

例8-2 多元函数

2 $J = f(x) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 - 6x_2 + 3$

3 求J的极值点及极值。

4 解：由极值的必要条件 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$ 有

6 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 4x_1 + 2x_3 = 0$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 10x_1 + 2x_3 - 6 = 0$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} = 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$

1 解方程组得：**2** $x_1^* = 1, x_2^* = 1, x_3^* = -2$

3 极值点为：**4** $x^* = (1, 1, -2)$

5 极值为：**6** $J^* = f(x^*) = 0$

例8-9: **2** $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\dot{x}^2 - x^2] dt$, 已知 $x(0) = 0, x(\pi/2) = 2$

3 求J的极值轨迹 $x^*(t)$ 。

4 $L = \dot{x}^2 - x^2 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -2x \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\dot{x}$

6 $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\ddot{x}$ **7** 代入 **8** 欧拉方程 $\rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$

9 有 **10** $\ddot{x} + x = 0$ 其通解为 $x(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t$

11 将 **12** $x(0) = 0, x(\pi/2) = 2$ 代入上式

解得 $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 2$ 则有 $x^*(t) = 2 \sin t$

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例8-10: 已知受控系统的微分方程为 **2** $\dot{x} = u$

3 已知的边界为 X_0, X_f , 求使 **4** $J = \int_0^{t_f} (x^2 + u^2) dt$ 取得极值的 $u^*(t)$ 。

5 解：**6** $L = x^2 + u^2 \quad \dot{u} = \dot{x}$

8 由欧拉方程 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$ 有

9 $\ddot{x} - \dot{x} = 0 (\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1)$

通解为：**11** $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$

¹ $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$
² $t=0$ 时, $c_1 + c_2 = x_0$
 $t=t_f$ 时, $c_1 e^{t_f} + c_2 e^{-t_f} = x_0$
 解得: $c_1 = \frac{x_f - x_0 e^{-t_f}}{e^{t_f} - e^{-t_f}}$ ⁴ 则:
 $c_2 = -\frac{x_f - x_0 e^{t_f}}{e^{t_f} - e^{-t_f}}$ ⁵ $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$
⁶ $u^*(t) = \dot{x}(t) = c_1 e^t - c_2 e^{-t}$

¹ 例8-11: 求泛函 $J(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2) dt$
² 在条件 ³ $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$, ⁴ $x_1(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$, $x_2(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$ ⁵ 下的极值曲线

⁶ 解: 本例为求解含有双变量的系统的泛函极值问题。

这时的欧拉方程为:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) = 0$$

⁷ 被积函数为 $L = \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2$

被积函数为 $L = \dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2$
 因此 ³ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_2$ ⁴ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = 2\dot{x}_1$ ⁵ $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = 2\ddot{x}_1$
⁶ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_1$ ⁷ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} = 2\dot{x}_2$ ⁸ $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} = 2\ddot{x}_2$

⁹ 此时欧拉方程为: $\ddot{x}_1 - x_2 = 0$
 $\ddot{x}_2 - x_1 = 0$

¹⁰ 将第一个方程两次求导,代入第二个方程:

¹ 得 ² $x^{(4)}_1 - x_1 = 0$ ³ 其解为:

⁴ $x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 \cos t + c_4 \sin t$

⁵ 对其2次求导得

⁶ $x_2 = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} - c_3 \cos t - c_4 \sin t$

⁷ 利用给定的端点条件求得 ⁸ $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0, c_4 = 1$

⁹ 因此泛函的极值曲线为

¹⁰ $x_1 = \sin t$

¹¹ 注意: t 的取值范围!

