

RECAP :

controllo ottimo LQ di sistemi a tempo continuo : caso a orizzonte finito
 $t \in [0, T]$

- ① massimo del sistema : (F, G, H, J)
- ② funzionale costo : $J_T(t) \sim f(Q, R, S)$

(F, G) stabilizzabili

(F, H) rivelativi , $Q = H^T H$

$$u_T^*(t) = \underset{t \in [0, T]}{\operatorname{argmin}} J_T(t) = -K_T^*(t)x(t)$$

con $K_T^*(t) = R^{-1}G M_T(t)$

dove $M_T(t)$ unica soluzione Sop di EDR

↳ matrice hamiltoniana

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} F & -G^T R^{-1} G \\ -Q & -F^T \end{bmatrix}$$

controllo ottimo LQ di sistemi a tempo continuo: caso a orizzonte infinito
 $t \in [0, +\infty)$

① modello del sistema da controllo

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= Fx(t) + Gu(t) & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, u \in \mathbb{R}^m \\ x(0) &= x_0 \end{aligned}$$

② funzionale costo da ottimizzare

$$J_\infty(t) = \int_0^\infty x(t)^T Q x(t) + u(t)^T R u(t) dt \quad Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ sim} \quad R \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \text{ sim}$$

$$u_T^*(t) = \underset{t \in [0, +\infty)}{\operatorname{argmin}} J_\infty(t)$$

$$u_T^*(t) = R^{-1} G^T M_T(t) \quad \text{allora}$$

$$u_\infty^*(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} u_T^*(t) = R^{-1} G^T$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} M_T(t)$$

Sia $H \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$ tale che $Q = H^T H$

Se (F, G) stabilizzabile e (F, H) rivelabile
 allora

1. per ogni scelta delle condizioni finali $M_T(T) = S$ sim
 la soluzione $M_T(t)$ delle EDR converge all'unico
 valore costante finito M_∞ per $T \rightarrow +\infty$.

2. M_∞ è l'unica soluzione delle EDR: $F^T M + MF - MG R^{-1} G^T M + Q = 0$

esistenza e unicità
 del limite
 se e solo se

(F, G) stabilizzabile
 (F, H) rivelabile con
 $Q = H^T H$

teorema (principale)

Per i sistemi a tempo continuo con (F, G) stabilizzabile e (F, H) rivelabile con $Q = H^T H$, la legge di controllo ottimo su orizzonte infinito è data da

$$u_\infty^*(t) = -K_\infty^* x(t) \quad \text{con} \quad K_\infty^* = R^{-1} G^T M_\infty$$

dove $M_\infty = M_\infty^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ è l'unica soluzione sim delle EDR

$$F^T M + MF - MG R^{-1} G^T M + Q = 0$$

In corrispondenza all'ingresso $u_\infty^*(t)$, il funzionale costo assume il valore

$$J_\infty^* = x_0^T M_\infty x_0$$

Dimostrazione

① $M = M^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ qualiasi

② $H(t) = \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt} (x(t)^T M x(t)) dt$ funzione auxiliarie

$H(t)$

1. regole fondamentali del calcolo integrale

$$H(t) = \int_0^T \frac{d}{dt} (\boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t)) dt = \left. \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t) \right|_0^T = \boldsymbol{x}(T)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(T) - \boldsymbol{x}(0)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(0)$$

2. regole del calcolo differenziale + equazioni due di variazione

$$\begin{aligned} H(t) &= \int_0^T \frac{d}{dt} (\boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t)) dt = \int_0^T \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^T (\boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{G}\boldsymbol{u}(t))^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M (\boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{G}\boldsymbol{u}(t)) dt \\ &= \int_0^T \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \boldsymbol{F}^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T \boldsymbol{G}^T M \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M \boldsymbol{F} \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T M \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{u}(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T & \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \boldsymbol{G}^T M \\ MG & \boldsymbol{F}^T M + MF \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}(T)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(T) - \boldsymbol{x}(0)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(0) = \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T & \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \boldsymbol{G}^T M \\ MG & \boldsymbol{F}^T M + MF \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} dt$$

