

## 奇异摄动最优控制问题中的内部层解\*

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利用边界层函数法基础上发展起来的直接展开法研究了一类奇异摄动最优控制问题. 证明了内部层解的存在性, 并构造了一致有效的渐近解.

**关键词:** 渐近解, 奇异摄动, 内部层

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## 1 引言

最优控制问题是物理学界一个十分关注的研究课题, 它的最初研究对象是由导弹制导、航天器控制、航海导航中所总结出来的一类按某个性能指标取最优 (性能指标达到极小或极大) 的控制问题<sup>[1]</sup>. 随着最优控制理论的发展, 它在物理学的许多方面, 例如电磁阻尼器<sup>[2]</sup>、凝聚态物理、流体力学、天体物理、大气物理、弹性理论等领域都有着很广泛的应用<sup>[3]</sup>. 其核心问题就是最优控制所满足的必要性条件, 一般情形下是一系列的非线性问题. 对于非线性问题的研究产生了大量方法, 其中包括平均化方法、边界层理论<sup>[4]</sup>、渐近匹配展开法<sup>[5]</sup>、多尺度方法以及变分迭代法<sup>[6]</sup>等等. 文献[7—17]利用微分不等式、同伦变换、不动点原理等理论和方法在激波、孤子理论、反应扩散等一系列非线性问题中做了深入研究.

近年来, 越来越多的学者关注于奇异摄动最优控制问题<sup>[18–21]</sup>, 并得到了丰富的成果. 大量的研究表明, 实际模型的解除了在边界层区域发生剧烈变化外, 在区域内部同样会发生急剧变化, 即产生内部转移层<sup>[22]</sup>. 内部转移层的特点是在所讨论区间的某一邻域内, 模型解的结构会发生剧烈变化, 当小参数趋向于零时这种解分别趋向于不同的退化解. 本文将利用奇异摄动方法研究一类最优控制

问题中的内部转移层解.

## 2 奇异摄动最优控制模型

考虑如下最优控制问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_u J[u] &= \int_a^b \left( f(y, t) + \frac{1}{2} u^T u \right) dt, \\ \mu \frac{dy}{dt} &= u, \\ y(a, \mu) &= y^a, \\ y(b, \mu) &= y^b, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $y(t) \in R^n$ ,  $u(t) \in R^n$ ,  $\mu > 0$  是小参数.

对所提问题 (1) 式做如下假设: 设函数  $f(y, t)$  在区域  $D = \{(y, t) \mid |y| < A, a \leq t \leq b\}$  上充分光滑, 同时存在互不相交的两函数  $\bar{y} = \varphi_1(t)$ ,  $\bar{y} = \varphi_2(t)$  ( $a \leq t \leq b$ ), 使得

$$\min_y f(y, t) = \begin{cases} f(\varphi_1(t), t) & (a \leq t \leq t_1), \\ f(\varphi_2(t), t) & (t_1 \leq t \leq b), \end{cases}$$

其中  $A$  为某个给定的常数. 由上述假设可得

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(\varphi_1(t), t) &= 0, \\ f_y(\varphi_2(t), t) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

取  $a = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 = b$ , 且  $\tau_i = (t - t_i)/\mu$  ( $i = 0, 2$ ),

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$\tau_1 = (t - t^*)/\mu$ , 其中  $t^*(\mu) \in [t_0, t_2]$ , 形如

$$t^* = t_1 + \mu t_{11} + \cdots + \mu^k t_{1k} + \cdots.$$

假设  $q_i(\tau_i) = (q_{i1}(\tau_i), q_{i2}(\tau_i))^T$  是下列方程的解:

$$\begin{aligned} q'_{i1}(\tau_i) &= q_{i2}(\tau_i), \\ q'_{i2}(\tau_i) &= f_y(q_{i1}(\tau_i), t_i), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $q_{i1}(\tau_i) \rightarrow \varphi_i(t_i)$ ,  $\tau_i \rightarrow -\infty (i = 1, 2)$ , 且  $q_{i1}(\tau_i) \rightarrow \varphi_{i+1}(t_i)$ ,  $\tau_i \rightarrow +\infty (i = 0, 1)$ ,  $q_{01}(\tau_0)$  和  $q_{21}(\tau_2)$  分别满足边值条件

$$\begin{aligned} q_{01}(0) &= y^a, \\ q_{21}(0) &= y^b. \end{aligned}$$

假设方程

$$|\lambda I_n - f_{yy}(\varphi_i(t), t)| = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

有  $n$  个正的特征根  $\lambda_1(t), \cdots, \lambda_n(t)$  且满足  $\min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \lambda_j(t) \geq \lambda_0 > 0, t \in [a, b]$ .