$x_2 = -\sin t$

⁴ 例8-13求使泛函 $J = \int_1^2 [\dot{x}^2 + x^2] dt$ 取得极值的最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$

,⁶ $x(1), x(2)$ 均不定。

⁷ 解: ⁸ $L = \dot{x}^2 + x^2, \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\dot{x}, \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\ddot{x}$ ⁹ 代入欧拉方程

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0, \text{ 即 } 2x - 2\ddot{x} = 0 \quad \text{11 通解为} \quad \text{12 } x(t) = ae^t + be^{-t}$$

¹ 则 ² $\dot{x}(t) = ae^t - be^{-t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 2\dot{x} = 2ae^t - 2be^{-t}$

⁴ 由 ⁵ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_0} = 0$ ⁶ 得 ⁷ $a = be^{-2}$

⁸ 由 ⁹ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_f} = 0$ ¹⁰ 得 ¹¹ $a = be^{-4}$

¹² 则 ¹³ $a = b = 0$

¹⁴ 因此, ¹⁵ $x^*(t) = 0$

¹ 例8-14: 求使以下性能指标泛函取极值的轨迹 $x^*(t)$, 要求 $x^*(0)=0, x^*(1)$ 任意。²

$$J = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^2 + \dot{x}^3] dt$$

³ 解: 本例为始端固定, 终端自由, 两端时刻固定的问题。

⁴ 由题意得: ⁴ $L = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{x}^3$

⁵ 由欧拉方程 ⁶ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$ ⁷ 有

$$\frac{d}{dt} (2\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}^2) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \text{10 } 2\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}^2 = \text{常数}$$

¹¹ 则 ¹² $\dot{x} = \text{常数}$ ¹³ 令: ¹⁴ $x = at + b$

由 $x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = at \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = a$

由终端横截条件 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_f} = 0$ 得 $(2\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}^2) \Big|_{t_f=1} = 0$

$$\text{则 } 2a + 3a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0, a = -2/3$$

当 $a = 0$ 时, $x(t) = 0, J = 0$

$$\text{当 } a = -2/3 \text{ 时, } x(t) = -\frac{2}{3}t, J = \frac{4}{27}$$

例8-14: 已知 $\mathbf{x}(0)=\mathbf{1}$, $x(t_f) = C(t_f) = 2 - t_f$, t_f 待定。

求使性能指标泛函为极值的最优轨迹 $x^*(t), t_f^*, J^*$

$$J = \int_0^{t_f} \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2} dt$$

解: 本例为始端固定, 终端受约束, 终端时刻自由的问题。

依题意有, $L = \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}$

$$\text{由欧拉方程 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \quad \text{有 } -\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}} \right] = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}} = c$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{c^2}{1 - c^2} = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \alpha t + b \quad \text{由 } \mathbf{x}(0)=\mathbf{1} \text{ 得 } b=1 \quad x = \alpha t + 1$$

$$\{L(x, \dot{x}, t) + [C(t) - \dot{x}(t)] \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\}_{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$[\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2} + (-1 - \dot{x}) \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}}]_{t=t_f} = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \dot{x}(t_f) = 1 \quad \text{又 } \dot{x} = \alpha \quad \text{故 } \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{从而最优曲线为 } x^*(t) = t + 1$$

$$\text{又 } x(t_f) = C(t_f) = 2 - t_f = t_f + 1 \quad \text{故 } t_f^* = 0.5$$

$$J^* = \sqrt{2}/2 = 0.707$$

例8-15: 假设人造地球卫星姿态控制系统的状态方程为

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = f(x, u, t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

初始状态为 $\mathbf{x}(0)=(1 \ 1)^T$, 终端状态为 $\mathbf{x}(2)=(0 \ 0)^T$

求能量最优控制规律 $u^*(t)$, 以使系统在姿态调整过程中
的能量消耗 最小。

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 u^2(t) dt$$

$$\text{解: } L = \frac{1}{2} u^2(t), f = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{列矢量})$$

则:

$$H = L + \lambda^T f = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + [\lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2] \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 由 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} + \dot{\lambda}_i^T = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \alpha_{(\text{constant})}$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = -\lambda_1, \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -\alpha t + b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad H = L + \lambda^T f = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

$$\lambda_2 = -at + b$$

②由: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u_i} = 0$ 得 $u + \lambda_2 = 0$, 则 $u = at - b$

③由状态方程, 有 $\dot{x}_2 = u, \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2}at^2 - bt + c$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{6}at^3 - \frac{1}{2}bt^2 + ct + d$$

