

Riccati — Hamiltonian —  $\pi AX$

1-3

3e-6b

(1)-(4b)

1

To  $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$  exact solution

$$X(t, x_0, u) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} B u(s) ds,$$

όπου  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  σταθερά matrices του

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 t^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} A^n t^n + \dots$$

ή αλλιώς

$$X(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ X(s) \}, \text{ με } X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} x(0) + (sI - A)^{-1} B U(s)$$

όπου  $U(s) = \mathcal{L} u$

Πρόβλημα Ακρότου Εξέχου (Π.Α.Ε)

$$\Sigma: \dot{x} = f(x, u), \quad (x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$J(u) = g(x(t)) + \int_0^T f_0(x(s), u(s)) ds$$

Δοθέντος μιας αρχικής κατάστασης  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  να βρεθεί (αν υπάρχει) ακρότατος εξέχου  $u_{opt}(s)$ ,  $s \in [0, T]$  έτσι ώστε  $J(u_{opt}) \leq J(u)$ ,  $\forall u$

To  $x(t) = x(t, x_0, u)$  αναφέρεται εποχία του  $\Sigma$  που ξεκινά από το  $x_0$  και αντιστοιχεί στην "εξόδο"  
 $u = u(t)$ .

Το σύνολο  $\{u(t) \in U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m\}$  να έχει χώρο  
εξόδων

Το  $\mathbb{R}^n$  χώρο καταστάσεων και το  $x$  κατάσταση.

Εξάγει το πρόβλημα του ποθίου

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, \quad (x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m, \quad A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times m}$$

$$J(u) = x'(T)Fx(T) + \int_0^T (x'(s)Qx(s) + u'(s)Ru(s)) ds \rightarrow \min$$

$$F_{n \times n} \geq 0, \quad Q_{n \times n} \geq 0, \quad R > 0$$

Επίλυση με την μέθοδο Riccati

$$\dot{P} = -PA - A'P + PBR^{-1}B'P - Q$$

$$P(T) = F$$

$$\Rightarrow u = -R^{-1}B'Px \quad \text{εναντι στο } u_{opt}$$

$$\text{και } J_{opt} = x'(0)P(0)x(0)$$

Thapadenghata

1)  $\dot{x} = x + u$ ,  $x_0$  solev

$J(u) = x^2(1) + \int_0^1 (x^2 + u^2) dt \rightarrow \min$

$A = B = F = Q = R = 1$

Apa  $\dot{P} = -2P + P^2 - 1$ ,  $P(1) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{P}}{P^2 - 2P - 1} = 1$

$\frac{1}{P^2 - 2P - 1} = \frac{1}{(P - (1+\sqrt{2}))(P - (1-\sqrt{2}))} = \frac{A_1}{P - (1+\sqrt{2})} + \frac{A_2}{P - (1-\sqrt{2})}$

$\Rightarrow A_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $A_2 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$  (2 faktor  $\Rightarrow P_1, P_2$ )

Apa  $\frac{\dot{P}}{P^2 - 2P - 1} = \frac{A_1 \dot{P}}{P - a_1} + \frac{A_2 \dot{P}}{P - a_2} = 1 \xrightarrow{\int_t^T}$

$A_1 \int_t^1 \frac{\dot{P}}{P - a_1} ds + A_2 \int_t^1 \frac{\dot{P}}{P - a_2} ds = 1 - t \Rightarrow$

$A_1 \ln \frac{P(1) - a_1}{P(t) - a_1} + A_2 \ln \frac{P(1) - a_2}{P(t) - a_2} = 1 - t \Rightarrow$

$\ln \frac{1 - a_1}{P(t) - a_1} - \ln \frac{1 - a_2}{P(t) - a_2} = 2\sqrt{2}(1 - t) \Rightarrow$

$$\ln \frac{1-a_1}{p(t)-a_1} \frac{p(t)-a_2}{1-a_2} = 2\sqrt{2}(1-t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1-a_1}{p(t)-a_1} \frac{p(t)-a_2}{1-a_2} = \frac{\exp(2\sqrt{2}(1-t))}{= \phi(t)} \Rightarrow$$

$$p(t) = \frac{a_1 + a_2 \phi}{1 + \phi}$$

$$u_{opt} = -R^{-1} B' P x = P(t) x(t)$$

$$J_{opt} = x'(0) P(0) x(0) = x_0' \frac{a_1 + a_2 \phi(0)}{1 + \phi(0)} x_0$$

$$2) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ convex}$$

$$J(u) = 2x_2^2(\tau) + \int_0^1 (x_2^2(t) + u^2(t)) dt \rightarrow \min$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, R = 1$$

