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This paper describes the development of a mathematical formulation of the problem in control of a group of quadcopters as an integral dynamic system. The study examines the problems of mathematical modeling the quadcopter movement. The problem for optimizing the trajectory of a group of quadcopters is resolved. It results from search of the optimal control and mechanical trajectories of quadcopters on paths of the branching trajectory. A novel approach to the formulation of this problem is applied using the branching trajectories method. The practical significance of this work is in the development of robotic systems designed for missions of operational reconnaissance in the zone of an emergency and the use of a group of quadcopters for operative mapping territories with dynamically changing situations.

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ (0,1 - 0,5) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ (0,1 - 0,5) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

[1].

( ) [2]:

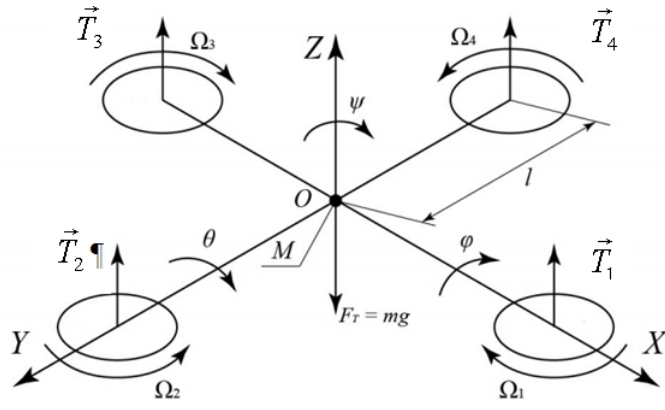
$$\begin{pmatrix} O_g X_g, O_g Y_g, O_g Z_g \\ O_g Z_g \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} OX, OY, OZ \\ OZ \end{pmatrix}$$

[x, y, z]

[ , , ].

( . 1),  
[3 - 4],

$\Omega^2$ .



. 1 -

$OZ,$   $U_1$   $a.$   
 $( \quad . 1 )$   $-$   
 $( \quad : \quad )$

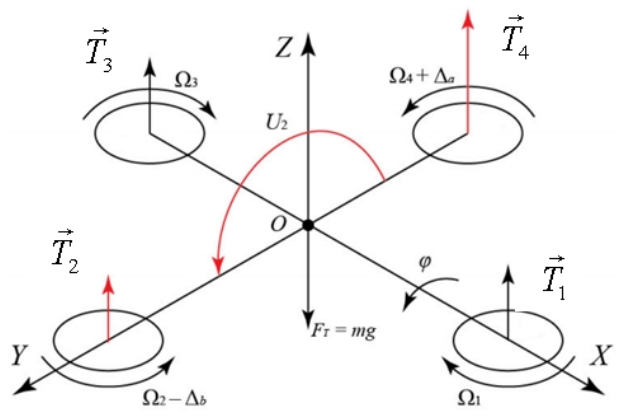
$$U_1 = b(\Omega_1^2 + \Omega_2^2 + \Omega_3^2 + \Omega_4^2), \quad (1)$$

$b -$

$OX,$   $U_2$   $-$   
 $/$   $a$   $\Omega_4$   $-$   
 $/$   $b$   $\Omega_2$   $-$   
 $( \quad . 2 )$

$$U_2 = lb(-\Omega_2^2 - \Omega_4^2), \quad (2)$$

$l -$



. 2 -

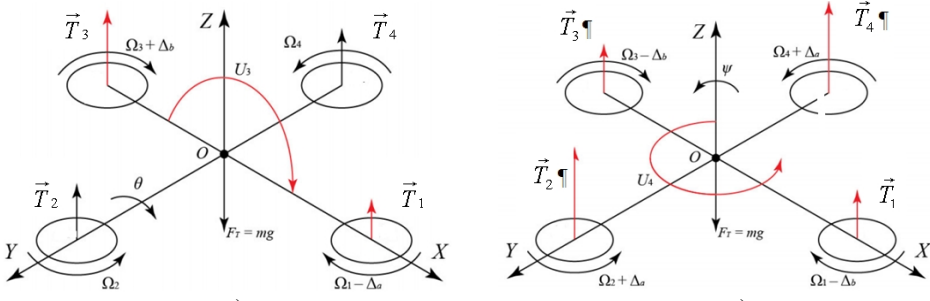
$OX$

$OY,$   $U_3$   
 $/$   $a$   $\Omega_1$   
 $/$   $b$   $\Omega_3$  . -

( .3, )

:

$$U_3 = lb(-\Omega_1^2 - \Omega_3^2). \quad (3)$$



)

)

.3-

$OY;$   
 $OZ$

$OZ,$   $U_4$   
 $/$   $a$   
 $b$   $\Omega_1$   $\Omega_3$  -  
 $\Omega_4$   $\Omega_2$  , -  
 $/$  -  
 $\Omega_4$   $\Omega_2$  , -  
 $/$   $b$   $\Omega_1$   $\Omega_3$  -  
 $\Omega_4$   $\Omega_2$  , -

( .3, )

:

$$U_4 = d(-\Omega_1^2 + \Omega_2^2 - \Omega_3^2 + \Omega_4^2), \quad (4)$$

$d -$

$(1) - (4),$   $U,$   
 $:$

$$U = \begin{cases} U_1 = b(\Omega_1^2 + \Omega_2^2 + \Omega_3^2 + \Omega_4^2); \\ U_2 = lb(-\Omega_2^2 - \Omega_4^2); \\ U_3 = lb(-\Omega_1^2 - \Omega_3^2); \\ U_4 = d(-\Omega_1^2 + \Omega_2^2 - \Omega_3^2 + \Omega_4^2). \end{cases}$$