$$\rightarrow H'(t) = \boldsymbol{x}(0)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(0) - \boldsymbol{x}(T)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(T) + \int_0^T \dots dt = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} ③ \quad J_T(t) &= \int_0^T \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T Q \boldsymbol{x}(t) + \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T R \boldsymbol{u}(t) dt \quad S = 0 \\ &= \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T & \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} R & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & Q \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & n \times n \end{bmatrix}}_{(n+m) \times (n+m)} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \quad Q \text{ sim} \\ &\quad R \text{ sim} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow J_T(t) &= J_T(t) + H'(t) \\ &= \boldsymbol{x}(0)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(0) - \boldsymbol{x}(T)^T M \boldsymbol{x}(T) + \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T & \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R & \boldsymbol{G}^T M \\ MG & \boldsymbol{F}^T M + MF + Q \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \end{aligned}$$

finora $M = M_\infty$ soluzioni di EAR

$$\begin{aligned} J_T(t) &= \underbrace{\boldsymbol{x}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{x}(0)}_{\geq 0} - \underbrace{\boldsymbol{x}(T)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{x}(T)}_{\geq 0} + \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T & \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R & \boldsymbol{G}^T M_\infty \\ M_\infty G & -M_\infty G R^{-1} \boldsymbol{G}^T M_\infty \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= \boldsymbol{x}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{x}(0) - \boldsymbol{x}(T)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{x}(T) + \int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t)^T & \boldsymbol{x}(t)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ M_\infty G \end{bmatrix} R^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} R & \boldsymbol{G}^T M_\infty \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v}(t) = R \boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{G}^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} R & \boldsymbol{G}^T M_\infty \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{x}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{J}_T(t) = \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0) - \boldsymbol{\nu}(T)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(T) + \underbrace{\int_0^T \boldsymbol{\nu}(t)^T R^{-1} \boldsymbol{\nu}(t) dt}_{=0 \text{ se } R \text{ solo se } \boldsymbol{\nu}(t)=0}$$

poiché R è dp

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}(t) = 0 \iff u(t) = R^{-1} G^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(t) = u^*(t)$$

$$J_T(u^*(t)) = \boxed{J_T(u^*(t))} = \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0) - \boldsymbol{\nu}(T)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(T)$$

$$\bullet) J_T(u^*(t)) \geq J_T(u_T^*(t)) = \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_T(0) \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)$$

$$\bullet) J_T(u^*(t)) \leq \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_T(0) \boldsymbol{\nu}(0) \leq J_T(u^*(t)) \leq \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} (\boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_T(0) \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)) \leq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} J_T(u^*(t)) \leq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)$$

teorema
del confronto

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T \left(\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} M_T(0) \right) \boldsymbol{\nu}(0) = \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0) \leq J_\infty(u^*(t)) \leq \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)$$

$$J_\infty(u^*(t)) = \boldsymbol{\nu}(0)^T M_\infty \boldsymbol{\nu}(0) = J_\infty^*$$

$$u^*(t) = \arg \min_{t \in [0, +\infty)} J_\infty(t) = u_\infty^*(t)$$

Ab absurdo

$$\exists u'(t) + u_\infty^*(t) \text{ tale che } J_\infty(u'(t)) < J_\infty(u_\infty^*(t)) \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$$

allora

$$u_\infty^*(t) = - (R^{-1} G^T M_\infty) \boldsymbol{\nu}(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} - R^{-1} G^T M_T(t) \boldsymbol{\nu}(t)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} J_T(u'(t)) < \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} J_T(-R^{-1} G^T M_T(t) \boldsymbol{\nu}(t))$$

teorema
permanenza
del segno

$$\exists T' \text{ tale che } J_T(u'(t)) < J_T(-R^{-1} G^T M_T(t) \boldsymbol{\nu}(t)) = J_T(u_T^*(t)) = J_T^*$$

assurdo !



