

### Chap 3: Pontryagin 极大值原理.

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

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) 令  $u^*$  为时间最优控制,  $x^*$  为对应的最优状态.

$\Rightarrow$  存在  $p^*$  (最优协态) 使得

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

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

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

Thm 4.1 (Euler-Lagrange 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 E-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:

$$\begin{cases} \max f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } g(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L(x; \lambda) = f(x) - \langle \lambda, g(x) \rangle$$

-阶最优性条件:

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

Lagrangian 乘子.



### 4.3.1 时间固定, 终端自由

控制集:  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$   $A = \{\alpha(\cdot) \mid [0, +\infty) \rightarrow A \mid \alpha(\cdot) \text{ 是可测的}\}$   
 状态函数  $p: \mathbb{R}^n \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ .

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

收益函数

$$P[\alpha(\cdot)] = \int_0^T r(x(t), \alpha(t)) dt + g(x(T))$$
 → 运行收益 → 终端收益.

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

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

chap 3

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

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) 令  $\alpha^*$  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 ① Hamiltonian 方程是关于时间  $t$  的常数.

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

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

$$\max_{\alpha} J[\alpha(\cdot)] = \int_0^T r(x(t), \alpha(t)) dt + g(x(T))$$

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

则存在伴随变量 (可看作 Lagrangian 乘子)

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

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta x} = \nabla g(x(T))^T \delta x(T) + \int_0^T \nabla_x r \delta x dt + \int_0^T [\nabla_x f \cdot p - \dot{p}] \delta x dt - p \cdot \delta x \Big|_0^T = 0 \quad t > 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_x r + \nabla_x f \cdot p - \dot{p} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{p} = -\nabla_x f \cdot p - \nabla_x r = -\nabla_x H(x(t), p(t), \alpha(t)) \quad (AOT)$$

$$\nabla g(x(T))^T - p(T) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p(T) = \nabla g(x(T))^T \quad (\text{终端条件})$$

→ 终端条件: 截面条件 (Transversality condition . 4.5)

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

Hamiltonian 方程关于  $t$  守恒:

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

因此  $H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) \equiv C$

### 4.3.2 时间自由, 终端固定.

控制集:  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$   $A = \{\alpha(\cdot) \mid [0, +\infty) \rightarrow A \mid \alpha(\cdot) \text{ 是可测的}\}$   
 状态函数  $p: \mathbb{R}^n \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ .

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

收益函数

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

$\tau$ : 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

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

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) 令  $\alpha^*$  为最优控制,  $x^*$  为对应的最优状态, 则存在  $p^*$  使得

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

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

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

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

Proof: 对应优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\alpha(\cdot)} P[\alpha(\cdot)] \\ \text{s.t. } & \begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, \alpha) & t > 0 & \rightarrow p \\ x(0) = x_0 & & \rightarrow A \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrangian 方程:

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \alpha} = [r(x(\tau), \alpha(\tau)) + p(\tau) \cdot f(x(\tau), \alpha(\tau))] \delta \tau$$

$$= H(x(\tau), p(\tau), \alpha(\tau)) \delta \tau = 0$$

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

$$\text{又因为 } \frac{d}{dt} H = 0 \quad H(x^*(t), p^*(t), \alpha^*(t)) \equiv C. \quad \forall t \quad \textcircled{2}$$

由 ①-② 可得  $H \equiv 0$ .

4.4. 例子.

① 随时间最优控制.

$$A \in [-1, 1]^m \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = Mx + Na \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{array} \right. \quad t \geq 0$$

目标: 最短时间到达  $x_1$

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

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

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

$$a^* \in \arg \max_a (Mx + Na) p - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^* \in \arg \max_a Nap$$

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

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  $(1-\alpha(t))$  为  $t$  时刻的消费比例.

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

收益函数:  $J[\alpha] = \int_0^T (1-\alpha(t)) x(t) dt = \int_0^T h(x, \alpha) dt + g(x(T))$

Hamiltonian 方程:  $H(x, p, \alpha) = f(x, \alpha) p + r(x, \alpha)$   
 $= px\alpha + (1-\alpha)x = x + \alpha x(p-1)$

PMP:

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

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

(PMP)  $a^* \in \arg \max_a H(x, p, a) = \arg \max_a \alpha x(p-1)$

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

求解最优控制  $\alpha$ :

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

求解协状态  $p$ , 有

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

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

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

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

即  $t \in [T-1, T]$  有  $p(t) = T - t$

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

综上

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

即存在一个最优的转换时间  $t^* = T-1$

③ - 位置控制二次正则项

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

收益函数:

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

Hamiltonian 方程:

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

PMP:

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

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

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

终端条件:  $p(T) = \nabla_x g(x(T)) = 0$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p} = 2x - p \\ p(T) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{x} = x + \alpha = x + \frac{1}{2}p$$

得到新的动力系统:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{=M}$$

可得系统一般解:  $\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ p_0 \end{pmatrix}$  ←  $x_0$  已知  
← 需要求  $p_0$

Riccati 变换  $d(t) := \frac{p(t)}{x(t)}$  则

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

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

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

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

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

对其显式解, 令  $z = d + 2$  (对  $d$  作平移)

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

1.  $\dot{d} = 2 - 2d - \frac{1}{2}d^2$   
 $\dot{z} = \dot{d}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{4 - z^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{4 - z^2} dz = dt$$

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

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

由于  $d(T) = 0 \Rightarrow z(T) = 2$

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

$$C' = \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \sqrt{2}T$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{c^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2c} \ln \left( \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right)$$