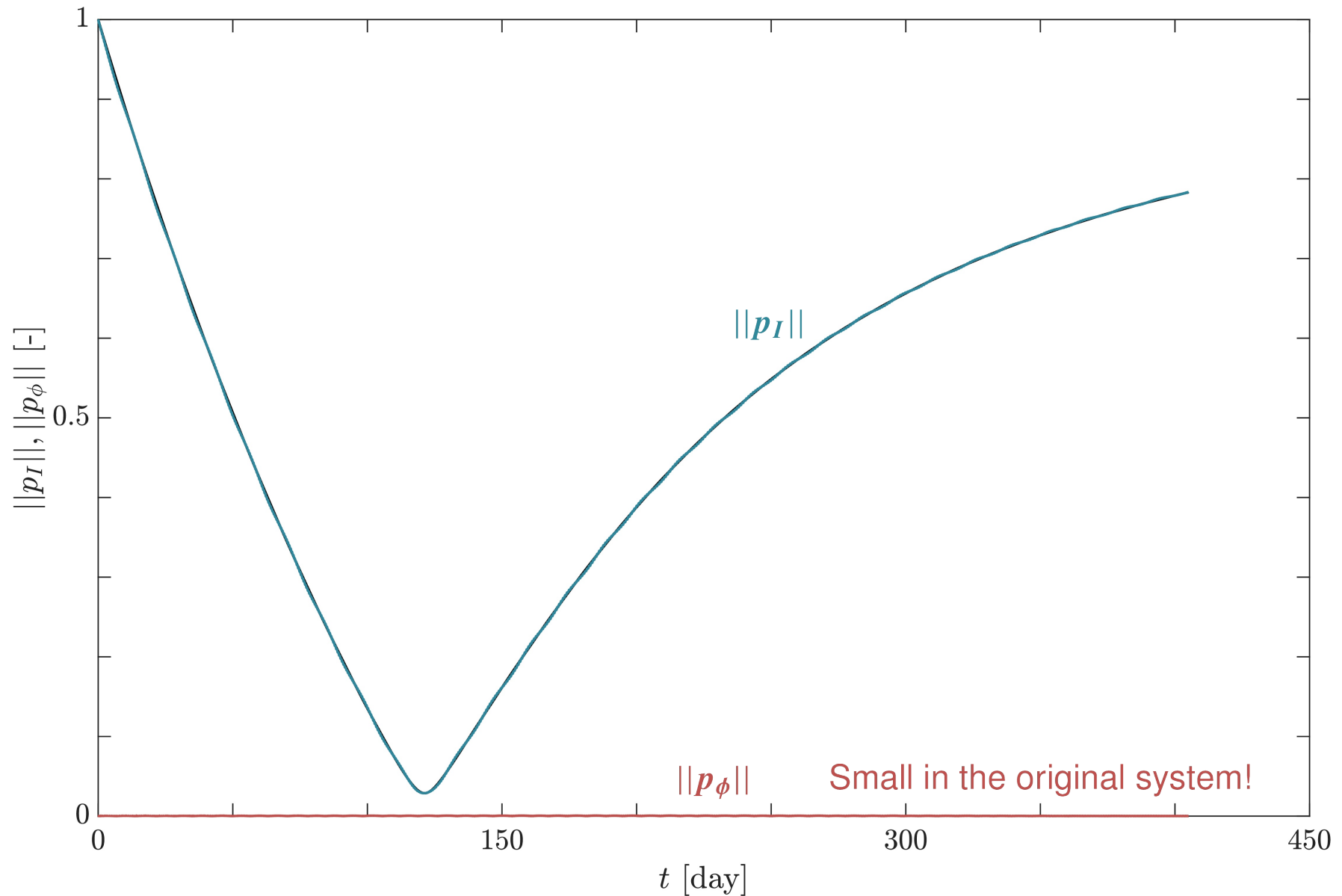
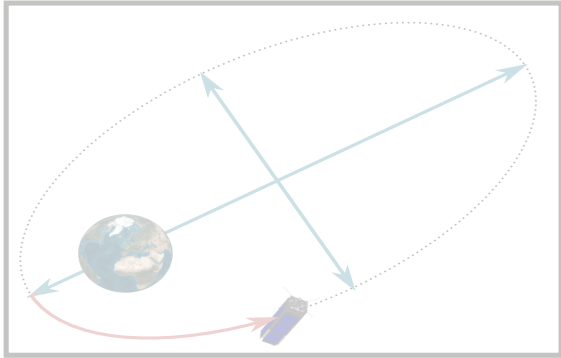


