

有等式约束的目标泛函的极值条件

(1) 拉格朗日型问题（积分型）

在求解实际最优控制问题时，泛函 J 所依赖的变量函数往往要同时满足 **系统的动态方程**（微分方程、状态方程等）的约束，且 J 一般为**多变量**目标泛函。

求解这类问题类似于求解静态优化问题，采用**拉格朗日乘子法**，可将这类有等式约束的泛函极值问题转化为无约束的泛函极值问题。

A、终端固定的问题

已知系统微分方程 $\dot{x}(t) = f(x, u, t)$

其中 $x \in R^n$, $u \in R^r$, f - n 维连续可微函数

$t \in [t_0, t_f]$, $x(t_0) = x_0, x(t_f) = x_f$

求使目标函数 $J(x, u, t) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt$

取得极值的最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$ 或最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 。

此类问题的求解思路：

①先将状态方程写成约束方程形式：

$$f(x, u, t) - \dot{x}(t) = 0 \quad J(x, u, t) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt$$

应用拉格朗日乘子法，构造新的增广函数：

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

其中 $\lambda(t)$ 是待定的 n 维拉格朗日乘子矢量。

②定义标量函数 $H(x, u, \lambda, t) = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$

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

显然， J' 是一个关于 x, u, λ 的无约束多变量泛函
 H 也叫哈密顿函数。

③求 J' 取极值的必要条件

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

$$H(x, u, \lambda, t) = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$$

根据无约束多变量泛函取极值的必要条件（**欧拉方程**），

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) = 0 \quad \text{这里 } L = H(x, u, \lambda, t) - \lambda^T \dot{x}(t) \quad \text{有:}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [H(x, u, \lambda) - \lambda^T \dot{x}] - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} [H(x, u, \lambda) - \lambda^T \dot{x}] = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} [H(x, u, \lambda) - \lambda^T \dot{x}] - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{u}} [H(x, u, \lambda) - \lambda^T \dot{x}] = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} [H(x, u, \lambda) - \lambda^T \dot{x}] - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\lambda}} [H(x, u, \lambda) - \lambda^T \dot{x}] = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} - \dot{x} = 0$$

即：

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T = 0 \quad \text{协态/伴随方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \quad \text{控制方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} - \dot{x} = 0 \quad \text{状态方程}$$

$$H(x, u, \lambda, t) = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$$

协态/伴随方程+状态方程=哈密顿正则方程

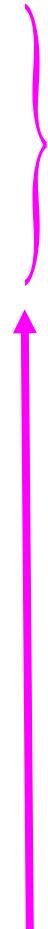
由于第三个方程就是已有的状态方程，故只需求解，
即不用求解 H 关于 λ 的偏导方程。

标量形式：

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} + \dot{\lambda}_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda_i} - \dot{x}_i = 0$$



- 在状态方程及协态方程中，因 $\lambda(t)$ 与 $x(t)$ 在位置上相对应，两个方程只差一个符号，故有协态/伴随方程之称，相应地， $\lambda(t)$ 被称为协态向量或伴随向量。
- 控制方程也称为耦合方程，因为从控制方程中可以求出 $u(t)$ 与 $x(t)$ 和 $\lambda(t)$ 的关系，它把状态方程及伴随方程联系起来，故称为耦合方程。
- 两端固定的问题的横截条件就是边界条件。

问题：当 $x(t_f), t_f$ 自由时如何求解？

例8-15：假设人造地球卫星姿态控制系统的状态方程为

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

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = f(x, u, t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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**。

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

(多变量, 等式约束)

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

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

则:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lambda_2 = -at + b$$

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

$$x_1(0) = 1, \Rightarrow d = 1 \quad x_1(2) = 0, \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}a - 2b + 3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 3.5$$

$$x_2(0) = 1, \Rightarrow c = 1 \quad x_2(2) = 0, \Rightarrow 2a - 2b + 1 = 0$$

所以：

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

$$x_1^*(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^3 - \frac{7}{4}t^2 + t + 1$$

$$x_2^*(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{7}{2}t + 1$$

注意：t 的取值范围！

B、终端不定的问题

已知系统的微分方程为 $\dot{x}(t) = f(x, u, t)$

其中 $x \in R^n$, $u \in R^r$, f - n 维连续可微函数

$t \in [t_0, t_f]$, $x(t_0) = x_0$, $x(t_f)$ 不定, 终端时间固定。

求使目标函数

$$J(x, u, t) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt$$

取得极值的最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$ 或最优控制 $u^*(t)$ 。

此类问题的求解思路:

①先将状态方程写成约束方程形式:

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应用拉格朗日乘子法，构造新的**增广函数**:

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

其中 $\lambda(t)$ 是待定的 n 维拉格朗日乘子矢量（列矢量）。

②定义纯量函数: $H(x, u, \lambda, t) = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$

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

显然， J' 是一个关于 x, u, λ 的无约束多变量泛函。

③求 J' 取极值的必要条件

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

因为：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{d}{dt} (\lambda^T x) dt &= \lambda^T x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = \lambda^T(t_f)x(t_f) - \lambda^T(t_0)x(t_0) \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \dot{\lambda}^T x dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \lambda^T \dot{x} dt \end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_f} \lambda^T \dot{x} dt = - \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \dot{\lambda}^T x dt + \lambda^T x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}$$

代入 J' 则

$$J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [H + \dot{\lambda}^T x] dt - \lambda^T x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}$$

$$\text{则 } \delta J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T \right) \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u \right] dt - \lambda^T \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}$$

J' 取得极值的必要条件是: $\delta J' = 0$ 则

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$$

横截条件: $\lambda^T \cdot \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0$

横截条件中,

$$\lambda^T \cdot \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0 = \lambda^T(t_f) \cdot \delta x(t_f) - \lambda^T(t_0) \cdot \delta x(t_0) \quad \delta x(t_0) = 0$$

则横截条件为 $\lambda^T(t_f) \cdot \delta x(t_f) = 0$

问题: $\lambda(t_f) = 0$ 对吗?

这类问题的求解方法:

$$H(x, u, \lambda, t) = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$$

$$\delta J' = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T \right) \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u \right] dt - \lambda^T \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}$$

J' 取得极值的必要条件是: $\delta J' = 0$ 则

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}^T = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$$

横截条件: $\lambda^T \cdot \delta x \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} - \dot{x} = 0$$

注: 一端不定时通用

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: $L = \frac{1}{2} u^2(t), f = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}$ 令 $\lambda(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1(t) \\ \lambda_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$

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

构造新的性能泛函:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

得 $u + \lambda_2 = 0$ 则 $u = at - b$

③由状态方程，有

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

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

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

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

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

$$x_2(2) = 2a - 2b + 1 = ?$$

④由横截条件

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

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

$\delta x_2(2) \neq 0$ (因 $x_2(2)$ 自由)

则必有 $\lambda_2(2) = 0$ 而 $\lambda_2 = -at + b$ 则有 $b = 2a$

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

所以：

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

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

$$x_2^*(t) = \frac{9}{16}t^2 - \frac{9}{4}t + 1 \quad \text{注意时间范围!}$$

比较：例8-15
结果

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

$$x_1^*(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^3 - \frac{7}{4}t^2 + t + 1$$

$$x_2^*(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{7}{2}t + 1$$

(2)复合型性能指标，与终端有关

已知系统的微分方程为 $\dot{x}(t) = f(x, u, t)$

其中 $x \in R^n$, $u \in R^r$, f - n 维连续可微函数

目标函数: $J = \phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x, u, t) dt$

其中 $t \in [t_0, t_f]$, t_0 , $x(t_0)$ 固定, f , L , ϕ 连续可微,

t_f 自由, $x(x_f)$ 受约束, 即 $N[x(t_f), t_f] = 0$ $N \in R^r$, ($r \leq n$)

最优控制问题是: 寻求最优轨迹 $x^*(t)$ 或最优控制 $u^*(t)$, 使系统由初态转移到终态的过程中 J 取得极值。

此类问题的求解思路：（**2个约束方程**）

①先将状态方程写成约束方程形式： $f(x, u, t) - \dot{x}(t) = 0$

②引入拉格朗日乘子矢量： $\lambda(t) \in R^n, \gamma(t) \in R^r$

③构造广义泛函：

$$J_a = \phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \gamma^T N[x(t_f), t_f] \\ + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T [f(x, u, t) - \dot{x}(t)]\} dt$$