$P$  eivaa sulkkepiirios (b.a. thetaia)

$$P(t) = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P \\ P & P_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$PA - A'P + PBR^{-1}B'P - Q = - \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P \\ P & P_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P \\ P & P_2 \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P \\ P & P_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P \\ P & P_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P^2 & PP_2 - P_1 \\ PP_2 - P_1 & -2P + P_2^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Apa

$$\dot{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{P}_1 & \dot{P} \\ \dot{P} & \dot{P}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P^2 & P P_2 - P_1 \\ P P_2 - P_1 & -2P + P_2^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{P}_1 &= P^2 \\ \dot{P} &= P P_2 - P \\ \dot{P}_2 &= -2P + P_2^2 - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ke} \quad \begin{aligned} P_1(1) &= 0 \\ P(1) &= 0 \\ P_2(1) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(1) = \begin{pmatrix} P_1(1) & P(1) \\ P(1) & P_2(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Av  $P_1 \equiv 0, P \equiv 0, \text{zöcc}$

$$P_2 = P_2^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{P}_2}{P_2^2 - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 \frac{\dot{P}_2}{P_2 + 1} + A_2 \frac{\dot{P}_2}{P_2 - 1} = 1$$

(orov  $A_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ )  $\int_t^1 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{P_2(t)+1}{P_2(t)-1} - \ln \frac{P_2(1)+1}{P_2(1)-1} = 2(1-t)$

$$\Rightarrow \ln 3 \frac{P_2(t)-1}{P_2(t)+1} = 2(1-t) \Rightarrow \frac{P_2(t)-1}{P_2(t)+1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \exp(2(1-t))}_{\phi}$$

$$P_2(t) = \frac{\phi(t)+1}{1-\phi(t)}$$

$$U_{opt} = -R^{-1}(0, 1) P(t) X(t) =$$

$$J_{opt} = X_0' P(0) X_0$$

# Hamiltonian των προβλημάτων

$$H = -f_0 + \eta' f, \quad H = H(\eta, x, u): \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (H_\eta)' \\ \dot{\eta} = -(H_x)' = -(-f_0)_x + \eta' f_x = (f_0)'_x - (f_x)' \eta \\ \mu \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(0) = x_0, \quad \eta(T) = -(g_x(x(T)))', \quad (x(t), \eta(t)), \quad t \in [0, T] \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$$

Από αρχή βεβαιότητας  $H_u(\eta(t), x(t), u(t)) = 0$   $\forall t \in [0, T]$   

 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 αρχή  $\eta$   $\eta$   
 βεβαιότητας  $\eta$

Αν το  $(\Sigma)$  έχει λύση, τότε η αρχή βεβαιότητας  $x(t)$  και ο αρχικός έλεγχος  $u(t)$  θα ικανοποιούν την  $H_u = 0$ .

## Παράδειγμα

1)  $\dot{x} = x + u, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, u \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $J(u) = x^2(1) + \int_0^1 u^4(t) dt \rightarrow \min$

$f(x, u) = x + u, \quad g(x(T)) = x^2(1), \quad f_0(x, u) = u^4$

$H$  η Hamiltonian των βεβαιότητας

$$H = -f_0 + \eta' f = -u^4 + \eta(x + u)$$

$$\begin{cases} H_x = \eta & \dot{\eta} \\ H_\eta = x + u & \dot{x} \\ H_u = -4u^3 + \eta \end{cases}$$

Αρχική Μεγίστος:  $H_u(n(t), x(t), u(t)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$-4u^3 + n(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u(t) = \left(\frac{1}{4}n(t)\right)^{1/3} \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= H_x = x + u = x + \left(\frac{1}{4}n(t)\right)^{1/3} \\ \dot{n} &= -H_n = -n \\ x(0) &= x_0 \\ n(1) &= -g_x(x(1)) = -2x(1) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$n(t) = n(0)e^{-t}$  και από  $\dot{x} = x + \left(\frac{1}{4}n(0)e^{-t}\right)^{1/3}$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^t x(0) + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)} \left(\frac{1}{4}n(0)\right)^{1/3} e^{-s/3} ds$$

$$= e^t x_0 + \left(\frac{1}{4}n(0)\right)^{1/3} \int_0^t e^{t-s-1/3} ds$$

Το  $n(0)$  προσδιορίζεται από την αρχική

$$n(1) = -2x(1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n(0)e^{-1} = -2 \left( e x_0 + \left(\frac{1}{4}n(0)\right)^{1/3} e \int_0^1 e^{-4s/3} ds \right)$$

