

# 约束最优控制问题的磨光罚函数算法

李炳杰, 黄邵军, 白路, 吕中凯

(空军工程大学理学院, 陕西西安 710051)

**摘要:**针对约束最优控制问题,分析了已有惩罚函数算法存在的缺陷,在原惩罚函数的基础上,通过引进磨光参数,对原惩罚函数进行了光滑处理,构造了带参数的连续可微惩罚函数,将原带约束的最优控制问题转化为含参数无约束光滑的最优控制问题。利用微分方程解对参数的连续依赖性,得到了无约束条件下近似的极小值原理,提出了磨光惩罚函数算法,并证明了此算法的收敛性。该方法克服了传统简单惩罚函数不可微的缺陷,简单可行,易于实现。最后给出仿真实例验证了该方法的有效性。

**关键词:**最优控制;极小值原理;惩罚函数;磨光参数

**DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.1009-3516.2009.04.020

**中图分类号:** O232 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1009-3516(2009)04-0090-05

惩罚函数法是求解约束最优控制问题的一种常用手段<sup>[1-2]</sup>,但常用的惩罚函数法存在一个明显的缺陷,就是对不等式约束,构造的惩罚函数在容许解集合的边界点处不可微,给计算编程都带来了很大的不方便。磨光法是处理不可微函数或泛函的有效方法之一,近年来该方法已广泛应用于数值计算中,例如,文献[3]利用磨光参数<sup>[4]</sup>获得了非光滑分布参数最优控制的差分解,文献[5-6]求解了具有互补约束条件的优化问题,通过引进了磨光参数将不可微点近似处理为可微点,逐步逼近精确解。

## 1 惩罚函数法和磨光参数

考虑约束最优控制问题:

$$\min J(\mathbf{u}) = \Phi[\mathbf{x}(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} F[\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t] dt \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f[\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t] \quad \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{s.t. } g_i(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t) \leq 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, q \quad (3)$$

式中,  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$  是状态向量;  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{U}_r \subseteq \mathbf{R}^m$  是控制向量;  $\mathbf{U}_r$  是控制向量的容许控制集合。  $\Phi$ 、 $F$ 、 $f$  和  $g_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, q$ ) 都是连续可微函数,且  $f$  对  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\mathbf{u}$  满足局部 Lipschitz 条件。

为求解该类约束问题,引进惩罚函数处理约束条件,将性能指标  $J(\mathbf{u})$  增广为  $\bar{J}(\mathbf{u})$ 。

$$\bar{J}(\mathbf{u}) = J(\mathbf{u}) + \mu \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \sum_{i=1}^q [g_i(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t)]^2 \delta(g_i) dt = J(\mathbf{u}) + \mu \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \sum_{i=1}^q \{\max[0, g_i(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t)]\}^2 dt$$

其中  $\mu$  为罚因子,  $\delta(g_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & g_i \leq 0 \\ 1 & g_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$ , 当  $\mu$  逐步增大时所求得  $\bar{J}(\mathbf{u})$  的无约束最优控制的解收敛于  $J(\mathbf{u})$  的

有约束最优控制的解。显然,  $\max(\cdot)$  是一个非光滑不可微的函数,因此在求解时会带来不方便。下面引进该函数的近似函数,定义磨光函数<sup>[7-8]</sup>:

\* 收稿日期:2009-02-17

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(60871027)

作者简介:李炳杰(1963-),男,甘肃会宁人,教授,主要从事最优控制数值算法研究。

E-mail: libingjie43@yahoo.com.cn

$$\varphi(y, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}(y + \sqrt{y^2 + \alpha}) \tag{4}$$

式中  $\alpha$  称为磨光参数。

**性质 1** 对于  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\varphi(y, \alpha)$  连续可微并且关于  $y$  的导数满足  $0 < \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varphi(y, \alpha) < 1$ 。

证明: 不难验证, 对于任意  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\varphi(y, \alpha)$  连续可微。且  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varphi(y, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + \alpha}}\right)$

显然,  $\varphi(y, \alpha)$  关于  $y$  的导数满足  $0 < \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varphi(y, \alpha) < 1$ 。