④由初始条件, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(0) = 1, &\Rightarrow d = 1 \quad x_1(2) = 0, \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}a - 2b + 3 = 0 \\ x_2(0) = 1, &\Rightarrow c = 1 \quad x_2(2) = 0, \Rightarrow 2a - 2b + 1 = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 3.5$$

所以:

$$u^*(t) = \dot{x}_2 = at - b = 3t - 3.5$$

$$x_{1*}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^3 - \frac{7}{4}t^2 + t + 1$$

$$x_{2*}(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{7}{2}t + 1$$

例8-16: 条件如例8-15, 只是终态改为 $x_1(2)=0, x_2(2)$ 自由, 求使 J 取得极值的最优控制及最优轨迹。

解: $L = \frac{1}{2}u^2(t), f = [x_2(t)]$ 令 $\lambda(t) = [\lambda_1(t) \ \lambda_2(t)]$

$$H = L + \lambda^T f = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + [\lambda_1 \ \lambda_2] \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

构造新的性能泛函:

$$J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T(t)[f(x, u, t) - \dot{x}(t)]\} dt$$

$$\text{则 } J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [H(x, u, \lambda, t) - \lambda^T \dot{x}(t)] dt$$

$$H = L + \lambda^T f = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + [\lambda_1 \ \lambda_2] \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 由 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \dot{\lambda}_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = 0 \quad \text{则 } \lambda_1 = \alpha(\text{常数})$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = -\lambda_1 \quad \text{则 } \lambda_2 = -at + b(\text{常数})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 由 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } u + \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \text{则 } u = at - b$$

③由状态方程，有

$$\dot{x}_2 = u, \quad u = at - b \quad \text{则} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}at^2 - bt + c$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \text{则} \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{6}at^3 - \frac{1}{2}bt^2 + ct + d$$

$$t = 0 \text{ 时}, x_1(0) = 1, \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$x_2(0) = 1, \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$t = 2 \text{ 时}, x_1(2) = 0, \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}a - 2b + 3 = 0$$

④由横截条件

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^T \cdot \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} &= 0 \\ &= (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \left(\frac{\delta x_1}{\delta x_2} \right) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = (\lambda_1 \delta x_1 + \lambda_2 \delta x_2) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} \\ &= \lambda_1(t_f) \delta x_1(t_f) + \lambda_2(t_f) \delta x_2(t_f) \\ &\quad - \lambda_1(t_0) \delta x_1(t_0) - \lambda_2(t_0) \delta x_2(t_0) \\ &= \underline{\lambda_1(2) \delta x_1(2)} + \underline{\lambda_2(2) \delta x_2(2)} \\ &\quad - \underline{\lambda_1(0) \delta x_1(0)} - \underline{\lambda_2(0) \delta x_2(0)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } \delta x_1(0) = \delta x_2(0) = \delta x_1(2) = 0,$$

$$\delta x_2(2) \neq 0 \quad (\text{因 } x_2(2) \text{ 自由})$$

$$\text{则必有 } \lambda_2(2) = 0 \quad \text{而} \quad \lambda_1 = -at + b \quad \text{则有 } b = 2a$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{4}{3}a - 2b + 3 = 0 \quad \therefore a = \frac{9}{8}, b = \frac{9}{4}$$

所以：

$$u^*(t) = \dot{x}_2 = at - b = \frac{9}{8}t - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$x_1^*(t) = \frac{3}{16}t^3 - \frac{9}{8}t^2 + t + 1$$

$$x_2^*(t) = \frac{9}{16}t^2 - \frac{9}{4}t + 1$$

注意时间常数

例8-17： 已知系统状态方程为 $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$

初始状态 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$ ，系统状态从初态开始转移，在 $t_f = 1$ 时，转移到目标集 $x_1(1) + x_2(1) = 1$

求使性能指标泛函 $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^2(t) dt$ 为最小的最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 及最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$ 。