Osculating adjoints of fast variables remain small



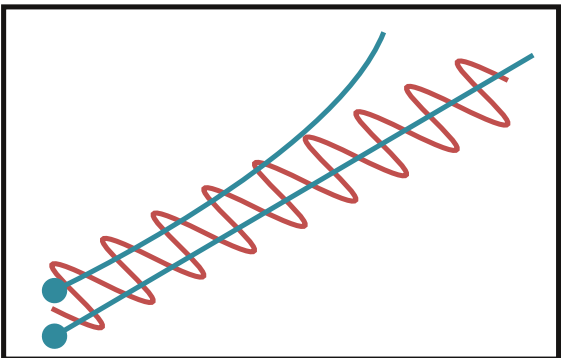
Outline



1. Dynamical systems with slow & fast dynamics

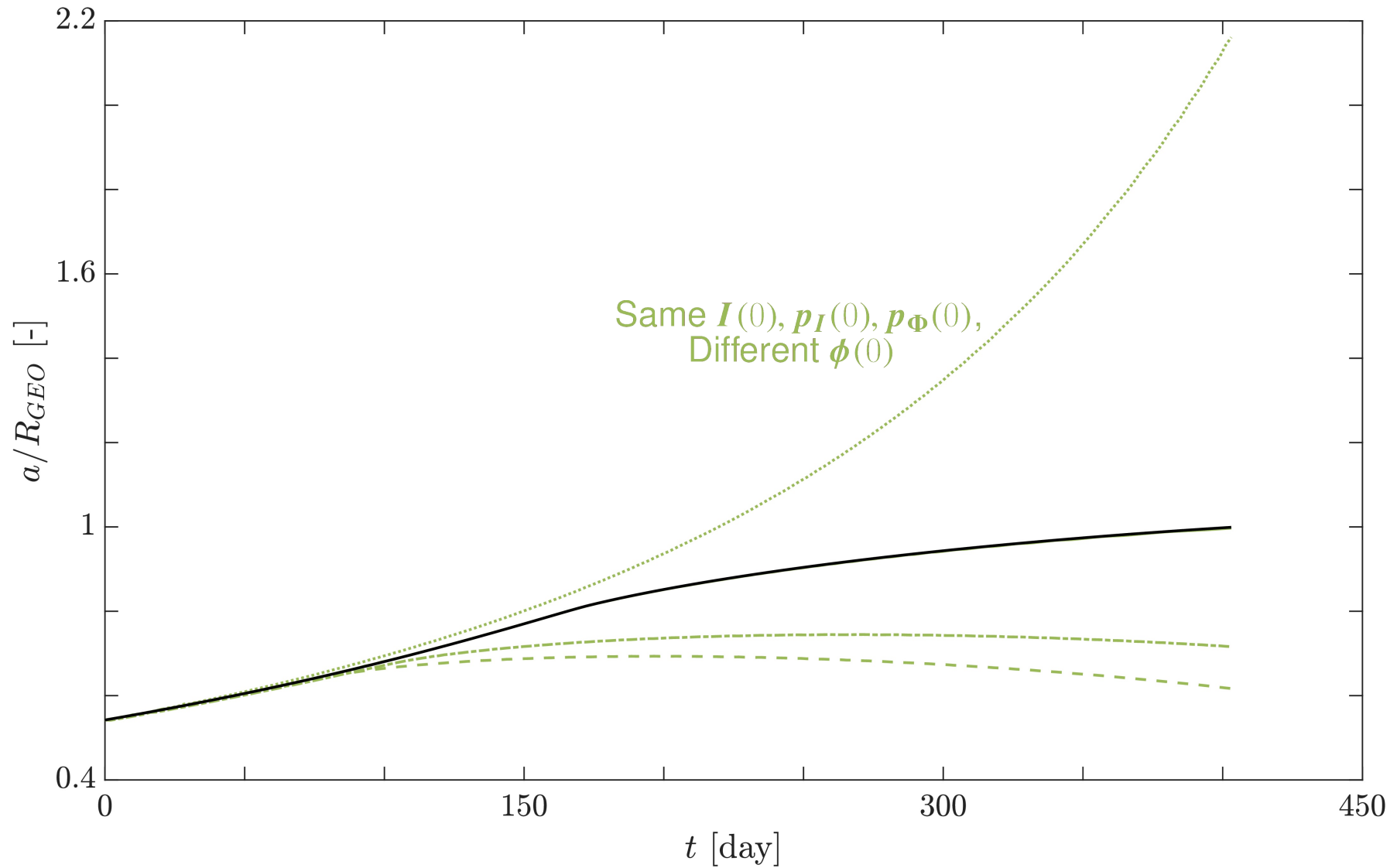
$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{H}(p, q, u)$$

