

R

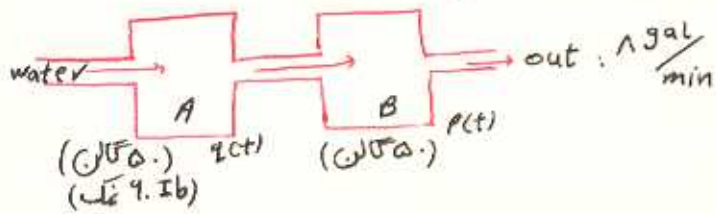
$$\frac{1-1^4}{1-1^4} = 1$$

(۳-۴) ۱۴ اردیبهشت چه کنیم
 در کتاب سرچ دارد $\frac{3-13}{3-13}$
 در کتاب سرچ دارد $\frac{3-23}{3-23}$ و $\frac{3-33}{3-33}$
 در کتاب سرچ دارد $\frac{3-43}{3-43}$

$$\frac{3-14}{3-14} = 1$$

$$\frac{3-23}{3-23} = 1$$

$\frac{3-5}{3-5} = 1$ (۵-۵)
 $\frac{3-6}{3-6} = 1$ (۶-۶)
 $\frac{3-7}{3-7} = 1$ (۷-۷)
 $\frac{3-8}{3-8} = 1$ (۸-۸)
 $\frac{3-9}{3-9} = 1$ (۹-۹)



الف)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}(t) = -\frac{q(t)}{5} \times 1 \\ \dot{p}(t) = -q(t) - \frac{p(t)}{5} \times 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q}(t) = -\gamma q(t) \\ \dot{p}(t) = -\gamma q(t) - \gamma p(t) \end{cases}$$

ب)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}(t) \\ \dot{p}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma & 0 \\ \gamma & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ p(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

ج)
$$\phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [sI - A]^{-1} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} s + \gamma & 0 \\ -\gamma & s + \gamma \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-\gamma t} & 0 \\ -\gamma t e^{-\gamma t} & e^{-\gamma t} \end{bmatrix}$$

د) از مقدار اول:
$$\begin{cases} q(t) = c_1 e^{-\gamma t} \\ q(0) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow q(t) = 1 \cdot e^{-\gamma t}, t \geq 0$$

از مقدار دوم:
$$\begin{cases} \dot{p}(t) + \gamma p(t) = \gamma q(t) \\ p(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p(t) = \gamma t e^{-\gamma t}, t \geq 0$$

الف)
$$\begin{cases} C \frac{dv_c}{dt} = i_L(t) \\ L \frac{di_L}{dt} = e(t) - v_c(t) - R i_L(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dv_c}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} i_L(t) \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} = -\frac{1}{L} v_c(t) - \frac{R}{L} i_L(t) + \frac{e(t)}{L} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{v}_c(t) \\ \dot{i}_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_c(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} e(t)$$

ب)
$$\begin{cases} R = r^{-1} \\ L = 1 \text{ H} \\ C = \frac{1}{r} \text{ F} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [sI - A]^{-1} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} s & -r \\ 1 & s + r \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -e^{-rt} + r e^{-t} & r e^{-t} - r e^{-rt} \\ -e^{-t} + e^{-rt} & -e^{-t} + r e^{-rt} \end{bmatrix}$$

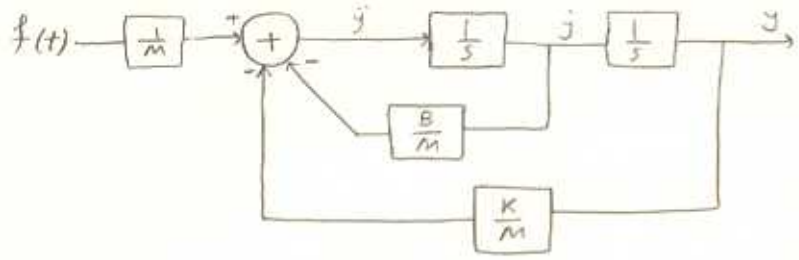
ج)
$$\begin{cases} v_c(0) = 0 \\ i_L(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [(sI - A)^{-1} \cdot (x(0) + B u(s))] \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} v(t) = (e^{-t+r} - 1)^r u(t-1) - (e^{-t+r} - 1)^r u(t-r) \\ i(t) = -e^{-t+r} (e^{-t+r} - 1) u(t-1) + e^{-t+r} (e^{-t+r} - 1) u(t-r) \end{cases}$$

الف) $F=ma$

$$f(t) - \tau(t) - E(t) = M\ddot{y} \Rightarrow f(t) - ky - b\dot{y} = M\ddot{y} \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = -\frac{k}{M}y - \frac{b}{M}\dot{y} + \frac{f(t)}{M}$$

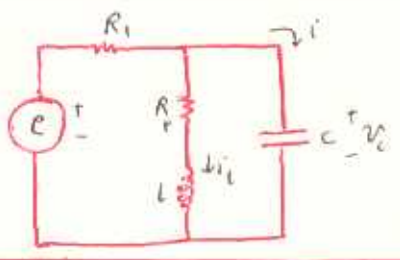
ب)



ج) $\begin{cases} M=1 \\ k=r \\ b=r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = r\dot{y} - ry + f(t) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = -rx_1 - rx_r + f(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -r & -r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} f(t)$

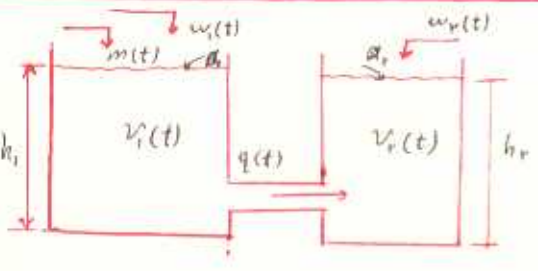
$$\phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t) & e^{-t}\sin t \\ -re^{-t}\sin t & e^{-t}(\cos t - \sin t) \end{bmatrix}$$

د) $\begin{cases} y(0) = y_0 \\ \dot{y}(0) = 0 \\ f(t) = re^{-rt} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}(x_0 + BU(s))] \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{r}{\omega} e^{-t}\cos t + \frac{y_0}{\omega} e^{-t}\sin t + e^{-rt} \\ -\frac{r}{\omega} \sin t - re^{-rt} + re^{-t}\cos t \end{bmatrix}$



$$\begin{cases} R_1(i_L + c \frac{dv_c}{dt}) + v_c = e \\ v_c = R_r i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_1 c \frac{dv_c}{dt} = -v_c - R_1 i_L + e \\ L \frac{di_L}{dt} = v_c - R_r i_L \end{cases}$$

$\tau = I\alpha \Rightarrow \lambda(t) - b\dot{\theta}(t) - k\theta(t) = I\ddot{\theta}(t) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \theta(t) \\ x_r = \dot{\theta}(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = -\frac{k}{I}x_1 - \frac{b}{I}x_r + \frac{\lambda(t)}{I} \end{cases}$

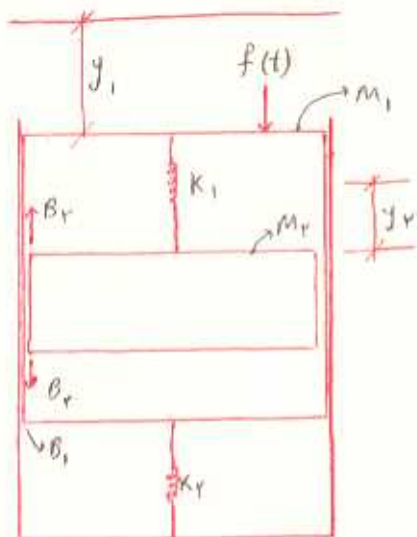


$$\begin{cases} w_1(t) + m(t) - q(t) = \alpha_1 \dot{h}_1 \\ w_2(t) + q(t) = \alpha_2 \dot{h}_2 \\ \dot{v}_1(t) = -\frac{v_1(t)}{h_1 \alpha_1} \cdot q(t) + m(t) \\ \dot{v}_2(t) = \frac{v_2(t)}{h_2 \alpha_2} \cdot q(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 \dot{h}_1 = -kh_1 + kh_2 + w_1(t) + m(t) \\ \alpha_2 \dot{h}_2 = kh_1 - kh_2 + w_2(t) \\ \dot{v}_1 = -\frac{1}{h_1 \alpha_1} v_{1r} k (h_1 - h_2) + m(t) \\ \dot{v}_2 = \frac{1}{h_2 \alpha_2} v_{2r} k (h_1 - h_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I\ddot{\theta}(t) = \lambda(t) - B\dot{\theta}(t) \\ \lambda(t) = k_f i_f(t) \\ K_a e(t) = R_f i_f(t) + L_f \frac{di_f(t)}{dt} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \dot{\theta} \\ x_2 = i_f \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{B}{I} x_1 + \frac{k_f}{I} x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{k_a}{L_f} e(t) - \frac{R_f}{L_f} x_2 \end{cases}$$

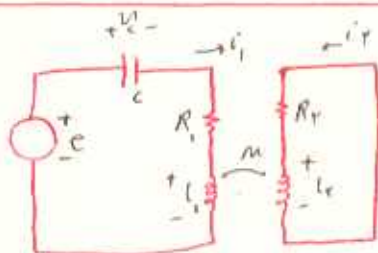
(1-4)



$$\begin{cases} M_1 \ddot{y}_1 = f(t) - k_1 y_1 + k_1 y_2 + B_r \dot{y}_2 \\ M_2 (\ddot{y}_1 + \ddot{y}_2) = k_1 y_1 + B_r \dot{y}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = \dot{y}_1 \\ x_3 = y_2 \\ x_4 = \dot{y}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{k_1}{M_1} x_1 - \frac{B_r}{M_1} x_2 + \frac{k_1}{M_1} x_3 + \frac{f(t)}{M_1} \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_4 \\ \dot{x}_4 = \frac{r k_1}{M_1} x_1 + \frac{r B_r}{M_1} x_2 - \frac{k_1}{M_1} x_3 - \frac{B_r}{M_1} x_4 - \frac{f(t)}{M_1} \end{cases}$$

(1-4)

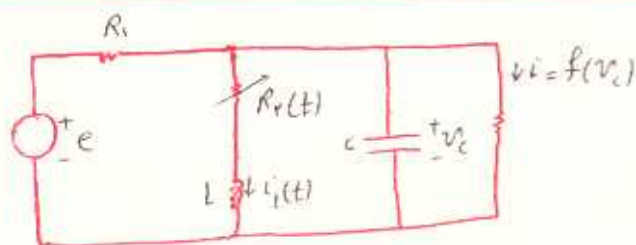


$$\begin{cases} e = v_c + R_1 i_1 + L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ 0 = R_2 i_2 + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} \\ i_1 = c \frac{dv_c}{dt} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & L_1 & M \\ 0 & M & L_2 \\ c & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_c \\ i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e = 0$$

(1-4)

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_c \\ i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{L_2}{K} \\ -\frac{m}{K} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{K} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{L_2 R_1}{K} \\ -\frac{m R_1}{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_c \\ i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{L_2}{K} \\ \frac{m}{K} \end{bmatrix} e$$

با استفاده از روش ماتریس اول و ضرب در طرفین داریم:
 $K = m^2 - L_1 L_2$



$$\begin{cases} e = v_c(t) + R_1 (i_1(t) + i_2(t)) + c \frac{dv_c}{dt} \\ R_r i_1(t) + L \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} = v_c(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1 c \frac{dv_c}{dt} = e - v_c(t) - R_1 f(v_c) - R_1 i_1(t) \\ L \frac{di_1}{dt} = -v_c(t) - R_r i_1(t) \end{cases}$$

(1-4)

4) $\phi(t, t) = I$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) = \phi(t, t_1) x(t_1) \\ \text{بنابرین } x(t) = I x(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \phi(t, t) = I$$

5) $\phi(t_2, t_1) \phi(t_1, t_0) = \phi(t_2, t_0)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t_2) = \phi(t_2, t_1) x(t_1) \\ x(t_1) = \phi(t_1, t_0) x(t_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \phi(t_2, t_0) = \phi(t_2, t_1) \phi(t_1, t_0)$$

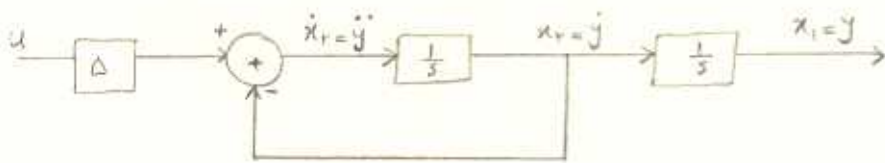
6) $\phi^{-1}(t_2, t_1) = \phi(t_1, t_2)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t_2) = \phi(t_2, t_1) x(t_1) \\ \text{بنابرین } \phi^{-1}(t_2, t_1) x(t_2) = x(t_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \phi^{-1}(t_2, t_1) = \phi(t_1, t_2)$$

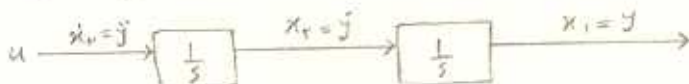
7) $\frac{d}{dt}(\phi(t, t_0)) = A(t)\phi(t, t_0)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) = \phi(t, t_0) x(t_0) \\ \text{بنابرین } \dot{x}(t) = A(t) x(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \dot{\phi}(t, t_0) = A(t)\phi(t, t_0)$$

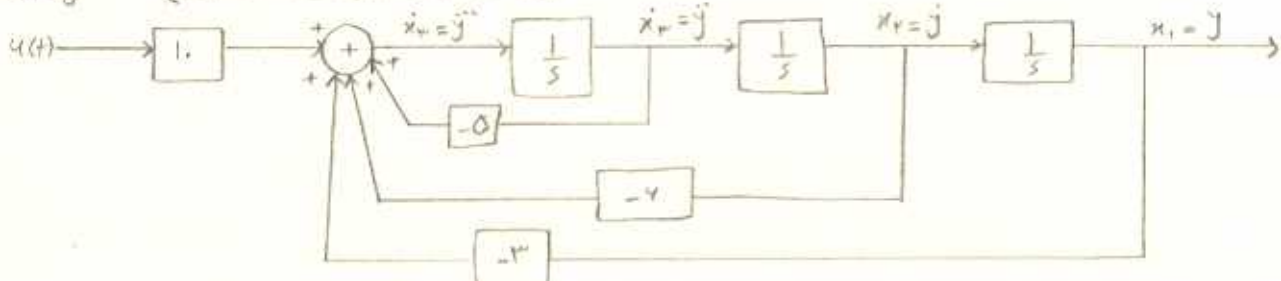
a) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 + x_2 = \Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 + \Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x_1$



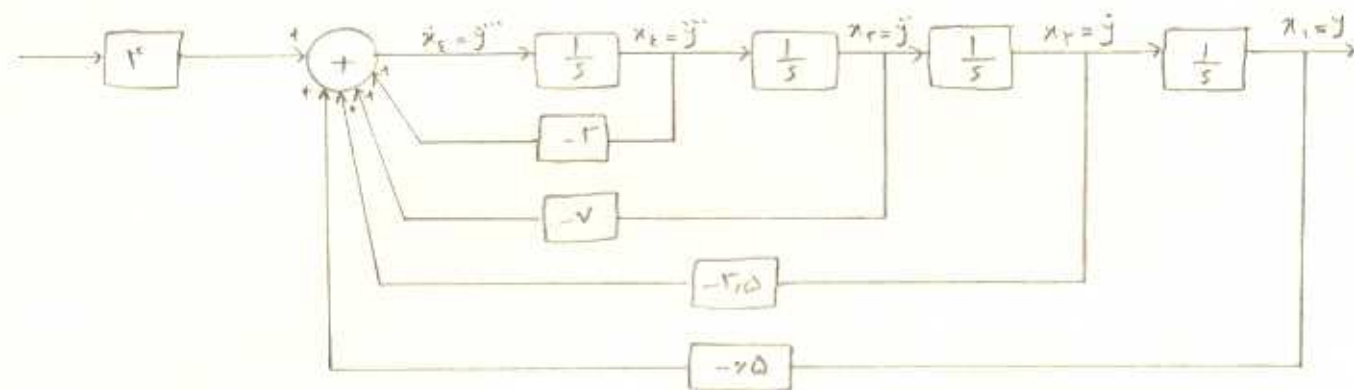
b) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = u \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x_1$



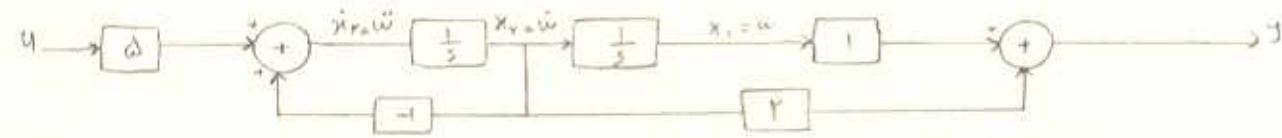
5) $\begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = j \\ x_3 = j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = 1 \cdot u - \Delta x_2 - \gamma x_3 - \Gamma x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x_1$



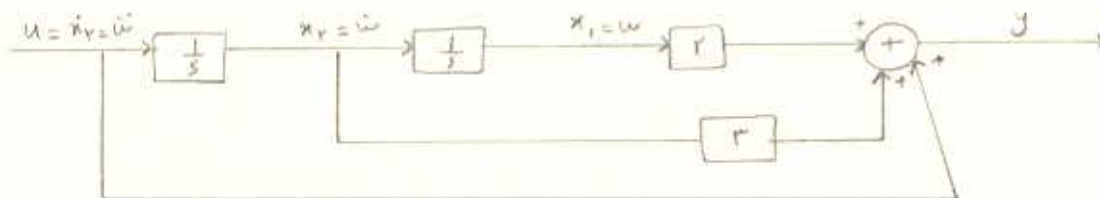
d) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = j \\ \dot{x}_r = j \\ \dot{x}_r = j \\ \dot{x}_\varepsilon = j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = x_\varepsilon \\ \dot{x}_\varepsilon = \Gamma u - \Gamma x_\varepsilon - V x_r - \Gamma \Delta x_r - \Gamma \Delta x_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{و } y = x_1$