解：本例终端时刻固定，终端状态受约束。由题意有

$$\phi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, \quad N[x(t_f), t_f] = x_1(1) + x_2(1) - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda(t) = [\lambda_1(t) \quad \lambda_2(t)]^T, \quad L = \frac{1}{2}u^2(t), \quad f = [x_2(t) \quad u(t)]$$

$$H = L + \lambda^T f = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + [\lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2][x_2 \quad u] = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \lambda^T = 0$ 得 $\dot{\lambda}_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = 0, \lambda_1 = \alpha$ (常数)
 及 $\dot{\lambda}_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = -\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -\alpha t + b$ (常数)
 由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$ 得 $u + \lambda_2 = 0$, 则 $u = at - b$
 由 $\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$ 得 $x_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2 - bt + c$
 由 $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$ 得 $x_1(t) = \frac{1}{6}\alpha t^3 - \frac{1}{2}bt^2 + ct + d$

由 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$ 得 $c=d=0$
 由 $x_1(1) + x_2(1) = 1$ 得 $\frac{1}{6}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - b = 1$ 即 $4a - 9b = 6$
 由 $\lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x(t_f)} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \gamma$ 得 $\lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \gamma$
 即 $\lambda_1(t_f) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x_1(t_f)} \gamma, \lambda_2(t_f) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x_2(t_f)} \gamma$
 也即 $\lambda_1(1) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x_1(1)} \gamma, \lambda_2(1) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x_2(1)} \gamma$
 又 $N[x(t_f)] = 0 = x_1(1) + x_2(1) - 1$
 故 $\lambda_1(1) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x_1(1)} \gamma = \gamma, \lambda_2(1) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x_2(1)} \gamma = \gamma$

即 $\lambda_1(1) = \lambda_2(2) = \gamma$
 又 $\lambda_1(t) = \alpha, \lambda_2(t) = -\alpha t + b$ 则 $\lambda_1(1) = \alpha = \lambda_2(1) = -\alpha + b$
 由 $4a - 9b = 6$ 及 $-2\alpha + b = 0$ 得 $\alpha = -\frac{3}{7}, b = -\frac{6}{7}$
 则 $u^*(t) = -\frac{3}{7}t + \frac{6}{7}$
 $x_1^*(t) = -\frac{1}{14}t^3 + \frac{3}{7}t^2$
 $x_2^*(t) = -\frac{3}{14}t^2 + \frac{6}{7}t$

例8-18: 已知系统动态方程为 $\dot{x}(t) = u(t)$, 且 $x(0)=1$, 要求 $x(t_f) = 0$ 且使 $J = t_f + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_f} u^2(t) dt$ 为极小的最优轨迹

$x^*(t)$ 、最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 、最优时刻 t_f^* 及 J^* 。

解: 这是终端时刻自由、终端状态固定的鲍尔札问题, 依题意有

$\phi[t_f] = t_f, N[x(t_f)] = 0, L = \frac{1}{2}u^2(t), f = x(t) = u(t)$
 令 $H = L + \lambda f = \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \lambda u$
 由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda} = 0$ 得 $\dot{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \alpha$ (常数)
 由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$ 得 $u + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\alpha$

由 $\dot{x}(t) = u(t)$ 得 $x(t) = -at + b$
 由 $x(0) = 1$ 得 $b = 1$, $x(t) = 1 - at$

由 $x(t_f) = 0$ 得 $1 - at_f = 0$, 即 $t_f = \frac{1}{a} > 0$ (a应>0)

由 $H(t_f) = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f}$ 有 $\frac{1}{2}u^2(t_f) + \lambda(t_f)u(t_f) = -\frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f}$ 即
 $\frac{1}{2}a^2 - a^2 = -1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$ (取正值)

则 $x^*(t) = -\sqrt{2}t + 1$
 $u^*(t) = -\sqrt{2}$
 $t_f^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $J^* = t_f^* + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_f^*} (\sqrt{2})^2 dt = \sqrt{2}$