Θεωρούμε  $f = n(0)^{1/3}$  και αναγράφουμε τις π/ες του

$$p(f) = f^3 e^{-1} + 2e x_0 - \frac{1}{2} f e \int_0^1 e^{-4s/3} ds \quad (\text{εδώ αναγράφεται...})$$

$$2) \quad \dot{x} = u, \quad x(0) = x_0 \text{ Sadev}$$

$$J(u) = \int_0^1 (u^2 - x^2) dt \rightarrow \min$$

$$f = u, \quad g = 0, \quad f_0 = u^2 - x^2$$

$$H = -f_0 + \eta f = -u^2 + x^2 + \eta u$$

$$\begin{cases} H_x = 2x \\ H_\eta = u \\ H_u = -2u + \eta \end{cases}$$

Aprin peyoraw  $H_u(u(t), x(t), \eta(t)) = 0 \rightarrow -2u(t) + \eta(t) = 0,$

$$t \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \eta(t) = \frac{1}{2} \eta(t)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = H_\eta = u \\ \dot{\eta} = -H_x = -2x \\ x(0) = x_0 \\ \eta(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = \frac{1}{2} \eta \\ \dot{\eta} = -2x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\eta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left( (sI - A)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{s}{s^2+1} & \frac{1/2}{s^2+1} \\ -\frac{2}{s^2+1} & \frac{s}{s^2+1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+1} \right\} & \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right\} \\ -2 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right\} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+1} \right\} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \frac{1}{2} \sin t \\ -2 \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix}$$



Apda  $x(t) = x_0 \cos t + \frac{1}{2} n(0) \sin t$

$n(t) = -x_0 \sin t + n(0) \cos t$

To  $n(0)$  proboscis  $n(t) = 0$

Emd. ~~Apda~~  $-2x_0 \sin t + n(0) \cos t = 0 \Rightarrow$

$n(0) = 2x_0 \tan t$

Apda  $u_{op} = \frac{1}{2} n(t) = -x_0 \sin t + 2x_0 \tan t \cos t$

3)  $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = u \end{cases}$

$J(u) = x_2^4(1) + \int_0^1 u^2 ds \rightarrow \min$

$f = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{pmatrix}, g = x_2^4, f_0 = u^2$

$H = -f_0 + \eta^T f = -u^2 + (\eta_1, \eta_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ u \end{pmatrix} = -u^2 + \eta_1 x_2 + \eta_2 u$

$\begin{cases} H_u = -2u + \eta_2 \\ H_{x_2} = (0, \eta_1) \\ H_{\eta} = (x_2, u) \end{cases}$

no  $u$   $\rightarrow$   $\eta_2 = 2u$   
 $\eta_1$   $\rightarrow$   $\eta_1 = x_2$

Ano  $u_{op}$   $H_u(u(t), x(t), \eta(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{1}{2} \eta_2(t)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = H_x \\ \dot{\eta} = -H_x \\ X(0) = x_0 \\ \eta(1) = -g_x(x(1)) = (0, -4x_2^3(1)) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{with} \\ \text{initial} \\ \text{conditions} \\ (x_1, x_2) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{\eta}_1 \\ \dot{\eta}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}n_2 \\ 0 \\ -\eta_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int \dot{\eta}_1 dt = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_1(t) - \eta_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_1(t) = \eta_1(0)$$

$$\eta_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_1 = \eta_{10}$$

$$\dot{\eta}_2 = -\eta_1 \Rightarrow \eta_2(t) = \eta_{20} - \eta_{10}t$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{2}n_2 = \frac{1}{2}n_{20} - \frac{1}{2}n_{10}t \Rightarrow x_2(t) = x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}n_{20}t - \frac{1}{4}n_{10}t^2$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = x_{10} + x_{20}t + \frac{1}{4}n_{20}t^2 - \frac{1}{12}n_{10}t^3$$

$x_1(0), x_2(0)$  dada

$$\eta(1) = -g_x(x(1)) \Leftrightarrow (\eta_1(1), \eta_2(1)) = (0, -4x_2^3(1))$$

Propriedades com  $n_{10}, n_{20}$

And as outras condições

$$\eta_1(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow n_{10} = 0$$

$$\eta_2(1) = -4x_2^3(1) \Leftrightarrow n_{20} - n_{10} = -4 \left( x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}n_{20} - \frac{1}{4}n_{10} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{20} = \dots$$

$$4) \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1 u \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2 u \end{cases}$$

$$J = x_1^2(1) + 2x_2^2(1) + \int_0^1 u^2 dt \rightarrow \min, x_0 = (1, 1)$$

Υπόσ: Δ.ο. ο μεγιστός εφέρος u είναι ααδσρα

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 u \\ x_2 u \end{pmatrix}, g = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2, f_0 = u^2$$

$$H = -f_0 + \eta' f = -u^2 + (\eta_1, \eta_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 u \\ x_2 u \end{pmatrix} = -u^2 + \eta_1 x_1 u + \eta_2 x_2 u$$

$$\begin{cases} H_u = -2u + \eta_1 x_1 + \eta_2 x_2 \\ H_x = (\eta_1 u, \eta_2 u) \\ H_\eta = (x_1 u, x_2 u) \end{cases}$$