① se (F, H) non rivelabile

allora esiste $\lambda \in \Lambda(F)$, $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 0$ tale che $Fv = \lambda v$ con $v \neq 0$ e $Hv = 0$

② se $Q = H^T H$

allora (F, H) rivelabile $\Leftrightarrow (F, Q)$ rivelabile

$$Hv = 0 \iff \|Hv\|^2 = 0 \iff v^T H^T H v = 0 \iff H^T H v = 0$$

(F, H) non rivelabile



$$Qv = 0$$

(F, Q) non rivelabile



esempio - caso scalare

1) modulo di sistema

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}(t) &= f x(t) + g u(t) \\ x(0) &= x_0 \\ u(t) &= -K x(t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f < 0 & \text{asint. stabile} \\ f = 0 & \text{stabile} \\ f > 0 & \text{instabile} \end{array} \right. \quad g \neq 0$$

(f, h) rivelabile $\Leftrightarrow (f, g)$ rivelabile, $g = h^2 \Leftrightarrow (f, \sqrt{g})$ rivelabile, $\sqrt{g} = h$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{se } Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ sdp allora } \exists T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ invertibile tale che } Q = T D T^{-1} \text{ con } D = \text{diag di } \lambda \in \Lambda(Q) \\ \rightarrow Q = Q^{1/2} Q^{1/2} \text{ dove } Q^{1/2} = T D^{1/2} T^{-1} \text{ simmetrica e sdp} \\ (f, Q) \text{ rivelabile} \Leftrightarrow (f, Q^{1/2}) \text{ rivelabile} \end{array} \right]$$

2. funzionale costo : $J_\infty = \int_0^\infty q x^2(t) + r u^2(t) dt \quad q > 0, r > 0$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (f, g) \text{ stabilizzabile quando } g \neq 0 & : & a = f + g K < 0 \\ (f, \sqrt{g}) \text{ rivelabile quando } \sqrt{g} = h \neq 0 & : & b = f + h K < 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{se } f < 0 \text{ e} \\ g = 0 \rightarrow a < 0 \\ h = 0 \rightarrow b < 0 \text{ ok!} \end{array} \right.$$

① $f < 0, \sqrt{g} \geq 0$: (f, g) stabilizzabile
 (f, \sqrt{g}) rivelabile

② $f \geq 0, \sqrt{g} > 0$: (f, g) stabilizzabile
 (f, \sqrt{g}) rivelabile

③ $f \geq 0, \sqrt{g} = 0$: (f, g) stabilizzabile
 (f, \sqrt{g}) non rivelabile

|
*
|
now posso applicare il teorema

* applico il teorema

$$u_\infty^*(t) = -K_{\infty}^* x(t) \quad \text{con} \quad K_{\infty}^* = \frac{g}{r} \cdot M_\infty$$

dove M_∞ è soluzione di

$$fM + Mf - \frac{m^2 g^2}{r} + q = 0$$

$$\frac{g^2}{r} M^2 - 2f \cdot M - q = 0$$

↓

$$M^+ = \frac{fr}{g^2} + \sqrt{\frac{f^2 r^2}{g^4} + \frac{rq}{g^2}}$$

$$M^- = \frac{fr}{g^2} - \sqrt{\frac{f^2 r^2}{g^4} + \frac{rq}{g^2}}$$

caso ① $m_\infty = m^+ \geq 0$ solp
caso ② $m_\infty = m^+ > 0$ dp

$$K_\infty^* = \frac{g}{r} \cdot m^+ = \frac{g}{r} \left(\frac{fr}{g^2} + \sqrt{\frac{f^2 r^2}{g^4} + \frac{rq}{g^2}} \right) = \frac{f}{g} + \frac{g}{r} \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{g^2} \left(\frac{f^2}{g^2} + \frac{q}{r} \right)} = \frac{f}{g} + \frac{g}{|g|} \sqrt{\frac{f^2}{g^2} + \frac{q}{r}}$$

dinamica del sistema controllato

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= f x(t) + g u_\infty^*(t) \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} f x(t) - g K_\infty^* x(t) = (f - g K_\infty^*) x(t) = \underbrace{-\left(|g| \sqrt{\frac{f^2}{g^2} + \frac{q}{r}}\right)}_a x(t) \end{aligned}$$

- $r \rightarrow 0^+$, $q/r \gg 1$: cheap control

caso limite $q/r \rightarrow \infty$

autovalore del sistema retroazionato : $\lambda = -|g| \sqrt{\frac{f^2}{g^2} + \frac{q}{r}} \rightarrow -\infty$: sistema affint. stabile

- $r \rightarrow +\infty$, $q/r \ll 1$: expensive control

caso limite $q/r \rightarrow 0$

$\lambda = -|g| \sqrt{\frac{f^2}{g^2} + \frac{q}{r}} = -|f| < 0$: sistema affint. stabile

