

1 ■ Beispiel aus Kap. 1: Optimalsteuerproblem "Hot Spot"

$$\min_{y \in Y, u \in \bar{U}} J(y, u) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (y(x) - y_d(x))^2 dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^2 dx$$

↑ Zustand
↑ Steuerung
↑ desired state
↑ Regularisierung

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} y^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} y_d y dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{\Omega} y_d^2 dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx$$

~~Cost~~

s.t. $\left[\begin{array}{l} -\operatorname{div}(A(x) \nabla y(x)) = u(x), x \in \Omega \\ y(x) = g(x) := 0, x \in \Gamma = \partial\Omega \end{array} \right]$ PDE constraints

Box constraints $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{State constraints: } \underline{y}(x) \leq y(x) \leq \bar{y}(x), x \in \bar{\Omega} \\ \text{Control constraints: } \underline{u}(x) \leq u(x) \leq \bar{u}(x), x \in \bar{\Omega} \end{array} \right]$

Die Variationsformulierung der PDE ergibt schliesslich das folgende **unendlichdimensionale restringierte OP**:

$$\min_{y \in Y = H^1(\Omega), u \in \bar{U} = L_2(\Omega)} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} y^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} y_d y dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx$$

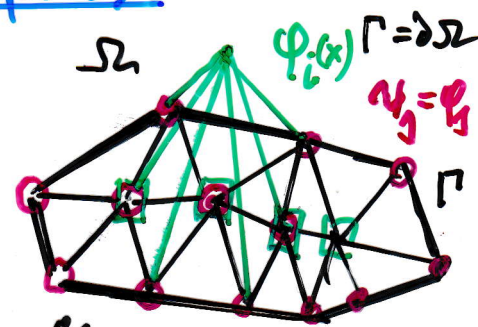
s.t. $\int_{\Omega} A(x) \nabla y(x) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} u(x) v(x) dx \quad \forall v \in H^1(\Omega)$

$\underline{y} \leq y \leq \bar{y}$ und $\underline{u} \leq u \leq \bar{u}$ in Ω

FE-Diskretisierung (vgl. Kap. 2):

$Y_h = \operatorname{span}\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n_s}\} \subset Y = H^1(\Omega)$

$U_h = \operatorname{span}\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n_c}\} \subset \bar{U} = L_2(\Omega)$
 z.B. $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n_c}$



$Y_h \ni y_h(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} y_i \varphi_i(x) \approx y(x) \in Y = H^1(\Omega)$

$U_h \ni u_h(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_c} u_j \varphi_j(x) \approx u(x) \in \bar{U} = L_2(\Omega)$

$\varphi_j = \chi_{\delta_j}$
 Charakt. Fkt v. δ_j
 altern. Wahl

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ergibt das endlichdimensionale restringierte OP:

$$\min_{y_h \in Y_h, u_h \in \bar{U}_h} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} y_h^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} y_d y_h dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{\Omega} u_h^2 dx$$

$$\text{s.t. } \int_{\Omega} A(x) \nabla y_h(x) \cdot \nabla v_h(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} u_h(x) v_h(x) dx \quad \forall v_h \in Y_h$$

$$\underline{y}_i := \underline{y}(x_i) \leq y_i := y_h(x_i) \leq \bar{y}_i := \bar{y}(x_i), \quad i = \overline{1, n_s}$$

$$\underline{u}_i := \underline{u}(x_i) \leq u_i := u_h(x_i) \leq \bar{u}_i := \bar{u}(x_i), \quad i = \overline{1, n_c}$$

Generierung mit
 FEM-Technologie
 siehe FE-Code im Pkt. 2.10.4.

$$y_h \xleftrightarrow[\text{iso}]{\text{FE}} \underline{y}_h := [y_i]_{i=\overline{1, n_s}}, \quad u_h \xleftrightarrow[\text{iso}]{\text{FE}} \underline{u}_h := [u_j]_{j=\overline{1, n_c}}$$

$$(K_h \underline{y}_h, \underline{y}_h) = \int_{\Omega} A \nabla y_h \cdot \nabla v_h dx \quad \forall y_h \leftrightarrow \underline{y}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s}, v_h \leftrightarrow \underline{v}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s}$$

$$(M_s \underline{y}_h, \underline{y}_h) = \int_{\Omega} y_h(x) v_h(x) dx \quad \text{--- " ---}$$