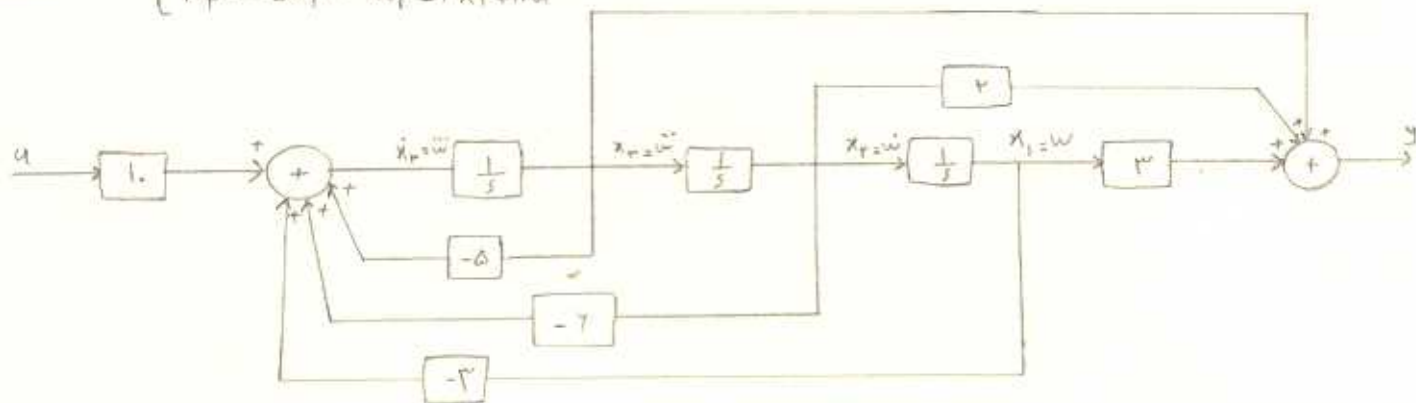
e) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = w \\ \dot{x}_r = w \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = \Delta u - x_r \end{cases} \quad \text{و } y = x_1 + \Gamma x_r$



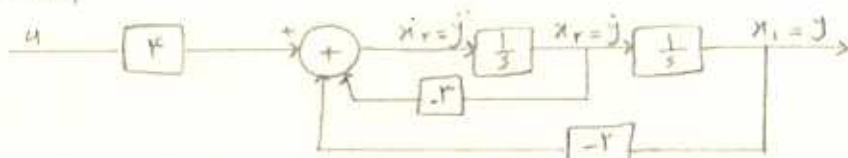
f) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = w \\ \dot{x}_r = w \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = u \end{cases} \quad \text{و } y = \Gamma x_1 + \Gamma x_r + u$



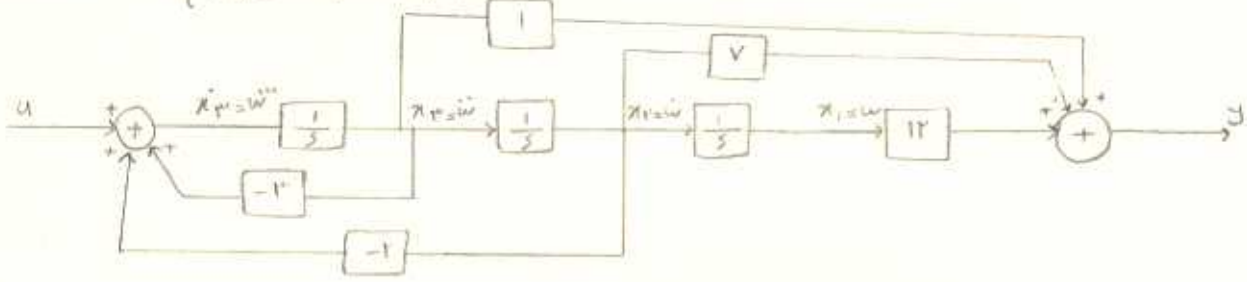
g) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = w \\ \dot{x}_r = w \\ \dot{x}_r = w \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = -\Delta x_r - \Gamma x_r - \Gamma x_1 + u \end{cases} \quad \text{و } y = x_r + \Gamma x_r + \Gamma x_1$



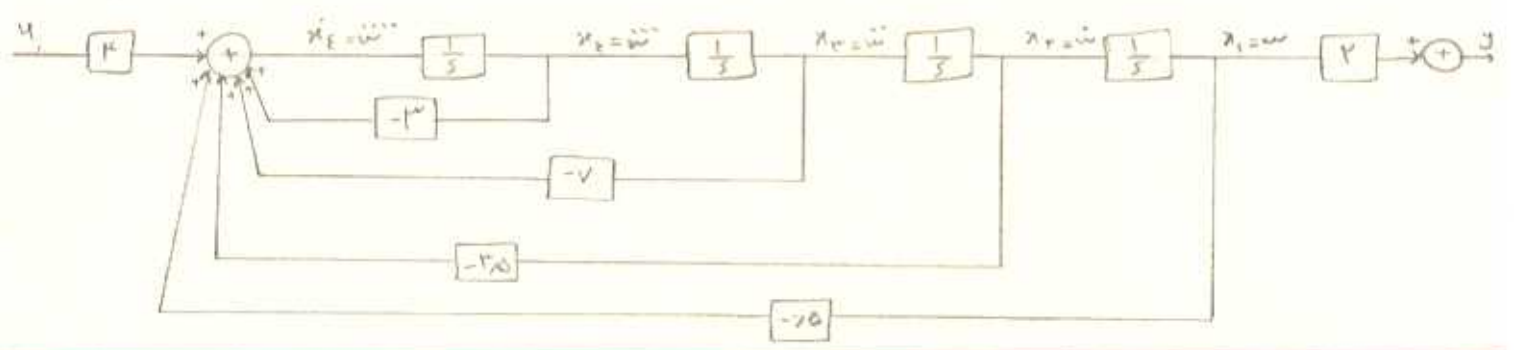
h) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = j \\ \dot{x}_r = j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = \Gamma u - \Gamma x_r - \Gamma x_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{و } y = x_1$



i) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \dot{w} \\ \dot{x}_2 = \dot{w} \\ \dot{x}_3 = \dot{w} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -3x_2 - 2x_3 + u \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x_2 + 7x_3 + 12x_1$



ii) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \dot{w} \\ \dot{x}_2 = \dot{w} \\ \dot{x}_3 = \dot{w} \\ \dot{x}_4 = \dot{w} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_4 \\ \dot{x}_4 = 2u - 3x_2 - 7x_3 - 5x_4 - 2x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x_2 + x_3 + 2x_1$



a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 - \cosh(t) + sh(t) \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ تمام مسائل زیر با فرمول $\phi(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\epsilon I - A]^{-1}$ حل شده است. (1-1-13)
 او با نرم افزار mathematica جواب داده است. آری است.

b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

c) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) =$ (به دلیل صیغ پیچیده بودن ریشه ها، خروجی عبارت بزرگی می شود)

d) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -5 & -5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ (به دلیل صیغ پیچیده بودن ریشه ها، خروجی عبارت بزرگی می شود)

e) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 - e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$

f) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

g) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -r & -r & -\alpha \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$\phi(t) =$ (ماتریس است)

h) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -r & -r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -e^{-rt} + re^{-t} & -e^{-rt} + e^{-t} \\ re^{-rt} - e^{-t} & re^{-rt} - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$

i) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -r & -r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{r}{r} + \frac{e^{-rt}}{r} - e^{-t} & \frac{1}{r} + \frac{e^{-rt}}{r} - e^{-t} \\ 0 & -e^{-rt} + re^{-t} & -e^{-rt} + e^{-t} \\ 0 & re^{-rt} - re^{-t} & re^{-rt} - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$

j) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -r\alpha & -r\alpha & -r & -r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi(t) =$ (ماتریس است)

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ و $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ و $C = [1 \ 0]$

(۱۱-۱)

۱) $E = [B \ AB] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |E| \neq 0$ کنترل پذیر است.

۲) $G = [C^T \ A^T C^T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| \neq 0$ رویت پذیر است.

۳) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = u(t) \end{cases}$

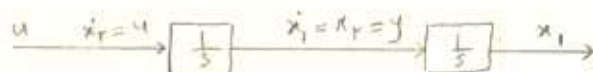


b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ و $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ و $C = [0 \ 1]$

۱) $E = [B \ AB] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |E| \neq 0$ کنترل پذیر است.

۲) $G = [C^T \ A^T C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| = 0$ رویت پذیر است.

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



« حل مسائل کنترل خطی » فصل 1

c) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{c} & 0 \\ \frac{Lr}{K} & \frac{Lr}{K}R_1 & -\frac{MRr}{K} \\ -\frac{M}{K} & -\frac{MR_1}{K} & \frac{L_1Rr}{K} \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{Lr}{K} \\ \frac{m}{K} \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $K = M^T L_1 Lr$, $M = 0$

1) $E = [B \ AB \ A^2B] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{cL_1} & -\frac{r_1}{cL_1^2} \\ \frac{1}{L_1} & -\frac{r_1}{L_1^2} & -\frac{L_1 + cL_1^2}{cL_1^2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$|E| = 0$

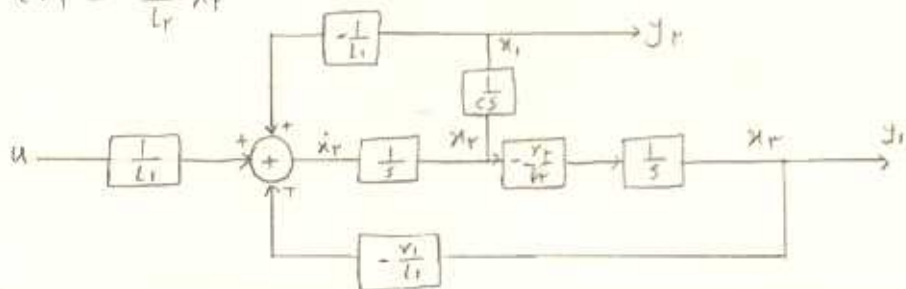
کنترل ناپذیر است

2) $G = [C^T A^T C^T (A^T)^2 C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{L_1} & -\frac{1}{cL_1} & \frac{r_1}{L_1^2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{c} & -\frac{r_1}{L_1} & -\frac{r_1}{cL_1} & -\frac{L_1 + cL_1^2}{cL_1^2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ مرتبه است

ر ر ر

از روی این گرام هم مشخص است که رده است

3) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{c} x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = -\frac{1}{L_1} x_1 - \frac{r_1}{L_1} x_r + \frac{1}{L_1} u \\ \dot{x}_r = -\frac{r_1}{L_1} x_r \end{cases} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix}$

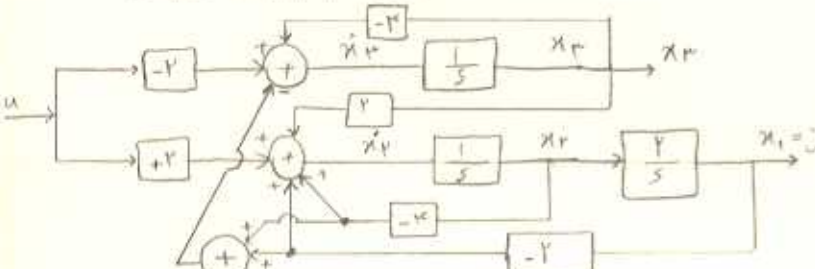


d) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{c} & 0 \\ \frac{Lr}{K} & \frac{Lr}{K}R_1 & -\frac{MR_1}{K} \\ -\frac{M}{K} & -\frac{MR_1}{K} & \frac{L_1Rr}{K} \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{Lr}{K} \\ \frac{m}{K} \end{bmatrix}$, $C = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$, $\begin{cases} M=10 \\ L_1=1 \\ Lr=10 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} R_1=2 \\ Rr=1 \\ c=10 \end{cases}$

1) $E = [A \ AB \ A^2B] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r & -r^2 \\ r & -r & r^2 \\ -r & r & -r^2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |E| \neq 0$: کنترل پذیر است

2) $G = [C^T A^T C^T (A^T)^2 C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -r \\ 0 & r & -r^2 \\ 0 & 0 & r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| \neq 0$: رده است

3) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = r x_r \\ \dot{x}_r = -r x_1 - r^2 x_r + r x_u + r u \\ \dot{x}_r = r x_1 + r^2 x_r - r^2 x_r - r u \end{cases} \quad y = x_1$



«حل مسائل کنترل بر پایه فصل ۱»

e) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ و $C = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$

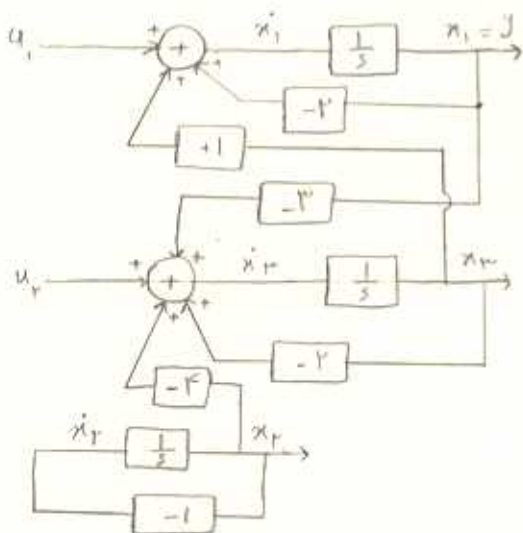
۱) $E = [B \ AB \ A^2B] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ مرتبه ۱ نیست

f f f

کنترل پذیر نیست: (از روی نمودار هم مشخص است)

۲) $G = [C^T \ A^T C^T \ (A^T)^2 C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| \neq 0$: رتبه پذیر است

۳) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -2x_1 + x_2 + u_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 + u_1 \end{cases} \quad y = x_1$



f) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ و $C = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$

۱) $E = [B \ AB \ A^2B] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ مرتبه ۱ است

کنترل پذیر است: (از روی نمودار هم مشخص است)

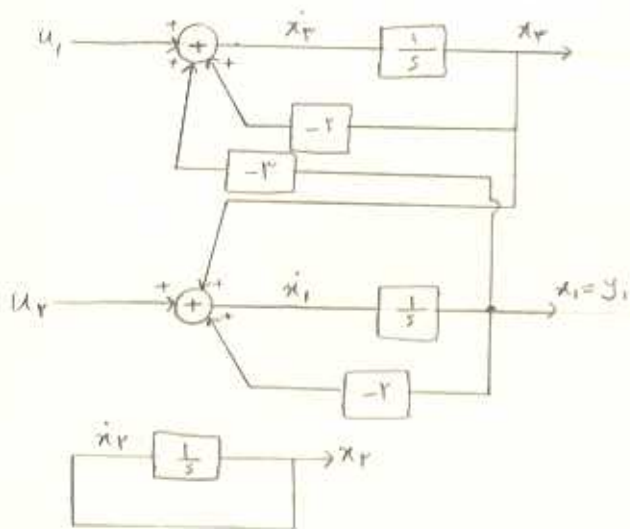
۲) $G = [C^T \ A^T C^T \ (A^T)^2 C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| = 0$: رتبه پذیر نیست

۳)

در صورت بعد

حل مسائل کنترل بر پایه فصل اول

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -\gamma x_1 + x_2 + u_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = -\gamma x_1 - \gamma x_2 + u_2 \end{cases} \quad y = x_1$$

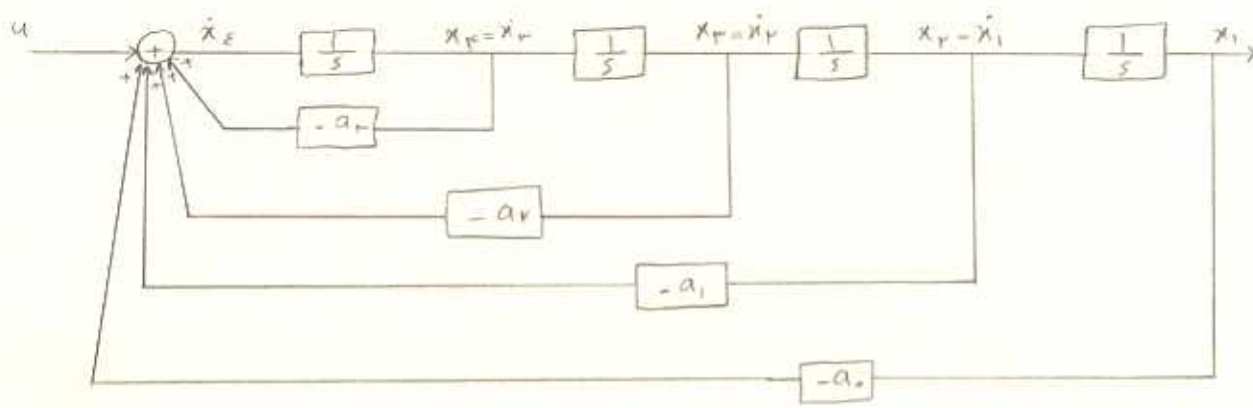


g) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$

1) $E = [B \ AB \ A^2B \ A^3B] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & 1 & -a_2 & -a_2 + a_3^2 \\ 1 & -a_1 & -a_1 + a_2^2 & -a_1 + 2a_2a_3 - a_3^2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |E| = 1 \neq 0$
کنترل پذیر است.

2) $G = [C^T \ A^T C^T \ (A^T)^2 C^T \ (A^T)^3 C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| \neq 0$
رغبت پذیر است.

3) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_4 \\ \dot{x}_4 = -a_0 x_1 - a_1 x_2 - a_2 x_3 - a_3 x_4 + u \end{cases} \quad y = x_1$



حل مسائل کنترل زیر. فصل ۱۱

(۱-۱۵)

$$I) A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow C = [c_1 \quad c_2 \quad c_3 \quad c_4] \Rightarrow (z^4 + b\lambda_i)$$

$$E = [B \mid AB \mid A^2B \mid A^3B] \Rightarrow E = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & \lambda_1 b_1 & \lambda_1^2 b_1 & \lambda_1^3 b_1 \\ b_2 & \lambda_2 b_2 & \lambda_2^2 b_2 & \lambda_2^3 b_2 \\ b_3 & \lambda_3 b_3 & \lambda_3^2 b_3 & \lambda_3^3 b_3 \\ b_4 & \lambda_4 b_4 & \lambda_4^2 b_4 & \lambda_4^3 b_4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |E| \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_4) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{b_i \neq 0} \Rightarrow c_i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$II) G = [C^T \mid A^T C^T \mid (A^T)^2 C^T \mid (A^T)^3 C^T] \Rightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & \lambda_1 c_1 & \lambda_1^2 c_1 & \lambda_1^3 c_1 \\ c_2 & \lambda_2 c_2 & \lambda_2^2 c_2 & \lambda_2^3 c_2 \\ c_3 & \lambda_3 c_3 & \lambda_3^2 c_3 & \lambda_3^3 c_3 \\ c_4 & \lambda_4 c_4 & \lambda_4^2 c_4 & \lambda_4^3 c_4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |G| \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_4) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{c_i \neq 0} \Rightarrow c_i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

(۲-۱)

الف) $J = \int_0^{t_f} [v_r(t) - M]^2 dt$

- ب) $\begin{cases} 0 \leq h_r \leq H_{rmax} \\ 0 \leq h_v \leq H_{vmax} \end{cases}$ ارتفاع آب باید مثبت و ارضی کمتر باشد
- $\begin{cases} 0 \leq v_r \leq v_{rmax} \\ 0 \leq v_v \leq v_{vmax} \end{cases}$ تک در هر مخزن باید مثبت و از مقدار مشخصی می تواند بیشتر باشد.
- $\begin{cases} 0 \leq w_r \leq w_{rmax} \\ 0 \leq w_v \leq w_{vmax} \end{cases}$ ورود آب از نزع مشخصی می تواند بیشتر باشد.
- $\begin{cases} 0 \leq m \leq M_{max} \end{cases}$ ورود تک از نزع مشخصی می تواند بیشتر باشد.

(۲-۲)

$J = H (v_r(t) - N)^2$

(۲-۳)

الف) $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{باشد مساله} \\ k_a = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(t) = \theta(t) \\ x_2(t) = i_f(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{B}{I} x_1 + \frac{K_F}{I} x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{L_F} e(t) - \frac{R_F}{L_F} x_2 \end{cases}$

- ب) $\begin{cases} |\lambda_i(t)| \leq \lambda_{max} & \text{بار ایجابی از مقادیر کمتر باشد} \\ |e(t)| \leq E_{max} & \text{ولتاژ ورودی تا حدی بالاترین ورود} \\ |w(t)| \leq w_{max} & \text{سرعت از حدی تجاوز نمی کند} \\ |i_f(t)| \leq I_{fmax} & \text{جریان از حدی بالاترین ورود} \end{cases}$

ج) $k_f \neq 0 \Rightarrow J = \int_0^{t_f} ([kw(t) - \delta]^2 + \mu e(t) i(t)) dt$
 $k_f = 0 \Rightarrow e(t) = R_f i(t) \Rightarrow i(t) = \frac{1}{R_f} e(t) \Rightarrow J = \int_0^{t_f} ([kw(t) - \delta]^2 + \mu e(t)^2) dt$

(۲-۴)

- الف) $|u(t)| \leq u_{max}$ ورودی سوخت محدود است
 $34.9^\circ \leq \theta(3) \leq 15.1^\circ \Rightarrow |\theta(3.6) - 15^\circ| \leq 0.1$ زاویه در ۳.۶ - فاصله کمتر از ۱۵ تا ۱۵.۱

ب) $J = \int_0^3 |u(t)| dt$

(۲-۵)

- الف) $\begin{cases} |u(t)| \leq u_{max} & \text{ورودی سوخت محدود است} \\ |\theta(t) - 15^\circ| \leq 0.1 & \text{زاویه در ۳.۶ - فاصله کمتر از ۱۵ تا ۱۵.۱} \\ |\dot{\theta}(t)| \leq v_{max} & \text{سرعت از حدی تجاوز نمی کند} \end{cases}$

ب) $J = \int_0^{t_f} dt$

- الف) $M_{min} \leq x_{\delta}(t) \leq M_{max}$: جرم در یک محدوده ای تغییر می کند
- $\langle u_1(t) \rangle \leq T_{max}$: دامن تراست مثبت و محدود است
 - $-\pi \leq u_2(t) \leq \pi$: زاویه در صفحه محدود است
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} |x_r(t)| \leq v_{max} \\ |x_e(t)| \leq v_{max} \end{array} \right\}$: سرعت در راستای x و y محدود است.

ب) $x_r(t_f) = 3$

$\dot{x} = -x(t_f)$: یعنی $x(t_f)$ حداکثر شود؛ $\dot{x} = x(t_f)$: حداقل شود

ج) $x_1(1, \delta) = 5$

$x_r(2, \delta) = 3$

$\dot{x} = -x_{\delta}(2, \delta)$

(الف) $\begin{cases} \Delta t = 0.1 \\ t_f = 1.5 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -x_1(t) + [1 - x_1^2(t)]x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x_1(k+1) - x_1(k)}{\Delta t} = x_2(k) \\ \frac{x_2(k+1) - x_2(k)}{\Delta t} = -x_1(k) + [1 - x_1^2(k)]x_2(k) + u(k) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + \gamma \cdot 1 \cdot x_2(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = x_2(k) - \gamma \cdot 1 \cdot x_1(k) + \gamma \cdot 1 \cdot [1 - x_1^2(k)]x_2(k) + \gamma \cdot 1 \cdot u(k) \end{cases}$$

معادلات وضعیت

$$J = (x_1(T) - \delta)^2 + \int_0^T [x_2^2(t) + \gamma \cdot (x_1(t) - \delta)^2 + u^2(t)] dt \rightarrow$$

$$J = (x_1(N) - \delta)^2 + \Delta t \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (x_2^2(k) + \gamma \cdot (x_1(k) - \delta)^2 + u^2(k)) \rightarrow$$

$$J = (x_1(N) - \delta)^2 + \gamma \cdot 1 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (x_2^2(k) + \gamma \cdot (x_1(k) - \delta)^2 + u^2(k))$$

تابع هزینه $N = \frac{t_f}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow N = 15$

(ب) صحیح تنظیم مسائل کنترلی

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = -\gamma \Delta x(k) + u(k) \\ J = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |x(k)| \end{cases}, \begin{cases} -\gamma \Delta \leq x(k) \leq \gamma \Delta & : k=0, 1, 2 \\ -\gamma \Delta \leq u(k) \leq \gamma \Delta & : k=0 \end{cases}$$

(الف) $J = |x(0)| + |x(1)| + |x(2)|$

$x(1)$	$u(1)$	$x(2)$	$J_{12} = x(1) + J_{22}$ $J_{22} = x(1) + x(2) $	J_{12}^*	$u^*(1)$
-0.2	-0.1 0 0.1	0 0.1 0.2	0.2 0.3 0.4	0.2	-0.1
-0.1	-0.1 0 0.1	-0.05 0.05 0.15	0.15 0.15 0.25	0.15	-0.1 0
0	-0.1 0 0.1	-0.1 0 0.1	0.1 0 0.1	0	*
0.1	-0.1 0 0.1	-0.15 0.05 -0.05	0.25 0.15 0.05	0.05	0.1
0.2	-0.1 0 0.1	-0.2 -0.1 0	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.2	0.1

«حل مسائل کنترل مینیمم همبند»

$x(0)$	$u(0)$	$x(1)$	$J_{0,1} = J_{0,1} + J_{1,1} = x(0) + J_{1,1}$	$J_{0,2}^*$	$u(0)$
-1	-1	0	1	1	-1
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1
-1	0	-0.5	$1 + \frac{1.5-0}{-1-0} \cdot (-0.5-0) = 1.75$	1.75	0
0	0	0.5	$1 + \frac{0.5-0}{1-0} (0.5-0) = 1.25$	1.25	0
1	1	-1.5	$1 + 1.5 \cdot \frac{1.5-0}{1-0} (-1.5-0) = 1.25$	1.25	1
-1	-1	-1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0
-1	-1	-1.5	$1 + 1.5 \cdot \frac{1.5-0}{-1-0} (-1.5-0) = 1.75$	1.75	1
0	0	-0.5	$1 + \frac{0.5-0}{-1-0} (-0.5-0) = 1.25$	1.25	0
1	1	0.5	$1 + \frac{0.5-0}{1-0} (0.5-0) = 1.25$	1.25	0
-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
0	0	-1	1	1	-1
1	1	0	1	1	1

ب) $x(0) = 1 \rightarrow u(0) = 1 \rightarrow x(1) = 0 \rightarrow u(1) = 0 \rightarrow x(2) = 0$
 $x = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$
 $u = [1 \ 0]$

الف) $x(k+1) = 0.5x(k) + u(k)$
 $J = \sum_{k=0}^2 (|x(k)| + 0.5|u(k)|) = |x(0)| + 0.5|u(0)| + |x(1)| + 0.5|u(1)| + \dots$

چون گفته در نقاط سیاه
 نشان یابن نداریم

$x(1)$	$u(1)$	$x(2)$	$J_{1,2}^* = x(1) + 0.5 u(1) + J_{2,2}$
-1	1	0	1
-1	0.5	0	1.5
0	0	0	0
1	-0.5	0	1.5
1	-1	0	1

بقیه جدول در صفحه بعد

حل مسائل کنترل «فصل ۲»

$x(0)$	$u(0)$	$x(1)$	$J_{0T} = x(0) + \Delta u(0) + J_{1T}^*$	J_{1T}^*	$u^*(0)$
-۳	-۲Δ ۲Δ	-۲ -۱	$5, \Delta + V = 11, \Delta$ $\Delta, \Delta + 7, \Delta = 9$	۹	۲Δ
-۲	-۱ ۰ ۱	-۲ -۱ ۰	$V + V = 1V$ $2 + 7, \Delta = 5, \Delta$ $V + 0 = V$	$5, \Delta$	۰
-۱	-۲Δ ۲Δ	-۱ ۰	$7, \Delta + 7, \Delta = V$ $7, \Delta + 0 = 7, \Delta$	$7, \Delta$	۲Δ
۰	-۱ ۰ ۱	-۱ ۰ ۱	$0 + 7, \Delta = 7, \Delta$ $0 + 0 = 0$ $0 + 7, \Delta = 7, \Delta$	۰	۰
۱	-۲Δ ۲Δ	۰ ۱	$7, \Delta + 0 = 7, \Delta$ $7, \Delta + 7, \Delta = V$	$7, \Delta$	-۲Δ
۲	-۱ ۰ ۱	۰ ۱ ۲	$V + 0 = V$ $2 + 7, \Delta = 5, \Delta$ $V + V = 1V$	$5, \Delta$	۰
۳	-۲Δ ۲Δ	۱ ۲	$5, \Delta + 7, \Delta = 9$ $\Delta, \Delta + V = 11, \Delta$	۹	-۲Δ

→ $x(0) = -2 \rightarrow u(0) = 0 \rightarrow x(1) = -1 \rightarrow u(1) = 2\Delta \rightarrow x(2) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = x(k) - \Delta^2 x'(k) + u(k) \\ J = |u(0)| + |u(1)| + \frac{J_{TT}}{|x(2)|} \end{cases}$$

(۲-۲)

الف)

$x(1)$	$u(1)$	$x(2)$	$J_{1T} = u(1) + J_{TT}$	J_{1T}^*	$u^*(1)$
۰	-۲ -۲ ۰ ۲ ۲	— — ۰ ۲ ۲	— — ۰ ۱ ۲	۰	۰
۲Δ	-۲ ۲ ۰ ۲ ۲	۰ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۱	۲ ۱ ۳ ۵ ۵	۲	-۲
۱	-۲ -۲ ۰ ۲ ۲	۲ ۲ ۲ ۱ ۱	۲ ۱ ۳ ۵ ۵	-۲	-۲

حل مسائل کنترل به روش فصل ۴

$x(0)$	$u(0)$	$x(1)$	$J_{0,1} = u(0) + J_{1,1}^*$	$J_{0,1}^*$	$u^*(0)$
0	$-y^T$	—	—	0	0
	$-y^T$	—	—		
	0	0	$0 + 0 = 0$		
	y^T	y^T	$-y^T + (0 + \frac{y^T - 0}{\gamma \Delta - 1})(y^T - 0) = -y^T y$		
	y^T	y^T	$-y^T + (0 + \frac{y^T - 0}{\gamma \Delta - 1})(y^T - 0) = -y^T y$		
$\gamma \Delta$	$-y^T$	0	$-y^T + 0 = -y^T$	$-y^T y$	0
	$-y^T$	y^T	$-y^T + (0 + \frac{y^T - 0}{\gamma \Delta - 1})(y^T - 0) = -y^T y$		
	0	y^T	$0 + (0 + \frac{y^T - 0}{\gamma \Delta - 1})(y^T - 0) = 0$		
	y^T	y^T	$-y^T + (y^T + \frac{y^T - y^T}{1 - \gamma \Delta})(y^T - \gamma \Delta) = -y^T y$		
	y^T	y^T	$-y^T + (y^T + \frac{y^T - y^T}{1 - \gamma \Delta})(y^T - \gamma \Delta) = -y^T y$		
1	$-y^T$	y^T	$-y^T + (0 + \frac{y^T - 0}{\gamma \Delta - 1})(y^T - 0) = -y^T y$	$-y^T y$	$-y^T$
	$-y^T$	y^T	$-y^T + (0 + \frac{y^T - 0}{\gamma \Delta - 1})(y^T - 0) = -y^T y$		
	0	y^T	$0 + (y^T + \frac{y^T - y^T}{1 - \gamma \Delta})(y^T - \gamma \Delta) = y^T y$		
	y^T	$-y^T$	$-y^T + (y^T + \frac{y^T - y^T}{1 - \gamma \Delta})(y^T - \gamma \Delta) = -y^T y$		
	y^T	1	$-y^T + y^T = 0$		

ب) $x(0) = 1 \rightarrow u(0) = -y^T \rightarrow x(1) = y^T \rightarrow u(1) = -y^T y \rightarrow x(2) = 0$

$x(k+1) = \gamma \Delta x(k) + u(k)$ و $\begin{cases} x(k) \leq \gamma \\ u(k) = -1, -\gamma \Delta, 0, \gamma \Delta, 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x(k) = 0, \gamma, \gamma^2, \gamma^3 : k = 0, 1, 2 \\ u(k) = -1, -\gamma \Delta, 0, \gamma \Delta, 1 : k = 0, 1 \end{cases}$

($\gamma = \Delta$)

جدول

$x(k)$	$u(k)$	$x(k+1)$	$J_{k,k+1} = u^2(k)$	$J_{k,k+1}^*$	$u^*(k)$
0	-1	-1	—	0	0
	$-\gamma \Delta$	$-\gamma \Delta$	—		
	0	0	0		
	$\gamma \Delta$	$\gamma \Delta$	$-\gamma \Delta$		
	1	1	1		
1	-1	$\gamma \Delta$	1	0	0
	$-\gamma \Delta$	1	$-\gamma \Delta$		
	0	$\gamma \Delta$	0		
	$\gamma \Delta$	2	$\gamma \Delta$		
	1	—	—		
2	-1	2	1	1	-1
	$-\gamma \Delta$	—	—		
	0	—	—		
	$\gamma \Delta$	—	—		
	1	—	—		
3	-1	—	—	—	—
	$-\gamma \Delta$	—	—		
	0	—	—		
	$\gamma \Delta$	—	—		
	1	—	—		

حل مسائل کنترول پيچيده فصل 3

$x(1)$	$u(1)$	$x(r)$	$J_{1r} = u(1) + 2 x(1)-r + J_{r2}$	J_{1r}^*	$u^*(1)$
0	-2	—	—	1.8	2
	-1	—	—		
	0	0	$0 + 2 0-1 + 2 0-2 = 1$		
	1	1	$0 + 2 0-1 + 2 0-2 = 2$		
1	-2	—	—	2.4	2
	-1	0	$1 + 2 1-1 + 2 0-2 = 2$		
	0	1	$0 + 2 1-1 + 2 1-2 = 2$		
	1	2	$1 + 2 1-1 + 2 1-2 = 0.5$		
2	-2	0	$2 + 2 2-1 + 2 0-2 = 1.2$	2.4	2
	-1	1	$1 + 2 2-1 + 2 1-2 = 1$		
	0	2	$0 + 2 2-1 + 2 2-2 = 2$		
	1	3	$1 + 2 2-1 + 2 2-2 = 0.5$		
3	-2	1	$3 + 2 3-1 + 2 1-2 = 1.2$	2.5	1
	-1	2	$2 + 2 3-1 + 2 2-2 = 1$		
	0	3	$0 + 2 3-1 + 2 3-2 = 2$		
	1	4	$1 + 2 3-1 + 2 3-2 = 0.5$		
4	-2	2	$4 + 2 4-1 + 2 2-2 = 1.2$	2.7	2
	-1	3	$3 + 2 4-1 + 2 3-2 = 1$		
	0	4	$0 + 2 4-1 + 2 4-2 = 2$		
	1	—	—		

$X(s)$	$u(s)$	$X(t)$	$J_{0.2} = u(s) + J_{1.2}^*$	$J_{0.2}^*$	$u(s)$
0	-1.2	—	—	1.5	1.2
	-1.1	—	—		
	0	0	$0 + 1.8 = 1.8$		
	1.1	1.1	$-1.1 + 1.2 = 0.1$		
	1.2	1.2	$1.2 + 1.2 = 2.4$		
1.1	-1.2	—	—	1.2	0
	-1.1	0	$1.1 + 1.8 = 2.9$		
	0	1.1	$0 + 1.2 = 1.2$		
	1.1	1.1	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
	1.2	1.2	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
1.2	-1.2	0	$1.2 + 1.8 = 3$	1.2	0
	-1.1	1.1	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
	0	1.2	$0 + 1.2 = 1.2$		
	1.1	1.2	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
	1.2	1.2	$1.2 + 1.2 = 2.4$		
1.3	-1.2	1.1	$1.2 + 1.2 = 2.4$	1.2	0
	-1.1	1.2	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
	0	1.3	$0 + 1.2 = 1.2$		
	1.1	1.2	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
	1.2	1.2	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
1.4	-1.2	1.2	$1.2 + 1.2 = 2.4$	1.2	-1.1
	-1.1	1.3	$1.1 + 1.2 = 2.3$		
	0	1.4	$0 + 1.2 = 1.2$		
	1.1	—	—		
	1.2	—	—		