**性质 2** 对于  $\alpha > 0$ , 总有  $\varphi(y, \alpha) - \max(0, y) \leq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\alpha}$ 。

证明: 如果  $y \leq 0$ , 则  $\max(0, y) = 0$ , 且有:

$$\varphi(y, \alpha) - \max(0, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y^2 + \alpha} + y) = \frac{\alpha}{2(\sqrt{y^2 + \alpha} - y)} \leq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\alpha}$$

如果  $y > 0$ , 则  $\max(0, y) = y$ , 且有

$$\varphi(y, \alpha) - \max(0, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y^2 + \alpha} + y) - y = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y^2 + \alpha} - y) \leq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\alpha}$$

由以上 2 条性质可知, 当  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\varphi(y, \alpha) \approx \max(0, y)$ 。

同理, 对  $\max[0, g_i(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t)]$  进行磨光处理, 引进磨光参数  $\alpha$ , 当  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\max[0, g_i(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t)] \approx \frac{1}{2}(g_i + \sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha})$

这样, 性能指标  $\bar{J}(\mathbf{u})$  被  $\tilde{J}(\mathbf{u})$  代替:

$$\bar{J}(\mathbf{u}) \approx \tilde{J}(\mathbf{u}) = J(\mathbf{u}) + \mu \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[ \frac{1}{2}(g_i + \sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha}) \right]^2 dt$$

## 2 磨光惩罚函数法及收敛性

如果将性能指标  $\bar{J}(\mathbf{u})$  用  $\tilde{J}(\mathbf{u})$  代替, 可得到惩罚函数法<sup>[1]</sup> 的磨光算法——磨光惩罚函数法:

- 1) 给定初始罚因子  $\mu$ , 放大系数  $c > 1$ , 允许误差  $\epsilon > 0, k := 1$ 。
- 2) 给定初始磨光参数  $\alpha$ , 缩小系数  $d < 1$ , 允许磨光误差  $\sigma > 0$ , 令  $j := 1$ 。
- 3) 求解无约束问题:

$$\min \tilde{J}(\mathbf{u}) = J(\mathbf{u}) + \mu \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[ \frac{1}{2}(g_i + \sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha_j}) \right]^2 dt \tag{5}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f[\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t] \quad \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \tag{6}$$

设其最优控制为  $u_j^{(k)}(t)$ 。如果  $j = 1, \alpha_{j+1} = d\alpha_j, j := j + 1$ , 转 3), 否则, 转 4)。

4) 如果  $\|u_j^{(k)}(t) - u_j^{(k-1)}(t)\| < \sigma$ , 则停止,  $u^{(k)}(t) = u_j^{(k)}(t)$ , 转 5), 否则,  $\alpha_{j+1} = d\alpha_j, j := j + 1$ , 转 3)。

5) 若  $\mu \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[ \frac{1}{2}(g_i + \sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha_j}) \right]^2 dt < \epsilon$ , 则停止,  $u^*(t) = u^{(k)}(t)$ ; 否则,  $\mu_{k+1} = c\mu_k, k := k + 1$ , 转 3)。

要证明磨光惩罚函数法的收敛性, 只需证明取相同罚因子  $\mu$  的情形下, 当  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$  时, 无约束问题的解收敛于以  $\bar{J}(\mathbf{u})$  为性能指标的无约束问题的解。

**定理 1**<sup>[9-10]</sup> (解对参数的连续依赖性) 对于 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(t, \mathbf{x}, \xi) \\ \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

若  $f$  关于  $t, \mathbf{x}, \xi$  在域  $G \subset \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^m$  内连续, 对  $\mathbf{x}$  满足局部 Lipschitz 性质。并假设对于给定的  $\xi$ , 此问题的解在闭区间  $[a, b]$  上存在, 则对使  $\|\xi - \xi_0\| \ll 1$  的  $\xi$ , 问题的解仍在  $[a, b]$  上存在, 而且对  $\xi$  连续。

**定理 2**<sup>[9-10]</sup> (解对初值和参数的可微性) 对于 Cauchy 问题, 设  $f(t, \mathbf{x}, \xi)$  对  $t$  是  $r-1$  次连续可微, 对  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\xi$  是  $r$  次连续可微的, 则对于 Cauchy 问题的解  $x = x(t, t_0, x_0)$  对  $t, t_0, x_0, \xi$  而言是  $r$  次连续可微的。

