

Chp 4 Pontryagin 极大值原理: 时间 T 固定, 终端自由

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

Payoff: $P[\alpha(\cdot)] = \int_0^T r(x(t), \alpha(t)) dt + g(x(T))$

Thm: (PMP 时间 T 固定 终端自由) 设 $\alpha^*(\cdot)$ 是最优控制, $x^*(\cdot)$ 为对应状态轨迹, 则存在协变量 p^* 满足

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

终端条件: $p^*(T) = \nabla g(x^*(T))$

Chp 6 微分博弈设定

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(s) = f(x(s), \alpha(s), \beta(s)) & t \leq s \leq T \\ x(t) = x \end{cases}$$

Payoff: $P_{x,t}[\alpha(\cdot), \beta(\cdot)] = \int_t^T r(x(s), \alpha(s), \beta(s)) ds + g(x(T))$

设定: 双人微分零和博弈

下值函数 $v(x, t) = \inf_{\beta \in B} \sup_{\alpha \in A} P_{x,t}[\alpha(\cdot), \beta(\cdot)]$

上值函数 $u(x, t) = \sup_{\alpha \in A} \inf_{\beta \in B} P_{x,t}[\alpha(\cdot), \beta(\cdot)]$

博弈有值 $v(x, t) = u(x, t)$

Isaacs 条件
$$\max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} \{f(x, a, b) \cdot p + r(x, a, b)\} = \min_{b \in B} \max_{a \in A} \{f(x, a, b) \cdot p + r(x, a, b)\} \quad (1)$$

引入 Hamiltonian:

$$H(x, p, a, b) := f(x, a, b) \cdot p + r(x, a, b)$$

式 (1) 可以写成

$$H(x, p) = \max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} H(x, p, a, b) = \min_{b \in B} \max_{a \in A} H(x, p, a, b)$$

在 Isaacs 条件或互条件下, 设 α^*, β^* 为最优控制.

Thm (PMP, 极值原理) 设 Isaacs 条件成立. α^*, β^* 为最优控制时, 对应的轨迹 x^* 满足

$$\dot{p}^*(t) = \nabla_x v(x^*(t), t)$$

则 $(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ODE)} \quad \dot{x}^*(t) &= \nabla_p H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t), \beta^*(t)) \\ &= f(x^*(t), \alpha^*(t), \beta^*(t)) \end{aligned}$$

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

(Saddle point condition) $H(x^*, p^*, \alpha, \beta^*) \leq H(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*) \leq H(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*, \beta)$

终端条件
$$p^*(T) = \nabla_x g(x^*(T))$$

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

$$H(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*) = \min_{\beta \in B} H(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*, \beta)$$

Proof: 根据 Hamiltonian 的定义

$$H(x, p, a, b) = f(x, a, b) \cdot p + N(x, a, b)$$

可得 $\nabla_p H(x, p, a, b) = f(x, a, b)$

对 Isaacs 方程 $v_t + H(x, \nabla_x v) = 0$ 对 x 求梯度

$$\nabla_x v_t(x, t) + \nabla_x H(x, \nabla_x v) = 0$$

记 $p(x, t) = \nabla_x v(x, t)$

$$\nabla_x H(x, p) = H_x(x, p) + H_p(x, p) \cdot \nabla_x p(x, t)$$

代回可得

$$\nabla_x v_t + H_x + H_p \cdot \nabla_x p = 0$$

考虑最优轨迹 x^* , 则 $p^*(t) = p(x^*(t), t)$, 对 $p^*(t)$ 关于 t 求导,

$$\dot{p}^*(t) = p_t(x^*(t), t) + \nabla_x p(x^*(t), t) \cdot \dot{x}^*(t)$$

代回可得

$$\dot{p}^*(t) = -H_x(x^*(t), p^*(t)) + \nabla_x p(x^*(t), t) \cdot [\dot{x}^*(t) - H_p(x^*(t), p^*(t))]$$

由于 $\dot{x}^*(t) = H_p(x^*, p^*)$, 可得

$$\dot{p}^*(t) = -H_x(x^*(t), p^*(t))$$

终值条件: $v(x, T) = g(x)$, 且 $p^*(t) = \nabla_x v(x(t), t)$, 可得

$$p^*(T) = \nabla_x v(x(T), T) = \nabla_x g(x(T))$$

6.4. 消耗战, 攻击模型

状态: $x_1(t)$: 玩家 I 在 t 时刻的资源 (武器, 燃料补给)

$x_2(t)$: 玩家 II 在 t 时刻的资源

控制: 控制集 $A = B = [0, 1]$

$\alpha(t) \in A$: 玩家 I 用于消耗战的比例.