(ب) $X(s) = 1.2 \rightarrow u(s) = 0 \rightarrow X(t) = 1.2 \rightarrow u(t) = 1.2 \rightarrow X(2) = 1.2$

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

$$K = \min \left(\frac{q_1}{\gamma} x_1^2(t) + \frac{q_2}{\gamma} x_2^2(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma} u^2(t) + [j_{x_1}^* \quad j_{x_2}^*] \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ -x_1(t) + x_2(t) + u(t) \end{bmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$K = \min \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} u^2(t) + u(t) j_{x_2}^* + \left(\frac{q_1}{\gamma} x_1^2(t) + \frac{q_2}{\gamma} x_2^2(t) + x_2(t) j_{x_1}^* - x_1(t) j_{x_2}^* + x_2(t) j_{x_2}^* \right) \right)$$

$$j_{x_2}^* = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) + j_{x_2}^* = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{u}(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & j_{x_2}^* > 1 \\ 1 & j_{x_2}^* < -1 \\ -j_{x_2}^* & |j_{x_2}^*| < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -1 \cdot x(t) + u(t)$$

$$j = \frac{1}{\gamma} x^2(T) + \int_0^T \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma} u^2(t) \right) dt$$

$$H = \frac{1}{\gamma} x^2(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma} u^2(t) + j_x^* (-1 \cdot x(t) + u(t)) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow u^*(t) + j_x^* = 0 \Rightarrow u^*(t) = -j_x^*(x) \Rightarrow$$

در حالتی که معلوم می‌کنیم که

$$j_t^* + \frac{1}{2} x^2(t) + \frac{1}{\gamma} j_x^{*2} + j_x^* (-1 \cdot x(t)) - j_x^{*2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\gamma} (j_x^*)^2 + 1 \cdot x(t) j_x^* - j_t^* - \frac{1}{2} x^2(t) = 0 \\ j_x^*(x(T), T) = \frac{1}{\gamma} x^2(T) \\ j_x^*(x(t), t) = \frac{1}{\gamma} k(t) x^2(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u^*(t) = -k(t) x(t) \\ k(T) = 1 \\ \frac{1}{\gamma} k^2(t) x^2(t) + 1 \cdot x^2(t) k(t) - \frac{1}{\gamma} \dot{k}(t) x^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} x^2(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k^2(t) + 2 \cdot k(t) - \dot{k}(t) - \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{k}(t) = -\frac{1}{\gamma} + k^2(t) + 2 \cdot k(t) \\ k(T) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k(t) = \gamma \delta (-\gamma + \gamma \cdot \tanh(\gamma(x(T) - x(t) \gamma \delta))) \cdot \delta(t)$$

و از رابطه بالا داریم $u(t) = \gamma \delta x(t)$ و به صورت $t \rightarrow \infty$ است $x^*(t) = +1 \cdot \gamma \delta x(t)$

در اثبات سؤال در صورتیکه Q و A و B و R به K و α باشد معادلات همان معادلات است و روشن است
همان است. فقط برای $u^*(N-1)$ داریم.

$$u^*(N-1) = -[R(N-1) + B^T(N-1)P(N-1)B(N-1)]^{-1} B^T(N-1)P(N-1)A(N-1)x(N-1) \triangleq F(N-1)x(N-1)$$

و با استرک به روابط (۳-۱۰-۱۷) و (۳-۱۰-۱۸) و (۳-۱۰-۱۹) می‌رسیم.

$$a) \begin{cases} x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) \\ J = \frac{1}{r} x(N)^T H x(N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} [x(k)^T Q x(k) + u(k)^T R u(k)] \end{cases}$$

$$① J_{N,N}^*(x(N)) = \frac{1}{r} x(N)^T H x(N) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} J_{N,N}^*(x(N)) = P(0) x^T(N) \\ P(0) = \frac{H}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$② J_{N-1,N}^*(x(N-1), u(N-1)) = Q(x(N-1)-r)^T + Ru(N-1)^T + J_{N,N}^*(x(N)) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J_{N-1,N}}{\partial u(N-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$rRu(N-1) + rP(0)(Ax(N-1) + Bu(N-1))B = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(N-1) = F(N-1)x(N-1) \\ F(N-1) = -\frac{P(0)AB}{R + P(0)B^T} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} J_{N-1,N}^*(x(N-1), u(N-1)) = P(1)x^T(N-1) + r q(1)x(N-1) + s(1) \\ P(1) = Q + RF(N-1)^T + P(0)(A + BF(N-1))^T \\ q(1) = -rQ \\ s(1) = Qr^T \end{cases}$$

$$③ J_{N-2,N}^*(x(N-2), u(N-2)) = Q(x(N-2)-r)^T + Ru(N-2)^T + J_{N-1,N}^*(x(N-1), u(N-1)) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J_{N-2,N}}{\partial u(N-2)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$rRu(N-2) + rP(1)(Ax(N-2) + Bu(N-2))B + r q(1)B = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(N-2) = F(N-2)x(N-2) \\ F(N-2) = -\frac{P(1)AB + q(1)B}{R + P(1)B^T} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} J_{N-2,N}^*(x(N-2), u(N-2)) = P(2)x^T(N-2) + r q(2)x(N-2) + s(2) \\ P(2) = Q + RF(N-2)^T + P(1)(A + BF(N-2))^T \\ q(2) = -rQ + q(1)(A + BF(N-2)) \\ s(2) = s(1) + Qr^T \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P(0) = \frac{H}{r}, q(0) = 0, s(0) = 0 \\ u(N-k) = F(N-k)x(N-k) \\ F(N-k) = -\frac{P(k-1)AB + q(k-1)B}{R + P(k-1)B^T} \\ P(k) = Q + RF(N-k)^T + P(k-1)(A + BF(N-k))^T \\ q(k) = -rQ + q(k-1)(A + BF(N-k)) \\ s(k) = s(k-1) + Qr^T \end{cases}$$

این دو حالت استی داریم:

$p(0) = \frac{H}{r}, q(0) = 0, s(0) = 0$

طبق رابطه صفحه قبل

$k=1:$

$$\begin{cases} u(1) = F(1)x(1) \\ F(1) = -\frac{p(1)AB + 0}{R + p(1)B^2} \\ p(1) = Q + RF(1) + p(0)(A + BF(1))^2 \\ q(1) = -\gamma(1)Q \\ s(1) = 0 + \gamma(1)^2 Q \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(1) = -\frac{p(0)AB}{R + p(0)B^2} x(1) \\ p(1) = Q - \frac{Rp(0)AB}{R + p(0)B^2} + p(0)\left(A - \frac{p(0)AB^2}{R + p(0)B^2}\right)^2 \\ q(1) = -\gamma(1)Q \\ s(1) = \gamma(1)^2 Q \end{cases}$$

$k=2:$

$$\begin{cases} u(2) = F(2)x(2) \\ F(2) = -\frac{p(2)AB + q(2)B}{R + p(2)B^2} \\ p(2) = Q + RF(2) + p(1)(A + BF(2))^2 \\ q(2) = -\gamma(2)Q + q(1) \\ s(2) = \gamma(2)^2 Q \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(2) = -\frac{p(1)AB + q(1)B}{R + p(1)B^2} x(2) \\ p(2) = Q - \frac{Rp(1)AB + Rq(1)B}{R + p(1)B^2} + p(1)\left(A - \frac{p(1)AB + q(1)B^2}{R + p(1)B^2}\right)^2 \\ q(2) = -\gamma(2)Q + q(1) \\ s(2) = \gamma(2)^2 Q \end{cases}$$

$k=3:$

$$\begin{cases} u(3) = F(3)x(3) \\ F(3) = -\frac{p(3)AB + q(3)B}{R + p(3)B^2} \\ p(3) = Q + RF(3) + p(2)(A + BF(3))^2 \\ q(3) = -\gamma(3)Q + q(2) \\ s(3) = \gamma(3)^2 Q \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(3) = -\frac{p(2)AB + q(2)B}{R + p(2)B^2} x(3) \end{cases}$$

$\int_{t_0}^{t_f} u^2(t) dt \leq M \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} u^2(k) \leq M$ (۳-۱۱)

چون افعال به رابطه بالا بعد از بدست آوردن تمام درودها است، نمی توان آنرا در برنامه ریزی بود یا حل کرد.

الف) $c_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \min_{l \neq i} (c_{il}^{(k)} + c_{lj}^{(k)})$ (۳-۱۲)

این بهین معنی است که در بین خطوط مسیر از i به j با بیشترین k نقطه برابر است با کمترین مسیر بین مسیرهای که از i به j می رود و از آن گره به j برویم با k نقطه.

ب) $c_{ij}^{(1)} = \min_{l \neq i} (c_{il}^{(0)} + c_{lj}^{(0)}) \Rightarrow c_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$c_{ij}^{(2)} = \min_{l \neq i} (c_{il}^{(1)} + c_{lj}^{(1)}) \Rightarrow c_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

چون مسیر بین دو گره که اگر بهین آنها (ج) باشد وجود ندارد چون تعداد گره ها است.

د) $\{z_1^{(1)}, z_2^{(1)}, z_3^{(1)}, z_4^{(1)}, z_1^{(2)}, z_2^{(2)}, z_3^{(2)}, z_4^{(2)}\}$: و واضح است که چون در هر مرحله مسیر بهین تری را می یابیم

بگیریم پس c متغیر می شود و باید هم را حساب کرد.

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) = 1, 5 &\rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 38 &\rightarrow x(1) = 1, 12 &\rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 38 &\rightarrow x(2) = 1, 74 & \lambda = 2 \\ x(0) = 1, 5 &\rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 24 &\rightarrow x(1) = 1, 26 &\rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 2 &\rightarrow x(2) = 1 & \lambda = 4 \\ x(0) = 1, 5 &\rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 2 &\rightarrow x(1) = 1, 9 &\rightarrow u^*(2) = -1, 2 &\rightarrow x(2) = 1, 3 & \lambda = 5 \end{aligned}$$

الف) $\lambda \uparrow \Rightarrow u^*(0) \uparrow \Rightarrow x(1) \uparrow \Rightarrow u^*(1) \uparrow \Rightarrow x(2) \uparrow$
 $\lambda \uparrow \Rightarrow u^{*2}(0) \downarrow \Rightarrow x(2) \uparrow \Rightarrow u^{*2}(1) \downarrow \Rightarrow x(2) \uparrow$

وقتی λ زیاد می شود، باید حاصل $u^*(k)$ کمتر شود و این اتفاق افتاده است.

ب) $\lambda \uparrow \Rightarrow x(2) \uparrow$

وقتی λ زیاد می شود تا تاثیر کنترل مهم است و کنترل زیاد می شود. در نتیجه $x(2)$ بالاتر می رود.

الف) $\begin{cases} x(0) = 1, 5 \rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 38 \rightarrow x(1) = 1, 12 \rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 38 \rightarrow x(2) = 1, 74 & a = 0 \\ x(0) = 1, 5 \rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 1 \rightarrow x(1) = 1, 8 \rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 2 \rightarrow x(2) = 1, 22 & a = -1, 4 \end{cases}$ (۳-۲۰)

$\begin{cases} J_{a=0} = 1, 1252 & a = 0 \\ J_{a=-1,4} = 1, 1224 & a = -1, 4 \end{cases}$

چون $a = -1, 4$ شده است پس سیستم کندتر می باشد. پس به کنترل بالاتری نیاز داریم. پس جریبه کتری می بردیم (به صورت بزرگتر) و هزینه کتری می شود.

ب) انتظاری بود که کنترل درجهت منفی بزرگتر شود و هزینه بیشتر شود. با محاسبات داریم:

$x(0) = 1, 5 \rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 8 \rightarrow x(1) = 1, 28 \rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 2 \rightarrow x(2) = 1, 192$

الف) $x(0) = 1, 5 \rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 5 \rightarrow x(1) = 2 \rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 5 \rightarrow x(2) = 1, 5 \rightarrow u^*(2) = -1, 5 \rightarrow x(3) = 1$ (۳-۲۱)

ب) $x(0) = 1, 5 \rightarrow u^*(0) = -1, 5 \rightarrow x(1) = 2, 1 \rightarrow u^*(1) = -1, 52 \rightarrow x(2) = 1, 58 \rightarrow u^*(2) = -1, 52 \rightarrow x(3) = 1, 04$

الف) در جدولی ۴ لایه اف و ۴ لایه عمودی داریم که اینستون اول با هم برابرند و این اثباتی بر این حرف است. (۳-۲۲)

ب) خیر درست نیست. چون از اثباتی که در آنجا حل می شود با تغییر n از ۲ به ۳، زمان در مرحله n و $n-1$ در دو سیستم فرق می کند و دیگر آن جمله درست نیست.

گفته شد:

$$\dot{x}(t) = a x(t) + b u(t) \Rightarrow x(k+1) = (I + a \Delta t) x(k) + b \Delta t u(k) \Rightarrow x(k+1) = A x(k) + B u(k)$$

$$J = 1 \cdot x^T(3) + \int_0^3 [x^T(t) + 2x^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt \Rightarrow J = \frac{1}{4} x^T(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x(3) + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{3-1} \begin{pmatrix} x^T(t) & \Delta t \\ 0 & 2 \Delta t \end{pmatrix} x(t) + u^T(t) \cdot \Delta t u(t)$$

الف) در صفحه بعد

۴-۱ چون تابع در نقطه داخلی q^* دارای می‌شود است پس

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_n} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_1} \Delta q_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_2} \Delta q_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_n} \Delta q_n = 0 \Rightarrow df = 0$$

فرض $\begin{cases} h(t) = \partial x(t) \text{ بوسیله} \\ \partial x(t_0) = \partial x(t_f) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_{t_0}^{t_f} h(t) \partial x(t) dt = 0 \Rightarrow h(t) = 0$ ۴-۲

اثبات: فرض کنیم $h(t) \neq 0$ و فرض می‌کنیم که دارای K صفر در نقاط t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k است. $\partial x(t)$ را بصورت
 دو پرو تقریب می‌کنیم با این فرض مشخص است که
 $h(t) \partial x(t) \geq 0$ و در بعضی نقاط مخالف صفر است.
 $\int_{t_0}^{t_f} h(t) \partial x(t) dt = 0$ فرض غلط می‌شود.

$$\partial x(t) = \begin{cases} + & h(t) > 0, t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}) \\ - & h(t) < 0, t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}) \\ 0 & h(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

الف) $f(t) = 2t^2 + \frac{5}{t} : t > 0$ ۴-۳

$$\Delta f(t, \Delta t) = f(t+\Delta t) - f(t) = (2(t+\Delta t)^2 + \frac{5}{t+\Delta t}) - (2t^2 + \frac{5}{t}) = (4t\Delta t + 2\Delta t^2 - \frac{5\Delta t}{t(t+\Delta t)})$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f(t, \Delta t)}{\Delta t} = 0 \Rightarrow df = (4t\Delta t - \frac{5\Delta t}{t})$$

ب) $f(q_1, q_2) = 5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2$

$$\Delta f(q_1, q_2, \Delta q_1, \Delta q_2) = (5(q_1+\Delta q_1)^2 + 4(q_1+\Delta q_1)(q_2+\Delta q_2) + 2(q_2+\Delta q_2)^2) - (5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2)$$

$$\Delta f(q_1, q_2, \Delta q_1, \Delta q_2) = (10q_1 + 4q_2)\Delta q_1 + (4q_1 + 4q_2)\Delta q_2 + \frac{5\Delta q_1^2 + 4\Delta q_1\Delta q_2 + 2\Delta q_2^2}{\sqrt{5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2}}$$

چون g از صفر بزرگتر است (چون مقادیر مثبت است)

$$g(q_1, q_2, \Delta q_1, \Delta q_2) = \frac{5\Delta q_1^2 + 4\Delta q_1\Delta q_2 + 2\Delta q_2^2}{\sqrt{5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2}} = \frac{1\Delta q_1^2 + 5\Delta q_2^2}{\sqrt{5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2}} \leq \frac{1(\Delta q_1^2 + \Delta q_2^2)}{\sqrt{5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2}} \leq \frac{1\sqrt{\Delta q_1^2 + \Delta q_2^2}}{\sqrt{5q_1^2 + 4q_1q_2 + 2q_2^2}}$$

$\lim_{\Delta q_1, \Delta q_2 \rightarrow 0} g(q_1, q_2, \Delta q_1, \Delta q_2) = 0 \Rightarrow df = (10q_1 + 4q_2)\Delta q_1 + (4q_1 + 4q_2)\Delta q_2$

ج) $f(q_1, q_2, q_3) = q_1^2 + q_2^2 + 5q_1q_2q_3 + 2q_1q_2 + 3q_3$

$$\Delta f(q_1, q_2, q_3, \Delta q_1, \Delta q_2, \Delta q_3) = (q_1+\Delta q_1)^2 + (q_2+\Delta q_2)^2 + 5(q_1+\Delta q_1)(q_2+\Delta q_2)(q_3+\Delta q_3) + 2(q_1+\Delta q_1)(q_2+\Delta q_2) + 3(q_3+\Delta q_3) - (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + 5q_1q_2q_3 + 2q_1q_2 + 3q_3)$$

$$\Delta f = (2q_1 + 5q_2q_3 + 2q_2)\Delta q_1 + (2q_2 + 5q_1q_3 + 2q_1)\Delta q_2 + (5q_1q_2 + 3)\Delta q_3 + g(q_1, q_2, q_3) \sqrt{\Delta q_1^2 + \Delta q_2^2 + \Delta q_3^2}$$

$$g(q, \Delta q) = \frac{\Delta q_1^2 + \Delta q_2^2 + \delta q_1 \Delta q_1 + \delta q_2 \Delta q_2 + \delta q_1 \Delta q_2 + \delta q_2 \Delta q_1 + \Delta q_1 \Delta q_2 + \Delta q_2 \Delta q_1 + 2 \Delta q_1 \Delta q_2}{\sqrt{\Delta q_1^2 + \Delta q_2^2 + \Delta q_1 \Delta q_2}}$$

