

FORELESNING 15

EIVIND ERIKSEN

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MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Variasjonsregning: Eksempler
- ② Optimal kontrollteori: Alternativ formuleris

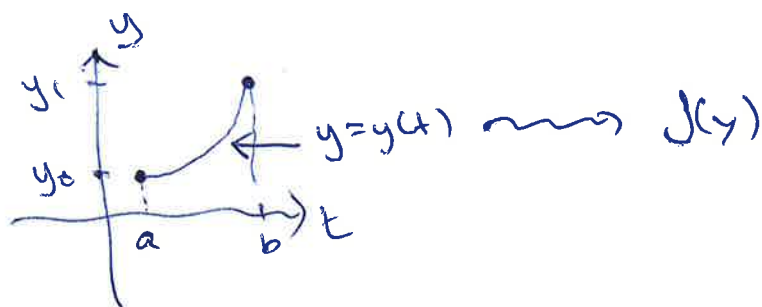
Ekstra forelesning:

5. juni fra kl 14-17

Prøve-eksamen: Leses ut på U's Learning i løpet av den nærmeste tid.

① Variasjonsregning:

$$\max/\min J(y) = \int_a^b F(t, y, y') dt \quad \text{med} \quad \begin{cases} y(a) = y_0 \\ y(b) = y_1 \end{cases}$$



i) Euler-Lagrange: $F_y - \frac{d}{dt} F_{y'} = 0$ (diff. ligning av ord 2)

ii) Løsning av Euler + k-tilføyelsene: y^* kandidat for max/min

iii) F konveks/konkav i (t, y') $\implies y^*$ gir min / max (konveks) (konkav)

Eks 1:

$$\max \int_0^1 -y^2 - (y')^2 dt \quad \text{mit} \quad \begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ y(1) = e^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F = -y^2 - (y')^2 = -y^2 - \dot{y}^2$$

Euler: $F'_y - \frac{d}{dt} F'_{y'} = 0$

$$F'_y = -2y$$

$$F'_{y'} = -2y' \quad \frac{d}{dt} (-2y') = -2 \cdot y''$$

Euler: $-2y - (-2y'') = 0$

$$-2y + 2y'' = 0$$

$$y'' - y = 0$$

homogen, linear

$$y'' + ay' + by = f(t)$$

$$a=0, b=-1 \quad f(t)=0$$

Ker. Lhn: $r^2 + 0 \cdot r - 1 = 0$

$$r^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$r = \pm 1$$

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^t + C_2 \cdot e^{-t}$$

generell
Lsn. an
Euler-Lhn.

Bedingungen:

$$y(0) = 0 : \quad 0 = C_1 \cdot e^0 + C_2 \cdot e^{-0}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = -C_1$$

$$y(1) = e^2 - 1 :$$

$$e^2 - 1 = C_1 \cdot e^1 - C_1 \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$e^2 - 1 = C_1 \cdot (e - e^{-1}) \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{e^2 - 1 \cdot e}{e - e^{-1} \cdot e}$$

$$= \frac{(e^2 - 1)e}{e^2 - 1} = e$$

$$y^* = e \cdot e^t - e \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$\text{Er } y^* = e \cdot e^t - e \cdot e^{-t}$$

maksimumpunkt?

Bruger konvex/konkav - egenskaber:

$$F = -y^2 - (y')^2$$

$$F'_y = -2y$$

$$F''_{yy} = -2$$

$$F''_{y'y'} = 0$$

$$F'_{y'} = -2y'$$

$$F''_{y',y} = 0$$

$$F''_{y',y'} = -2$$

$$H(F) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

F konkav i (y, y'): $\Leftrightarrow H(F)$ er negativ semidefn.

$$\det H(F) = 4 \geq 0$$

$$\text{tr } H(F) = -4 \leq 0$$

$$F''_{yy} \cdot F''_{y',y'} - (F''_{y,y'})^2 \geq 0$$

$$F''_{yy} > 0, F''_{y',y'} \leq 0$$

$$\text{Hvis } F''_{yy} \cdot F''_{y',y'} - (F''_{y,y'})^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{så er } F''_{yy} \cdot F''_{y',y'} \geq (F''_{y,y'})^2 \geq 0$$

\Downarrow

$y^* = e \cdot e^t - e \cdot e^{-t}$ er et maksimum (punkt)

$$J(y^*) = \int_0^1 - (y^*)^2 - ((y^*)')^2 dt = \dots \quad \text{maksimums-} \\ \text{verdi}$$

Eles: $\min \int_0^1 t y' + (y')^2 dt$ när $\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ y(1) = 0 \end{cases}$