④构造哈密顿函数（标量）： $H = L(x, u, t) + \lambda^T f(x, u, t)$

则 $J_a = \phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \gamma^T N[x(t_f), t_f]$

$$+ \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [H(x, u, \lambda, t) - \lambda^T \dot{x}(t)] dt$$

因为：

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{d}{dt} [\lambda^T x(t)] dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \dot{\lambda}^T x(t) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \lambda^T \dot{x}(t) dt = \lambda^T x(t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}$$

所以：

$$-\int_{t_0}^{t_f} \lambda^T \dot{x}(t) dt = -\lambda^T x(t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \dot{\lambda}^T x(t) dt$$

则

$$J_a = \frac{\phi[x(t_f), t_f] + \gamma^T N[x(t_f), t_f]}{-\lambda^T x(t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [H(x, u, \lambda, t) + \dot{\lambda}^T x(t)] dt}$$

考虑到 $x, u, x(t_f), t_f$ 均可变，则上式各部分的变分分别为：

$$\underline{\delta_1} = \frac{\partial \phi[x(t_f), t_f]}{\partial x(t_f)} \delta x(t_f) + \frac{\partial \phi[x(t_f), t_f]}{\partial t_f} \delta t_f$$
$$\underline{\delta_2} = \frac{\partial N[x(t_f), t_f]}{\partial x(t_f)} \delta x(t_f) \cdot \gamma + \frac{\partial N[x(t_f), t_f]}{\partial t_f} \delta t_f \cdot \gamma$$

$$J_a = \underline{\phi[x(t_f), t_f]} + \underline{\gamma^T N[x(t_f), t_f]}$$

$$\underline{-\lambda^T x(t)} \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f} + \underline{\int_{t_0}^{t_f} [H(x, u, \lambda, t) + \dot{\lambda}^T x(t)] dt}$$

$$\underline{\delta_3} = \delta[-\lambda^T x(t) \Big|_{t_0}^{t_f}] = \delta[-\lambda(t_f)x(t_f) + \lambda(t_0)x(t_0)] \\ = -\lambda(t_f)\delta x(t_f)$$

$$\underline{\delta_4} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \delta t_f + \dot{\lambda} \delta x] dt$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}) \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u] dt + H(t_f) \delta t_f$$

由积分中值
定理得出

则 $\delta J_a = \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3 + \delta_4$

$$\delta J_a = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x(t_f)} \delta x(t_f) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} \delta t_f$$

$$+ \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \delta x(t_f) \cdot \gamma + \frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f} \delta t_f \cdot \gamma$$

$$- \lambda(t_f) \delta x(t_f)$$

$$+ \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} + \dot{\lambda} \right) \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u \right] dt + H(t_f) \delta t_f$$

由积分中值定理得出

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta J_a &= [\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x(t_f)} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \cdot \gamma - \lambda(t_f)] \delta x(t_f) \\
&+ [\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f} \cdot \gamma + H(t_f)] \delta t_f \\
&+ \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}) \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u] dt
\end{aligned}$$

考虑到 $\delta x, \delta u, \delta x(t_f), \delta t_f$ 的任意性，根据泛函取极值的必要条件，要使 $\delta J_a = 0$ ，则等价于以下方程：它们全部是受约束的泛函取得极值的必要条件。

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} - \dot{x} = 0 \quad \text{状态方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda} = 0 \quad \text{协态方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \quad \text{控制方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f} \cdot \gamma + H(t_f) = 0 \quad \text{哈密顿函数H在最优轨迹上的变化规律}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x(t_f)} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \cdot \gamma - \lambda(t_f) = 0 \quad \text{横截条件}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta J_a &= [\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x(t_f)} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \cdot \gamma - \lambda(t_f)] \delta x(t_f) \\
&\quad + [\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f} \cdot \gamma + H(t_f)] \delta t_f \\
&\quad + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda}) \delta x + \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} \delta u] dt
\end{aligned}$$

极值的必要条件:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} - \dot{x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \dot{\lambda} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t_f} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial t_f} \gamma + H(t_f) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x(t_f)} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x(t_f)} \gamma - \lambda(t_f) = 0$$