定义 Hamilton 函数  $\bar{H}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \lambda, t) = F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, t) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^q [\max(0, g_i)]^2 + \lambda^T f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, t)$ , 对  $\bar{H}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \lambda, t)$  磨光

得:  $\widetilde{H}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \lambda, t) = F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, t) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^q \left[ \frac{1}{2} (g_i + \sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha}) \right]^2 + \lambda^T f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, t)$ , 由极小值原理,  $\widetilde{J}(\mathbf{u})$  取极小的必要条件是  $\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \lambda(t)$  和  $t_f$  满足微分方程组:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f[\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t] \quad \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \quad \lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mathbf{x}(t_f)} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = 0 \quad (10)$$

而  $\overline{J}(\mathbf{u})$  取极小的必要条件是  $\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \lambda(t)$  和  $t_f$  满足微分方程组:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f[\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), t] \quad \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{\lambda} = -\frac{\partial \overline{H}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}, \quad \lambda(t_f) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mathbf{x}(t_f)} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{H}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = 0 \quad (13)$$

**定理 3** 设  $F$  是连续可微函数,  $f$  是连续可微函数且对  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\mathbf{u}$  满足局部的 Lipschitz 条件, 如果  $\mathbf{x}(t, \alpha), \mathbf{u}(t, \alpha), \lambda(t, \alpha)$  满足最优性系统, 即式(8)一式(10),  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbf{x}(t, \alpha) = \mathbf{x}(t), \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbf{u}(t, \alpha) = \mathbf{u}(t), \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \lambda(t, \alpha) = \lambda(t)$ , 则  $\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \lambda(t)$  满足最优性系统, 即式(11)一式(12)。

证明: 对任意容许控制  $\mathbf{u}(t)$ , 由定理的假设条件可知, 式(8)的解存在, 不妨设其为  $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}(t))$ , 将其代入式(9), 设其解为  $\lambda(\mathbf{u}(t), \alpha)$ 。令  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t), \alpha) = \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t))$ , 由于式(9)是式(12)在  $\alpha = 0$  时的特殊情形,  $-\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$  是连续函数, 故由定理 1 关于解对参数的连续依赖性质,  $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}(t)), \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t))$  满足式(11)和式(12)。将  $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}(t))$  和  $\lambda(\mathbf{u}(t), \alpha)$  代入式(10)有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = & \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} F(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}(t)), \mathbf{u}(t), t) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} (\varphi(g_i, \alpha))^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t), \alpha)^T f(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}(t)), \mathbf{u}(t), t) + \\ & \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t), \alpha) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} f(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}(t)), \mathbf{u}(t), t) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由定理 2 关于解对初值和参数的可微性质,  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t), \alpha) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \lambda(\mathbf{u}(t))$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} (\varphi(g_i, \alpha))^2 = 2\varphi(g_i, \alpha) \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \varphi(g_i, \alpha) \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = \frac{(g_i^2 + g_i \sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha}) + \alpha \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial \mathbf{u}}}{\sqrt{g_i^2 + \alpha}} \quad (15)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}} (\varphi(g_i, \alpha))^2 = (|g_i| + g_i) \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \quad (16)$$

由文献[1],  $(\max(0, g_i))^2$  关于  $\mathbf{u}$  的次梯度为  $(|g_i| + g_i) \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial \mathbf{u}}$ 。

综合式(14)一式(16), 定理结论得证。

### 3 算例

考虑约束最优控制问题:

$$\min J(\mathbf{u}) = \int_0^1 \mathbf{x}(t) - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}(t) dt \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = -\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = 1 \quad (18)$$

$$|\mathbf{u}(t)| \leq 1 \quad (19)$$

$$\text{该问题的最优控制为: } \mathbf{u}^*(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & 0 \leq t \leq \ln \frac{e}{2} \\ 1 & \ln \frac{e}{2} < t \leq 1 \end{cases},$$