$F = t y' + (y')^2$

1) $F'_y = 0$

$F'_{y'} = t + 2y' \quad \frac{d}{dt}(t + 2y') = 1 + 2y''$

Euler: $0 - (1 + 2y'') = 0$

$y'' + ay' + by = f(t)$

$1 + 2y'' = 0$

$2y'' = -1$

$y'' = -1/2$

$y = y_h + y_p = \underline{C_1 + C_2 t - \frac{1}{4} t^2}$

y_h : $y'' = 0$

$r^2 = 0$

$r = 0$

$\rightarrow y_h = C_1 \cdot e^{0t} + C_2 t \cdot e^{0t}$
 $= \underline{C_1 + C_2 t}$

y_p : $y'' = -1/2$

$y = A : 0 = -1/2 \leftarrow$ gör i lilla

multiplier med t

$y = At : y'' = 0$

$y = At^2$

$y' = 2At$

$y'' = 2A = -1/2$

$A = -1/4$

$y_p = -\frac{1}{4} t^2$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 t - \frac{1}{4} t^2$$

$$y^* = \underline{1 - \frac{3}{4} t - \frac{1}{4} t^2}$$

$$y(0) = 1: \quad 1 = c_1 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{c_1 = 1}$$

$$y(1) = 0: \quad 0 = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^2$$

$$0 = 1 + c_2 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow c_2 = \underline{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$F = t y' + (y')^2$$

Konveks?

(konveks gir at y^* er min.)

$$F'_y = 0$$

$$F''_{yy} = 0$$

$$F''_{yy'} = 0$$

$$F'_{y'} = t + 2y'$$

$$0$$

$$F''_{y',y'} = 2$$

$$H(F) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = 0 \geq 0$$

$$\text{tr } H(F) = 2 \geq 0$$

} F konveks i (y, y')

$$J(y^*) = \int_0^1 t y' + (y')^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)(3+2t) + \frac{1}{16}(3+2t)^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{4}(3t+2t^2) + \frac{1}{16}(9+12t+4t^2) dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{4} \left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) + \frac{1}{16} \left(9t + 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) \right]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{16} (9 + 6 + \frac{4}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} (-3 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 4 + 15 \cdot 3 + 4) = \frac{41-18}{48} = \underline{\underline{\frac{23}{48}}}$$

(minimum-
verdi)

$$y^* = \underline{1 - \frac{3}{4} t - \frac{1}{4} t^2}$$

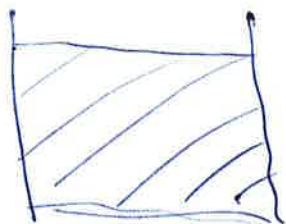
er min

$$(y^*)' = y' = -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (3+2t)$$

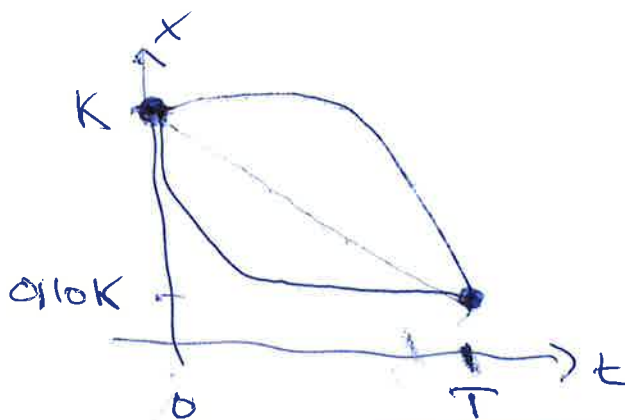
② Optimal kontroll teori

Eks: Et oljereservoar inneholder K enheter olje. Vi tømmer reservoaret slik at



etter tid T er det en restverdi på $0.10K$. La $x(t)$ er mengden olje ved tid t . Så $x(0) = K$

$$x(T) = 0.10K$$



$$u(t) = -x'(t)$$

utvinningshastighet

(antall enheter olje per tidsenhet)

$$\max \int_0^T q(t) \cdot u(t) - C(t, x, u) dt, \quad \begin{matrix} x(0) = K \\ x(T) = \frac{K}{10} \end{matrix}$$

$q(t)$: oljepris ved tidspunkt t

$C(t, x, u)$: kostnader per tidsenhet

Variasjonsproblemet:

$$\max \int_0^T q(t) \cdot (-x'(t)) - C(t, x, -x') dt \quad \text{med} \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = K \\ x(T) = \frac{K}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$F(t, x, x')$$

Optimal kontroll teori:

$$\max \int_0^T q \cdot u - C(t, x, u) dt, \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = K \\ x(T) = K/10 \\ x' = -u \end{cases}$$

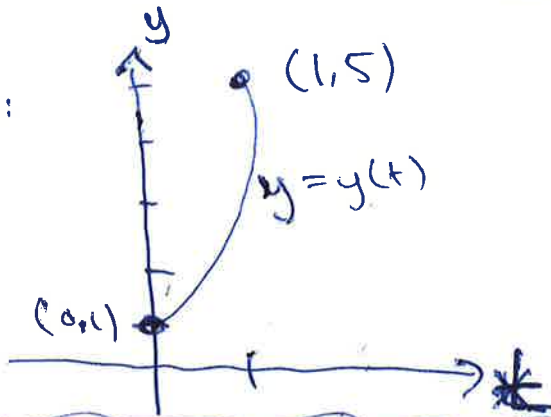
Standard form:

$$\max/\min \int_a^b F(t, y, u) dt, \quad \text{när} \begin{cases} y(a) = y_0 \\ y(b) = y_1 \\ y' = G(t, y, u) \end{cases}$$