در مرتبه صفر ضرورت از 1 است و مخرج از درجه 1 است پس $g(q, \Delta q) = 0$ پس $\|\Delta q\| \rightarrow 0$ پس (الف)

$$df = (2q_1 + \delta q_1 q_2 + 2q_2) \Delta q_1 + (2q_2 + \delta q_2 q_1 + 2q_1) \Delta q_2 + (\delta q_1 q_2 + 2) \Delta q_3$$

a) $\delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \delta x(t) + \frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x}(t) \right] dt \Rightarrow \delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [(r \dot{x}(t) - r x(t)) \delta x(t) - \dot{x}(t) \delta \dot{x}(t)] dt$ (1-1)

b) $\delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [(r x_1(t) + x_2(t)) \delta x_1(t) + (x_1(t) + r x_2(t)) \delta x_2(t) + (r \dot{x}_1(t) \delta \dot{x}_1(t) + r \dot{x}_2(t) \delta \dot{x}_2(t))] dt$

c) $\delta J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} e^{x(t)} \delta x(t) dt$

(1-2)

$$J_d = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g(x(k), \dot{x}(k), k) \Delta t \quad , \quad x(k) = x(t_0 + k \Delta t) \quad , \quad \dot{x}(k) = \frac{x(k+1) - x(k)}{\Delta t}$$
 (1-3)

$$\frac{\partial J_d}{\partial x(i)} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x(i)} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}(i)} \frac{d \dot{x}(i)}{d x(i)} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x(i)} - \frac{1}{\Delta t} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}(i)} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x(i)} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}(i)} \right) = 0$$

• $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0$ Or $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x(i)} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}(i)} \right) = 0$ (منظور برای $x(i)$ با داریم)

a) $f(t) = r r r t^2 + 1, \delta t^2 + 2t + \delta \Rightarrow f'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1^* = -1 \\ t_2^* = -1 \end{cases}$ (1-4)

b) $f(t) = t e^{-rt}, t \geq 0 \Rightarrow f'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-rt} - r t e^{-rt} = 0 \Rightarrow t^* = 1/r$

c) $f(q) = q_1^2 + r q_2^2 + q_1 + q_2 + q_1 q_2 + 2r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_1} = 0 \Rightarrow 2q_1 + 1 + q_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_2} = 0 \Rightarrow r q_2 - 1 + q_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 + q_2 = -1 \\ r q_2 + q_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1^* = -\frac{r+1}{r} \\ q_2^* = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$

a) $J(x) = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^r(t) + \ddot{x}^r(t)] dt, x(0) = 0, x(1) = 1$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x(t) - r \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$
 $x(0) = 0, x(1) = 1 \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{e^{-t} - e^t}{e^{-1} - e}$

b) $J(x) = \int_0^r [\dot{x}^r(t) + r \dot{x}(t)x(t) + \dot{x}^r(t)] dt, x(0) = 1, x(r) = -r$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x(t) + r \dot{x}(t) - r \dot{x}(t) - r \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$
 $x(0) = 1, x(r) = -r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{-r - e^{-r}}{e^r - e^{-r}} \\ c_2 = \frac{e^r + r}{e^r - e^{-r}} \end{cases}$

c) $J(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\dot{x}_1^r(t) + \dot{x}_2^r(t) + r x_1(t)x_2(t)] dt, \begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0, x_1(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \\ x_2(0) = 0, x_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_1} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x_2(t) - r \ddot{x}_1(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$
 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_2} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x_1(t) - r \ddot{x}_2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t)$
 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0, x_1(\frac{\pi}{4}) = x_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = x_2(t) = \frac{\sinh(t)}{\sinh(\frac{\pi}{4})}$

$J(x) = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{r} \dot{x}^r(t) + r x(t)\ddot{x}(t) + r \dot{x}^r(t) + r x(t)] dt, x(0) = 1, x(1) = r$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r \dot{x}(t) + r x(t) + r - \ddot{x}(t) - r \dot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) - r x(t) = r$

$x(t) = c_1 e^{rt} + c_2 e^{-rt} - 1$
 $x(0) = 1, x(1) = r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{r - e^{-r}}{e^r - e^{-r}} \\ c_2 = r - c_1 \end{cases}$

a) $J(x) = \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^r(t) + \ddot{x}^r(t)] dt, x(0) = 1, x(1) \text{ جزی}$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x(t) - r \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) - x(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$
 $x(0) = 1, x(1) \text{ جزی} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t=1} = 0 \Rightarrow r \dot{x}(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(1) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{e^{-t} + e^{t-1}}{e + e^{-1}}$

b) $J(x) = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{r} \dot{x}^r(t) + x(t)\dot{x}(t) + x(t)] dt, x(0) = \frac{1}{r}, x(1) \text{ جزی}$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) + 1 - \ddot{x}(t) - \dot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) = 1 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 t + c_2$
 $x(0) = \frac{1}{r}, x(1) \text{ جزی} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t=1} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(1) + x(1) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = -t + \frac{1}{r}$

c) $J(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\dot{x}_1^r(t) + \dot{x}_2^r(t) + r x_1(t)x_2(t)] dt, \begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0, x_1(\frac{\pi}{4}) \text{ جزی} \\ x_2(0) = 0, x_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_1} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x_2(t) - r \ddot{x}_1(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$
 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_2} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r x_1(t) - r \ddot{x}_2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t)$
 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0, x_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(t) = c_1 \sinh(t) + c_2 \cosh(t) \\ x_2(t) = c_1 \cosh(t) + c_2 \sinh(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{\sinh(t)}{\sinh(\frac{\pi}{4})} \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$J(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} g(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n)}, t) dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x(t)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \frac{\partial \dot{x}(t)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \ddot{x}} \frac{\partial \ddot{x}(t)}{\partial x} + \dots + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{(n)}} \frac{\partial x^{(n)}(t)}{\partial x} \right) dt$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{(k)}} \left(x^*, \dots, \frac{d^k x^*}{dt^k} \right) = 0$
 (برای جمله ای که دارد n بار جزء جزئی رویم و بارم)

$$\sum_{k=0}^r (-1)^k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{(k)}} \left(x^*, \dots, \frac{d^k x^*}{dt^k} \right) \right] = 0$$

a) $J(x) = \int_0^1 [x(t)\dot{x}(t) + \ddot{x}^2(t)] dt, \begin{cases} x(0)=0, \dot{x}(0)=1 \\ x(1)=2, \dot{x}(1)=3 \end{cases}$ (۱۲)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) - \dot{x}(t) + 2\ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = at^2 + bt + c + d$$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = t^2 + t$

b) $J(x) = \int_0^\infty (\dot{x}^2(t) + x^2(t) + [\ddot{x}(t) + \dot{x}(t)]^2) dt, \begin{cases} x(0)=1, \dot{x}(0)=2 \\ x(\infty)=0, \dot{x}(\infty)=0 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \ddot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(t) - 2\dot{x}(t) - 2(\ddot{x}(t) + \dot{x}(t)) + 2(\ddot{x}(t) + \dot{x}(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2\ddot{x}(t) - 2\dot{x}(t) + 2x(t) = 0 \Rightarrow D^2 - 2D + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 1 \pm i \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t) e^t + (c_3 + c_4 t) e^{-t} \Rightarrow x(t) = e^{-t} + t e^{-t}$$

$x(0)=1, \dot{x}(0)=2, x(\infty)=0, \dot{x}(\infty)=0$

$J(x) = \int_0^{t_f} \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2(t)} dt, x(0)=2, \theta(t) = -t + \delta$ (۱۳)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{x}(t)}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2(t)}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x} \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2} + \frac{\dot{x} \dot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{x} (1 + \dot{x}^2) + \dot{x} \ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 0 \\ \dot{x}^2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = at + b \Rightarrow x(t) = at + 2$$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} t + 2$

$J(x) = \int_0^{t_f} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2(t)}}{x(t)} \right] dt, x(0)=0, \theta(t) = t - \delta$ (۱۴)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1 + \dot{x}^2(t) + x(t)\ddot{x}(t)}{(x(t))^2 \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2(t)}} = 0 \Rightarrow x(t)\ddot{x}(t) + \dot{x}^2(t) = -1 \Rightarrow (x(t)\dot{x}(t))' = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t)\dot{x}(t) = -t + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \dot{x}(t) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} t + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = -t + c_1 t$$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = -\frac{1}{2} t^2 + c_1 t$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = -\frac{1}{2} t^2 + t$

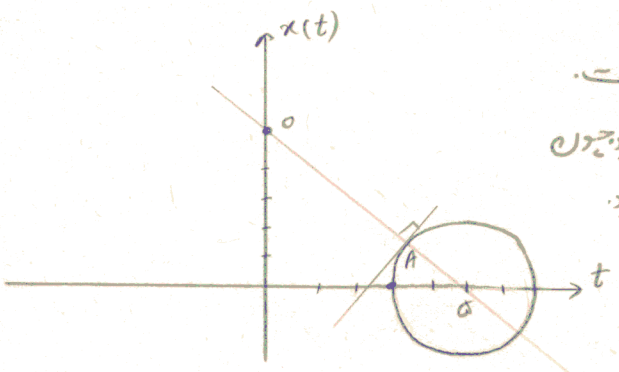
$$J(x) = \int_0^{t_f} \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2(t)} dt, \quad x(0) = \delta, \quad x^2(t) + (t-\delta)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{معمولی}} \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = at + b$$

$$x(0) = \delta \Rightarrow x(t) = at + \delta$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial x(t_f)}{\partial t_f} - \dot{x}(t_f) \right) + g \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t_f) x(t_f) - \frac{t_f - \delta}{x(t_f)} + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2(t) + (t-\delta)^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x(t_f)}{\partial t_f} = -\frac{t_f - \delta}{x(t_f)}$$



از نظر هندسی δA جواب است.
خطی که از $(0, \delta)$ و $(\delta, 0)$ می‌گذرد چون
عمود بر دایره است و از مرکز می‌گذرد.

$$J(x) = \int_0^{t_f} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2(t)}}{x(t)} dt, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad (t-9)^2 + x^2(t) = 9$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{معمولی}} \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 t^2 + c_2 t + c_3$$

$$x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = -t^2 + c_2 t$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial \dot{x}} \right|_{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial x(t_f)}{\partial t_f} - \dot{x}(t_f) \right) + g \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t_f) x(t_f) - \frac{t_f - 9}{x(t_f)} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ c_2 = 18 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = 18t - 2t \right.$$

$$x^2(t) + (t-9)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x(t_f)}{\partial t_f} = -\frac{t-9}{x(t)}$$

$$x^2(t_f) = 9 - (t_f - 9)^2$$

الف) $\begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0 \\ x_2(0) = 0 \end{cases}$, $\theta(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \delta t + 3 \\ \frac{1}{t} t^2 \end{bmatrix}$, t_f از t_f

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 \text{sh}(t) + c_2 \text{ch}(t) \\ x_2 = c_3 \text{sh}(t) + c_4 \text{ch}(t) \end{cases} \quad (c_i \in \mathbb{R}, \Delta \text{ نامتناهی})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = c_1 \text{sh}(t) \quad \text{D} \\ x_2(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2(t) = c_3 \text{sh}(t) \quad \text{E} \end{cases}$$

$$g + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right)^T (\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1^2(t_f) - \dot{x}_2^2(t_f) + 2x_1(t_f)x_2(t_f) + 1 \cdot \dot{x}_1(t_f) + 2t_f \dot{x}_2(t_f) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t_f) = \delta t_f + 3 \quad \text{D} \\ x_2(t_f) = \frac{1}{t_f} t_f^2 \quad \text{E} \end{cases}$$

از معادله بالا c_1, c_3, t_f و $x_1(t)$ و $x_2(t)$ سیستم می‌آیند.

ب) $\begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0 \\ x_2(0) = 0 \end{cases}$, t_f از t_f , $x_1(t) + 3x_2(t) + \delta t = 1\delta$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = c_1 \text{sh}(t) \quad \text{D} \\ x_2(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2(t) = c_3 \text{sh}(t) \quad \text{E} \end{cases}$$

$$g + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right)^T \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_f} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_f} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 + 2x_1 x_2 + [2x_1 \quad 2x_2] \begin{bmatrix} -\delta - \dot{x}_1 \\ -\delta - \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$J(x) = \int_{-r}^1 \sqrt{1+\dot{x}^2(t)} dt, \quad x(-r) = x(1) = 0, \quad \theta(t) = t^2 + 2 \quad (۴-۱۸)$$

جواب، از فرم: $x(t) = c_1 t + c_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 t + c_2 & -r \leq t \leq t_1 \\ x(t) = c_2 t + c_3 & t_1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ x(-r) = x(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{cases} c_1 t + c_2 & -r \leq t \leq t_1 \\ c_2 t - c_2 & t_1 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} (\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) + g \Big|_{t_1^-} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} (\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) + g \Big|_{t_1^+} \\ c_1 t_1 + 2c_2 &= c_2 t_1 - c_2 = t_1^2 + 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1.2185r \\ c_2 = -1.187 \\ t_1 = -1.4995 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{cases} 1.2185r t - 1.187 & -r \leq t \leq -1.4995 \\ -1.187 t + 1.187r & -1.4995 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$J(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [a\dot{x}^2(t) + b x(t)\dot{x}(t) + c x^2(t)] dt, \quad a \neq 0, \quad x(t_0) = x_0, \quad x(t_f) = x_f \quad (۴-۱۹)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_1^-} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_1^+} \\ (g - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_1^-} &= (g - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_1^+} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r \dot{x} a + b x \Big|_{t_1^-} = r \dot{x} a + b x \Big|_{t_1^+} \\ r \dot{x} a + b x \Big|_{t_1^-} = r \dot{x} a + b x \Big|_{t_1^+} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dot{x} \Big|_{t_1^-} = \dot{x} \Big|_{t_1^+} \Rightarrow \text{در } t_1 \text{ پیوستگی دارد}$$

$$J(x) = \int_0^r [\dot{x}(t) - 1]^2 [\dot{x}(t) + 1]^2 dt, \quad x(r) = r, \quad x(0) = 0 \quad (۴-۲۰)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{d}{dt} (2(\dot{x}^2(t) - 1)x\dot{x}(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}^2(t) - x^2(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2\dot{x}^2(t)\ddot{x}(t) - 2x(t)\dot{x}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x}(t) = 0 \\ \dot{x}(t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 t + c_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} c_1 t + c_2 & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ c_2 t + c_3 & t_1 \leq t \leq r \\ x(0) = 0 \\ x(r) = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{cases} c_1 t & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ c_2 t + r - c_2 & t_1 \leq t \leq r \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_1^-} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_1^+} \Rightarrow (\dot{x}^2 - 1)\dot{x} \Big|_{t_1^-} = (\dot{x}^2 - 1)\dot{x} \Big|_{t_1^+} \Rightarrow (c_1^2 - 1)c_1 = (c_2^2 - 1)c_2 \\ (g - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_1^-} &= (g - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{x}) \Big|_{t_1^+} \Rightarrow (c_1^2 - 1)^2 - r^2(c_1^2 - 1)c_1 = (c_2^2 - 1)^2 - r^2(c_2^2 - 1)c_2 \\ g \Big|_{t_1^-} &= g \Big|_{t_1^+} \Rightarrow c_1 t_1 = c_2 t_1 + r - c_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1, c_2 = -1, t_1 = r \\ c_1 = -1, c_2 = 1, t_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t \leq r \\ -t + r & r \leq t \leq r \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} -t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t - r & 1 \leq t \leq r \end{cases}$$

$$y_2 = y_1^2 - 5 \quad , \quad f(y_1, y_2) = y_1^2 + y_2^2$$

$$f(y_1, y_2) = y_1^2 + (y_1^2 - 5)^2 \Rightarrow f(y_1) = y_1^4 - 10y_1^2 + 25 \Rightarrow f'(y_1) = 0 \Rightarrow 4y_1^3 - 20y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow f''(y_1) < 0 \text{ ماکسیمم} \\ y_1 = \pm 2 \Rightarrow f''(y_1) > 0 \text{ مینیمم} \Rightarrow y_2 = -7.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \pm 2 \\ y_2 = -7.5 \end{cases}$$

$$f(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 \quad , \quad \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 5 \\ y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$f(y, \rho) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + \rho_1(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 - 5) + \rho_2(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 - 9) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y_1 + \rho_1 + 2\rho_2 y_1 = 0 \\ 2y_2 + \rho_1 + 2\rho_2 y_2 = 0 \\ 2y_3 + \rho_1 + \rho_2 = 0 \\ y_1 + y_2 + y_3 - 5 = 0 \\ y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 - 9 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = [2, 2, 1]^T : \text{میشمالات} \\ y = [-1, -1, 7]^T : \text{مینیمم} \end{cases}$$

a) $J(\omega) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [\omega_1^r(t) + \omega_1(t)\omega_r(t) + \omega_r^r(t) + \omega_p^r(t)] dt$

$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega}_1(t) = \omega_r(t) \\ \dot{\omega}_r(t) = -\omega_1(t) + (1 - \omega_1^r(t))\omega_r(t) + \omega_p(t) \end{cases}$

$g_a = (\omega_1^r + \omega_1\omega_r + \omega_r^r + \omega_p^r + \rho_1(\dot{\omega}_1 - \omega_r) + \rho_r(\dot{\omega}_r + \omega_1 + (1 - \omega_1^r)\omega_r + \omega_p)) \Rightarrow$