Απρι ηγισσ:  $H_u(\eta(t), x(t), u(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\eta_1 x_1 + \eta_2 x_2) (*)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 u \\ \eta_2 u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\eta}_1 \\ \dot{\eta}_2 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} x_1 u \\ x_2 u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1(0) = 1, x_2(0) = 1, \eta_1(1) = -2x_1(1), \eta_2(1) = -4x_2(1)$$

Θ.δ.ο.  $u = \text{const} = \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u} &= \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\eta}_1 x_1 + \eta_1 \dot{x}_1) + \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\eta}_2 x_2 + \eta_2 \dot{x}_2) = \frac{1}{2} (-\eta_1 u x_1 + \eta_1 x_1 u) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (-\eta_2 u x_2 + \eta_2 u x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow u \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1 u \Rightarrow x_1(t) = x_{10} e^{ut}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_2 u \Rightarrow x_2(t) = x_{20} e^{ut}$$

$$\dot{n}_1 = -n_1 u \Rightarrow n_1(t) = n_{10} e^{-ut}$$

$$\dot{n}_2 = -n_2 u \Rightarrow n_2(t) = n_{20} e^{-ut}$$

3. Terkeses boundary  $n_1(t) = -2x_1(t) \Leftrightarrow$

$$n_{10} e^{-u} = -2e^u \quad (a)$$

$$n_2(t) = -4x_2(t) \Leftrightarrow n_{20} e^{-u} = -4e^u \quad (b)$$
  
 $x_{20} = 1$

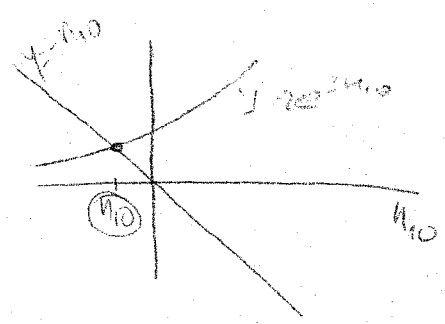
Apa dari (a), (b):  $\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} = \frac{1}{2}$  kal

$$n_{10} = -2e^{2u}$$

Apa  $n_{\rightarrow} u = \frac{1}{2} (n_{10} + n_{20}) = \frac{1}{2} (n_{10} + 2n_{10}) = \frac{3}{2} n_{10}$

$$\Rightarrow n_{10} = -2e^{2u} = -2e^{3n_{10}}$$

$$-n_{10} = 2e^{-n_{10}}$$



Apa itu \* jika  $t=0$  itu  
itu akan a standar  
 $u(t) = u(0)$

$$y = 2e^{-3x}$$

$$L) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + u \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

To evaluate error effort for  $\det(b, Ab) =$   
 $= \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1 + 0$

Πεδίο βασικών για τις απαιτήσεις

- 1)  $u=+1$  } τανταρ 3. αντιστοιχία με 2. μωω  
 2)  $u=-1$  } αντιστοιχία με 2. μωω για  
 $u=1$  ή  $u=-1$  δε προκύπτει κριση κροκία

1)  $u=1$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \int -x_2(t) - x_2(0) = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2(0) + t \\ x_2(t) = x_2(0) + t \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) - x_1(0) = x_2(0)t + \frac{t^2}{2} \\ x_2(t) = x_2(0) + t \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Αντικαθιστούμε} \\ \text{των } x_2(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

Για  $t = x_2(t) - x_2(0)$ , έχουμε

$$x_1(t) - x_{10} = x_{20}(x_2 - x_{20}) + \frac{(x_2 - x_{20})^2}{2} \Rightarrow$$