$$(M_c \underline{u}_h, \underline{u}_h) = \int_{\Omega} u_h(x) z_h(x) dx \quad \forall u_h, z_h \leftrightarrow \underline{u}_h, \underline{z}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}$$

$$(M_{sc} \underline{u}_h, \underline{y}_h) = \int_{\Omega} u_h y_h dx \quad \forall u_h \leftrightarrow \underline{u}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}, y_h \leftrightarrow \underline{y}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s}$$

$$(\underline{y}_d, \underline{y}_h) = \int_{\Omega} y_d(x) y_h(x) dx \quad \forall y_h \leftrightarrow \underline{y}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s}$$

$$\min_{\underline{x} = (\underline{y}_h, \underline{u}_h) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s + n_c}} \frac{1}{2} \left[(M_s \underline{y}_h, \underline{y}_h) - (\underline{y}_d, \underline{y}_h) + \frac{\alpha}{2} (M_c \underline{u}_h, \underline{u}_h) \right]$$

$f(\underline{x})$

$$\text{s.t. } K \underline{y}_h = M_{sc} \underline{u}_h$$

$$\underline{y}_i \leq y_i \leq \bar{y}_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n_s}$$

$$\underline{u}_i \leq u_i \leq \bar{u}_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n_c}$$

$$c_i(\underline{x}) := (K \underline{y}_h - M_{sc} \underline{u}_h)_i = 0, \quad i = \overline{1, m_1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{y}_i - \underline{y}_i \leq 0 \\ \underline{y}_i - \bar{y}_i \leq 0 \\ \underline{u}_i - \underline{u}_i \leq 0 \\ \underline{u}_i - \bar{u}_i \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} c_i(\underline{x}) \leq 0 \\ i = m_1 + 1, \dots, m_1 + m_2 \\ m_2 = 2n_s + 2n_c \end{array}$$

(1) rop

$$\min_{\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(\underline{x})$$

$$\text{s.t. } c_i(\underline{x}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m_1$$

$$c_i(\underline{x}) \leq 0, \quad i = m_1 + 1, \dots, m_1 + m_2$$

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Beispiel aus Kap. 1 (siehe auch Anfang von Kap. 5):

= Optimalsteuerproblem "Hot Spot"

jetzt: ohne Ungleichungsnebenbed., d.h. $m_2=0, m_1=m$:

(1)_{rop}
 $m_2=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s+n_c}} & \left[\frac{1}{2} (M_s \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}) - (\mathbf{y}_d, \mathbf{y}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} (M_c \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \right] \\ & =: f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t. } & K \mathbf{y} - M_{sc} \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad c_i(\mathbf{x}) := [K \mathbf{y} - M_{sc} \mathbf{u}]_i = 0 \\ & i = 1, 2, \dots, m_1 = m = n_s \end{aligned}$$

CQ = Constraint Qualification:

$$\text{rang } G'(x^*) = \text{rang} \left[\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x_j} \right]_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}} = \text{rang} \begin{matrix} \text{res.} \\ [K, M] \\ n_s \times n_s \end{matrix} = m = n_s$$

Dann gilt: $\mathbf{y} = +K^{-1} M_{sc} \mathbf{u} = S_{sc} \mathbf{u}$ mit $S_{sc} = +K^{-1} M_{sc}$,
d.h. (1)_{rop} ist äquivalent zum freien OP

(1)_{for}

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}} & \left[\frac{1}{2} (M_s S_{sc} \mathbf{u}, S_{sc} \mathbf{u}) - (\mathbf{y}_d, S_{sc} \mathbf{u}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} (M_c \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \right] \\ \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}} & \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{(S_{sc}^T M_s S_{sc} + \alpha M_c)}_A \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \right) - \underbrace{(S_{sc}^T \mathbf{y}_d)}_b \\ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}: & (S_{sc}^T M_s S_{sc} + \alpha M_c) \mathbf{u} = S_{sc}^T \mathbf{y}_d \\ (M_{sc}^T & K^{-1} M_s K^{-1} M_{sc} + \alpha M_c) \mathbf{u} = +M_{sc}^T K^{-1} \mathbf{y}_d \\ & \text{SPD} \end{aligned}$$

↓
 $\exists! \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ falls $\alpha > 0$

