

CSP 1

venerdì 18 maggio 2015  
18:13ON THE CONTROL OF  
MOREAU'S SWEEPING PROCESS

( joint work with R. Hurion, B. Mordekhorich, Nguyen D. Hoang )

Plan of the talk :

- The dynamics of the sweeping process
- Some control problems for the sweeping process

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## The dynamics of the sweeping process

- Some control problems for the sweeping process
- A shape optimization problem involving the sweeping process

$$(SP) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) & x \in H, \text{ Hilbert space} \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases}$$

$C(t)$  is closed and convex (mildly non convex)

- Some control problems for the sweeping process

- A shape optimisation problem involving the sweeping process

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Lipschitz with respect to  $t$

- A shape optimisation problem involving the sweeping process

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Lipschitz with respect to  $t$

$$(PSP) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) & [+ F(x(t))] \end{cases}$$





CSP 2

venerdì 18 maggio 2015  
18:21

On the control of Moreau's sweeping process

Dynamics of the sweeping process

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases}$$

Highly discontinuous w.r.t. the state

- A shape optimization problem involving the sweeping

$$(SP) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) & t \in (t_0, t_1) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \in C(t_0) \end{cases}$$

$C(t)$  is closed and convex (mildly non convex)

Lipschitz with respect to  $t$

$$\dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) \quad \int + F$$

- A shape optimization problem involving the sweeping process

$$(SP) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) & x \in H, \text{ Hilbert space} \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases}$$

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(SP)

 $C(t)$ 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} x(0) = x_0 \in C(0)$$

$C(t)$  is closed and convex (mildly non convex)

Lipschitz with respect to  $t$

(PSP)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) \quad [+ F(x(t))] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$r(x(t)) = \|x(t)\| + p(x(t), t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{array} \right.$$

$C(t)$  is closed and convex (mildly non convex)

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$$(PSP) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) \quad [+ F(x(t))] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(CCP) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t), u(t)) \end{array} \right.$$



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the state constraint  $x(t) \in C(t)$  is built in the dynamics

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$$(CSP) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t), u(t)) \\ u(t) \in U(t) \end{cases}$$

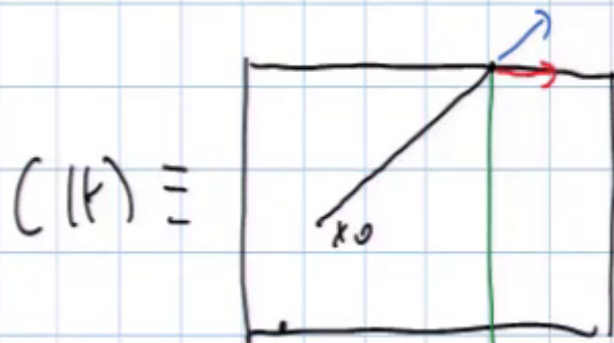
$\therefore$   $u$  one the controls  
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Lipschitz with respect to  $t$

$$(PSP) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) & [+ F(x(t))] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases}$$

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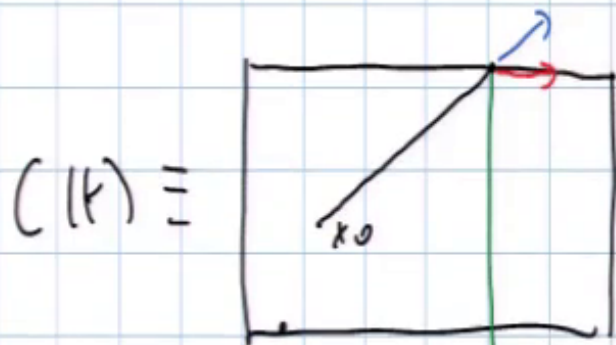
$$f(x) \equiv (1, 1) \nearrow$$

$$\dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) \cup \{f(x(t))\}$$

Lipschitz with respect to  $t$

$$(PSP) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t)) & [+ F(x(t))] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases}$$