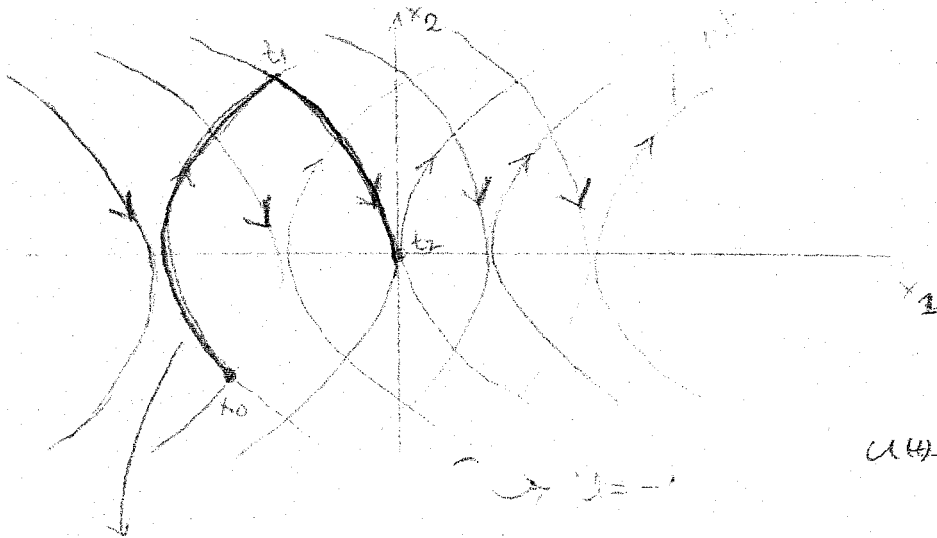
$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_{10} + x_{20}x_2 - x_{20}^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_{20}^2 - x_2x_{20} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + \underbrace{(x_{10} - \frac{1}{2}x_{20}^2)}_{\text{const} = c} = \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

2)  $u = -1$ :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ x_2(t) - x_2(0) &= -t \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

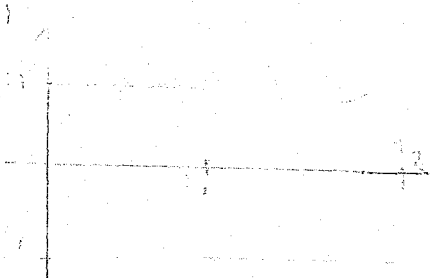
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_{20} - t \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_{20} - t \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x_1(t) - x_1(0) &= x_{20}t - \frac{t^2}{2} \\ t &= x_{20} - x_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{απαριθμεί} \\ \Rightarrow \\ \text{χρονία} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_{10} + x_{20}(x_{20} - x_2) - \frac{1}{2}(x_{20} - x_2)^2 = \\ &= x_{10} + x_{20}^2 - x_{20}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_{20}^2 + x_{20}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$



$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{για } 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ -1 & \text{για } t_1 \leq t \leq t^* \end{cases}$$

από την διαδρομή  $\pi(x)$



(από την διαδρομή  $\pi(x)$  από τον  $B$  στο  $A$  και πίσω στον  $B$ )

(2)

$$g) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + u \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

To ensure even effect for  $\det(b, Ab) =$   
 $= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$

Then choose for us responses  $u=+1, u=-1$

1)  $u=+1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + 1 &\Rightarrow x_1(t) = x_1(0)e^{-t} + \int_0^t e^{-t+s} ds = \\ &= e^{-t} \left( x_{10} + \int_0^t e^s ds \right) = \\ &= e^{-t} (x_{10} + e^t - 1) = \\ &= e^{-t} (x_{10} - 1) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = x_2(0) + t = x_{20} + t$$

Analysis response:

$$t = x_2 - x_{20} \quad e^{x_{20}(x_2 - x_{20})}$$

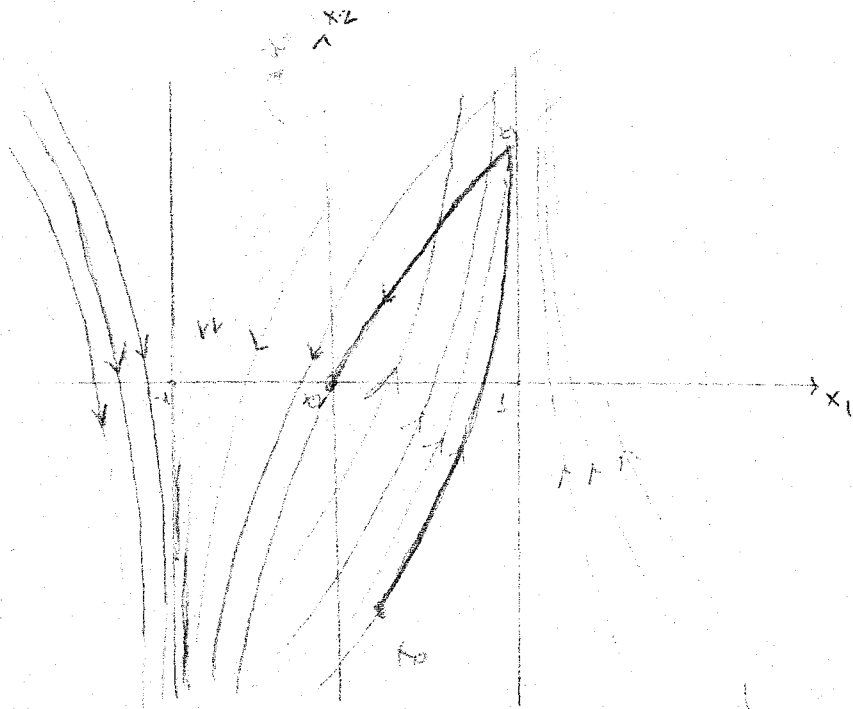
$$x_1 = C e^{-x_2} + 1, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) Obvious for  $u=-1$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_1(0)e^{-t} - \int_0^t e^{-t-s} ds = e^{-t} (x_{10} + 1) - 1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -1 \Rightarrow x_2 = x_2(0) - t = x_{20} - t$$