例8-19: 已知系统的状态方程为 $\dot{x} = -x(t) + u(t)$, 初始状态为 $x(0) = 1$, 终端状态为 $x(t_f) = 0$, t_f 待定, 试求最优控制 $u^*(t)$, 使系统由初态转移到终态, 并在转移过程中使性能指标 $J = \int_0^{t_f} (x^2 + u^2 + 2)dt$ 取得极值。

解: 这是终端时刻自由、终端状态固定的泛函求极值的问题。依题意, 有

$$L = x^2 + u^2 + 2, \quad f = \dot{x} = -x + u, \quad \phi = 0, \quad N = 0$$

$$H = L + \lambda f = x^2 + u^2 + 2 - \lambda x + \lambda u$$

由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2x + \lambda$

由 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda$

由 $\dot{x} = -x(t) + u(t) \Rightarrow \dot{x} = -x - \frac{1}{2}\lambda$ 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{解得:}$$

$$x(t) = ae^{-\sqrt{2}t} + be^{\sqrt{2}t}$$

$$\lambda(t) = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)ae^{-\sqrt{2}t} - 2(\sqrt{2} + 1)be^{\sqrt{2}t}$$

由 $x(0) = 1$ 得 $a + b = 1$ ①

由 $x(t_f) = 0$ 得 $ae^{-\sqrt{2}t_f} + be^{\sqrt{2}t_f} = 0$ ②

由 $H(t_f) = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} = 0$ 得

$$H(t_f) = x^2(t_f) + u^2(t_f) + 2 - \lambda(t_f)x(t_f) + \lambda(t_f)u(t_f) = 0 \quad ③$$

上述三式①②③解得

$$a = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2}), \quad b = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{2}), \quad t_f^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

所以: $x^*(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2})e^{-\sqrt{2}t} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{2})e^{\sqrt{2}t}$
 $u^*(t) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\sqrt{2}t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{\sqrt{2}t}$

例3-4-1 已知系统状态方程为 $\dot{x}(t) = x(t) - u(t)$, $x(0) = 5$

控制约束为 $0.5 \leq u(t) \leq 1$, 求使性能指标

$$J = \int_0^1 [x(t) + u(t)] dt \quad \text{为极小值的最优控制及最优轨迹。}$$

解: 本例为终端时刻固定、终端状态自由的最优控制问题。

依据题意有:

$$\phi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, N[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, g = \begin{cases} u - 0.5 \geq 0 \\ 1 - u \geq 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\dot{x} = x - u = f, L = x + u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } H &= L + \lambda f = x + u + \lambda(x - u) \\ &= x(1 + \lambda) + u(1 - \lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$H = L + \lambda f = x(1 + \lambda) + u(1 - \lambda)$$

$$g = \begin{cases} u - 0.5 \geq 0 \\ 1 - u \geq 0 \end{cases}, \dot{x} = x - u = f, L = x + u$$

可见, $H(u)$ 是 u 的线性比例函数, 根据极小值原理, 求 H 的绝对极小值相当于求性能指标的极小值, 这样, 只要使

$u(1 - \lambda)$ 为极小即可, 而 u 的上界为 1, 下界为 0.5, 故

$$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} 1, (\lambda > 1) \\ 0.5, (\lambda < 1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{这样可以使 } H \text{ 极小。} \\ \lambda = 1 \text{ 时产生切换。} \end{array}$$

$$\text{由伴随方程 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \mu = -\dot{\lambda} \Rightarrow \dot{\lambda} = -1 - \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = ce^{-t} - 1$$

$$\text{由横截条件 } \left. \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right\} \right|_{t_f} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c = e \Rightarrow \lambda(t) = e^{1-t} - 1$$

令 $\lambda(t_s) = 1$, 其中 t_s 为 $u(t)$ 的切换时刻, 由上式解得

$$t_s = 0.307$$

则当 $t_s \leq 0.307$ 时, $u^* = 1$ 因此由:

$$\text{当 } t_s \geq 0.307 \text{ 时, } u^* = 0.5 \quad \dot{x}(t) = x(t) - u(t)$$

$$\text{得: } \dot{x} = \begin{cases} x - 1, & 0 \leq t \leq 0.307 \\ x - 0.5, & 0.307 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \begin{cases} e^{1-t} + 1, & 0 \leq t \leq 0.307 \\ e^{0.5-t} + 0.5, & 0.307 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