2. Averaging the two-phase optimal control problem

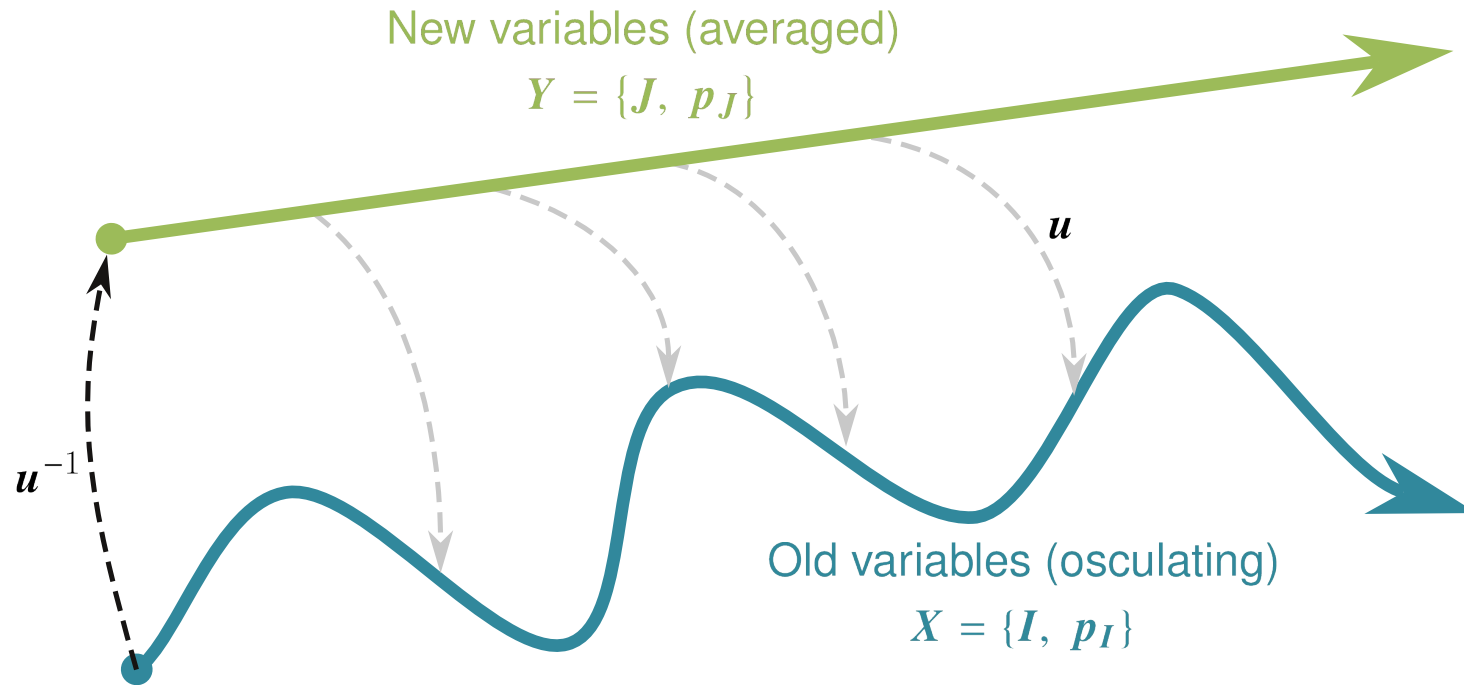


3. Near identity transformation of the initial state

Are initial average states a good guess as is?