Analysis response  $t = x_{20} - x_2 \quad x_1 = C e^{x_2} - 1, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$



$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [0, 1] \\ -1, & t \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$L = D^{-1} b$   
 γραμμές που  
 περνούν από  
 οποιοδήποτε  
 σημείο του  
 $\mathbb{R}^2$  και να  
 έχουν  
 κλίση  $-x_2$   
 (για  $x_1 = 0$   
 $(0, \infty)$   $\infty$ )

$$3) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Το σύστημα είναι εφέλιμο για  $\det(b, Ab) =$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

Περίοδος βασικών για  $u=+1, u=-1$ :

1)  $u=+1$ :

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + 1 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = e^{-t} (x_{10} - 1) + 1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + 1 \Rightarrow x_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} + e^{-2t} (x_{20} + \frac{1}{2})$$

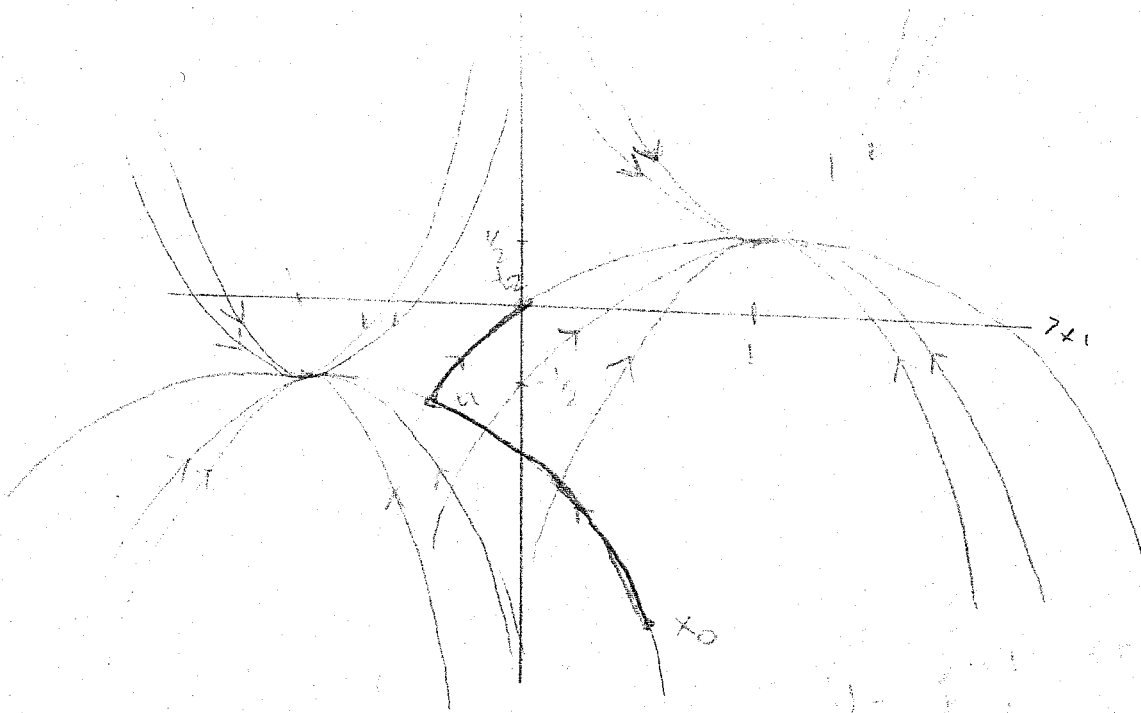
Ανορθώνοντας χρόνος:  $\frac{x_2 - \frac{1}{2}}{(x_1 - 1)^2} = \frac{e^{-2t} (x_{20} + \frac{1}{2})}{e^{2t} (x_{10} - 1)^2} = \frac{x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}}{(x_{10} - 1)^2} \Rightarrow$

$$x_2 - \frac{1}{2} = (x_1 - 1)^2 \cdot \frac{x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}}{(x_{10} - 1)^2} = C (x_1 - 1)^2$$



Obtenha-se para  $u = -1$  exemplo

$$x_2 + \frac{1}{2} = C(x_1 + \frac{1}{2})^2$$



$$4) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + u \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

(to show we  
you can see for  
this one  
control system  
is).

