## Fundamentals of Dynamics (8)

Department of Mechanical and Control Engineering

Hiroshi Yamaura

## Two-degree-of-freedom Positioning Mechanism (5)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Optimal Control (1)} \\ & \text{Basic Concept based on the variation principal} \\ & \text{Criteria (Functional)} \quad J = \int V(\mathbf{z}(t), \dot{\mathbf{z}}(t)) \, dt \\ & \text{Boundary conditions (Fixed Ends)} \quad \mathbf{z}(0) = \mathbf{z}_0, \, \mathbf{z}(T) = \mathbf{z}_1 \\ & \delta J = 0 \quad \longleftarrow \quad \frac{dV}{d \mathbf{z}} - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dV}{d \dot{\mathbf{z}}} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Euler's Equation** 

$$\begin{aligned}
\textbf{Detimal Control (2)} \\
\text{Special Case for Access Control} \\
\text{Constraint } \mathbf{M}\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f} \quad \text{or} \quad \ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \Lambda \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}_{m} \\
\text{New Criteria } J' = \int V'(\mathbf{z}(t), \dot{\mathbf{z}}(t), \ddot{\mathbf{z}}(t)) dt \\
V' = V + \mathbf{p}^{T}(\ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \Lambda \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{f}_{m}) \\
\mathbf{z}(t) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{y}(t) \\ f_{1}(t) \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{p} : \text{Lagrange Multiplier} \\
\end{aligned}$$



## Optimal Control (4)

Example (1)  

$$J = \int \frac{1}{2} f_1^2 dt \qquad V = \frac{1}{2} f_1^2$$

$$J = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{df_1}{dt} \right)^2 dt \qquad V = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{df_1}{dt} \right)^2$$