$1 - \alpha(t)$: 玩家 I 用于直接攻击的比例.

$\beta(t)$: 相同含义

参数:

$m_1 > 0$: 玩家 I 的资源生产率

$m_2 > 0$: 玩家 II 的资源生产率

$c_1 > 0$: 玩家 II 对玩家 I 的内耗能力

$c_2 > 0$: 玩家 I 对玩家 II 的内耗能力

假设 $c_2 > c_1$: 即, 玩家 I 在削弱对手战争潜力上的效率更强

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = m_1 - c_1 \beta(t) x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = m_2 - c_2 \alpha(t) x_1(t) \end{cases}$$

收益函数 $P[\alpha(\cdot), \beta(\cdot)] = \int_0^T [(1-\alpha(t))x_1(t) - (1-\beta(t))x_2(t)] dt$
玩家 I 的直接攻击收益 \rightarrow 玩家 II 的直接攻击损失

玩家 I: P 最大化, 玩家 II: P 最小化.

求解: Hamiltonian 为 $H(x, p, a, b) = p \cdot f(x, a, b) + r(x, a, b)$

$$f(x, a, b) = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 - c_1 b x_2 \\ m_2 - c_2 a x_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(x, a, b) = (1-a)x_1 - (1-b)x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow H(x, p, a, b) &= p_1 \cdot (m_1 - c_1 b x_2) + p_2 (m_2 - c_2 a x_1) \\ &\quad + (1-a)x_1 - (1-b)x_2 \\ &= (x_1 - x_2) + m_1 p_1 + m_2 p_2 + a(-x_1 - c_2 x_1 p_2) + b(c_1 x_2 - x_2 p_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } A(x, p) = -x_1(1 + c_2 p_2) \quad B(x, p) = x_2(1 - c_1 p_1)$$

$$C(x, p) = (x_1 - x_2) + m_1 p_1 + m_2 p_2$$

由于 a, b 与 $A(x, p), B(x, p)$ 的依赖关系线性, 可得

$$a^*(x, p) = \begin{cases} 1 & A(x, p) \geq 0 \\ 0 & A(x, p) < 0 \end{cases} \quad b^*(x, p) = \begin{cases} 1 & B(x, p) < 0 \\ 0 & B(x, p) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又因为 } H(x, p, a, b) = C(x, p) + a \cdot A(x, p) + b \cdot B(x, p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} H(x, p, a, b) &= \max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} [C(x, p) + a \cdot A(x, p) + b \cdot B(x, p)] \\ &= C(x, p) + \max_{a \in A} [a \cdot A(x, p)] + \min_{b \in B} [b \cdot B(x, p)] \\ &= \min_{b \in B} \max_{a \in A} H(x, p, a, b) \end{aligned}$$

因此, Isaacs 条件成立.

应用极大值原理: $\dot{p}(t) = -\nabla_x H(x, p, \alpha, \beta)$ 可得

$$\dot{p}_1(t) = \alpha(t) - 1 + c_2 \cdot p_2(t) \cdot \alpha(t) = -1 + (1 + c_2 p_2(t)) \alpha(t)$$

$$\dot{p}_2(t) = 1 - \beta(t) + c_1 \cdot p_1(t) \cdot \beta(t) = 1 + (-1 + c_1 p_1(t)) \beta(t)$$

终端条件:

$$p(T) = \nabla_x g(x(T)) = 0 \Rightarrow p_1(T) = p_2(T) = 0$$

令:

$$s_1(t) = -1 - c_2 p_2(t) \quad s_2(t) = 1 - c_1 p_1(t)$$

可得

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & s_1(t) \geq 0 \\ 0 & s_1(t) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \beta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & s_2(t) \geq 0 \\ 1 & s_2(t) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由于 } A(x, p) = -x_1(1 + c_2 p_2) \quad B(x, p) = x_2(1 - c_1 p_1)$$