将 $x(0)=5$ 代入 $x = c'e^t + 1 \Rightarrow c' = 4$

即 $x(t) = 4e^t + 1, (0 \leq t_s \leq 0.307)$

将 $t_s = 0.307$ 代入上式，求得 $x(0.307) = 6.44$

它是 $t \geq 0.307$ 时的初始状态，将它代入 $x(t) = c''e^t + 0.5$

求得 $c'' = 4.37$

所以：

$$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t \leq 0.307 \\ 0.5 & 0.307 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

例8-4-2 系统状态方程及初始条件为

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -x_1(t) + u(t), x_1(0) = 1$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t), x_2(0) = 0$$

其中， $|u(t)| \leq 1$ ，终端状态自由。求最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 及性能指标 $J = x_2(1)$ 的极小值。

解：本例控制受约束、终端状态自由、终端时刻固定、性能指标为末值型（梅耶尔型）。由题意有

$$\phi[x(t_f), t_f] = x_2(1), t_f = 1, L(x, u, t) = 0,$$

$$N[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, g(x, u, t) = \begin{cases} 1+u(t) \geq 0 \\ 1-u(t) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

令哈密顿函数

$$H = L + \lambda f = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 + u \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)x_1 + \lambda_1 u$$

$$H = L + \lambda f = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)x_1 + \lambda_1 u \quad g(x, u, t) = \begin{cases} 1+u(t) \geq 0 \\ 1-u(t) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由伴随方程 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \mu = -\dot{\lambda} \Rightarrow \dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\lambda}_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2, \quad \dot{\lambda}_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \lambda_2(t) = c_2 \quad \lambda_1(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2$$

$$\text{由横截条件 } \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \gamma - \lambda \right\} \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \quad \text{有}$$

$$\lambda_1(t_f) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1(t_f)}, \quad \lambda_2(t_f) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2(t_f)}$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda_1(1) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1(1)} = 0, \lambda_2(1) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2(1)} = 1$$

解得 $c_1 = -e^{-1}, c_2 = 1$ 则 $\lambda_1(t) = 1 - e^{t-1}, \lambda_2(t) = 1$

显然 $t \in [0, 1]$ 时, $0 < \lambda_1(t) < 1$; $t = 1$ 时, $\lambda_1(t) = 0$

又 $H = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)x_1 + \lambda_1 u$

根据极小值原理, 最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 应使哈密顿函数 $H(u)$ 取得极小值, 因此为了使 $H(u)$ 在 $|u(t)| \leq 1$ 的约束下达到极小值, 显然最优控制应取:

$$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & t \in [0, 1) \\ 0, & t = 1 \end{cases}$$

将最优控制代入状态方程, 有 $\dot{x}_1(t) = -x_1(t) - 1, x_1(0) = 1$
 $\dot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t), x_2(0) = 0$

解得: $x_1^*(t) = 2e^{-t} - 1$

$$x_2^*(t) = -2e^{-t} - t + 2$$

则 $J_{\min} = x_2(1) = -2e^{-1} + 1 = 0.2642$

例8-4-3 系统状态方程及初始条件为 $\dot{x}(t) = -x(t) + u(t), x(0) = 10$
 性能指标为 $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 + u^2) dt$ 对下列情况求最优控制
 使性能指标取得极值:

(1) $u(t)$ 无约束;

(2) $|u(t)| \leq 0.3$.