$\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \omega_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \dot{\omega}_i} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\omega_1 + \omega_r + \rho_r - 2\rho_r\omega_1\omega_r - \dot{\rho}_1 = 0 \\ \omega_1 + 2\omega_r - \rho_1 + \rho_r(1 - \omega_1^r) - \dot{\rho}_r = 0 \\ 2\omega_p + \rho_r = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_1(t) = 2\omega_1(t) + \omega_r(t) + \rho_r(t) + 2\rho_r(t)\omega_1(t) \\ \dot{\rho}_r(t) = \omega_1(t) + 2\omega_r(t) - \rho_1(t) + \rho_r(t)(1 - \omega_1^r(t)) \\ 2\omega_p(t) + \rho_r(t) = 0 \end{cases}$

b) $J(\omega) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} (\lambda + \omega_p^r(t)) dt, \lambda > 0$

$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega}_1(t) = \omega_r(t) \\ \dot{\omega}_r(t) = \omega_p(t) \end{cases}$

$g_a = \lambda + \omega_p^r(t) + \rho_1(t)(\dot{\omega}_1(t) - \omega_r(t)) + \rho_r(t)(\dot{\omega}_r(t) - \omega_p(t))$

$\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \omega_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \dot{\omega}_i} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_1(t) = 0 \\ \dot{\rho}_r(t) = -\rho_1(t) \\ 2\omega_p(t) - \rho_r(t) = 0 \end{cases}$

c) $J(\omega) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [\lambda + \omega_p^r(t)] dt, \lambda > 0$

$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega}_1(t) = \omega_r(t) \\ \dot{\omega}_r(t) = -\omega_r(t) | \omega_r(t) | + \omega_p(t) \end{cases}$

$g_a = \lambda + \omega_p^r(t) + \rho_1(t)(\dot{\omega}_1(t) - \omega_r(t)) + \rho_r(t)(\dot{\omega}_r(t) + \omega_r(t) | \omega_r(t) | - \omega_p(t))$

$\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \omega_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \dot{\omega}_i} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_1(t) = 0 \\ \dot{\rho}_r(t) = -\rho_1(t) + 2\rho_r(t) | \omega_r(t) | \\ 2\omega_p(t) - \rho_r(t) = 0 \end{cases}$

$J(x) = \int_0^1 [x^r(t) + t^r] dt, x(0) = 0, x(1) = 0, \int_0^1 x^r(t) dt = r$

$z(t) = x^r(t) \Rightarrow g_a = x^r(t) + t^r + \rho_1(t)(z(t) - x^r(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial z} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} -\rho_1 x - 2x\dot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow ax + \dot{x} = 0 \\ \dot{\rho}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_1 = a \\ x(0) = x(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = c \sin(n\pi t) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c^r = r \Rightarrow c = \sqrt[r]{r} \\ \int_0^1 x^r(t) dt = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = \pm \sqrt[r]{r} \sin(n\pi t) \\ n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$

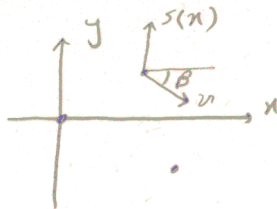
$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{\rho} (\dot{w}_1^2 + \dot{w}_r^2 + \dot{w}_\mu^2) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{\rho} (\dot{w}_1^2 + \dot{w}_r^2 + \dot{w}_\mu^2) dt$$

$$g_a = \dot{w}_1^2 + \dot{w}_r^2 + \dot{w}_\mu^2 + \rho f(w_1, w_r, w_\mu) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial w_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \dot{w}_i} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_1} - \rho \ddot{w}_1 = 0 \\ \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_r} - \rho \ddot{w}_r = 0 \\ \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_\mu} - \rho \ddot{w}_\mu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \frac{\rho \ddot{w}_1}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_1}} \\ \rho = \frac{\rho \ddot{w}_r}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_r}} \\ \rho = \frac{\rho \ddot{w}_\mu}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_\mu}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ddot{w}_1}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_1}} = \frac{\ddot{w}_r}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_r}} = \frac{\ddot{w}_\mu}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_\mu}}$$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = v \cos \beta \\ \dot{y} = s(x) - v \sin \beta \end{cases}$



(۵-۱)

ب) $J = \int_0^{t_f} dt$

$H = 1 + P_1(v \cos \beta) + P_2(s(x) - v \sin \beta) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_1} \\ \dot{y} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_2} \\ \dot{P}_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ \dot{P}_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial \beta} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = v \cos \beta \\ \dot{y} = s(x) - v \sin \beta \\ \dot{P}_1 = P_2 s'(x) \\ \dot{P}_2 = 0 \\ -P_1 v \sin \beta - P_2 v \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = v \cos \beta \\ \dot{y} = s(x) - v \sin \beta \\ \dot{P}_1 = P_2 s'(x) \\ \dot{P}_2 = 0 \\ \tan \beta = -\frac{P_2}{P_1} \end{cases}$

ج) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = v \cos \beta \\ \dot{y} = s - v \sin \beta \\ \dot{P}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{P}_2 = 0 \\ \tan \beta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = v \cos \beta \\ \dot{y} = s - v \sin \beta \\ \tan \beta = c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = v / \sqrt{c^2 + 1} \quad (1) \\ \dot{y} = s - vc / \sqrt{c^2 + 1} \quad (2) \\ \beta = \tan^{-1}(c) \quad (3) \end{cases}$

د) از رابطه واضح است که هر چه β زیاد باشد، c زیاد است. پس \dot{x} کم است و کند تر به جواب می رسیم. پس β باید کم باشد ولی β کم باعث می شود که \dot{y} مثبت شود و به نقطه A نرسیم.

$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -x_1(t) + (1 - x_1^2(t)) x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$ و $J = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} (2x_1^2(t) + x_2^2(t) + u^2(t)) dt$

(۵-۲)

الف) $H = x_1^2(t) + \frac{1}{4} x_2^2(t) + \frac{1}{4} u^2(t) + P_1(t) x_2(t) + P_2(t) (-x_1(t) + (1 - x_1^2(t)) x_2(t) + u(t))$

$\begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(t) = -(2x_1(t) - P_2(t) - 2x_1(t) x_2(t) P_2(t)) \\ \dot{P}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{P}_2(t) = -(x_2(t) + P_1(t) + P_2(t)(1 - x_1^2(t))) \end{cases} \end{cases}$

ب) i) $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) + P_2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) = -P_2(t)$

ii) $H = \frac{1}{4} u^2(t) + P_1(t) u(t) + \dots \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & P_2(t) > 1 \\ -P_2(t) & |P_2(t)| \leq 1 \\ 1 & P_2(t) < -1 \end{cases}$

$15x_1(t) + 2x_2(t) + 11t = 4$

(۵-۳)

$J = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{t_f} u^2(t) dt$

الف) $H = \frac{1}{4} u^2(t) + P_1(t) x_2(t) + P_2(t) (-x_1(t) + (1 - x_1^2(t)) x_2(t) + u(t))$

$\begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(t) = -(-P_2(t) - 2x_1(t) x_2(t)) \\ \dot{P}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{P}_2(t) = -(P_1(t) + P_2(t)(1 - x_1^2(t))) \end{cases} \end{cases}$

ب) (i) $\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) + p_r(t) = 0 \Rightarrow u(t) = -p_r(t)$

(ii) $H = \frac{1}{\tau} u^r(t) + p_r(t) u(t) + \dots \Rightarrow \min(u) \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & p_r(t) > 1 \\ -p_r(t) & |p_r(t)| \leq 1 \\ -1 & p_r(t) < -1 \end{cases}$

ج) $\begin{cases} t_f \text{ آزاد} \\ m = 15x_1(t_f) + 2x_2(t_f) + 12t_f - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_f} - p(t_f) = d \frac{\partial m}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_f} \\ m \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \\ H \Big|_{t_f} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \Big|_{t_f} = d \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \Big|_{t_f} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -p_1(t_f) = d \times 15 \\ -p_2(t_f) = -d \times 2 \\ 15x_1(t_f) + 2x_2(t_f) + 12t_f - 4 = 0 \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\tau} u^r(t_f) + p_1(t_f)x_1(t_f) + p_2(t_f)(-x_1(t_f) + (1-x_1^r(t_f))x_2(t_f) + u(t_f)) \\ (1-x_1^r(t_f))x_2(t_f) + u(t_f) = d \times 12 \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$[x_1(t) - 4]^r + [x_2(t) - 5]^r + (t - 2)^r = 9$, $|u(t)| \leq 1$, t_f آزاد

(5-4)

ب) $J = \int_0^{t_f} |u(t)| dt \Rightarrow H = |u(t)| + p_1(t)x_2(t) + p_2(t)(-x_1(t) + (1-x_1^r(t))x_2(t) + u(t))$

$\begin{cases} \dot{p}_1(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} \\ \dot{p}_2(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{p}_1(t) = -(-p_2(t) - 2p_2(t)x_1(t)x_2(t)) \\ \dot{p}_2(t) = -(p_1(t) + p_2(t)(1-x_1^r(t))) \end{cases}$

ب) $H = |u(t)| + p_r(t)u(t) + \dots \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & p_r(t) > 1 \\ 1 & p_r(t) < -1 \\ 0 & |p_r(t)| < 1 \\ \text{مبت نامعین} & p_r(t) = 1 \\ \text{متغی نامعین} & p_r(t) = -1 \end{cases}$

ج) $\begin{cases} t_f \text{ آزاد} \\ m = [x_1(t) - 9]^r + [x_2(t) - 9]^r + (t - 2)^r = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_f} - p(t_f) = d \frac{\partial m}{\partial x} \Big|_{t_f} \\ m \Big|_{t_f} = 0 \\ H \Big|_{t_f} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \Big|_{t_f} = d \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \Big|_{t_f} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -p_1(t_f) = d \times 2(x_1(t_f) - 9) \\ -p_2(t_f) = d \times 2(x_2(t_f) - 9) \\ [x_1(t_f) - 9]^r + [x_2(t_f) - 9]^r + (t_f - 2)^r = 9 \\ \begin{cases} |u(t_f)| + p_1(t_f)x_2(t_f) + p_2(t_f)(-x_1(t_f) + (1-x_1^r(t_f))x_2(t_f) + u(t_f)) \\ (1-x_1^r(t_f))x_2(t_f) + u(t_f) = d \times 2(t_f - 2) \end{cases} \end{cases}$

(5-5)

$$\dot{x}(t) = x(t) + u(t)$$

الف) $J = \int_0^T (1/2 \dot{x}^2(t) + 1/2 u^2(t)) dt$

$$H = 1/2 \dot{x}^2(t) + 1/2 u^2(t) + p(t)(x(t) + u(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = x(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{p}(t) = -x(t) - p(t) \\ u(t) + p(t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) \\ \dot{p}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{bmatrix} = \phi(T, t) \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow p(t) = -\frac{\phi_{21}(T, t)}{\phi_{22}(T, t)} x(t)$$

شرایط حدهای: $p(T) = 0$

$$\phi(T, t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma(t-T) + \frac{1}{\gamma} \sinh \gamma(t-T) & \frac{1}{\gamma} \sinh \gamma(t-T) \\ \frac{\gamma}{\cosh \gamma(t-T) + \sinh \gamma(t-T)} & \cosh \gamma(t-T) + \frac{1}{\gamma} \sinh \gamma(t-T) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(t) = -\frac{\frac{\gamma}{\cosh \gamma(t-T) + \sinh \gamma(t-T)} \sinh \gamma(t-T)}{\cosh \gamma(t-T) + \frac{1}{\gamma} \sinh \gamma(t-T)} x(t) \Rightarrow u(t) = +\frac{\gamma \sinh \gamma(t-T)}{\cosh \gamma(t-T) + \sinh \gamma(t-T)} x(t)$$

ب) $T \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} u(t)x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\gamma (e^{\gamma t - \gamma T} - e^{\gamma T - \gamma t})}{\gamma e^{\gamma t - \gamma T} + e^{\gamma T - \gamma t}} x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{\gamma e^{\gamma T - \gamma t}}{e^{\gamma T - \gamma t}} = -\gamma x(t) \Rightarrow u(t) = -\gamma x(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -ax(t) + u(t) \quad , \quad x(0) \quad , \quad T \quad , \quad x(T) = 0 \quad , \quad J = \int_0^T u^2(t) dt$$

الف) $H = u^2(t) + p(t)(-ax(t) + u(t))$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -ax(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{p}(t) = +ap(t) \\ \gamma u(t) + p(t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p(t) = -\gamma c_1 e^{+at} \\ u(t) = +c_1 e^{+at} \\ x(t) = (c_2 + c_1 t) e^{-at} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{e^{-at} + \gamma a T - e^{-at}}{e^{\gamma a T} - 1} x(0)$$

$x(0) = x_0$
 $x(T) = 0$

ب) $u(t) = \dot{x}(t) + ax(t) \Rightarrow u(t) = -\frac{\gamma a e^{at}}{e^{\gamma a T} - 1} x(0)$

ج) $u(t) = F(t, T, a) x(t) \Rightarrow F(t, T, a) = \frac{u(t)}{x(t)} = +\frac{\gamma a e^{at}}{e^{\gamma a T} - 1} \Rightarrow F(t, T, a) = \frac{\gamma a e^{at}}{e^{\gamma a T} - 1}$

د) $t \rightarrow T \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F \rightarrow \infty \\ u \rightarrow -\frac{\gamma a e^{aT}}{e^{\gamma a T} - 1} x(0) \end{cases}$ (در این حالت برای ورودی معتدل باید $x(t) \rightarrow 0$)

$T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F \rightarrow 0 \\ u \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$ (در این حالت سیستم بدون ورودی چون $x(0) = 0$ به میانه می رود)

(۵-۸) چون $\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial u} = R(t)$ که مثبت مؤکد است پس شرط لازم را دارد.

(۵-۹)

الف) $P(t) = K(t)x(t)$
 $P(t_f) = H x(t_f)$ $\Rightarrow K(t_f) = H$ مست اول

$$P(t) = K(t)x(t) \Rightarrow \dot{P}(t) = \dot{K}(t)x(t) + K(t)\dot{x}(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) \\ \dot{P}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A(t) & -B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^T(t) \\ -Q(t) & -A^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ P(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(t) = K(t)x(t)$$

$$-Q(t)x(t) - A^T(t)(K(t)x(t)) = \dot{K}(t)x(t) + K(t)(A(t)x(t) - B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^T(t)K(t)x(t)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{K}(t) = -K(t)A(t) - A^T(t)K(t) - Q(t) + K(t)B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^T(t)K(t) \quad \text{مست دوم}$$

ب) ثابت می‌کنیم هم جواب است و چون معادله یک جواب دارد پس $K(t) = K^T(t)$ و K متقارن می‌شود.

از طرفین رابطه ایات \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} \dot{K}^T(t) = -A^T(t)K^T(t) - K^T(t)A(t) - Q^T(t) + K^T(t)B^T(t)R^{-1}(t)B^T(t)K^T(t) \\ K^T(t_f) = H^T \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

مشابه تر آنرا در می‌گیریم \Rightarrow $Q^T(t) = Q(t), H^T(t) = H(t), R^T(t) = R(t)$

$$\begin{cases} (\dot{K}^T)(t) = -A^T(t)K^T(t) - K^T(t)A(t) - Q(t) + K^T(t)B(t)R^{-1}(t)B^T(t)K(t) \\ (K^T)(t_f) = H \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K^T(t) \text{ هم جواب است.} \\ K(t) \text{ متقارن است.} \end{cases}$$

ج) $x(t_f) = 0 \Rightarrow$ فقط در شرط اولی موضوع می‌کنند یعنی $K(t_f) = \infty$ یا یا باشد.

$$x(t_f) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{رابطه ۵.۲-۱۱}} \phi_{11}(t_f, t)x^*(t) + \phi_{1r}(t_f, t)\rho^*(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho^*(t) = -\phi_{1r}^{-1}(t_f, t)\phi_{11}(t_f, t)x(t)$$

$$u^*(t) = -R^{-1}(t)B^T(t)\rho^*(t)$$

$$u^*(t) = R^{-1}(t)B^T(t)\phi_{1r}^{-1}(t_f, t)\phi_{11}(t_f, t)x(t)$$

الف) $\dot{x}(t) = -x(t) + u(t)$, $x(0) = x_0$, $x(1) = 0$, $J = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} [3x^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$

(۵-۱۱)

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

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -x(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{P}(t) = -3x(t) + P(t) \\ u(t) + P(t) = 0 \\ x(0) = x_0, x(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(t) = \frac{e^{-t}(3e^{2t} + e^t)x_0}{-(e^t - 1)} \\ x(t) = \frac{e^{rt} - e^{r-rt}}{-(e^t - 1)}x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{3e^{rt} + e^{-rt}}{e^t - e^{r-rt}}x(t)$$

ب) فقط شرط $x(1) = 0$ با $P(1) = 0$ جایگزین شود \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = -\frac{3e^{r-t} - e^{r-t}}{1 + 3e^r}x_0 \\ x(t) = \frac{e^{-t}(3e^{rt} + e^t)}{-(e^t - 1)}x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{3(e^{rt} - e^{r-t})}{3e^{r-t} + e^t}x(t)$$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ x_1(t) + \delta x_2(t) = 1\delta \end{cases}$ و $J = \frac{1}{\gamma} (x_1(2) - \delta)^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} (x_2(2) - \gamma)^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^2 u^2(t) dt$

$H = \frac{1}{\gamma} u^2(t) + p_1(t) x_2(t) + p_2(t) (-x_2(t) + u(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \dot{p}(t) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -x_2(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{p}_1(t) = 0 \\ \dot{p}_2(t) = -p_1(t) + p_2(t) \\ u(t) + p_2(t) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = c_1 + c_2(1 - e^{-t}) + c_3(-t - \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{\gamma} e^t) + c_4(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{\gamma} e^t) \\ x_2(t) = c_5 e^{-t} + c_6(-1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{\gamma} e^t) + c_7(\frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{\gamma} e^t) \\ p_1(t) = c_8 \\ p_2(t) = c_9(1 - e^t) + c_{10} e^t \end{cases}$

شرایط حدی $\begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0 \\ x_2(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ x_1(t) + \delta x_2(t) = 1\delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} |_{t=2} - p_1(2) = d \frac{\partial m}{\partial x_1} |_{t=2} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} |_{t=2} - p_2(2) = d \frac{\partial m}{\partial x_2} |_{t=2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(2) - \delta - p_1(2) = d \\ x_2(2) - \gamma - p_2(2) = \delta d \\ x_1(2) + \delta x_2(2) = 1\delta \end{cases}$

از شرایط حدی داریم: $\begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 = -2,597442 \approx -2,6 \\ c_4 = -2,43688 \approx -2,44 \end{cases}$ پس $u(t) = 2,4 + 2,44 e^t$

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

- ۱) در این حالت هدف نزدیک شدن به نقطه ۱ بوده است.
- ۲) در این حالت هدف رسیدن به آن نقطه بوده است.
- ۳) در این حالت هدف نزدیک شدن به نقطه ۱ بوده است.