$U$

(4)

(1)-

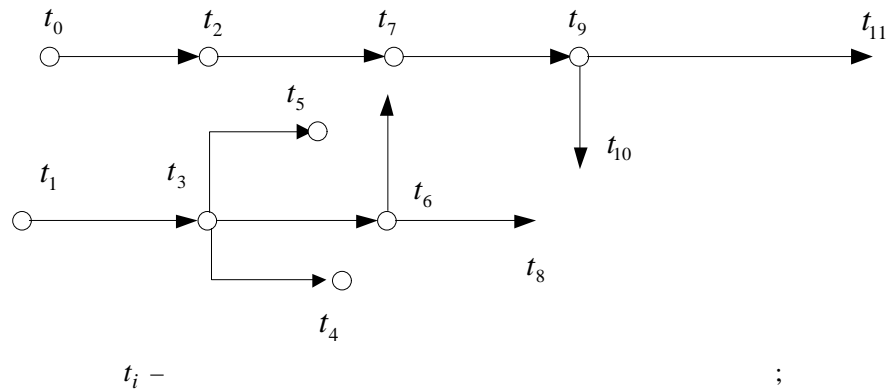
( )

( .4).

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u; y, v; t), \quad t \in [t_0, t_f], \quad (5)$$

$x \in E^n, u \in \Omega \subset E^m;$  - ,  $v$  -

;  $t_0, t_f$  -



$t_i$  -

;

.4 -

(5)

[5]

$$g_i(x(t_0), y(t_0), t_0; x(t_f), y(t_f), t_f) \begin{cases} = 0, & \overline{i=1, k_g} \\ \leq 0, & \overline{i=k_g+1, n_g} \end{cases}, \quad (6)$$

$$q_i(x(t), u(t), t_0; y(t), v(t); t) \begin{cases} = 0, & \overline{i=1, k_q} \\ \leq 0, & \overline{i=k_q+1, n_q} \end{cases}, \quad (7)$$

$t \in [t_0, t_f]$ .

$$P = (\cdot) + \dots \sum \rightarrow \min, \quad (8)$$

(\cdot) -

; \rho \sum -

$$\rho = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} h(x(t), u(t); y(t), v(t); t) dt, \quad (9)$$

(5) - (9)

(8),

[6 - 7]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & U \quad (i = \overline{1, N}), \\
 N+1 & \quad , \quad ( = 0), \quad - \\
 & \quad , \quad - \\
 & \quad .
 \end{aligned}$$

[8 – 9].

$$\begin{aligned}
 I = S(X_{1_0}(t_0^+), t_0; X_{1_1}(t_1^-), X_{2_1}(t_1^+), t_1; X_{2_2}(t_2^-), X_{3_2}(t_2^+), t_2; \dots \\
 \dots; X_{i_1}(t_i^-), X_{i+1_1}(t_i^+), t_i; \dots; \dots; X_{N_1}(t_N^-), t_N) + \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{t_{i-1}^+}^{t_i^-} (X, U, t) dt \rightarrow \min; \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_i(X_{1_0}(t_0^+), t_0; X_{1_1}(t_1^-), X_{2_1}(t_1^+), t_1; \dots; X_{N_1}(t_N^-), t_N) \begin{cases} = 0, & \overline{i = 1, K_G}; \\ \leq 0, & \overline{i = K_G + 1, N_G} \end{cases}; \quad (11)$$

$$Q_{ij}(X_i(t), U_i(t), t) \begin{cases} = 0, & \overline{j = 1, K_{Q_i}}; \\ \leq 0, & \overline{j = K_{Q_i} + 1, N_{Q_i}} \end{cases}; \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{X}_i = F_i(X_i, U_i, t), t \in [t_{i-1}^+, t_i^-], i = \overline{1, N}; \quad (13)$$

$$X_i \in E^{n_{\Sigma^i}}, U \in \cap_i \subset E^{m_{\Sigma^i}}; U_i(\cdot) - \quad - \quad . \quad (14)$$

$X_i, U_i -$

$n_i \quad m_i,$

$i-$

$; i -$

$E^{m_{\Sigma^i}}; S(\cdot), G_j(\cdot) \quad (j = \overline{1, N_G}); -$

$$E^{2\sigma} \times E^{N+1} (\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^N n_{\Sigma^i})$$

$$X_1, \dots, X_N, t_0, \dots, t_N; Q_j(\cdot) \quad (j = \overline{1, N_G}) -$$

$$E^{2\sigma} \times E^{N+1} (\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^N n_{\Sigma^i})$$

,

(12)

[8], . .

$\text{grad}_{U_i} Q_j(X_i(t), U_i(t), t) \quad (j = \overline{1, K_{G,i}})$

$\text{grad}_{U_i} Q_\gamma(X_\gamma(t), U_\gamma(t), t) \quad (\gamma \in I_\gamma; I_\gamma -$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (j = \overline{K_{G,i} + 1, N_{Q,i}}), \quad Q_j(\cdot) = 0 & \quad ; F_i(\cdot) = - \\
 & \quad i F_{x_i} : \\
 E^{n_{\Sigma i}} \times \Omega \times E^1 \rightarrow E^{n_{\Sigma i}}; K_G, N_G, K_Q, N_Q, N - & \quad , 0 K_G N_G, \\
 K_G \langle \sum_{i=1}^N (2n_{\Sigma i} + 1) + 1; 0 K_{Q,i} N_{Q,i}; K_{Q,i} + K_\gamma \langle m_{\Sigma i}, & \quad K -
 \end{aligned}$$

(10) – (14)

(10) – (14).

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