解: 本例终端状态自由、终端时刻固定、性能指标为积分型
 (拉格朗日型)。由题意有

$$\phi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, t_f = 1, L(x, u, t) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + u^2),$$

令哈密顿函数

$$H = L + \lambda f = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + u^2) + \lambda(-x + u)$$

$$H = L + \lambda f = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + u^2) + \lambda(-x + u)$$

(1) $u(t)$ 无约束

由控制方程 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$ 有 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = u + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow u^*(t) = -\lambda(t)$

由协态方程 $\dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$ 有 $\dot{\lambda} = -x + \lambda$

由状态方程 $\dot{x}(t) = -x + u = -x - \lambda$ 有 $\ddot{x} = -(\dot{x} + \dot{\lambda})$

将状态方程与协态方程相加, 得 $(\dot{x} + \dot{\lambda}) = -2x$

故 $\ddot{x} + 2x = 0$

解得 $x(t) = ae^{\sqrt{2}t} + be^{-\sqrt{2}t}$

则由状态方程有

$$\lambda = -x - \dot{x} = -(1 + \sqrt{2})ae^{\sqrt{2}t} + (\sqrt{2} - 1)be^{-\sqrt{2}t}$$

由边界条件 $x(0)=10$, 得 $a + b = 10$ ①

由横截条件 $\lambda^T \cdot \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0$ 得 $\lambda(t_f)\delta x(t_f) - \lambda(t_0)\delta x(t_0) = 0$

即 $\lambda(t_f) = 0 = \lambda(1)$ 则

$$\lambda(1) = -(1 + \sqrt{2})ae^{\sqrt{2}} + (\sqrt{2} - 1)be^{-\sqrt{2}} = 0 \quad ②$$

解①②得 $a = 0.1, b = 9.9$ 故

$$x^*(t) = 0.1e^{\sqrt{2}t} + 9.9e^{-\sqrt{2}t}$$

$$u^*(t) = \dot{x}^* + x^* = 0.24e^{\sqrt{2}t} - 4.1e^{-\sqrt{2}t} = -\lambda^*(t)$$

(2) $u(t)$ 受约束, $ u(t) \leq 0.3$	$g(x, u, t) = \begin{cases} u + 0.3 \geq 0 \\ 0.3 - u \geq 0 \end{cases}$
$\phi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, t_f = 1$	$N[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, t_f = 1$
由于 $H = L + \lambda f = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + u^2) + \lambda(-x + u)$	$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \lambda x - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2}(u + \lambda)^2$
由横截条件 $\{\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}\mu\} _{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow [u(t) + \lambda(t)] _{t_f} = 0$ 即	$u(1) = -\lambda(1)$
由横截条件 $\{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\gamma - \lambda\} _{t_f} = 0$	有 $\lambda(1) = 0$
因此 $u^*(1) = 0 \quad (t=1)$	

$H = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \lambda x - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2}(u + \lambda)^2$	
根据极小值原理, 最优控制应使 H 取得绝对极小值, 故 U 的取值符号应与 λ 相反, 考虑到 U 的取值范围, 有	
$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} -0.3, & \lambda > 0.3 \quad (0 \leq t < 1) \\ 0, & \lambda < -0.3 \quad (t=1) \end{cases}$	
则由状态方程 $\dot{x}(t) = \begin{cases} -x - 0.3 \\ -x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-t} - 0.3 \\ Be^{-t} \end{cases}$	
代入边界条件 $x(0)=10$, 得 $A = 10.3 \quad B = 10$	
则 $u^*(t) = \begin{cases} -0.3 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad x^*(t) = \begin{cases} 10.3e^{-t} - 0.3 & (0 \leq t < 1) \\ 10e^{-t} & (t=1) \end{cases}$	

例8-4-4 已知二阶系统 $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), \dot{x}_2 = u(t), x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0$
 终端状态 $x_1(t_f) = x_2(t_f) = 1/4, t_f$ 待定, 控制约束 $|u(t)| \leq 1$
 求使性能指标取得极小值的最优控制。 $J = \int_0^{t_f} u^2 dt$

解: 本例两端状态固定、终端时刻自由、控制受约束的问题

$$\phi[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, \quad N[x(t_f), t_f] = 0, \quad g(x, u, t) = \begin{cases} 1+u(t) \geq 0 \\ 1-u(t) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L = u^2, f = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{pmatrix}$$

