, \alpha)$

Thm 4.3 (PMP, 时间固定, 终端自由版) 全 α^* 为最优控制, x^* 为对应的最优状态, 则存在 p^* 使得

(ODE)

$$\dot{x}^*(t) = \nabla_p H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$$

(ADJ)

$$\dot{p}^*(t) = -\nabla_x H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$$

(PMP)

$$H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) = \max_{\alpha \in A} H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha)$$

此外, 而 $\dot{H}(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$ 为常数.

$$t \mapsto H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$$

② 存在终端条件 (terminal condition)

$$p^*(T) = \nabla g(x^*(T))$$

Proof: 可以将时间固定, 终端自由的最优控制问题改写成如下最优化问题

$$\max_{\alpha} P[\alpha \cdot s] = \int_0^T r(x(s), \alpha(s)) ds + g(x(T))$$

$$s.t \quad \dot{x} = f(x, \alpha) \quad \underline{t > 0}$$

则存在伴隨變量(可看作 Lagrangian 系數)

$$L(x, \alpha; p) = g(x(T)) + \int_0^T r(x(t), \alpha(t)) dt + \int_0^T p \cdot (f(x, \alpha) - \dot{x}) dt$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta x} = \nabla g(x(T))^\top \delta x(T) + \int_0^T \nabla_x r \delta x dt + \int_0^T [\nabla_x f \cdot p - \dot{p}] \delta x dt$$

$$- p \cdot \delta x \Big|_0^T = 0 \quad t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^T (\nabla_x r + (\nabla_x f) \cdot p - \dot{p}) \delta x dt = \nabla g(x(T)) \delta x(T) - p^\top \delta x(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_x r + \nabla_x f \cdot p - \dot{p} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{p} = - \nabla_x f \cdot p - \nabla x$$

$$\nabla g(x(T)) - p(T) = 0 \quad \approx \nabla_x H(x(0) - p(0), \alpha(0))$$

$$\Rightarrow p(T) = \nabla g(x(T)) \quad (\text{終端條件})$$

→ 終端條件：轉面條件 (Transversality condition . 4.5)

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta p} = \int_0^T (f(x, \alpha) - \dot{x}) \cdot \delta p dt = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = f(x, \alpha) \quad (\text{ODE})$$

Hamilton 方程關係：

$$\frac{d}{dt} h = \nabla_x H \cdot \dot{x} + \nabla_p H \cdot \dot{p} = \nabla_x H \cdot \nabla_p H - \nabla_p H \cdot \nabla_x H = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) = C$$

4.3.2 时间自由, 终端固定.

控制集: $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ $\mathcal{A} = \{\alpha(\cdot) \mid [0, +\infty) \rightarrow A \mid \alpha(\cdot) \text{ 是 } \mathcal{A} \text{ 的一个元素}\}$
 状态函数 $\dot{x}: \mathbb{R}^n \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.

(ODE)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), \alpha(t)) & t > 0 \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

收益函数

$$P[\alpha(\cdot)] = \int_0^{\tau[\alpha(\cdot)]} r(x(t), \alpha(t)) dt \rightarrow \text{泛化收益}$$

τ^* : 为首次到达状态 x_1 的时间.

问题: 找到最优控制 $\alpha^*(\cdot)$ 使得 收益函数最大化

$$P[\alpha(\cdot)] = \max_{\alpha(\cdot) \in \mathcal{A}} P[\alpha(\cdot)]$$

Hamiltonian 方程: $H(x, p, \alpha) := f(x, \alpha) \cdot p + r(x, \alpha)$

Thm 4.4 (PMP, 时间自由, 终端固定版) 全 α^* 为最优控制, x^* 为对应的最优状态, 则存在 p^* 使得

(ODE) $\dot{x}^*(t) = \nabla_p H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$

(ADJ) $\dot{p}^*(t) = -\nabla_x H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t))$

(PMP) $H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) = \max_{\alpha \in A} H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha).$

此外, 有 $H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) \equiv 0$.