To control error effort for  $\det(b, Ab) =$   
 $= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$

Podão fazer para  $u = +1, u = -1$ .

1)  $u = +1$ :

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1 + 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = e^t x_1(0) + \int_0^t e^{t-s} ds = e^t(x_{10} + 1) - 1$$

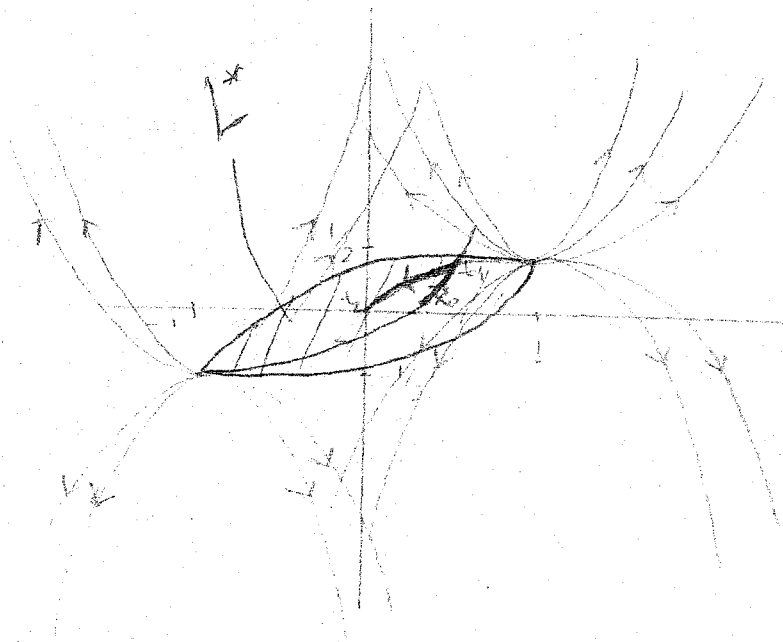
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_2 = 2x_2 + 1 &\Rightarrow x_2 = e^{2t} x_2(0) + \int_0^t e^{2(t-s)} ds = e^{2t} x_{20} + e^{2t} \left[ \frac{e^{-2s}}{-2} \right]_0^t \\ &= e^{2t} x_{20} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \right) = e^{2t} \left( x_{20} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Αναδρομή χρόνου:  $\frac{x_2 + \frac{1}{2}}{(x_1 + 1)^2} = \frac{x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}}{(x_{10} + 1)^2}$

$$x_2 + \frac{1}{2} = (x_1 + 1)^2 \frac{x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}}{(x_{10} + 1)^2} \Rightarrow x_2 + \frac{1}{2} = C(x_1 + 1)^2, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Για  $u = -1$ :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = e^t(x_{10} - 1) + 1 \\ x_2 = e^{2t}(x_{20} - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Αναδρομή} \\ \Rightarrow \\ \text{χρόνου} \end{array} \right\} x_2 - \frac{1}{2} = C(x_1 - 1)^2, C \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$u = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \arctan(0, 1)$$

$$u = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \arctan(-1)$$

\* Από οποιοδήποτε σημείο στην καμπύλη και να ξεκινήσω θα έβγαζα τροχιά που να με οδηγεί στο μηδέν. (L)

$$5) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + u \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

To siembra suve efektiva para  
 $\det(b, Ab) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$

To medio con base para  $u=+1, u=-1$ :

$$u=+1: \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = e^{-t}(x_{10} - 1) + 1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 2x_2 + 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = e^{2t}(x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Anal

$\xrightarrow{\text{porov}}$

~~$$\frac{x_2 + \frac{1}{2}}{x_1 - 1} = \frac{e^{2t}(x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}}{e^{-t}(x_{10} - 1) + 1} \Rightarrow (x_2 + \frac{1}{2})(x_1 - 1)^2 = \underbrace{(x_{20} + \frac{1}{2})(x_{10} - 1)}_C$$~~