线性齐次方程

$$\phi'_i(\tau_i) - A\phi_i(\tau_i) = 0, \quad (2)$$

其对应的共轭方程为

$$\psi'_i(\tau_i) + A^*\psi_i(\tau_i) = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i(\tau_i) &= (\phi_{i1}(\tau_i), \phi_{i2}(\tau_i))^T, \\ \psi_i(\tau_i) &= (\psi_{i1}(\tau_i), \psi_{i2}(\tau_i))^T, \\ A &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ f_{yy}(q_{i1}(\tau_i), t_i) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2). \end{aligned}$$

假设  $\phi_0(\tau_0)$  和  $\phi_2(\tau_2)$  是方程 (2) 中当分别取  $i = 0$  和  $i = 2$  时的非平凡解, 同时满足  $\phi_0(0) \neq 0$ ,  $\phi_2(0) \neq 0$ . 假设  $q'_1(\tau_1)$  是方程 (2) 中当  $i = 1$  时的唯一非平凡解, 并且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{12}^* f_{yt}(q_{11}(\tau_1), t_1) d\tau_1 \neq 0.$$

引进 Hamilton 函数

$$H(y, u, \lambda, t) = f(y, t) + \frac{1}{2} u^T u + \lambda^T \mu^{-1} u,$$

其中  $\lambda(t)$  是 Lagrange 乘子. 从最优解的必要条

件可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \dot{y} &= u, \\ \dot{\lambda} &= -f_y(y, t), \\ \mu u + \lambda(t) &= 0, \\ y(a, \mu) &= y^a, \\ y(b, \mu) &= y^b. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

从方程 (4) 中消去  $\lambda(t)$  后, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \dot{y} &= u, \\ \mu \dot{u} &= f_y(y, t), \\ y(a, \mu) &= y^a, \\ y(b, \mu) &= y^b. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

显然方程 (5) 是典型的奇异摄动方程. 下面我们将证明方程 (5) 存在内部转移层解.

### 3 内部层解的存在性

奇异摄动方程 (5) 是文献 [23] 的特殊情况, 我们将证明在给出的条件下原问题 (1) 式存在内部层解. 为此, 先写出方程 (5) 的辅助方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{d\tau} &= u, \\ \frac{du}{d\tau} &= f_y(y, \bar{t}), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中  $\bar{t}$  是  $[a, b]$  中的固定值. 显然,  $M_i(\varphi_i(\bar{t}), 0) (i = 1, 2)$  满足退化方程组

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 0, \\ f_y(y, \bar{t}) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

进一步确定该平衡点的类型, 写出相对应的特征方程  $\det(\lambda I - B) = 0$ , 其中

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ f_{yy}(\varphi_i(\bar{t}), \bar{t}) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

由此可知

$$\det(\lambda I - B) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\lambda^2 - \lambda_i) = 0,$$

所以  $M_i(\varphi_i(\bar{t}), 0) (i = 1, 2)$  都是双曲鞍点. 结合指数二分法和 Fredholm 择一理论可知, 当  $i = 1$  时方程 (3) 存在唯一有界解. 综上所述可知, 方程 (5) 满足文献 [23] 中定理 2.1 的所有条件, 从而最优控制

问题 (1) 式存在具有阶梯结构的解  $y(t, \mu)$ , 即

$$\lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} y(t, \mu) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(t) & (a \leq t < t_1), \\ \varphi_2(t) & (t_1 < t \leq b). \end{cases}$$

#### 4 形式渐近解的构造

根据直接展开法<sup>[24]</sup>, 假设最优控制问题 (1) 式的形式渐近级数为

$$y(t, \mu) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{y}_k(t) + L_k y(\tau_0) + Q_k^{(-)} y(\tau_1)) \quad (a = t_0 \leq t < t^*), \quad (7)$$

$$u(t, \mu) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{u}_k(t) + L_k u(\tau_0) + Q_k^{(-)} u(\tau_1));$$

$$y(t, \mu) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{y}_k(t) + Q_0^{(+)} y(\tau_1) + R_k y(\tau_2)) \quad (t^* < t \leq t_2 = b), \quad (8)$$

$$u(t, \mu) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu^k (\bar{u}_k(t) + Q_0^{(+)} u(\tau_1) + R_k u(\tau_2)),$$