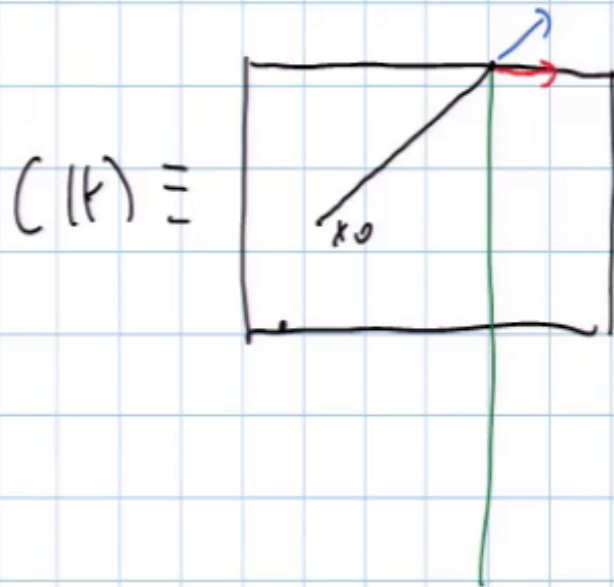
the state constraint  $x(t) \in C(t)$  is built in the dynamics



$$f(x) \equiv (1, 1) \nearrow$$

$$\dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f_0(x(t), u(t))$$

the state constraint  $x(t) \in C(t)$  is built in the dynamics



$$f(x) \equiv (1, 1) \nearrow$$

let  $C(t) \equiv C$  mildly nonconvex

The solution set of

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} \in -N_C(x) + f(x) \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C \end{cases} \quad \text{and}$$











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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} \in -N_C(x) + f(x) \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C \end{cases} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} \in \Pi_{T_C(x)}(f(x)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{coincide}$$

$$(CSP) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t), u(t)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases} \quad C, u \text{ are the } \underline{\text{controls}}$$







$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} \in \Pi_{T_c(x)} (f(x)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Coincide}$$

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The result

(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

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$$x(0) = x_0$$

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The result

(joint work with Henricson, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x(t), \dot{u}_i(t) \rangle \leq \dot{b}_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$



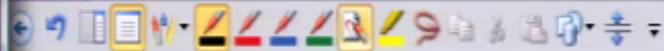
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$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \langle x(t), u_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

$\|u\| = 1$  (a moving polyhedron to be designed)



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(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x(t), \mu_i \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

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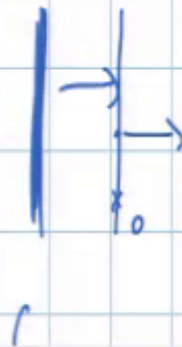


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## Dynamics of the sweeping process

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Highly discontinuous w.r.t. the state





## Some control problems

### Problems

Controllability / stabilization

Existence / relaxation optimal control problems

Necessary conditions

Hamilton - Jacobi theory

### Results

$\varepsilon$  - something  
today's talk

$\varepsilon^2 \nearrow$

Necessary conditions

## Problems

Controllability / stabilization

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Necessary conditions

Hamilton - Jacobi theory

$\epsilon$   
something  
today's

$\epsilon^2 \rightarrow$

Necessary conditions

- Nuova pagina
- OneNote conse
- Informazioni di
- Utilizzi principal
- Novità
- Lezione 1 ottob
- Colombe 6 ma
- Colombo 8 ma
- CSP 1
- CSP 2





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### The result

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$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x(t), \mu_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

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$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

(a moving polyhedron to be designed)

$$\text{Set } z = (x, u, b)$$

$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$



$$x(0) = x_0 \in C(0)$$

$C, u$  (moving polyhedron)

## The result

(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

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(a moving polyhedron to be designed)

$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

Set  $z = (x, u, b)$

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

or something like that.