Proof: 对应优化问题:

$$\max_{\alpha(\cdot)} P[\alpha(\cdot)]$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, \alpha) & t > 0 \\ x(t) = x_1 \end{cases} \rightarrow P \rightarrow A$$

Lagrangian 方程：

$$L(x, \dot{x}, t; p, \lambda) = \int_0^T [r(x, \dot{x}) + p \cdot (f(x, \dot{x}) - \dot{x})] dt + \lambda \cdot (x(T) - x_1)$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta x} = \int_0^T (\nabla_x r + \nabla_x f \cdot p - \dot{p}) \delta x dt - p \cdot \delta x \Big|_0^T + \lambda \cdot \delta x(T) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{p} = -\nabla_x r - \nabla_x f \cdot p \quad p(T) = \lambda$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta p} = \int_0^T (f(x, \dot{x}) - \dot{x}) \delta p dt \Rightarrow \dot{x} = f(x, \dot{x})$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{x}} = [r(x(T), \dot{x}(T)) + p(T) \cdot f(x(T), \dot{x}(T))] \delta \dot{x}$$

$$= H(x(T), p(T), \dot{x}(T)) \delta \dot{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \dot{x}^*(t)) = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

又因为 $\frac{d}{dt} H = 0 \Rightarrow H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \dot{x}^*(t)) \equiv C$. 由 $\textcircled{1}$ - $\textcircled{2}$ 可得 $H \equiv 0$.

4.4. 例 1.

(1) 短暂时间最优控制

$$A \in [-1, 1]^m \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Mx + Na & t > 0 \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

目标：最短时间到达 x_1

目标函数： $P[\alpha(t)] = -t = -\int_0^T 1 dt = \int_0^T -1 dt$, 此时运行收益 $r = -1$.

因此，Hamiltonian 方程： $H(x, p, \alpha) = f(x, \alpha) \cdot p + r(x, \alpha)$
 $= (Mx + Na) p - 1$

根据 PMP 原理，可得。

$$\text{ODE: } \dot{x} = \nabla_p H = Mx + Na$$

$$\text{ADJ: } \dot{p} = -\nabla_x H = -M^T p$$

$$PMP: H(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*) = \max_{\alpha \in A} H(x^*, p^*, \alpha)$$

$$\alpha^* \in \arg \max_{\alpha} (Mx + Na) p - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha^* \in \arg \max_{\alpha} Na p$$

$$u_i^*(t) = \text{sign}(N^T p(t)) \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

② 生产-消费分配.

$x(t)$: t 时刻的产出.

$\alpha \in [0, 1]$: 再投资的比例. 则 $(1-\alpha)x$ 为 t 时刻的消费比例.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \alpha(t) \cdot x(t) \\ x(0) = x_0 > 0 \end{cases} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$[2] 直接法: P[\bar{x}] = \int_0^T (1-\alpha(t)) x(t) dt = \int_0^T n(x, \alpha) dt + g(x(T))$$

$$Hamilton 方程: H(x, p, \alpha) = f(x, \alpha) p + g(x, \alpha)$$

$$= px + (1-\alpha)x = x + \alpha x(p-1)$$

PMP:

$$(ODE) \quad \dot{x} = \nabla_p H = \alpha x \quad \alpha \in [0, 1]$$

$$(ADJ) \quad \dot{p} = -\nabla_x H = -(1 + \alpha(p-1)) \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$(PMP) \quad \alpha^* \in \arg \max_{\alpha} H(x, p, \alpha) = \arg \max_{\alpha} \alpha x c(p-1)$$

终端条件

$$p(T) = 0 \quad p(T) = \nabla_x g(x(T))$$

求解最优控制 α :

$$\alpha(t) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p-1 \leq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } p-1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

均衡状态 p , 有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p}(t) = -1 - \alpha(t)(p(t) - 1) \\ p(T) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow ADJ \quad \leftarrow 终端条件,$$