其中

$$\tau_0 = (t - t_0)\mu^{-1},$$

$$\tau_1 = (t - t^*)\mu^{-1},$$

$$\tau_2 = (t - t_2)\mu^{-1},$$

$L_k y(\tau_0)$  是左边界层项系数,  $R_k y(\tau_2)$  是右边界层项系数,  $Q_k^{(-)} y(\tau_1)$  和  $Q_k^{(+)} y(\tau_1)$  分别是左右内部层项系数. 转移点  $t^*(\mu) \in [t_0, t_2]$ , 形如

$$t^* = t_1 + \mu t_{11} + \cdots + \mu^k t_{1k} + \cdots.$$

结合文献 [25] 得到的结果

$$\min_u J[u] = \min_{u_0} J(u_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu^i \min_{u_i} \tilde{J}_i(u_i) + \cdots,$$

把形式渐近解 (7), (8) 式代入到 (1) 式中按快慢变量  $t$ ,  $\tau_0$ ,  $\tau_1$  与  $\tau_2$  分离, 再比较  $\mu$  的同次幂, 可以得到确定 (7), (8) 式中各项  $\bar{y}_k(t)$ ,  $\bar{u}_k(t)$ ,  $L_k y(\tau_0)$ ,  $L_k u(\tau_0)$ ,  $Q_k^{(\mp)} y(\tau_1)$ ,  $Q_k^{(\mp)} u(\tau_1)$ ,  $R_k y(\tau_2)$ ,  $R_k u(\tau_2)$ , ( $k \geq 0$ ) 的一系列最优控制问题. 这里

$$\tilde{J}_i(u_i) = J_i(u_i, \tilde{u}_{i-1}, \cdots, \tilde{u}_0),$$

$$\tilde{u}_k = \arg(\min_{u_k} \tilde{J}_k(u_k)), \quad (k = 0, 1, \cdots, i-1).$$

零次正则项  $\bar{y}_0(t)$ ,  $\bar{u}_0(t)$  所满足的问题为

$$\min_{\bar{u}_0} J_0(\bar{u}_0) = \int_{t_0}^{t_2} f(\bar{y}_0, t) dt, \quad \bar{u}_0 = 0,$$

从而可知

$$\bar{y}_0 = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(t) & (t_0 \leq t < t_1), \\ \varphi_2(t) & (t_1 < t \leq t_2), \end{cases} \quad \bar{u}_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & (t_0 \leq t < t_1), \\ 0 & (t_1 < t \leq t_2). \end{cases}$$

我们先写出求  $Q_0^{(\mp)} y(\tau_1)$ ,  $Q_0^{(\mp)} u(\tau_1)$  的方程

$$\min_{Q_0^{(\mp)} u} Q_0^{(\mp)} J = \int_{-\infty(0)}^{0(+\infty)} \left( \Delta_0^{(\mp)} f(\varphi_{1,2}(t_1) + Q_0^{(\mp)} y, t_1) + \frac{1}{2} Q_0^{(\mp)T} u Q_0^{(\mp)} u \right) d\tau_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau_1} Q_0^{(\mp)} y = Q_0^{(\mp)} u,$$

其中

$$\Delta_0^{(\mp)} f(\varphi_{1,2}(t_1) + Q_0^{(\mp)} y, t_1) = f(\varphi_{1,2}(t_1) + Q_0^{(\mp)} y, t_1) - f(\varphi_{1,2}(t_1), t_1).$$

方程 (9) 所满足的边值条件为

$$Q_0^{(\mp)} y(\mp\infty) = 0, \quad Q_0^{(\mp)} y(0) = \beta(t_1) - \varphi_{1,2}(t_1).$$

考虑 Hamilton 函数

$$H(Q_0^{(\mp)} y, Q_0^{(\mp)} u, \lambda, \tau_1) = \Delta_0^{(\mp)} f(\varphi_{1,2}(t_1) + Q_0^{(\mp)} y, t_1) + Q_0^{(\mp)} y, t_1 + \frac{1}{2} Q_0^{(\mp)T} u Q_0^{(\mp)} u + \lambda^T Q_0^{(\mp)} u.$$