构造哈密顿函数 H :

$$H = L + \lambda f = u^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{pmatrix} = u^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_2 u$$

$$= (u + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2)^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_2^2$$

$$H = L + \lambda f = (u + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2)^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_2^2$$

则由极小值原理，最优控制的取值应该是：

$$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & \lambda_2(t) > 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2(t), & |\lambda_2(t)| \leq 2 \\ +1, & \lambda_2(t) < -2 \end{cases}$$

由横截条件 $\{\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \mu\}|_{t_f} = 0$ 有

$$2u(t_f) + \lambda_2(t_f) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad u(t_f) = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2(t_f) \quad (t = t_f)$$

由于 H 不显含 t ，终端时刻自由，则 H 沿最优轨迹恒为 0。

即 $H(0) = u^2(0) + \lambda_1(0)x_2(0) + \lambda_2(0)u(0) = 0$

因为 $x_2(0) = 0$ 则 $[u(0) + \lambda_2(0)]u(0) = 0$

可以断定 $u^*(0) = 0$ ，否则 $u^*(0) = -\lambda_2(0)$ ，这与 $u^*(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2(0)$ 相矛盾。

由 $\{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f} \gamma + H\}|_{t_f} = 0$ 有

$$H(t_f) = u^2(t_f) + \lambda_1(t_f)x_2(t_f) + \lambda_2(t_f)u(t_f) = 0$$

又 $u(t_f) = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2(t_f)$

则 $\frac{1}{4} \lambda_2^2(t_f) + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_1(t_f) - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2^2(t_f) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_2^2(t_f) = \lambda_1(t_f) > 0$$

由协态方程 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \mu = -\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$

$$H = L + \lambda f = (u + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2)^2 + \lambda_1 x_2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_2^2$$

即： $\dot{\lambda}_1(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} = 0, \dot{\lambda}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} = -\lambda_1(t)$

故 $\lambda_1(t) = a > 0, \lambda_2(t) = -at + b$

因 $u^*(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2(0) = 0$ 有 $b = 0$ 故 $\lambda_2(t) = -at < 0$

因此，最优控制应该取： $u(t) > 0$

$$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2(t), & |\lambda_2(t)| \leq 2 \\ +1, & \lambda_2(t) < -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad u^*(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{2} t, & |\lambda_2(t)| \leq 2 \\ 1, & \lambda_2(t) < -2 \end{cases}$$

由状态方程 $\dot{x}_2 = u = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{2}t, & |\lambda_2(t)| \leq 2 \\ 1, & \lambda_2(t) < -2 \end{cases}$
 $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$

解得: $x_2(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}\alpha t^2 + c \\ t + c' \end{cases}$ $x_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{12}\alpha t^3 + ct + d \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2 + c't + c'' \end{cases}$

代入初始条件, 解得 $c = d = c' = c'' = 0$

$$x_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{12}\alpha t^3 \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}\alpha t^2 \\ t \end{cases}$$

对于第一种情况:

由终端状态约束有 $x_1(t_f) = x_2(t_f) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}\alpha t_f^3 = \frac{1}{4}\alpha t_f^2$

求得 $\alpha = \frac{1}{9}, t_f^* = 3$ 即 $\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \frac{1}{108}t^3 \\ x_2(t) = \frac{1}{36}t^2 \end{cases}$

对于第二种情况:

由终端状态约束有 $x_1(t_f) = x_2(t_f) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}t_f^2 = t_f$

求得 $t_f^* = 2$ $\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ x_2(t) = t \end{cases}$

但此时 $u^*(t) = 1$, 且要求 $\lambda_2(t) = -\alpha t = -\frac{1}{9}t < -2$

即要求 $t > 18$ 这与 $t_f^* = 2$ 相矛盾, 所以第二种情况不存在。

故最优控制为: $u^*(t) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha t = \frac{1}{18}t$ $t_f^* = 3$

最优轨迹为: $\begin{cases} x_1^*(t) = \frac{1}{108}t^3 \\ x_2^*(t) = \frac{1}{36}t^2 \end{cases}$