Section 08: Ordinary Differential Equations and Dynamical Systems

Optimal Control of Nonlinear Oscillatory System

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ABSTRACT

Consider a problem of optimization of a nonlinear dynamical system by bounded controls

$$c'x(t^*) \longrightarrow \max, \quad \dot{x} = f(x) + bu, \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad Hx(t^*) = g, \quad |u(t)| \le L, \ t \in T = [0, t^*],$$
(1)
 $\left(x \in R^n, \ u \in R, \ g \in R^m, \ rankH = m < n\right).$

The idea of the proposed approach to solving problem (1) consists in introducing a piecewise linear approximation of function f(x) and asymptotic optimization of a piecewise quasilinear system.

Let X be a domain of the state space of system (1) where its behaviour is investigated. Divide X into polyhedral sets X_1, \ldots, X_p such that $\overline{X} = \bigcup_{i=1}^p X_i$, $\operatorname{int} X_i \cap \operatorname{int} X_j \neq \emptyset$, $i \neq j$. Introduce a function $\widehat{f}(x)$ continuous on X and linear on each set X_i , $i = \overline{1, p}$: $\widehat{f}(x) = A_i x + \alpha_i$, $x \in X_i$. A value $\delta = \max_{x \in X} \|f(x) - \widehat{f}(x)\|$ is said to be a degree of approximation of function f(x), $x \in X$.

Problem (1) is embedded into the family of problems

$$c'x(t^*) \longrightarrow \max, \quad \dot{x} = f(x) + \mu g(x) + bu \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad Hx(t^*) = g, \quad |u(t)| \le L, \ t \in T,$$
(2)

depending on a parameter μ . Here $g(x) = (f(x) - \hat{f}(x))/\delta$, $x \in X$.

At first, a base problem for family (2) is considered. It is derived from (2) when $\mu = 0$. Actually, it is a problem of optimal control for a step-linear system where instants of transition between domains of linearity are chosen together with control $u(t), t \in T$.

For constructing a solution to a step-linear problem an effective algorithm based on the use of advanced linear programming technique [1] is proposed.

Then on the base of the approach [2] to optimization of quasilinear systems an asymptotic expansion of switching points of optimal control, the Lagrange multipliers and instants of transition between domains of linearity is constructed.

For a fixed value $\mu = \delta$ problem (2) coincides with problem (1) so with this value a suboptimal solution to problem (1) is obtained.

The proposed approach is illustrated by the problem of optimal damping of a nonlinear pendulum. Results of numerical experiments are discussed.

References

- Gabasov, R. Adaptive method of solving linear programming problems. Preprint Series of University of Karlsruhe, 1994.
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Poster number 226