در ۱ با به روی منحنی $x_1(t) + \delta x_2(t) = 1\delta$ برسوا این باعث شده است که نسبت به (۳) انرژی بیشتری برود. در حالت ۲ باید به نقطه ۱ برسود چون هرچه زمان می گذرد انرژی بیشتری می خواهم مقدار انرژی زیاد شده است.

الف) $\dot{x}(t) = -\gamma x(t) + u(t)$ و $0 \leq u(t) \leq M$
 $H = -x(t) + p(t) (-\gamma x(t) + u(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \dot{x}(t) \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \\ H \text{ مینیمم} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -\gamma x(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{p}(t) = \gamma p(t) + 1 \\ (p(t) u(t))_{\min} \\ \text{شرایط حدی: } p(1-\infty) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p(t) = -1 + 1 \cdot e^{\gamma(t-1)} < 0 \\ u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & p(t) > 0 \\ M & p(t) < 0 \\ \text{استوار} & p(t) = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$u(t) = M, t \in [0, 1]$

ب) $\int_0^{1-\infty} u(t) dt = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{z}(t) = u(t) \\ z(0) = 0, z(1-\infty) = k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{z}(t) = u(t) \\ \dot{x}(t) = -\gamma x(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{p}_1(t) = \gamma + \gamma p_1(t) \\ \dot{p}_2(t) = 0 \\ (p_1(t) + p_2(t)) u(t) / \min \end{cases}$

ادامه در صفحه بعد

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}(t) = u(t) \\ \dot{x}(t) = -\gamma x(t) + u(t) \\ P_1(t) = -1 + \gamma P_1(t) \\ P_2(t) = 0 \\ (P_1(t) + P_2(t)) u(t) / \min \\ \text{شرایط} \begin{cases} P_1(1-) = 0 \\ z(1-) = K \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} M & P_1(t) + P_2(t) < 0 \\ 0 & P_1(t) + P_2(t) > 0 \\ \text{Control} & P_1(t) + P_2(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_1(t) = -1 \cdot (1 - e^{-\gamma(t-1)})$$

$$P_2(t) = c_1 > 0, \quad z(1-) = \int_0^{1-} u(t) dt = K$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} M & \text{برای } t \text{ کم درست است} \\ 0 & \text{برای } t \text{ زیاد درست است} \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 - 1 \cdot (1 - e^{-\gamma(t-1)}) < 0$$

$$c_1 - 1 \cdot (1 - e^{-\gamma(t-1)}) > 0$$

$$\int_0^{1-} u(t) dt = K$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} M & t \leq t_1 \\ 0 & t > t_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M t_1 = K \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{K}{M} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^{1-} u(t) dt = K$$

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

ج) $\dot{z} = -x(1-), \int_0^{1-} u(t) dt = K \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{z}(t) = u(t) \\ z(0) = 0, z(1-) = K \end{cases}$

$$H = P_1(t) (-\gamma x(t) + u(t)) + P_2(t) u(t) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{z}(t) = u(t) \\ \dot{x}(t) = -\gamma x(t) + u(t) \\ P_1(t) = -1 + \gamma P_1(t) \\ P_2(t) = 0 \\ (P_1(t) + P_2(t)) u(t) / \min \\ \text{شرایط} \begin{cases} -1 - P_1(1-) = 0 \\ z(1-) = K \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} M & c_1 - e^{-\gamma(t-1)} < 0 \\ 0 & c_1 - e^{-\gamma(t-1)} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_2(t) = c_1 > 0$$

$$P_1(t) = -e^{-\gamma(t-1)}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} M & t > t_1 \\ 0 & t \leq t_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_1 = 1 - \frac{K}{M} \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} M & t \in [1 - \frac{K}{M}, 1-] \\ 0 & t \in [0, 1 - \frac{K}{M}] \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{1-} u(t) dt = K$$

الف) $\dot{x}(t) = a x(t) + u(t), \quad J = \int_0^{\infty} [\gamma x^2(t) + r u^2(t)] dt, \quad \gamma, r > 0$

(۵-۱۴)

$$\begin{cases} A = a \\ B = 1 \\ Q = \gamma \gamma \\ R = r \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = -aK - aK - r\gamma + K \times 1 \times \frac{1}{r\gamma} \times 1 \times K \Rightarrow K^2 - 2r\gamma K - r\gamma a K = 0 \Rightarrow K^2 - 2r\gamma a K - r\gamma \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$K = r\gamma (a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{\gamma}{r}}) \Rightarrow \text{مشارجه} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + FG(s)} \Rightarrow \text{مشارجه} = \frac{1}{s-a} = \frac{1}{\gamma \pm \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{\gamma}{r}}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\text{قطب}}{-\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{\gamma}{r}}} \right)$$

$$F = -R^{-1} B^T K \Rightarrow F = -\frac{K}{r\gamma}$$

$$G(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

که بزرگ شود قطبها را بزرگتر کند

ب) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -r x_1(t) - r x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$ $j = \int_0^{\infty} [r x_1^2(t) + \delta x_2^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$

$\begin{cases} A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -r & -r \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ Q = \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{bmatrix}, R = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = -K \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -r & -r \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r \\ 1 & -r \end{bmatrix} K - \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + K \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} K \Rightarrow$
 $K = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$

۱) $K = \begin{bmatrix} -9r & r \\ r & 11 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [-r \quad 9] \Rightarrow 1 - FG(s)B = \frac{s^2 - \delta s + 4}{s^2 + r s + r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = 2 \\ s = 3 \end{cases}$

۳ سری جواب داریم

۲) $K = \begin{bmatrix} -4r & -r \\ -r & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [1 \quad 3] \Rightarrow 1 - FG(s)B = \frac{s^2 + s - 4}{s^2 + r s + r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = -4 \\ s = 2 \end{cases}$

۳) $K = \begin{bmatrix} -2r & -2r \\ -1r & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [1 \quad r] \Rightarrow 1 - FG(s)B = \frac{s - r}{s + r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = r \end{cases}$

۴) $K = \begin{bmatrix} -3r & -1r \\ -2r & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [1r \quad r] \Rightarrow 1 - FG(s)B = \frac{s^2 - 9}{s^2 + r s + r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = \pm 3 \end{cases}$

قطبهای سیستم $\Rightarrow G(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+r}{(s+r)^2} & \frac{1}{(s+r)^2} \\ -\frac{r}{(s+r)^2} & \frac{s}{(s+r)^2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ قطب $= -r$

$\begin{cases} \dot{i}(t) = -\frac{R}{L} i(t) + \frac{1}{L} v_{in}(t) \\ \dot{w}(t) = \frac{K}{I} i(t) \end{cases}$, $\lambda_d(t) = K i(t)$, $K = K_f I_a$, $j = \int_0^{\infty} (i^2(t) + w^2(t) + v_{in}^2(t)) dt$ (۵-۱۵)

$R = L = K = I = 1$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix}, r = 2 \Rightarrow 0 = -K \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} K - \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} + K \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} K \Rightarrow$
 $K = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$

۱) $K = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ r & -r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [3 \quad -1] \Rightarrow u(t) = 3i(t) - w(t)$, قطب $\begin{cases} s = 1 \\ s = -1 \end{cases} \times$

۳ سری جواب داریم

۲) $K = \begin{bmatrix} -r & -r \\ -r & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [1 \quad 1] \Rightarrow u(t) = i(t) + w(t)$, قطب $\begin{cases} s = 1 \end{cases} \times$

۳) $K = \begin{bmatrix} r & r \\ r & r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = [-1 \quad -1] \Rightarrow u(t) = -i(t) - w(t)$, قطب $\begin{cases} s = -1 \end{cases}$

قابل قبول

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t) \\ y(t) = C(t)x(t) \end{cases} \quad J = \frac{1}{2} \|y(t_f)\|_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [\|y(t)\|_{Q(t)}^2 + \|u(t)\|_{R(t)}^2] dt \quad \text{معم } t_f$$

الف) $J = \frac{1}{2} y^T(t_f) H y(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [y^T(t) Q(t) y(t) + u^T(t) R(t) u(t)] dt \Rightarrow$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} x^T(t_f) \underbrace{C^T(t_f) H C(t_f)}_{H_{new}} x(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [x^T(t) \underbrace{c^T(t) Q(t) c(t)}_{Q_{new}(t)} x(t) + u^T(t) R(t) u(t)] dt \Rightarrow$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} x^T(t_f) H_{new} x(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} [x^T(t) Q_{new}(t) x(t) + u^T(t) R(t) u(t)] dt$$

که تنظیم کننده خطی است.

ب) این همان تنظیم کننده خطی است با $\begin{cases} Q_{new}(t) = C^T(t) Q(t) C(t) \\ H_{new} = C^T(t_f) H C(t_f) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} u^*(t) = F(t)x(t) \\ F(t) = -R^{-1}(t) \theta^T(t) k(t) \\ k(t) = [\phi_{rr}(t_f, t) - H_{new} \phi_{rv}(t_f, t)]^{-1} [H_{new} \phi_{rv}(t_f, t) - \phi_{vr}(t_f, t)] \\ \phi(t_f, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{vv} & \phi_{vr} \\ \phi_{rv} & \phi_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (با توجه به } Q_{new}(t) \text{ به دست می آید)}$$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = -x(t) + u(t) \\ r(t) = \alpha e^{-t} \end{cases} \quad J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_f} \{q[x(t) - r(t)]^2 + u^2(t)\} dt, \quad q > 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = x(t) - r(t) \text{ تنظیم کننده خطی است.}$

اثبات: $\begin{cases} \text{با جایگذاری متغیر:} \\ \text{جهت ساده‌سازی و تابع جدید داریم} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\tilde{x}(t) + r(t))' = -(\tilde{x}(t) + r(t)) + u(t) \\ J = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{q[\tilde{x}(t) + r(t) - r(t)]^2 + u^2(t)\} dt \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{x}}(t) + \dot{r}(t) = -\tilde{x}(t) - r(t) + u(t) \\ J = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{q \tilde{x}^2(t) + u^2(t)\} dt \end{cases} \xrightarrow{r(t) = \alpha e^{-t}} \begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{x}}(t) = -\tilde{x}(t) + u(t) \\ J = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{q \tilde{x}^2(t) + u^2(t)\} dt \end{cases} \text{ تنظیم کننده خطی است.}$$

ب) $\begin{cases} y^{(n)}(t) = -a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(t) - a_{n-2} y^{(n-2)}(t) - \dots - a_0 y(t) + u(t) \quad (1) \\ J = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{q[y(t) - r(t)]^2 + u^2(t)\} dt, \quad q > 0 \quad (2) \\ r^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1} r^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0 r(t) = 0 \quad (3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_i(t) = y^{(i-1)}(t) - r^{(i-1)}(t) \quad (4)$

از رابطه (۱) و (۲) داریم:

$$y^{(n)}(t) - r^{(n)}(t) = -a_{n-1} (y^{(n-1)}(t) - r^{(n-1)}(t)) - a_{n-2} (y^{(n-2)}(t) - r^{(n-2)}(t)) - \dots - a_0 (y(t) - r(t)) + u(t) \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{x}_n(t) = -a_{n-1} x_{n-1}(t) - a_{n-2} x_{n-2}(t) - \dots - a_0 x_1(t) + u(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_3(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n(t) = -a_{n-1}x_n(t) - a_{n-2}x_{n-1}(t) - \dots - a_0x_1(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$$

(۵)

$$J = \frac{1}{r} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \{ q[x_1(t)]^r + u^r(t) \} dt \quad (4)$$

حال رابطه (۴) را ساده می کنیم

که با رابطه (۵) و (۴) مشخص است که یک تنظیم کننده خطی داریم که در آن:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \dots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} q & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = 1$$

$$u^*(t) = -R^{-1}(t) B^T(t) K(t) x(t) \Rightarrow u^*(t) = -[k_{n1}(t) \ k_{n2}(t) \ \dots \ k_{nn}(t)] \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(sI - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \dots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases}, \quad J = \int_0^\infty [q_{11}x_1^2(t) + q_{22}x_2^2(t) + Ru^2(t)] dt, \quad \begin{cases} x_1(0) = 1, x_2(0) = 0 \\ R=1, q_{11}=1, q_{22}=0 \end{cases} \quad (5-1A)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = -K \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} K - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + K \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} K = 0$$

$$1) K = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u^*(t) = -x_1(t) + x_2(t), \quad \text{قطبها: } \begin{cases} s = -1 \\ s = 1 \pm i \end{cases} \quad \times \quad \text{گسری جواب داریم}$$

$$2) K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u^*(t) = -x_1(t) - x_2(t), \quad \text{قطبها: } \begin{cases} s = -1-i \\ s = -1+i \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = 1 \cdot e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t) \\ x_2(t) = -1 \cdot e^{-t} \sin t \\ u(t) = 1 \cdot e^{-t} (\sin t - \cos t) \end{cases} \quad \text{داریم: } \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \\ u(t) = -x_1(t) - x_2(t) \end{cases} \quad \text{پس! حل مسئله}$$

ب) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow j = \int_0^1 [r x_1^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R = r \Rightarrow$

$K(t) = \Phi_{yy}(t_f, t)^{-1} \Phi_{y1}(t_f, t)$

$\Phi(t_f, t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[sI - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{r} \end{bmatrix} \right]^{-1} \Big|_{t \rightarrow 1-t} \Rightarrow u(t) = -R^{-1}(t) B^T(t) K(t) \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$
 با حل این معادلات داریم که $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases}$

$u(t) = \frac{-re^{rt}(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) - re^{rt}(x_1(t) + x_2(t)) + re^{r(1-t)}(\cos(r-2t)x_1(t) + \sin(r-2t)x_2(t))}{e^{rt} + e^{rt} + re^{r+2t}(r + \cos(r-2t))}$
 معادله را مستقیماً نمی توان حل کرد با حل عددی نمودار بسیار ریشخند

نمودار قبلی می شود چون در حالت قبلی هم در $t=1$ کنترل تمام شده بود ولی در حالت بعد اختلاف داریم!

ج) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow j = \int_0^r [r x_1^2(t) + u^2(t)] dt$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R = r \Rightarrow$

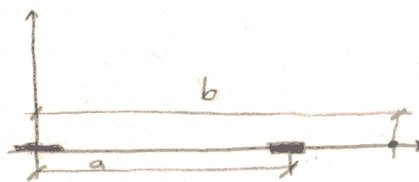
$K(t) = \Phi_{yy}(t_f, t)^{-1} \Phi_{y1}(t_f, t)$

$\Phi(t_f, t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[sI - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{r} \end{bmatrix} \right]^{-1} \Big|_{t \rightarrow r-t} \Rightarrow u(t) = -R^{-1}(t) B^T(t) K(t) \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$
 با حل این معادلات داریم که $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases}$

$u(t) = \frac{-re^{rt}(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) - re^{14}(x_1(t) + x_2(t)) + re^{r+1}(\cos(t-r)x_1(t) + \sin(1-r)t)x_2(t)}{e^{14} + e^{rt} + re^{r+1}(r + \cos(r-t-1))}$
 کس فرق می کند چون در $t=r$ هم کنترل به حالت مانده کار رسیده است.

$\begin{cases} x_m(t) = a + \frac{1}{r} t^r \\ y_m(t) = 0 \end{cases}$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases}, |u(t)| \leq 1$



۵-۱۹

$x_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2(t) = 1 \Rightarrow x_2(t) = t + c \Rightarrow x_1(t) = t + c \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1(t) = 1 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{1}{r} t^r + c_1$
 $u(t) = 1 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{1}{r} t^r \Rightarrow x_1(0) = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= \frac{1}{r} t^2 \\ x_1 &= b \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{2b}$$

زمان رسیدن عوارضیا به نقطه b در حداقل زمان

$$\Rightarrow t_1 \leq t_r \Rightarrow \sqrt{2b} \leq \sqrt{1 \cdot (b-a)} \Rightarrow$$

$$2b^2 \leq (b-a)^2 \quad \text{رابطه بین a و b برای برخورد}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_m &= a + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \\ x_m &= b \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow t_r = \sqrt{1 \cdot (b-a)}$$

زمان رسیدن سویشک به نقطه b

- ج) i) $2b^2 < (b-a)^2$
 ii) $2b^2 = (b-a)^2$
 iii) $2b^2 > (b-a)^2$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x(t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ x(t_f) = \begin{bmatrix} e \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq x_1(t) \leq e \\ x_2(t) \geq 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} -M \leq u_1(t) \leq M \\ -M \leq u_2(t) \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} dt, \quad M_1 = M_2 \quad (5-2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = 1 + p_1(t)x_2(t) + p_2(t)(u_1(t) + u_2(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) \\ \dot{p}_1(t) = 0 \\ \dot{p}_2(t) = -p_1(t) \\ p_2(t)(u_1(t) + u_2(t)) / \min \Rightarrow \frac{u_1(t) + u_2(t)}{u_1(t)} = \begin{cases} -M & p_2(t) > 0 \\ M & p_2(t) < 0 \\ \text{بازگرم} & p_2(t) = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p_1(t) = c_1 \\ p_2(t) = -c_1 t + c_2 \\ u(t) = \begin{cases} -M & -c_1 t + c_2 > 0 \\ M & -c_1 t + c_2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} -M & t \geq t_1 \\ M & t < t_1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \\ \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2(t) = \int_{t_0}^t u(t) dt \\ x_1(t) = \int_{t_0}^t x_2(t) dt \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow t_f} \begin{cases} 0 = M(t_1 - t_0) - M(t_f - t_0) \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{t_0 + t_f}{2} \end{cases}$$

این همان جواب داده شده در مثال (۱.۱.۳) در شکل ۱-۴ است.

