

## Chp 4 Pontryagin 极大值原理：时间 T 固定，终端自由

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

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

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

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

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

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

终端条件:  $p^*(T) = \nabla g(x^*(T))$

## Chp 6 从公理化导出

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

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

设定: 双人微分零和博奔

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

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

博奔有值  $v(x, t) = u(x, t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Isaacs 条件} & \max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} \{ f(x, a, b) \cdot p + r(x, a, b) \} \\ & = \min_{b \in B} \max_{a \in A} \{ f(x, a, b) \cdot p + r(x, a, b) \} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} (1)$$

$\Rightarrow$  入 Hamiltonian:

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

式(1) 为凸包

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

在 Isaacs 条件成立条件下, 该  $\alpha^*$ ,  $\beta^*$  为最优控制.

Thm (PMP, 线性博弯) 该 Isaacs 条件成立.  $(\alpha^*, \beta^*)$  为最优控制对, 对应的最优轨  $x^*$ . 令

$$p^*(t) = \nabla_x V(x^*(t), t)$$

则  $(x^*, p^*, \alpha^*, \beta^*)$  满足

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

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

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

终端条件

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

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

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

Proof: 根据 Hamilton 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 Lax 方程  $v_t + H(x, \nabla_x v) = 0$  对 x 求梯度

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

即  $p(x, t) = \nabla_x v(x, t)$

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

代回可得  $p_t$

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

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

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

由于  $\dot{x}^*(t) = H_p(x^*, p^*)$ , 可得

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

终端条件:  $v(x, T) = g(x)$ , 且  $p^*(T) = \nabla_x v(x(T), T)$ , 有

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

### 6.4. 海战模型, 攻击模型

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

$x_2(t)$ : 玩家工至 t 时刻的资源

控制: 控制集  $A = B = [0, 1]$

$a(t) \in A$ : 玩家工用 海战 的比例。

$1-a(t)$ : 玩家工用 直接攻击 的比例。

$\beta(t)$ : 相同含义

参数:  $m_1 > 0$ : 玩家工的资源生产率

$m_2 > 0$ : 玩家工的资源生产率

$c_1 > 0$ : 玩家Ⅰ对玩家Ⅱ的消耗能力

$c_2 > 0$ : 玩家Ⅱ对玩家Ⅰ的消耗能力

假设  $c_2 > c_1$ : 即玩家Ⅱ对和平战争潜力上的效应更强

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

收益函数  $P[\alpha(t), \beta(t)] = \int_0^T [(1-\alpha(t))x_1(t) - (1-\beta(t))x_2(t)] dt$

玩家Ⅰ的直接攻击收益

玩家Ⅱ的直接攻击损害

玩家Ⅰ:  $P$ 最大化, 玩家Ⅱ:  $P$ 最小化.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow H(x, p, a, b) = p_1 \cdot (m_1 - c_1 b x_2) + p_2 (m_2 - c_2 a x_1)$$

$$+ (1-a)x_1 - (1-b)x_2$$

$$= (x_1 - x_2) + m_1 p_1 + m_2 p_2 + a(-x_1 - c_2 x_1 p_2) + b(x_2 - c_1 x_1 p_1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

因此, Isaacs 条件成立.

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

$$\dot{P}_1(t) = \alpha(t) - 1 + c_2 \cdot P_2(t) \cdot \alpha(t) = -1 + (1 + c_2 P_2(t)) \alpha(t)$$

$$\dot{P}_2(t) = 1 - \beta(t) + c_1 \cdot P_1(t) \cdot \beta(t) = 1 + (-1 + c_1 P_1(t)) \beta(t)$$

(终端条件:

$$P(T) = \nabla_x g(x(T)) = 0 \Rightarrow P_1(T) = P_2(T) = 0$$

∴:

$$s_1(t) = -1 - c_2 P_2(t) \quad s_2(t) = 1 - c_1 P_1(t)$$

可得

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

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

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

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

接下来推导演化方程:

$$\dot{s}_1(t) = -c_2 \dot{P}_2(t) = -c_2(1 - \beta + c_1 P_1 \beta)$$

$$\dot{s}_2(t) = -c_1 \dot{P}_1(t) = -c_1(\alpha - 1 + c_2 P_2 \alpha)$$

$$\dot{P}_2(t) = 1 - \beta(t) + c_1 \cdot P_1(t) \cdot \beta(t) \text{ 终端条件: } s_1(T) = -1 - c_2 P_2(T) = -1$$

$$s_2(T) = 1 - c_1 P_1(T) = 1$$

整理可得

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

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

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

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

在某段时间内  $[t^*, T]$  取  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ , 则  
 $\dot{s}_2 = c_2$      $\dot{s}_1 = c_1$

$\alpha = \beta = 0$  符合终端条件取  $s_1^* = 4$

$$s_1(t) = \int_t^T \dot{s}_1 dt = 4 + c_1(T-t)$$

$$s_2(t) = \int_t^T \dot{s}_2 dt = 1 + c_2(T-t)$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = T - \frac{1}{c_1} \\ s_2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = T - \frac{4}{c_2} \end{cases}$$

由于  $c_2 > c_1$ ,  $t' < T$ , 即玩家二更早开始直接攻击。

第二阶段:  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s}_1(t) = c_2(-1 + 0 \cdot s_2) \approx -c_2 \\ \dot{s}_2(t) = c_1(1 + 1 \cdot s_1) \end{cases} \quad s_1(t^*) = 0 \quad s_2(t^*) = 1 - \frac{4}{c_2}$$

解之得

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

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

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

第三阶段:  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 1$