从最优解的必要条件可得

$$\frac{dQ_0^{(\mp)} y}{d\tau_1} = Q_0^{(\mp)} u,$$

$$\lambda' = -f_y(\varphi_{1,2} + Q_0^{(\mp)} y, t_1),$$

$$Q_0^{(\mp)} u + \lambda(\tau_1) = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$Q_0^{(\mp)} y(0) = \beta(t_1) - \varphi_{1,2}(t_1),$$

$$Q_0^{(\mp)} y(\mp\infty) = 0.$$

由方程 (10) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dQ_0^{(\mp)}y}{d\tau_1} &= Q_0^{(\mp)}u, \\ \frac{dQ_0^{(\mp)}u}{d\tau_1} &= f_y(\varphi_{1,2}(t_1) + Q_0^{(\mp)}y, t_1), \\ Q_0^{(\mp)}y(0) &= \beta(t_1) - \varphi_{1,2}(t_1), \\ Q_0^{(\mp)}y(\mp\infty) &= 0,\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}Q_0^{(\mp)}u(\tau_1) &= q_{12}^{(\mp)}(\tau_1), \\ Q_0^{(\mp)}y(\tau_1) &= q_{11}^{(\mp)}(\tau_1) - \varphi_{1,2}(t_1).\end{aligned}$$

接下来, 我们给出确定  $L_0y(\tau_0)$ ,  $L_0u(\tau_0)$  的方程

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{L_0u} L_0J &= \int_0^\infty \left( \Delta_0 f(\varphi_1(t_0) + L_0y, t_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} L_0^T u L_0 u \right) d\tau_0, \\ \frac{d}{d\tau_0} L_0y &= L_0u,\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_0 f(\varphi_1(t_0) + L_0y, t_0) \\ = f(\varphi_1(t_0) + L_0y, t_0) - f(\varphi_1(t_0), t_0).\end{aligned}$$

方程 (12) 满足边值条件

$$\begin{aligned}L_0y(\infty) &= 0, \\ L_0y(0) &= y^a - \varphi_1(t_0).\end{aligned}$$

类似地, 确定  $R_0y(\tau_2)$ ,  $R_0u(\tau_2)$  的方程为

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{R_0u} R_0J &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \left( \Delta_0 f(\varphi_2(t_2) + R_0y, t_2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} R_0^T u R_0 u \right) d\tau_2, \\ \frac{d}{d\tau_2} R_0y &= R_0u,\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_0 f(\varphi_2(t_2) + R_0y, t_2) \\ = f(\varphi_2(t_2) + R_0y, t_2) - f(\varphi_2(t_2), t_2).\end{aligned}$$

方程 (13) 满足边值条件

$$\begin{aligned}R_0y(-\infty) &= 0, \\ R_0y(0) &= y^b - \varphi_2(t_2).\end{aligned}$$

类似于  $Q_0^{(\mp)}y(\tau)$ ,  $Q_0^{(\mp)}u(\tau)$  的讨论, 可以确定  $L_0y(\tau_0)$ ,  $L_0u(\tau_0)$ ,  $R_0y(\tau_2)$ ,  $R_0u(\tau_2)$  分别满足

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dL_0y}{d\tau_0} &= L_0u, \\ \frac{dL_0u}{d\tau_0} &= f_y(\varphi_1(t_0) + L_0y, t_0), \\ L_0y(0) &= y^a - \varphi_1(t_0), \\ L_0y(\infty) &= 0;\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dR_0y}{d\tau_2} &= R_0u, \\ \frac{dR_0u}{d\tau_2} &= f_y(\varphi_2(t_2) + R_0y, t_2), \\ R_0y(0) &= y^b - \varphi_2(t_2), \\ R_0y(-\infty) &= 0.\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

从而可得

$$\begin{aligned}L_0u(\tau_0) &= q_{02}(\tau_0), \\ L_0y(\tau_0) &= q_{01}(\tau_0) - \varphi_1(t_0), \\ R_0u(\tau_2) &= q_{22}(\tau_2), \\ R_0y(\tau_2) &= q_{21}(\tau_2) - \varphi_2(t_2).\end{aligned}$$

这样, 我们就找到了渐近解所有主项的最优解  $\bar{y}_0^*(t)$ ,  $\bar{u}_0^*(t)$ ,  $L_0y^*(\tau_0)$ ,  $L_0u^*(\tau_0)$ ,  $Q_0^{(\mp)}y^*(\tau_1)$ ,  $Q_0^{(\mp)}u^*(\tau_1)$ ,  $R_0y^*(\tau_2)$ ,  $R_0u^*(\tau_2)$ . 此外, 还可以得出相应目标函数的最优值. 这里需要指出的是, 一般情形下控制函数的渐近解并不是容许控制, 尽管如此, 因为问题的特殊性, 通过加上磨光函数可以构造具有相同有效渐近估计的形式渐近解, 在此不再赘述. 结合文献 [23] 的主要结果可知, 最优控制问题 (1) 式存在内部层解  $y(t, \mu)$ , 且具有如下渐近表达式:

$$y(t, \mu) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(t) + L_0y(\tau_0) + Q_0^{(-)}y(\tau_1) + O(\mu) & (a = t_0 \leq t < t_1), \\ \varphi_2(t) + Q_0^{(+)}y(\tau_1) + R_0y(\tau_2) + O(\mu) & (t_1 < t \leq t_2 = b). \end{cases}$$