(5-21)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \end{cases}, \quad |u(t)| \leq 1, \quad x(t_f) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} dt$$

$$H = 1 + p_1(t)x_2(t) + p_2(t)u(t) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t) \\ \dot{p}_1(t) = 0 \\ \dot{p}_2(t) = -p_1(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_1(t) = c_1 \\ p_2(t) = -c_1 t + c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$p_2(t)u(t) / \min \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & p_2(t) > 0 \\ 1 & p_2(t) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ 1 & t \in [t_0, t_f], -1 \quad t \in [t_1, t_f] \\ 1 & t \in [t_0, t_1], -1 \quad t \in [t_1, t_f] \end{cases}$$

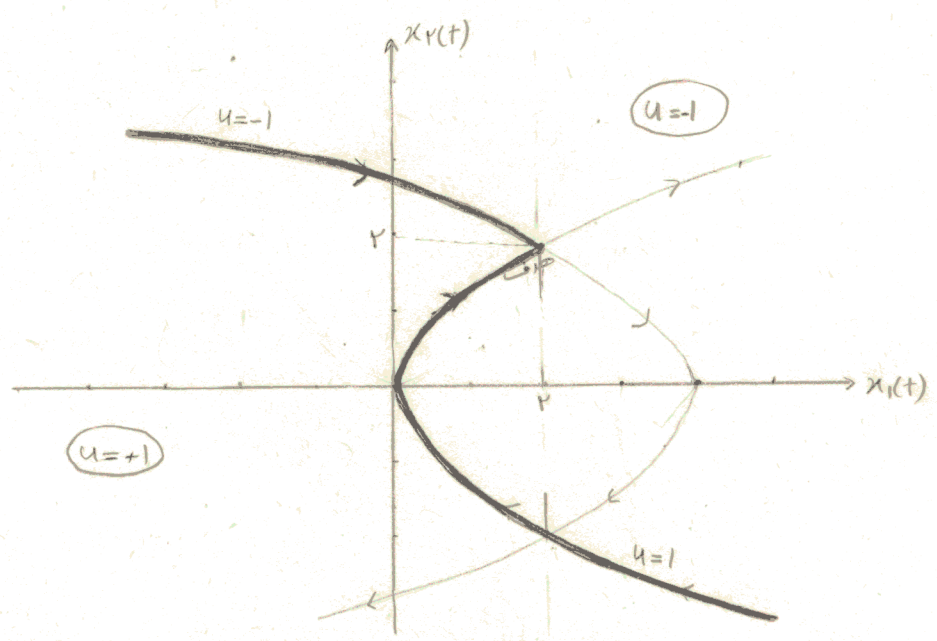
حداکثر ۱ بار می توان کلمه زده شود پس

حال فرض کنیم $u = \pm 1$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_v(t) = \pm t + c_v \\ \dot{x}_1(t) = \pm \frac{1}{\nu} t^\nu + c_v t + c_\xi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(0) = r \\ x_v(0) = r \\ t \rightarrow t - t_f \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_v(t) = \pm t + r \\ x_1(t) = \pm \frac{1}{\nu} t^\nu + r t + r \\ t \rightarrow t - t_f \end{cases}$$

$u=1$: $\begin{cases} x_v(t) = t + r \\ x_1(t) = \frac{1}{\nu} t^\nu + r t + r \\ x_1(t) = \frac{1}{\nu} x_v^\nu(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_v(t) \leq r$

$u=-1$: $\begin{cases} x_v(t) = -t + r \\ x_1(t) = -\frac{1}{\nu} t^\nu + r t + r \\ x_1(t) = -\frac{1}{\nu} x_v^\nu(t) + r \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_v(t) \geq r$



الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = -x_1(t) - u(t) \\ \dot{x}_v(t) = -\nu x_v(t) - \nu u(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dot{J} = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} dt, |u(t)| \leq 1, x(t_f) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(۵-۲۲)

$H = 1 + P_1(t)(-x_1(t) - u(t)) + P_v(t)(-\nu x_v(t) - \nu u(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = -x_1(t) - u(t) \\ \dot{x}_v(t) = -\nu x_v(t) - \nu u(t) \\ \dot{P}_1(t) = +P_1(t) \\ \dot{P}_v(t) = +\nu P_v(t) \\ -(P_1(t) + \nu P_v(t))u(t) \Big|_{\min} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$P_1(t) + \nu P_v(t) > 0$
 $P_1(t) + \nu P_v(t) < 0$

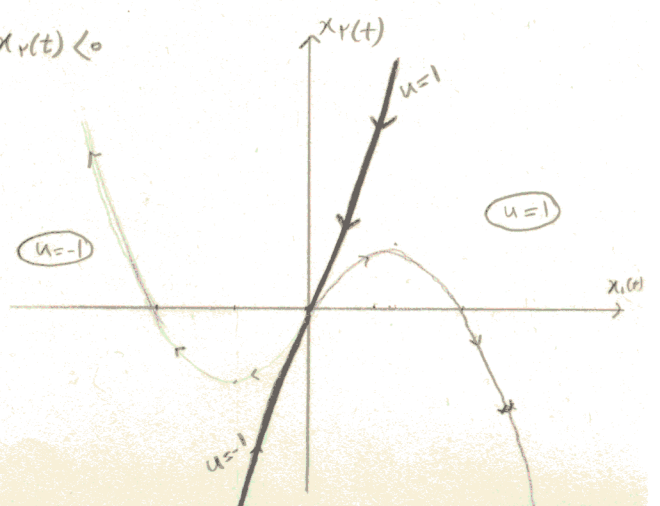
$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ 1 & t \in [t_0, t_1], -1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_0, t_1], 1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \end{cases}$

یکبار سربلندی داریم پس داریم که

$u=1$: $\begin{cases} x_1(t) = e^{-t} - 1 \\ x_v(t) = e^{-\nu t} - 1 \\ x_v(t) = (x_1(t) + 1)^\nu - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u=1: x_v(t) = x_1^\nu(t) + \nu x_1(t) \Rightarrow x_v(t) > 0$

با جاگذاری $u = \pm 1$ داریم $\begin{cases} x_1(0) = 0 \\ x_v(0) = 0 \\ t \rightarrow t - t_f \end{cases}$

$u=-1$: $\begin{cases} x_1(t) = 1 - e^{-t} \\ x_v(t) = 1 - e^{-\nu t} \\ x_v(t) = 1 - (1 - x_1(t))^\nu \end{cases} \Rightarrow u=-1: x_v(t) = -x_1^\nu(t) + \nu x_1(t) \Rightarrow x_v(t) < 0$



ب) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = a_1 x_1(t) + a_1 u(t) \\ \dot{x}_r(t) = a_r x_r(t) + a_r u(t) \end{cases}$, $(a_r < a_1 < 0)$, $J = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} dt$, $x_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $|u(t)| \leq 1$

$H = 1 + P_1(t)(a_1 x_1(t) + a_1 u(t)) + P_r(t)(a_r x_r(t) + a_r u(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = a_1 x_1(t) + a_1 u(t) \\ \dot{x}_r(t) = a_r x_r(t) + a_r u(t) \\ \dot{P}_1(t) = -a_1 P_1(t) \\ \dot{P}_r(t) = -a_r P_r(t) \\ (a_1 P_1(t) + a_r P_r(t)) u(t) \end{cases} \Big|_{\min}$

$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ 1 & t \in [t_0, t_1], -1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_0, t_1], 1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \end{cases}$

یکبار کلیه زنی داریم:

$u=1: \begin{cases} x_1(t) = e^{a_1 t} - 1 \\ x_r(t) = e^{a_r t} - 1 \\ x_r(t) = (x_1(t) + 1)^{\frac{a_r}{a_1}} - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u=1: x_r(t) = (x_1(t) + 1)^{\frac{a_r}{a_1}} - 1 ; x_r(t) > 0$ یا جابجایی

$u=-1: \begin{cases} x_1(t) = 1 - e^{a_1 t} \\ x_r(t) = 1 - e^{a_r t} \\ x_r(t) = 1 - (1 - x_1(t))^{\frac{a_r}{a_1}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow u=-1: x_r(t) = 1 - (1 - x_1(t))^{\frac{a_r}{a_1}} ; x_r(t) < 0$

الف) $\begin{cases} m\ddot{x}(t) = T \cos u(t) \\ m\ddot{y}(t) = T \sin u(t) - mg \sin \alpha(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x}(t) = \frac{T}{m} \cos(u(t)) \\ \ddot{y}(t) = \frac{T}{m} \sin(u(t)) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = \frac{T}{m} \cos(u(t)) \\ \dot{x}_r(t) = \frac{T}{m} \sin(u(t)) \end{cases}$ (۲۳-۵)

ب) $\begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} \dot{z}(t_f) = V \\ \dot{y}(t_f) = 0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} y(t_f) = D \end{cases}$, $J = \int_0^{t_f} dt$

$H = 1 + P_1(t) \left(\frac{T}{m} \cos(u(t)) \right) + P_r(t) \left(\frac{T}{m} \sin(u(t)) \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = \frac{T}{m} \cos(u(t)) \quad (1) \\ \dot{x}_r(t) = \frac{T}{m} \sin(u(t)) \quad (2) \\ \dot{P}_1(t) = 0 \quad (3) \\ \dot{P}_r(t) = 0 \quad (4) \\ \frac{T}{m} \sin(u(t)) P_1(t) + \frac{T}{m} \cos(u(t)) P_r(t) = 0 \quad (5) \\ \begin{cases} x_1(t_f) = V \quad (6) \\ x_r(t_f) = 0 \quad (7) \\ 1 + P_1(t_f) \left(\frac{T}{m} \cos(u(t_f)) \right) + P_r(t_f) \left(\frac{T}{m} \sin(u(t_f)) \right) = 0 \quad (8) \\ \int_0^{t_f} x_r(t) dt = D \quad (9) \\ x_1(0) = x_r(0) = 0 \quad (10) \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} P_1(t) = c_1 \\ P_2(t) = c_2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{⑤}} \tan(u(t)) = \frac{c_2}{c_1} \xrightarrow{\text{①, ②}} \begin{cases} x_1(t) = \frac{T}{m} \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} t + c_2 \\ x_2(t) = \left(\frac{T}{m} \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} - g \right) t \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{③, ④}} \text{①, ②}$$

این روابط $x_1(t)$ و $x_2(t)$ را می دهد. حال شرایط حدی را ساده می کنیم

$$\left\{ \frac{T}{m} \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} t_f = v \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{m} \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} - g \right) t_f = 0 \rightarrow \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}}$$

$$1 + \frac{T}{m} \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} + \frac{T}{m} \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} - c_2 g = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{m} \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} - g \right) \frac{t_f}{v} = 0 \Rightarrow t_f = 0$$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \gamma x(t) + u(t) \\ |u(t)| \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \gamma x(t) + u(t) \Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 e^{\gamma t} + e^{\gamma t} \int_0^t e^{-\gamma \tau} u(\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u(t) = 1 \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{\gamma t} + x_0 e^{\gamma t} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ u(t) = -1 \Rightarrow x(t) = -\frac{1}{\gamma} e^{\gamma t} + x_0 e^{\gamma t} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t_f) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_f = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \ln(\gamma x_0 + 1) \\ t_f = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \ln(1 - \gamma x_0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < \gamma x_0 + 1 < 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\gamma} < x_0 < 0 \\ 0 < 1 - \gamma x_0 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < x_0 < \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{1}{\gamma} < x_0 < \frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

کنترل پهنه دارم.

ب) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i(t) = a_i x_i(t) + b_i u(t) \\ |u(t)| \leq 1 \end{cases}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = a_i x_i(t) + b_i u(t) \Rightarrow x_i(t) = x_{i0} e^{a_i t} + e^{a_i t} \int_0^t e^{-a_i \tau} b_i u(\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} b_i u(t) = |b_i| \\ b_i u(t) = -|b_i| \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_i(t) = \frac{-|b_i| + e^{a_i t} (a_i x_{i0} + |b_i|)}{a_i} \\ x_i(t) = \frac{|b_i| + e^{a_i t} (a_i x_{i0} - |b_i|)}{a_i} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_f = \frac{1}{a_i} \ln\left(\frac{|b_i|}{a_i x_{i0} + |b_i|}\right) \\ t_f = \frac{1}{a_i} \ln\left(\frac{|b_i|}{|b_i| - a_i x_{i0}}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_i x_{i0} + |b_i| > 0$$

$x(t_f) = 0$

$$a_i < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |b_i| < a_i x_{i0} + |b_i| \Rightarrow x_{i0} < 0 \\ |b_i| < |b_i| - a_i x_{i0} \Rightarrow x_{i0} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_i < 0 \text{ جواب پهنه دارم}$$

$$a_i > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |b_i| > a_i x_{i0} + |b_i| > 0 \\ |b_i| > |b_i| - a_i x_{i0} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{i0} < 0, x_{i0} < -\frac{|b_i|}{a_i} \\ x_{i0} > 0, x_{i0} < \frac{|b_i|}{a_i} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{|b_i|}{a_i} < x_{i0} < 0 \\ 0 < x_{i0} < \frac{|b_i|}{a_i} \end{cases} \Rightarrow |x_{i0}| < \frac{|b_i|}{a_i}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_i < 0 : x_{i0} \text{ اولی برای } x_{i0} \\ a_i > 0 : |x_{i0}| < \frac{|b_i|}{a_i} \end{cases}$$

الف) $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A x(t) + b u(t) \\ |u(t)| \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ معادله دیفرانسیل A برای $(n-1)$ با شیب γ و $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = \gamma x_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -\gamma x_1(t) - \gamma x_2(t) + u(t) \\ |u(t)| \leq 1 \end{cases}$

الف) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\gamma & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |K I - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} K & -1 \\ \gamma & K + \gamma \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow K^2 + \gamma K + \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow K = -1 \pm \sqrt{\gamma} i$

ب) $H = 1 + P_1(t)(x_2(t)) + P_2(t)(-\gamma x_1(t) - \gamma x_2(t) + u(t)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = \gamma x_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -\gamma x_1(t) - \gamma x_2(t) + u(t) \\ \dot{P}_1(t) = P_2(t) \\ \dot{P}_2(t) = \gamma P_2(t) - P_1(t) \\ P_2(t) u(t) \Big|_{\min} \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & P_2(t) < 0 \\ -1 & P_2(t) > 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$

در 0 پهنه $|u(t)| = 1$ تا کنترل پهنه دارم.

« حل مسائل کنترل پهنه » « فصل ۵ »

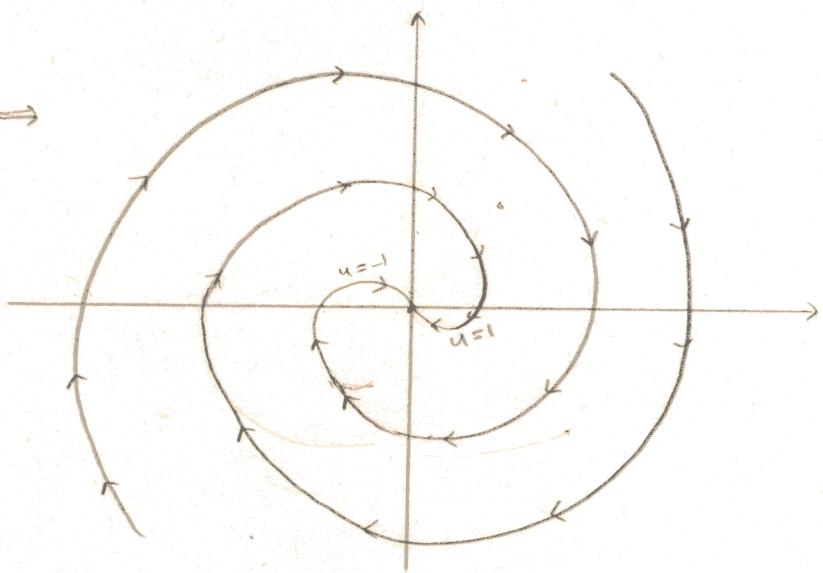
$$\begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(t) = -P_1(t) \\ \dot{P}_2(t) = P_2(t) - P_1(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1(t) = e^{-t} (c_1 \cos t + (c_2 + c_1) \sin t) \\ P_2(t) = e^{-t} (c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t) \end{cases}$$

این نشان می‌دهد که چون تابعی مثلثاتی داریم تعداد زیادی تغییر علامت برای $P_2(t)$ و در نتیجه برای $u(t)$ (ارم) پس تعداد تغییر علامت بیش از ۱ است.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -2x_1(t) - 2x_2(t) + u(k) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(0) = x_2(0) = 0 \\ t \rightarrow t - t_f \end{cases}$$

حال با حل معادله داریم:

$$u = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(t) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 \pm (\cos t + \sin t)) e^{-t} \\ x_2(t) = \pm \sin t e^{-t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_3(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) = u(t) \end{cases} \text{ و } |u(t)| < 1$$

(۵-۲۲)

$$H = 1 + P_1(t)x_2(t) + P_2(t)x_3(t) + P_3(t)u(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_3(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) = u(t) \\ P_1(t) = 0 \\ P_2(t) = -P_1(t) \\ P_3(t) = -P_2(t) \\ P_3(t)u(t) / \min \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & P_3(t) > 0 \\ 1 & P_3(t) < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

با حل معادلات: $P_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 c_1 - t c_2 + c_3$

حداکثر ۲ بار سوئیچ داریم؟
پس حالتی زیر را داریم:

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_0, t_f] \\ 1 & t \in [t_2, t_1] \quad -1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_2, t_1] \quad 1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \\ 1 & t \in [t_3, t_2] \quad -1 & t \in [t_2, t_1] \quad 1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \\ -1 & t \in [t_3, t_2] \quad 1 & t \in [t_2, t_1] \quad -1 & t \in [t_1, t_f] \end{cases}$$