Near-identity transformation of the slow variables



Change of variables

$$X = Y + \epsilon u(Y, \phi)$$

Formulation for the multi-phase problem

Original system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{X}} &= \epsilon \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, \epsilon) \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\phi}} &= \epsilon \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, \epsilon) + \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{I})\end{aligned}$$

Averaged system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{Y}} &= \epsilon \bar{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{Y}) \\ \bar{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{Y}) &:= \int_{\mathbb{T}^r} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{Y}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, 0) \, d\boldsymbol{\phi}\end{aligned}$$

Near identity transformation:

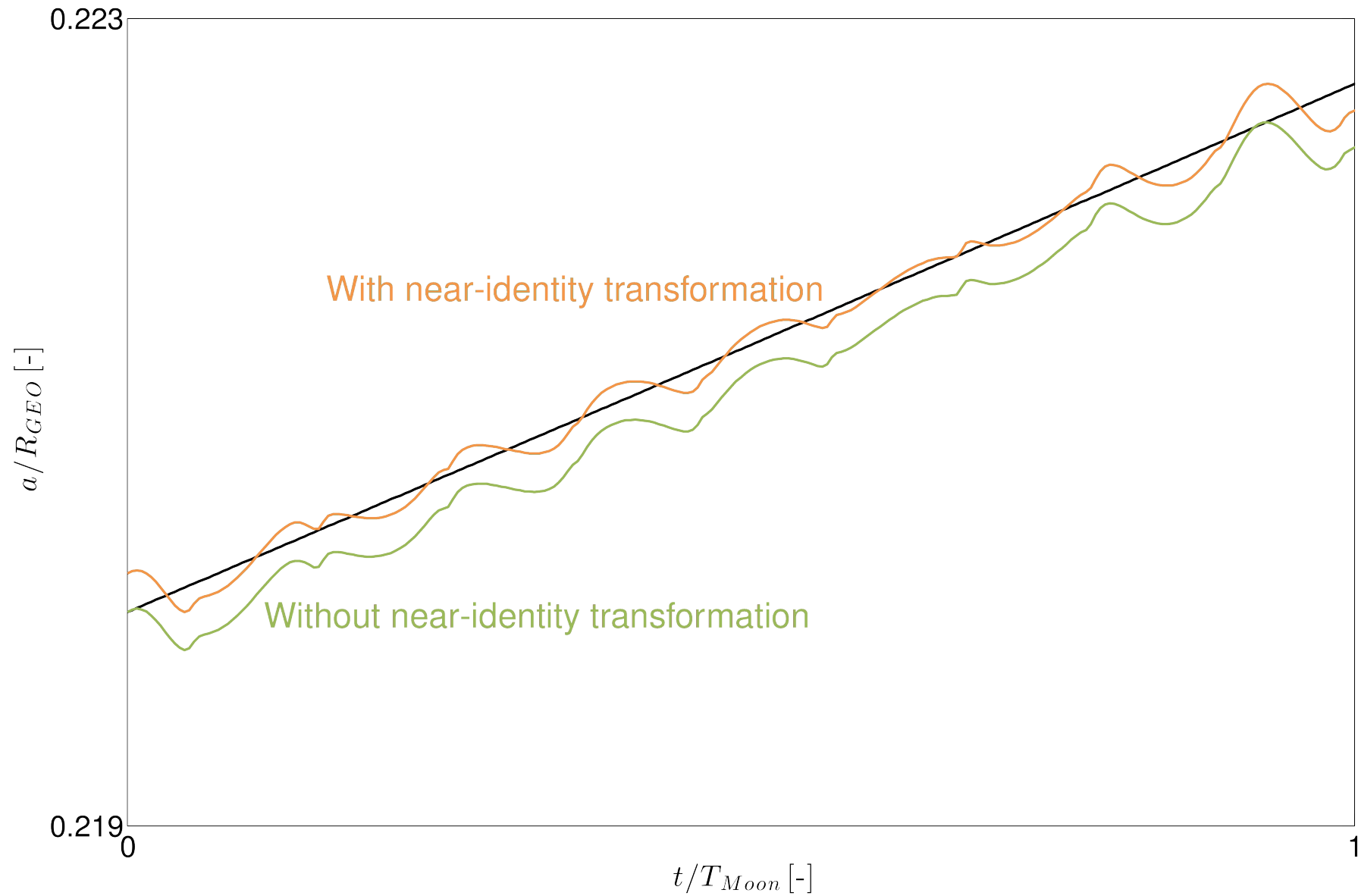
$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{Y}, \boldsymbol{\phi}) = -i \sum_{0 < |\mathbf{k}| \leq N} \frac{\Delta \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{k}}}{\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{Y})} \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi})$$