见图 1。

磨光 Hamilton 函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{H}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \lambda(t), t) = & \mathbf{x}(t) - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}(t) + \frac{\mu}{4}\{[\mathbf{u}(t) - 1 + \\ & \sqrt{(\mathbf{u}(t) - 1)^2 + \alpha}]^2 + [-\mathbf{u}(t) - 1 + \sqrt{(\mathbf{u}(t) + 1)^2 + \alpha}]^2\} + \\ & \lambda(t)[- \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

满足协态方程:

$$\dot{\lambda}(t) = \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}}{\partial \lambda} = \lambda(t) - 1 \quad \lambda(1) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mathbf{x}(t_f)} = 0$$

对协态方程积分得协态向量为  $\lambda(t) = 1 - e^{-t}$ 。

由极小值原理得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = & \lambda(t) - \frac{1}{2} + \mu \left[ 2\mathbf{u}(t) + \frac{(\mathbf{u}(t) - 1)^2 + 0.5\alpha}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{u}(t) - 1)^2 + \alpha}} - \frac{(\mathbf{u}(t) + 1)^2 + 0.5\alpha}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{u}(t) + 1)^2 + \alpha}} \right] = \\ & \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \mu \left[ 2\mathbf{u}(t) + \frac{(\mathbf{u}(t) - 1)^2 + 0.5\alpha}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{u}(t) - 1)^2 + \alpha}} - \frac{(\mathbf{u}(t) + 1)^2 + 0.5\alpha}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{u}(t) + 1)^2 + \alpha}} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

对  $\mu$  和  $\alpha$  给定不同的常值,利用 MATLAB 软件计算,得到不同时间点处控制函数的值,下图绘制了当  $\mu = 100\ 000$   $\alpha$  分别为 0.01, 0.001, 0.000 01 时得到的近似最优控制曲线。

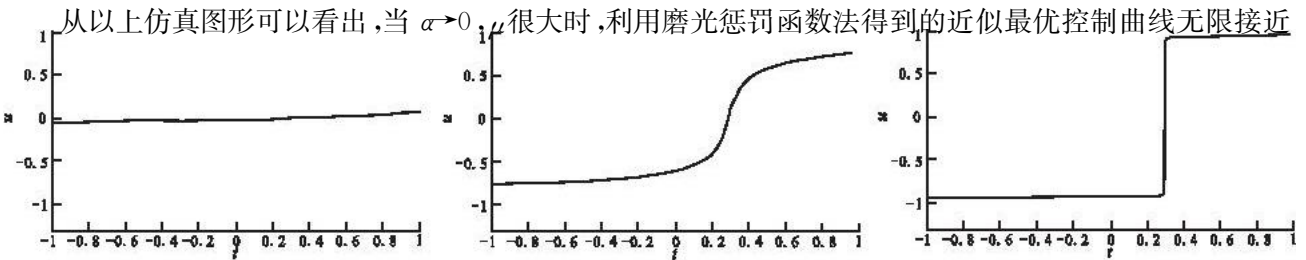


图 2  $\mu=100\ 000$ ,  $\alpha$  分别为 0.01, 0.001, 0.000 01 的近似最优控制曲线

Fig. 2 Approximative optimal control curves when  $\mu=100\ 000$ ,  $\alpha=0.01, 0.001, 0.000\ 01$  respectively

于精确的控制曲线,从而说明本文磨光罚函数算法是可行性的、有效的。

参考文献:

[ 1 ] 张洪钺,王 青.最优控制理论与应用[M].北京:高等教育出版社,2006.  
ZHANG Hongyue, WANG Qing. Optimal Control Theory and Application[M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2006. (in Chinese)

[ 2 ] 陈宝林.最优化理论与算法[M].北京:清华大学出版社,2005.  
CHEN Baolin. Optimal Theory and Algorithm[M]. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2005. (in Chinese)

[ 3 ] CHEN Xiaojun. Finite Difference Smoothing Solutions of Nonsmooth Constrained Optimal Control Problem [J]. Numerical Functional Analysis and Optimization, 2005, 26(1):49—68.

[ 4 ] Chen X, Nashed Z, Qi L. Smoothing Methods and Semismooth Methods for Nondifferentiable Operator Equation[J]. SIAM Journal on Number Analyze, 2000, 38(7):1200—1216.