## The result

(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

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$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable



## The result

(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

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$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

-  $0 \leq t \leq T$  -  $L$  -  $z(t) = (x(t), u(t), b(t))$  -  $\dot{z}(t) = (\dot{x}(t), \dot{u}(t), \dot{b}(t))$



The result

(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \langle x(t), \mu_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

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subject to  $(\dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) \quad t \in [0, T])$

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$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to  $\dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) \quad t \in [0, T]$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} \in \Pi_{T_c(x)} (f(x)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Coincide}$$

$$(CSP) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) \quad \cancel{f(x(t), u(t))} \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases} \quad C, u \text{ are the } \underline{\text{controls}}$$

The result

(link search with Leonid Mordukhaiovich Naumov Hrasne)



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(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$(CSP) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)) + f(x(t), u(t)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \end{cases} \quad C, u \text{ are the } \underline{\text{controls}}$$

The result

(joint work with Henricson, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x(t), \begin{matrix} u_i(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \rangle \leq \begin{matrix} b_i(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix}, t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

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$C, u$  are the controls

### The result

(joint work with Henricson, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x(t), u_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

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(a moving polyhedron to be designed)



## The result

(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \langle x(t), u_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

(a moving polyhedron to be designed)

$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

Set  $z = (x, u, b)$

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to  $\| \dot{z}(t) \| \leq \alpha$   $\forall x(t) \quad t \in [0, T]$

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \langle x(t), u_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

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$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \quad (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

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$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \quad (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$



$$\| \dot{z}_i \| \equiv 1$$

(a moving point on the circle)

$$\text{Set } z = (x, u, b)$$

$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

$$\| \dot{z}_i \| \equiv 1$$

(a moving point on the circle)

$$\text{Set } z = (x, u, b)$$

$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume



Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume

$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

(a moving pointwise to be assigned)

$$\text{Set } z = (x, u, b)$$

$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(\tau)) + \int_0^{\tau} \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, \tau] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume



Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume

$\ell$  smooth,  $l$  reasonable

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, \tau] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}(0, \tau)$  (piecewise).

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $J(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}(0, T)$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

$\lambda > 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)



subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $J(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}(0, T)$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

$\lambda > 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(t_1)) + \int_0^{t_1} \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, t_1] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume

$$\text{Set } \tilde{z} = (x, u, b)$$

$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]



(joint work with Henrion, Mordukhovich, Nguyen Hoang)

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \langle x(t), u_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

↓

(a moving polyhedron to be designed)

$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

Set  $z = (x, u, b)$

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to  $\dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), t \in [0, T]$

$$C(t) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \langle x(t), u_i(t) \rangle \leq b_i(t), t \in [0, T], i=1, \dots, m \right\}$$

(a moving polyhedron to be designed)

$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

Set  $z = (x, u, b)$

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) \quad (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

$$\|u_i\| \equiv 1$$

(a moving polyhedron to be designed)

$$\text{Set } z = (x, u, b)$$

$$\text{Minimize } J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem  $\{ \dots \} \dots \dots \dots \{ \dots \} = \{ \dots \}^2$



Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(T)) + \int_0^T \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume

Minimize  $J(z) = \varphi(x(t_1)) + \int_0^1 \ell(z(t), \dot{z}(t)) dt$

$\varphi$  smooth,  $\ell$  reasonable

subject to 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, 1] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}(0, T)$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)



subject to

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in -N_{C(t)}(x(t)), & t \in [0, T] \\ x(0) = x_0 \in C(0) & (x_0 \text{ given}) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$ ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}(0, T)$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

Theorem [ for the case  $m=1$ ,  $l(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$  ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}([0, T])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

Theorem [ for the case  $m=1$ ,  $l(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$  ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}([0, T])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)



Theorem [ for the case  $m=1$ ,  $l(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$  ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}([0, T])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

... \*

Theorem [ for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|z\|^2$  ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}([0, \tau])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

adjoint measures  $\nu \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \tau]))^*$

Theorem for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\ell(z, \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|z\|^2$

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}([0, \tau])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \tau]))^*$



that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty} (0, T)$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \tau]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left( -p^x(\tau) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(\tau)) + p^b(\tau) \bar{u}(\tau) \right) \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$

that  $\bar{z} \in W^{-1}(0, \tau)$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \tau]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that



Theorem

for the case  $m=1$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \|z\|^2$

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2,\infty}([0, \tau])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \tau]))^*$

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2,\infty}([0, T])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2,\infty}([0, T])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that



Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, \bar{T}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \bar{T}]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} -p^x(\tau) \\ \vdots \\ p^u(\tau) \\ \vdots \\ p^b(\tau) \end{array} \right) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(\tau)) + p^b(\tau) \bar{u}(\tau)$$