Where $\Delta \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{k}}$ are Fourier coefficients of $\Delta \mathbf{f} \doteq \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{Y}, \boldsymbol{\phi}, \epsilon) - \bar{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{Y})$

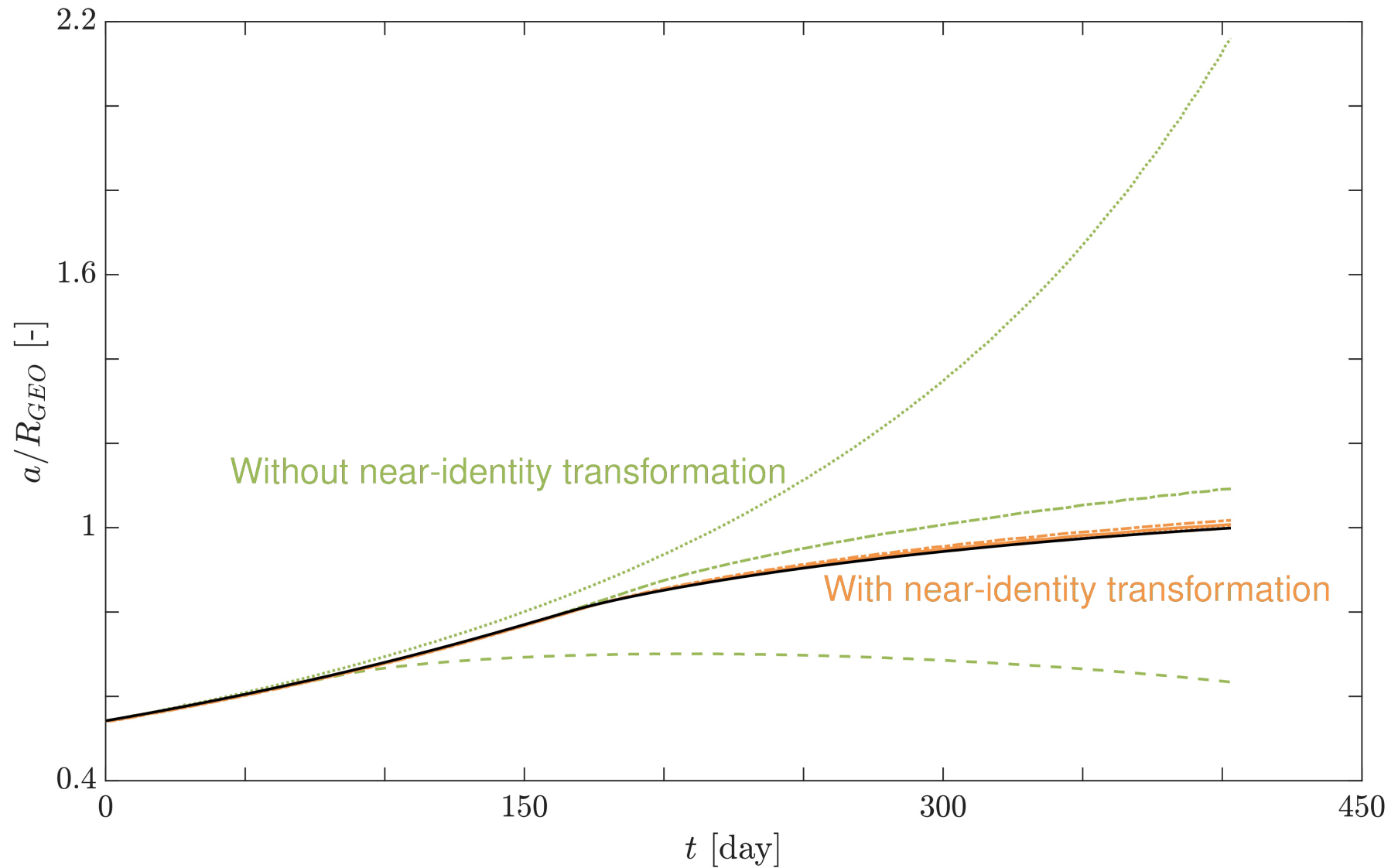
Interpretation: first-order matching of the time derivative