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & A(x, p) \geq 0 \\ 0 & A(x, p) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \beta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & B(x, p) \geq 0 \\ 1 & B(x, p) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } x_1, x_2 > 0, \text{ 那么 } \begin{aligned} \text{sign}(A(x, p)) &= \text{sign } s_1 \\ \text{sign}(B(x, p)) &= \text{sign } s_2 \end{aligned}$$

接下来推导演化方程:

$$\dot{s}_1(t) = -c_2 \dot{p}_2(t) = -c_2(1 - \beta + c_1 p_1 \beta)$$

$$\dot{s}_2(t) = -c_1 \dot{p}_1(t) = -c_1(\alpha - 1 + c_2 p_2 \alpha)$$

$$\dot{p}_1(t) = \alpha(t) - 1 + c_2 \cdot p_2(t) \cdot \alpha(t)$$

$$\dot{p}_2(t) = 1 - \beta(t) + c_1 \cdot p_1(t) \cdot \beta(t)$$

$$\text{终端条件: } s_1(T) = -1 - c_2 p_2(T) = -1$$

$$s_2(T) = 1 - c_1 p_1(T) = 1$$

整理可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s}_1 = c_2(-1 + \beta s_2) \\ \dot{s}_2 = c_1(1 + \alpha s_1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} s_1(T) = -1 \\ s_2(T) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1(T) = 4 \\ s_2(T) = 1 \end{cases}$$

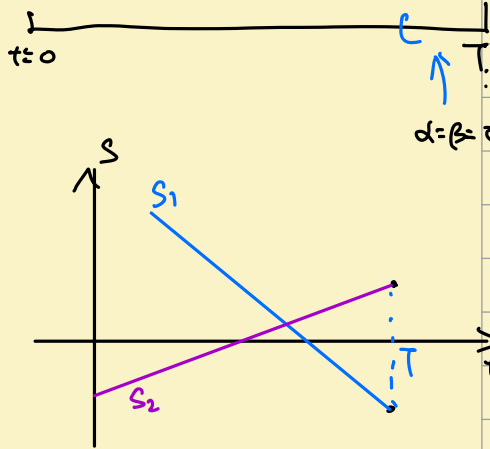
根据终端条件可知,

$$\alpha(T) = \beta(T) = 0$$

即双方都把所有资源用于直接攻击,

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s}_1 = c_2(-1 + \beta s_2) \\ \dot{s}_2 = c_1(1 + \alpha s_1) \end{cases}$$

代入



在某段区间内 $[t^*, T]$ 可取 $\alpha = \beta = 0$, 可得

$$\dot{s}_1 = -c_2 \quad \dot{s}_2 = c_1$$

$\alpha = \beta = 0$ 结合终端条件积分可得

$$s_1(t) = \int_t^T \dot{s}_1 dt = 4 + c_2(T-t)$$

$$s_2(t) = \int_t^T \dot{s}_2 dt = 1 + c_1(t-T)$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = T - \frac{4}{c_2} \\ s_2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t' = T - \frac{1}{c_1} \end{cases}$$

由于 $c_2 > c_1$, $t' < t$, 即玩家 2 更早开始直接攻击.

第二阶段: $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$

代入可得:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s}_1(t) = c_2(-1 + 0 \cdot s_2) = -c_2 \\ \dot{s}_2(t) = c_1(1 + 1 \cdot s_1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} s_1(t^*) &= 0 \\ s_2(t^*) &= 1 - \frac{c_1}{c_2} \end{aligned}$$

积分可得

$$s_1(t) = \int_t^{t^*} \dot{s}_1 dt = -1 + c_2(T-t)$$

$$s_2(t) = \int_t^{t^*} \dot{s}_2 dt = 1 - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} - \frac{c_1 c_2}{2} (t - T)^2$$

$$\text{令 } s_2(t^{**}) = 0 \Rightarrow t^{**} = T - \frac{1}{c_2} \sqrt{\frac{2c_2}{c_1} - 1}$$

第三阶段: $\alpha = 1, \beta = 1$