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- 135p HS 4
 $n = n_y + n_u$
- Lagrange-Funktion: $m = n_s$, $x = (\underline{y}, \underline{u}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) =$ Lagrange Multiplikatoren = adjoint state
 $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) + \lambda^T c(x) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i c_i(x)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (M_s \underline{y}, \underline{y}) - (\underline{y}_d, \underline{y}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} (M_c \underline{u}, \underline{u}) + \lambda^T (K \underline{y} - M_{sc} \underline{u})$

- KKT-System: $\nabla L(x^*, \lambda^*) = 0$

(1) _{KKT}	$\nabla_y L(\underline{y}, \underline{u}, \lambda) = 0$	$M_s \underline{y}$	$+ K^T \lambda = \underline{y}_d$
	$\nabla_u L(\underline{y}, \underline{u}, \lambda) = 0$	$\alpha M_c \underline{u}$	$- M_{sc}^T \lambda = 0$
	$\nabla_\lambda L(\underline{y}, \underline{u}, \lambda) = 0$	$K \underline{y} - M_{sc} \underline{u}$	$= 0$

KKT-System = Optimalitätssystem (notwend. Optbed.)

(1)_{KKT}

$$\begin{matrix} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_s & 0 & K^T \\ 0 & \alpha M_c & -M_{sc} \\ K & -M_{sc} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{y} \\ \underline{u} \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{y}_d \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

symmetrisch, aber indefinit!

wobei $K = K^T > 0$, d.h. SPD

Steifigkeitsmatrix

$M_s = M_s^T > 0$, d.h. SPD

Zustandsmassenmatrix

$M_c = M_c^T > 0$, d.h. SPD

Kontrollmassenmatrix

$M_{cs} = M_{sc}^T - (n_c \times n_s) -$ Matrix

- Bemerkung:

$\exists! (x, \lambda) = ((\underline{y}, \underline{u}), \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_s + n_c + n_s}$: (1)_{KKT} ist garantiert!

$x = (\underline{y}, \underline{u})$ ist eindeutiger Minpunkt von $f(x)$,

d.h. (1)_{rop} hat eine eindeutige Lösung,

die mit Hilfe von (1)_{KKT} berechnet wird.

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• Schur-Komplementbildung: Reduzierte Optimalitätssysteme

① Eliminieren \underline{y} und $\underline{\lambda}$ aus (1)_{KKT}:

$$1. \quad \underline{\lambda} = -K^{-1} M_s \underline{y} + K^{-1} \underline{y}_d \quad (K=K^T)$$

$$3. \quad \underline{y} = +K^{-1} M_{sc} \underline{u} = S_{sc} \underline{u} \quad \text{mit } S_{sc} = +K^{-1} M_{sc}$$

und in die 2. Gleichung einsetzen:

$$\alpha M_c \underline{u} - M_{sc}^T (-K^{-1} M_s \underline{y} + K^{-1} \underline{y}_d) = 0$$

$$\alpha M_c \underline{u} + M_{sc}^T K^{-1} M_s \underline{y} = M_{sc}^T K^{-1} \underline{y}_d$$

$$\alpha M_c \underline{u} + M_{sc}^T K^{-1} M_s K^{-1} M_{sc} \underline{u} = M_{sc}^T K^{-1} \underline{y}_d$$

$$(1)_{\text{fop}} \quad \boxed{(M_{sc}^T K^{-1} M_s K^{-1} M_{sc} + \alpha M_c) \underline{u} = M_{sc}^T K^{-1} \underline{y}_d} \quad (1)$$

② Eliminieren

a) erst \underline{u} aus (1)_{KKT} mit der 2. Gleichung

$$\underline{u} = \frac{1}{\alpha} M_c^{-1} M_{sc}^T \underline{\lambda} \longrightarrow 3.$$

$$(2)_a \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_s & K^T \\ K & -\frac{1}{\alpha} M_{sc} M_c^{-1} M_{sc}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{y} \\ \underline{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{y}_d \\ \underline{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) und dann \underline{y} aus (2)_a) mit der 1. Gleichung

$$\underline{y} = -M_s^{-1} K^T \underline{\lambda} + M_s^{-1} \underline{y}_d \longrightarrow 3.$$

$$(2)_b \quad \boxed{(K M_s^{-1} K^T + \frac{1}{\alpha} M_{sc} M_c^{-1} M_{sc}^T) \underline{\lambda} = K M_{sc}^T \underline{y}_d}$$

= reduziertes Optimalitätssystem bzw. red. KKT-System