这里控制函数  $u(t, \mu)$  的渐近表达式为

$$u(t, \mu) = \begin{cases} L_0u(\tau_0) + Q_0^{(-)}u(\tau_1) + O(\mu) & (a = t_0 \leq t < t_1), \\ Q_0^{(+)}u(\tau_1) + R_0u(\tau_2) + O(\mu) & (t_1 < t \leq t_2 = b). \end{cases}$$

## 5 算例

考虑如下具体最优控制问题:

$$\min_u J[u] = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{4}y^4 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \sin t - \frac{y^2}{2} + y \sin t + \frac{1}{2}u^2 \right) dt, \quad (16)$$

$$\mu \frac{dy}{dt} = u,$$

$$y(0, \mu) = 0,$$

$$y(2\pi, \mu) = 2,$$

其中  $y \in R, u \in R$ . 这里

$$\bar{y}_0(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & (0 \leq t < \pi), \\ 1 & (\pi < t \leq 2\pi). \end{cases}$$

对于问题 (16) 式, 容易验证其满足所有假设. 下面利用上述方法来构造其一致有效渐近解. 通过计算可知,  $Q_0^{(\mp)}y$  与  $Q_0^{(\mp)}u$  满足如下方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\tau_1} Q_0^{(\mp)}y &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1 - (\mp 1 + Q_0^{(\mp)}y)^2), \\ \frac{d}{d\tau_1} Q_0^{(\mp)}y &= Q_0^{(\mp)}u. \end{aligned}$$

该方程满足边值条件

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0^{(\mp)}y(\mp\infty) &= 0, \\ Q_0^{(\mp)}y(0) &= \pm 1. \end{aligned}$$

从而可得

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0^{(-)}y &= \frac{2 \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}{1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}, \\ Q_0^{(-)}u &= \frac{2\sqrt{2} \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}{(1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1))^2}, \\ Q_0^{(+)}y &= \frac{-2}{1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}, \\ Q_0^{(+)}u &= \frac{2\sqrt{2} \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}{(1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1))^2}. \end{aligned}$$

同理, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} L_0y &= \frac{2 \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0)}{1 + \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0)}, \\ L_0u &= \frac{-2\sqrt{2} \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0)}{(1 + \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0))^2}, \\ R_0y &= \frac{-2}{3 \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_2) - 1}, \\ R_0u &= \frac{-6\sqrt{2} \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_2)}{(3 \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_2) - 1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

从而得到问题 (16) 式的形式渐近解为

$$\begin{aligned} y(t, \mu) &= \begin{cases} -1 + \frac{2 \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0)}{1 + \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0)} + \frac{2 \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}{1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)} + O(\mu) & (0 \leq t < \pi), \\ 1 + \frac{-2}{1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)} + \frac{-2}{3 \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_2) - 1} + O(\mu) & (\pi < t \leq 2\pi), \end{cases} \\ u(t, \mu) &= \begin{cases} \frac{-2\sqrt{2} \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0)}{(1 + \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_0))^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2} \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}{(1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1))^2} + O(\mu) & (0 \leq t < \pi), \\ \frac{2\sqrt{2} \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1)}{(1 + \exp(\sqrt{2}\tau_1))^2} + \frac{-6\sqrt{2} \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_2)}{(3 \exp(-\sqrt{2}\tau_2) - 1)^2} + O(\mu) & (\pi < t \leq 2\pi). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 6 结论

本文采用直接展开法讨论了一类最优控制问

题. 通过直接展开得到了新的控制序列, 这不但简化了原问题的复杂性, 而且还揭示了变分的本质, 从而为进一步揭示物理量之间的关系提供了依据.

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# Internal layer solution of singularly perturbed optimal control problem\*

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## Abstract

A class of singularly perturbed optimal control problem is studied by direct scheme method, which is based on the boundary function method. The internal layer solution is proved to be existing, and the uniformly valid asymptotic solution for the singularly perturbed optimal control problem is constructed.

**Keywords:** asymptotic solution, singular perturbation, internal layer

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