$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ + \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - p^x(T) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(T)) + p^b(T) \bar{u}(T) \\ p^u(T) + p^b \bar{x}(T) \parallel \bar{u}(T) \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - p^x(T) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(T)) + p^b(T) \bar{u}(T) \\ p^u(T) + p^b \bar{x}(T) \parallel \bar{u}(T) \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$



Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left( -p^x(T) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(T)) + p^b(T) \bar{u}(T) \right)$$

(transversality condition)

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
(adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -p^x(T) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(T)) + p^b(T) \bar{u}(T) \\ p^u(T) + p^b \bar{x}(T) \parallel \bar{u}(T) \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$

$p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
 (adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
 (usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 -p^x(T) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(T)) + p^b(T) \bar{u}(T) \\
 p^u(T) + p^b \bar{x}(T) \parallel \bar{u}(T) \\
 p^b(T) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \bar{u}(T), \bar{x}(T) \rangle < \bar{b}(T) \Rightarrow p^b(T) = 0
 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$



$p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
 (adjoint vector)

- signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, T]))^*$   
 (usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 -p^x(T) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(T)) + p^b(T) \bar{u}(T) \\
 p^u(T) + p^b \bar{x}(T) \parallel \bar{u}(T) \\
 p^b(T) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \bar{u}(T), \bar{x}(T) \rangle < \bar{b}(T) \Rightarrow p^b(T) = 0
 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -p^x(\tau) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(\tau)) + p^b(\tau) \bar{u}(\tau) \\ p^u(\tau) + p^b \bar{x}(\tau) \parallel \bar{u}(\tau) \\ p^b(\tau) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \bar{u}(\tau), \bar{x}(\tau) \rangle < \bar{b}(\tau) \Rightarrow p^b(\tau) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$

$$\lambda + \|q(0)\| + \|p(\tau)\| \neq 0 \quad (\text{nontriviality condition})$$

$$(q = (q^x, q^u, q^b)) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \quad \text{a BV function}$$

and

$$p^x \equiv 0, \quad p^b \equiv 0$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -p^x(\tau) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(\tau)) + p^b(\tau) \bar{u}(\tau) \\ p^u(\tau) + p^b \bar{x}(\tau) \parallel \bar{u}(\tau) \\ p^b(\tau) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \bar{u}(\tau), \bar{x}(\tau) \rangle < \bar{b}(\tau) \Rightarrow p^b(\tau) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$

$$\lambda + \|q(0)\| + \|p(\tau)\| \neq 0 \quad (\text{nontriviality condition})$$

$$(q = (q^x, q^u, q^b)) : [0, \tau] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \quad \text{a BV function}$$

and

$$p^x \equiv 0, \quad p^b \equiv 0$$

$$p = \left( \begin{array}{c} p^{\wedge} \\ p^{\cdot} \\ p^{\cdot} \end{array} \right) : \left( \begin{array}{c} 0, \tau \\ 0, \tau \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left\| \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\|$$

absolutely continuous  
absolutely continuous

(adjoint vector)

signed measures  $\gamma, \zeta \in (\mathcal{L}^0([0, \tau]))^*$   
(usual in state constrained problems)

such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -p^x(\tau) \in \lambda \nabla \varphi(\bar{x}(\tau)) + p^b(\tau) \bar{u}(\tau) \\ p^u(\tau) + p^b \bar{x}(\tau) \parallel \bar{u}(\tau) \\ p^b(\tau) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \bar{u}(\tau), \bar{x}(\tau) \rangle < \bar{b}(\tau) \Rightarrow p^b(\tau) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{transversality conditions})$$

-  $p = (p^x, p^u, p^b) : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$  absolutely continuous  
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Theorem [ for the case  $m=1$ ,  $l(z, \dot{z}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\dot{z}\|^2$  ]

Let  $\bar{z} = (\bar{x}, \bar{u}, \bar{b})$  be an optimal triple, and assume that  $\bar{z} \in W^{2, \infty}([0, T])$  (piecewise).

Then there exist

-  $\lambda \geq 0$  (Lagrange multiplier)

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