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{X} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\mathbf{Y} + \epsilon \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{Y}, \boldsymbol{\phi}) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

The transformation yields zero-mean oscillations

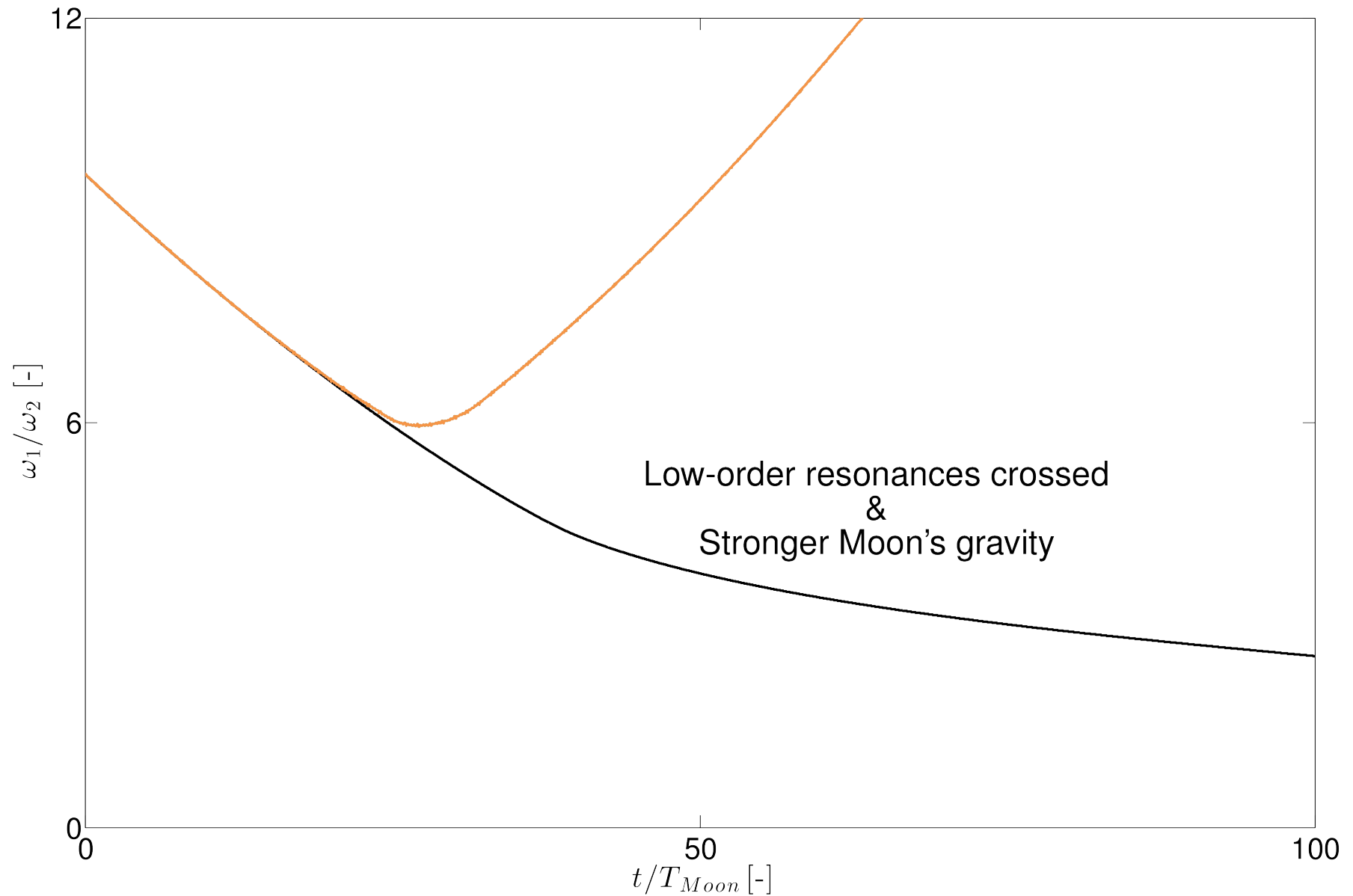


