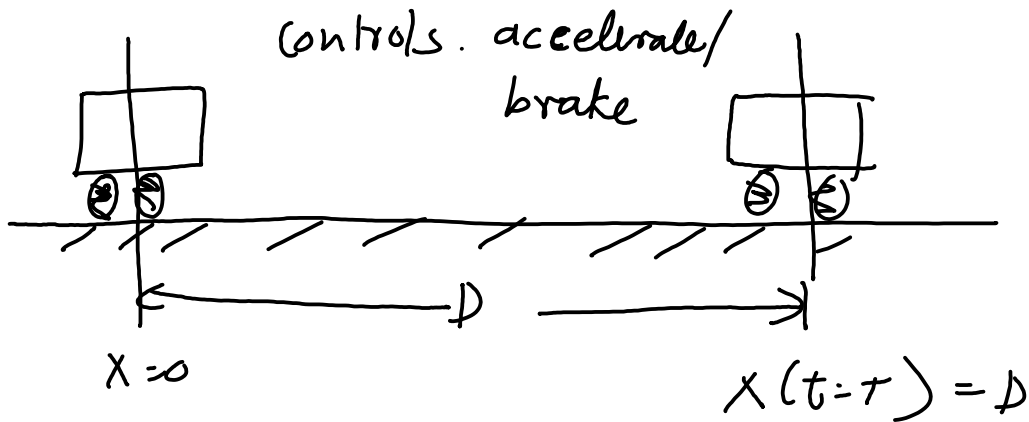


Trajectory optimization



$$a = u \quad \text{where } a = \ddot{x} \text{ (acceleration)}$$
$$u = \text{control} \quad -5 < u < 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\ddot{x} = u}} \quad \text{System dynamics}$$

Formulation

Go from start ($x=0$) to the goal ($x=D$)
in minimum time

Formulation

$$\min_{T, u} \int_{t=0}^{t=T} dt$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$
$$\dot{x}_2 = u$$

$x_1 = \text{position}$
 $x_2 = \text{velocity}$

$$-5 \leq u \leq 5$$

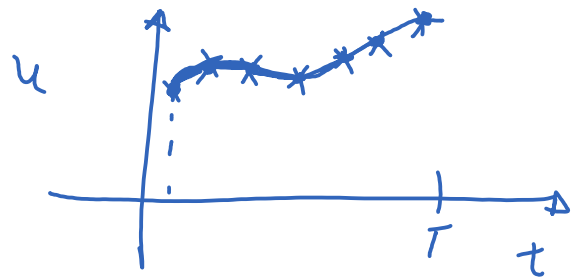
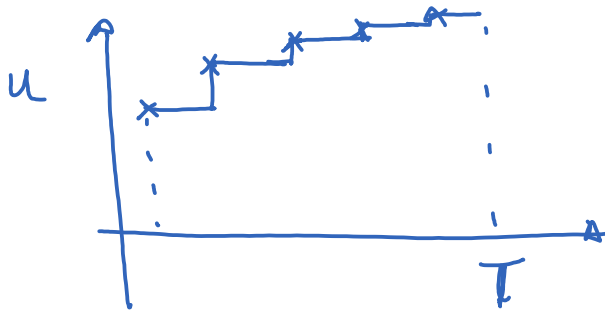
$$x_1(t=0) = 0 \quad , \quad x_1(t=T) = D = 5$$
$$x_2(t=0) = 0 \quad , \quad x_2(t=T) = 0$$

This is an infinite dimensional problem because t has infinite values between 0 & T and hence $u(t)$ is infinite dimensional

Convert this into a finite dimensional problem for implementation in MATLAB.



PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION

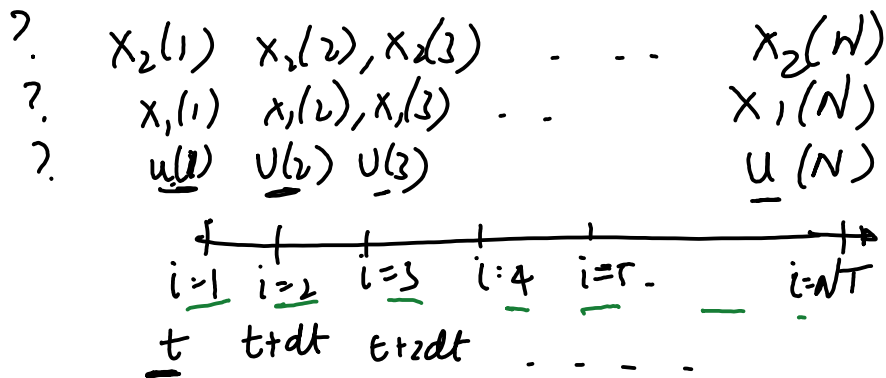


2 ways of solving the car problem in MATLAB

- ① Collocation method
- ② Shooting method

① collocation method satisfy the differential equations at distinct point.

a) Optimization variable: $T, u(i), x_1(i), x_2(i)$



b) Optimization objective: minimize T

c) Optimization constraints:

$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$ — ⑥
 $\dot{x}_2 = u$ — ⑦
 $-5 \leq u \leq 5$ — ①
 $x_1(t=0) = 0$ — ②
 $x_2(t=0) = 0$ — ③
 $x_1(t=T) = D = 5$ — ④
 $x_2(t=T) = 0$ — ⑤

- ① $-5 \leq u(i) \leq 5$ ✓
- ② $x_1(0) = 0$ ✓
- ③ $x_2(0) = 0$ ✓
- ④ $x_1(N) = 5$ ✓
- ⑤ $x_2(N) = 0$ ✓
- ⑥ $\dot{x}_1 = \frac{x_1(t+\Delta t) - x_1(t)}{\Delta t} = x_2$

$x_1(i+1) = x_2(i)\Delta t + x_1(i)$

(3N + 4)

$3N + 4$
equation

$N \rightarrow x_1(i+1) = x_2(i) \Delta t + x_1(i)$

N (7) $x_2(i+1) = u(i) \Delta t + x_2(i)$

fmincon

T, u, x_1, x_2

$F(x)$, $lb \leq x \leq ub$, $A_{eq}x = b_{eq}$, $Ax \leq b$, c , C_{eq} .

(i) $-T$

(ii) $-5 \leq u(i) \leq 5$ $0 \leq x_1 \leq 5$ $-a \leq x_2 \leq \infty$

(iii) (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7)

(vi) C_{eq}
To make it easy to code

(iv) $A = []$ $b = []$

(v) $c = []$

① $-5 \leq u(i) \leq 5$ ✓

→ ② $x_1(1) = 0$, x

→ ③ $x_2(1) = 0$, x

→ ④ $x_1(N) = 5$,

→ ⑤ $x_2(N) = 0$,

} not need if you take care of x_1, x_2 in $lb \leq x_1 \leq ub$
 $lb \leq x_2 \leq ub$

④ ⑥ $\dot{x}_1 = \frac{x_1(t+\Delta t) - x_1(t)}{\Delta t} = x_2$

→ $x_1(i+1) = x_2(i)\Delta t + x_1(i)$

→ ⑦ $x_2(i+1) = u(i)\Delta t + x_2(i)$