

# Optimal Control

## (course code: 156162)

Date: 24-01-2013

Place: Citadel

Time: 13:45–16:45

1. Consider the nonlinear system

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 + x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

- Determine all points of equilibrium
- Determine the linearization at all points of equilibrium
- Does the *nonlinear* system (1) have an unstable equilibrium?
- Does the *nonlinear* system (1) have a stable equilibrium?

2. Consider minimization of

$$\int_0^T \dot{x}(t)^2 + 4t\dot{x}(t) dt, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad x(T) = x_T$$

over all functions  $x : [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

- Determine the Euler equation for this problem
- Solve the Euler equation with  $x(0) = 0, x(T) = x_T$
- Are the second order conditions of Legendre satisfied?

3. Consider the system

$$\dot{x} = x(1 - u), \quad x(0) = 1, \quad x(1) = 4e$$

with cost

$$J = \int_0^1 -\ln(x(t)u(t)) dt.$$

Since  $x(0) > 0$  we have that  $x(t) \geq 0$  for all  $t$ . For a well-defined cost we hence need  $u(t) \in [0, \infty)$  but for the moment we allow any  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  and later verify that the optimal  $u_*$  is in fact  $> 0$ .

- Determine the Hamiltonian
- Determine the Hamiltonian equations
- Show that  $u = -1/(px)$  is the candidate optimal control
- Substitute this  $u$  into the Hamiltonian equations and solve for  $p_*(t)$  and then  $x_*(t)$  and subsequently  $u_*(t)$
- Is  $u_*(t) > 0$  for all  $t \in [0, 1]$ ?

4. Formulate the *principle of optimality* as used in Dynamic Programming

5. Suppose

$$\dot{x} = x + u, \quad x(0) = 1$$

and that

$$J = 2x^2(T) + \int_0^T u^2(t) dt$$

for arbitrary positive  $T$ .

- (a) Determine the Riccati differential equation
- (b) Solve the Riccati differential equation
- (c) Determine the optimal state  $x_*$  and input  $u_*$  explicitly as functions of time
- (d) Verify that  $J(1, u_*) = P(0)$

problem:	1	2	3	4	5
points:	2+2+1+1	2+3+1	1+2+2+3	3	1+2+2+3

Exam grade is  $1 + 9p/p_{\max}$ .

Euler:

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) F(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = 0$$

Beltrami:

$$F - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x} = C$$

Standard Hamiltonian equations for initial conditioned state:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}(x, p, u), & x(0) &= x_0, \\ \dot{p} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(x, p, u), & p(T) &= \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}(x(T)) \end{aligned}$$

LQ Riccati differential equation:

$$\dot{P}(t) = -P(t)A - A^T P(t) + P(t)BR^{-1}B^T P(t) - Q, \quad P(T) = G$$

Bellman:

$$\frac{\partial W(x, t)}{\partial t} + \min_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \left[ \frac{\partial W(x, t)}{\partial x^T} f(x, v) + L(x, v) \right] = 0, \quad W(x, T) = S(x)$$