The transformation greatly improves the estimation

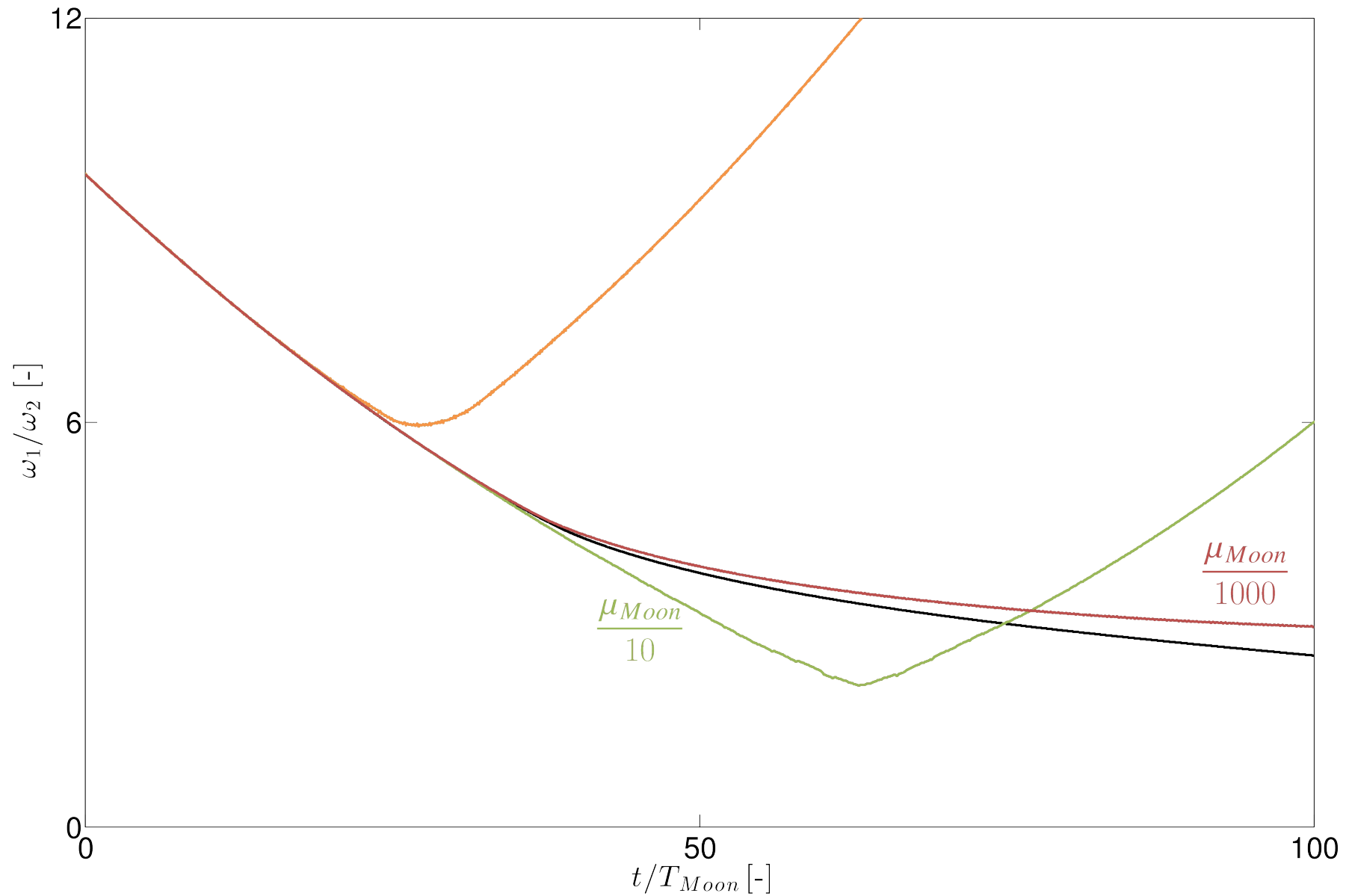


Transforming p_α is the key! Remember: $\dot{p}_I = -\frac{\partial|\omega|}{\partial I} p_\alpha + O(\epsilon)$

But it is not yet enough when the perturbation is stronger



Drift disappears when the perturbation is smaller



Adjoint drift faster slow states