[ 5 ] HU Xinmin, Ralph Daniel. Convergence of A Penalty Method for Mathematical Programming with Complementarity Constraints [J]. Journal of Optimization and Application, 2004, 123(2):365—390.

[ 6 ] Scholtes S. Convergence Properties of A Regularization Scheme for Mathematical Programs with Complementarity Constraints[J]. SIAM Journal on Optimization, 2001, 11(4):918—936.

[ 7 ] Nashed M Z, Scherzer O. Least Squares and Bounded Variation Regularization with Nondifferentiable Functions[J]. Numer Func Anal Optimiz, 1998, 19(4):873—901.

[ 8 ] Chen X, Qi L, Sun D. Global and Superlinear Convergence of the Smoothing Newton Method and It's Application to

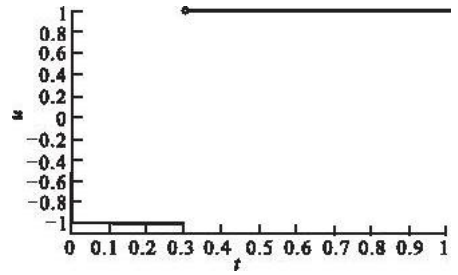


图 1 最优控制

Fig. 1 optimal control curve

- General Box Constrained Variational Inequalities[J]. Mathematics Compute, 1998, 67(9):519—540.
- [9] 马知恩,周义仓.常微分方程稳定性与稳定性方法[M].北京:科学出版社,2007.  
MA Zhien, ZHOU Yicang. Ordinary Differential Equations Theory And Stability Analyse[M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2007. (in Chinese)
- [10] Verhust F. Nonlinear Differential Equations and Dynamical Systems[M]. Berlin: Springer—Verlag, 1996.

(编辑:徐楠楠)

## Penalty Function Algorithm for Solving the Constrained Optimal Control Problem

LI Bing—jie, HUANG Shao—jun, BAI Lu, LÜ Zhong—kai

(Science Institute, Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an 710051, China)

**Abstract:** After analyzing the disadvantages of the original penalty function algorithm, a smoothing parameter is introduced into constructing the continuous and differential penalty function with parameter for the constraint optimal control problem, and a smoothing penalty function algorithm is proposed, then the constrained optimal control problem is converted into the unconstrained optimal control problem. According to continuous dependence on parameter for the solution of differential equation, an approximate minimum principle is obtained under non—constrained condition. With this approach, the fault of the conventional penalty function, i.e. the non—differentiable, is overcome and this approach is simple, feasible and easy to come true. Finally, the numerical simulation example shows the effectiveness of the algorithm.

**Key words:** optimal control; Minimum Principle; penalty function; smoothing parameter

(上接第61页)

- [10] Nigel Davies. Modern Aircraft HF Communications—into the 21 Century[J]. The Institution of Electrical Engineers, 1997, 397:211—216.
- [11] CCIR—Recommendation 339—3—1974. Bandwidth Signal to Noise Ratio and Fading Allowance in Complete Systems [S].

(编辑:徐楠楠)

## Research of Frequency Changing Strategy for HF Air—Ground Communication

LIU—Gang, REN Qing—hua, LIU Yun—jiang, ZHENG Tong—qing

(Telecommunication Engineering Institute, Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an 710077, China)

**Abstract:** According to the present High Frequency (HF) Air—Ground Communications, this paper derives the function relation between aircraft flying position and time, simultaneously proposes a new frequency changing strategy based on SNR sorting. This new strategy based on ITS area SNR data ascertains the distribution curve of each channel's SNR along time on the route through interpolation method. At the same time, real time frequency application plan on the whole route of plane is given by this strategy, thus ensuring that the channel communication quality should be maintained at a high level, and the REL be regarded as the evaluation standard of channel quality. Simulation results demonstrate the great improvement on average SNR and communication reliability on the route, which insures communications during flying always being at the optimal channel and overcomes the disadvantage that one frequency only fits one area's communications.

**Key words:** high frequency (HF); air—ground communications; SNR; reliability; frequency changing strat-

egy