$y = y(t)$: tilstandsvariabel

$u = u(t)$: kontrollvariabel

Eks:



$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ y(1) = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\min \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dt \quad \text{när}$$

Variationsproblemet:

$$F = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2}$$

$$\min \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + u^2} dt \quad \begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ y(1) = 5 \\ y' = u \end{cases}$$

$$\text{max/min} \int_a^b F(t, y, u) dt \quad \text{när} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(a) = y_0 \\ y(b) = y_1 \\ y' = G(t, y, u) \end{array} \right.$$

Teori för kontrollteori-problem:

Hvis (y^*, u^*) er et optimal par (tilfredsstillende betingelse og gør max/min), så finns en kontinuerlig funktion $p(t)$ og et tall p_0 ($p_0 \neq 0$ eller 0) slik at Hamilton-funksjon

$$H = p_0 \cdot F(t, y, u) + p \cdot G(t, y, u)$$

opptyller følgende betingelser:

i) $u = u^*$ gir max/min i $H(y, u)$

ii) $p' = -H'_y$

Merke: i i) skal det være max for max-problem
min for min-problem

Betingelse i) betyr at $H'_u = 0$ i $u = u^*$.

$$\min \int_0^1 \underbrace{\sqrt{1+u^2}}_F dt$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ y(1) = 5 \\ y' = \underbrace{u}_C \end{cases}$$

Lösung:
 $y = Bt + C$
 $u = B$

reth linje



Lösungsmetode:

$$H = p_0 \cdot F(t, y, u) + p(t) \cdot G(t, y, u)$$

Betragtelses: Hvis (y^*, u^*) løser problemet, så er:

i) $H(y^*, u)$ er min for $u = u^*$

ii) $p' = -H'_y$

p er min-problem

Husk: $p = p(t)$ er en funktion

$$p_0 = 1 \text{ (eller } p_0 = 0)$$

Løsning:

i) $H = p_0 \cdot \sqrt{1+u^2} + p \cdot u$

$$H'_u = p_0 \cdot \frac{1/2 \cdot 2u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} + p = 0$$

ii) $p' = -H'_y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow p(t) = A$$

$H = pu = A \cdot u$
 $p_0 = 0$: ingen løsn.

$p_0 = 1$:

$$\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} + A = 0$$

$$u = -A \sqrt{1+u^2}$$

$$u^2 = A^2(1+u^2) = A^2 + Au^2$$

$$u^2(1-A^2) = A^2$$

$$u^2 = \frac{A^2}{1-A^2} \quad u = \frac{\pm A}{\sqrt{1-A^2}}$$

$$y = \int u dt = \frac{-At}{\sqrt{1-A^2}}$$

$y^* = Bt + C, u^* = B$

Eks: $\min \int_0^1 \underbrace{x+u^2}_{F} dt, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x(0) = 0 \\ x(1) = 1 \\ x' = -u \end{array} \right\} \underbrace{\quad}_{G}$

$$H = p_0 \cdot (x+u^2) + p \cdot (-u)$$

$$= p_0 (x+u^2) - pu$$

Malesminsprincippet:

- i) u gir ~~min~~ ^{min} i $H(x,u)$
- ii) $p' = -H'_x$

p_0
min-problem

i) $H'_u = p_0 \cdot 2u - p = 0$

$$u = \frac{p}{2p_0}$$

$$H''_{uu} = 2p_0 \geq 0$$

H konvex i u

$u = \frac{p}{2p_0}$ er ~~min~~ min.

ii) $p' = -H'_x = -p_0$

$p_0 = 1$: $p' = -1$

$$p = -t + C$$

$$u = \frac{C-t}{2} = \frac{C}{2} - \frac{t}{2}$$

$$x' = -u = -\frac{C}{2} + \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{C}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2 + D = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2}}}$$

$x(0) = 0$: $D = 0$

$x(1) = 1$: $-\frac{C}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$

$$-\frac{C}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$C = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$p_0 = 0$: $H = -pu = -Au \quad H'_u = -A = 0$

$p' = 0 \quad p = A$ } ingen kandidat

Eks: $\min \int_0^1 x + u^2 dt, \begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ x(1) = 1 \\ x' = -u \end{cases}$

Hamilton-funktion: $H = x + u^2 + p(-u)$

Maksimalprincip: i) $u = u^*$ max i $H(x, u)$
ii) $P'_t = -H'_x$

{

$x(t) = \frac{3}{4}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$

F konvex/konkav i (x, u) ? $F = x + u^2$

$H(F) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

konvex

$\det HF = 0 \geq 0$

$\text{tr } HF = 2 \geq 0$

F konvex i $(x, u) \Rightarrow x^*$ er min

F konkav i $(x, u) \Rightarrow x^*$ er max

(eks er $x = \frac{3}{4}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$ er minimum)