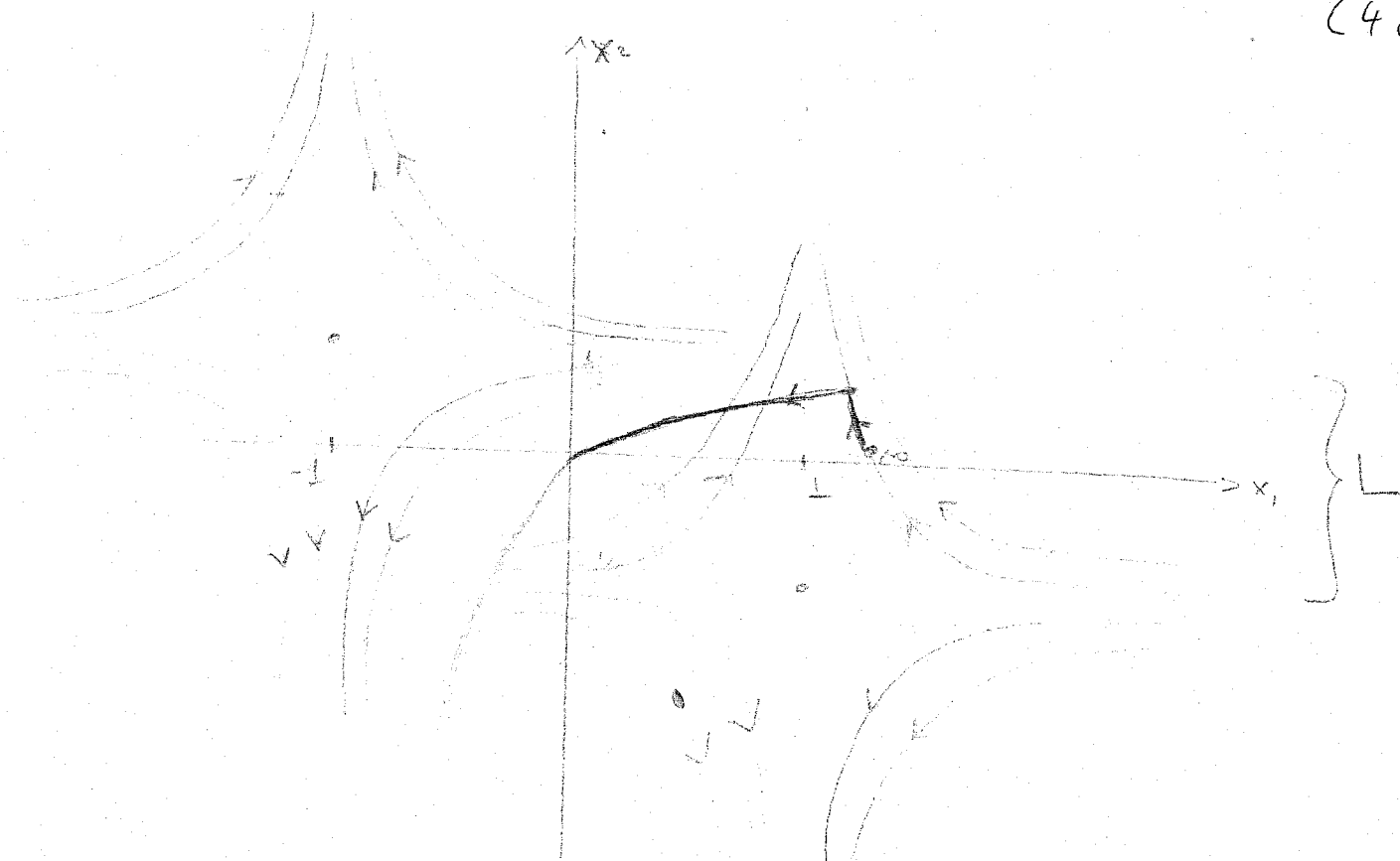
$$\Rightarrow x_2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{C}{(x_1 - 1)^2}$$

$$u=-1: \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = e^{-t}x_{10} + \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} ds = e^{-t}(x_{10} - 1) + 1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 2x_2 - 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = e^{2t}x_{20} + \int_0^t e^{2(t-s)} ds = e^{2t}(x_{20} + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Anal

$\xrightarrow{\text{porov}}$

$$x_2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{C}{(x_1 + 1)^2}$$



$$L = \{ (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_2 = 1 \}$$

Πρόβλημα ελαχιστάου χρόνου (P.A.X)

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (*)$$

Δίνεται μια αρχική κατάσταση  $x_0 \neq 0$ . Πρέπει να βρεθεί έλεγχος  $u^* \in U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  που οδηγεί το σύστημα (\*) από την κατάσταση  $x_0$  στην αρχή των αξόνων  $0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  στον ελαχιστό χρόνο  $t^*$ . Αν υπάρχει ο εν λόγω έλεγχος  $u^*$  των κατάλληλων ελεγχόμενων χρόνων, την αριστη χρονική στιγμή  $t^*$  αριστη χρόνο και την αντίστοιχη τροχιά  $x(t, x_0, u^*)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq t^*$ , αριστη τροχιά.

$$L = \{ z \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists u \in U \text{ και } t > 0 \text{ με } x(t, z, u) = 0 \}$$

\* Αν το σύστημα είναι ελεγχόμενο  $\Rightarrow$  π.π.  $\det(B, AB) \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $n=2$  και τα παραγόμενα μέλη είναι των ιδιοτήτων του A είναι γνήσιως απομετρικά  $\Rightarrow L = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$