因为 $p(T) = 0 < 1$, 且 T 的一个邻域内, 都有 $p(t) < 1$, 因此 $\alpha(t) = 0$

根据 (ADJ) 有 $\dot{p}(t) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = -1 \Rightarrow p(t) = C - t$

$$\begin{cases} p(T) = 0 \\ p(T) = C - T \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = T \Rightarrow p(t) = T - t \quad \text{当 } p(t) \leq 1$$

即 $t \in [T-1, T]$ 有 $p(t) = T - t$

当 $t \in [0, T-1]$ 有 $p(e) > 1$ 此时 $\alpha(e) = 1$

综上

$$\alpha(e) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t \in [T-1, T] \\ 1 & \text{if } t \in [0, T-1] \end{cases}$$

即存在一个最优的转换时间 $t^* = T-1$

③ - (1) 令 $\alpha(e)$ 为二次正则项

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = x(t) + \alpha(e) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad A = \mathbb{R}$$

拉格朗日函数:

$$P[\alpha(e)] = - \int_0^T (x^2(t) + \alpha^2(e)) dt$$

Hamiltonian 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} H(x, p, e) &= f_p + r \\ &= (x(e) + \alpha(e)) p(e) - (x^2(e) + \alpha^2(e)) \end{aligned}$$

PMP:

(ODE) $\dot{x} = \nabla_p H = x + \alpha$

(ADD) $\dot{p} = -\nabla_x H = -(p - 2x) = 2x - p$

(PMP) $\alpha \in \arg \max_{\alpha} H(x, p, e)$
 $= \alpha(e)p(e) - \alpha^2(e)$

终端条件: $p(T) = \nabla_x g(x(T)) = 0$

求最优控制 α : $\nabla_{\alpha} H = p - 2\alpha = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^*(e) = \frac{1}{2} p^*(e)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p} = 2x - p \\ p(T) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dot{x} = x + \alpha = x + \frac{1}{2} p$$

得到新的动力系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + \frac{1}{2} p \\ \dot{p} = 2x - p \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可導系統一般解} : \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{\int P(\tau) d\tau} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ p_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

如已知
需帶入 P 。

$$\text{Riccati 變換 } d(x) := \frac{P(t)}{x(t)} \quad \text{且}$$

$$d(x) = \frac{1}{2} p(t) \approx \frac{1}{2} d(x) x(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + \frac{1}{2} p = x + \frac{1}{2} d(x) \\ \dot{p} = 2x - p = 2x - d(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{d} = \frac{\dot{p}x - p\dot{x}}{x^2} = \frac{p}{x} - \frac{p\dot{x}}{x^2} = (2-d) - d(1 + \frac{d}{2})$$

$$= 2 - 2d - \frac{1}{2}d^2$$

$$d(T) = \frac{P(T)}{x(T)} = 0$$

$$\text{可導 Riccati 方程} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{d} = 2 - 2d - \frac{1}{2}d^2 \\ d(T) = 0 \end{cases}$$

求 x 的量 \bar{z} 。令 $\bar{z} = d + 2$ (常數平移)

$$\dot{\bar{z}} = 4 - \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}^2$$

令 $A = 2 - 2$
 $\dot{z} = \dot{d}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{8 - z^2}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{8-z^2} dz = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{2\sqrt{2}+z}{2\sqrt{2}-z} = t + C \Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{2}+z}{2\sqrt{2}-z} = k e^{at}$$

$$z(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \tanh(Bt + C')$$

$$\text{由 } d(T) = 0 \Rightarrow z(T) = 2$$

$$z(T) = 2\sqrt{2} \tanh(BT + C') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C' = \operatorname{arctanh}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) - BT$$

$$d(t) = -2 + 2\sqrt{2} \tanh(B(e-T) + \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$x^* = \frac{d(t)}{2} x(t)$$