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## Model Predictive Control

### Model Predictive Control, Part 1

0.0/10.0 points (graded)

Given a discrete linear system, corresponding to a discretization of a second order system,

$$\mathbf{x}[k+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & .1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & .1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.5 & -1 & .7 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}[k] + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}[k]$$

Write a quadratic program (QP) to do model predictive control. From an initial state  $\mathbf{x}[0] = \mathbf{x}_0$ , find a sequence of inputs that minimizes the cost function: *[Math Processing Error]*

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \|\mathbf{u}[k-1]\|^2 + .01 \|\mathbf{x}[k]\|^2$$

such that the state is driven to the origin,  $\mathbf{x}[N] = \mathbf{0}^{4 \times 1}$ . Please use the QP format given-- note that your solution will be graded on correctness of the control sequence. Ensure that the matrix "u" in your solution is  $2 \times N$ , where  $\mathbf{u}[k] = \mathbf{u}(:, k+1)$ . You may implement this as a shooting or transcription type approach.

To avoid confusion, write the QP in the same format as MATLAB's quadprog:

$$\begin{aligned} \min. & \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{z} \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z} \leq \mathbf{b} \\ & \mathbf{B} \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{c} \end{aligned}$$

```

1      % PROBLEM SETUP, DO NOT CHANGE
2      A_sys = [1 0 .1 0; 0 1 0 .1; 2 -2 1.2 0; 0 1.5 -1 .7];
3      B_sys = [0 0; 0 0; 1 -2; 0 1];
4      N = 10;
5      x0 = 10*randn(4,1);

```

```
6
7      % QP SETUP HERE
8      H =
9      f =
10     A =
11     b =
12     B =
13     c =
14
15     % SOLVE QP
```

Unanswered

```

% Take the transcription based approach
% order z = [u0;x1;u1;x2;...;uN-1;xN]
num_vars = 6*N;
H = zeros(num_vars);
f = zeros(num_vars,1);
A = zeros(0,num_vars);
b = [];
B = zeros(0,num_vars);
c = [];

% dynamic constraints
for k=1:N,
    H((1:2)+6*(k-1),(1:2)+6*(k-1)) = eye(2);
    H((3:6)+6*(k-1),(3:6)+6*(k-1)) = .01*eye(4);
    B_dyn = zeros(4,num_vars);
    if k==1,
        B_dyn(:,1:6) = [B_sys -eye(4)];
        c = [c;-A_sys*x0];
    else
        start_ind = 6*(k-1) - 4;
        B_dyn(:,start_ind + (1:10)) = [A_sys B_sys -eye(4)];
        c = [c;zeros(4,1)];
    end
end
B = [B;B_dyn];
end

% goal constraint
B = [B;zeros(4,num_vars-4) eye(4)];
c = [c;zeros(4,1)];

options = optimset('Display','Off');
[z,fval,exitflag] = quadprog(H,f,A,b,B,c,[],[],[],options);

% extract solution
z_reshape = reshape(z,6,N);
x_sol = z_reshape(3:end,:);
u = z_reshape(1:2,:);

```

Run Code

Submit

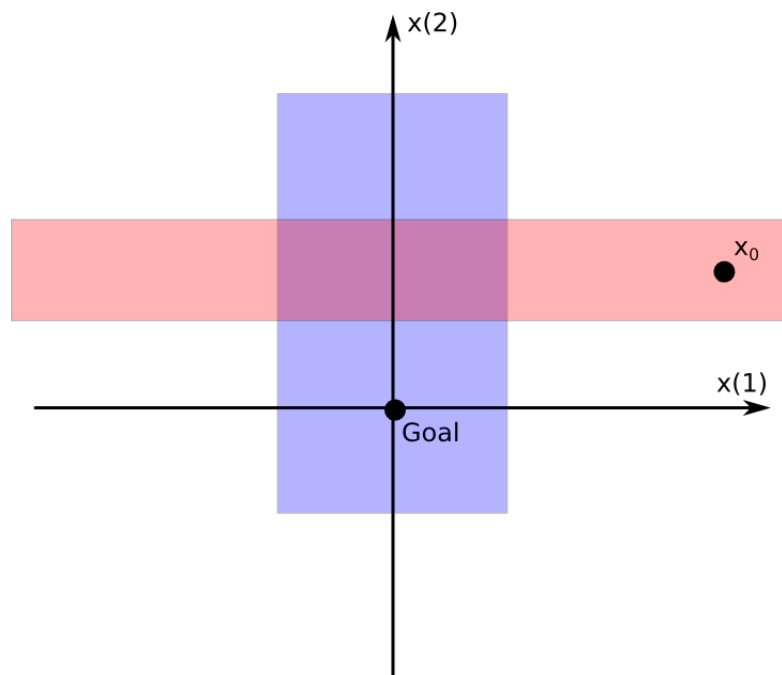
You have used 0 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Model Predictive Control, Part 2

0.0/10.0 points (graded)

Let's make the previous problem a little more interesting. Suppose now that we have to stay inside a pair of intersecting corridors. In particular, for all  $\mathbf{x}[k]$ , we must have  $\mathbf{x}(2) \in [2, 4]$  **OR**  $\mathbf{x}(1) \in [-2, 2]$ , referring to the second and first element of the vector  $\mathbf{x}$  respectively. Note, we are only enforcing this constraint at the discrete points, not between them!



For  $\mathbf{x}_0 = [5; 3; 0; 0]$ , modify the previous program so that the first condition above holds for  $k = 1, \dots, m$  and the second condition holds for  $k = m, \dots, N$ . Note the overlap on index  $m$ ! Run your program for all possible values of  $m$ , and select the optimal  $\mathbf{u}$ , as in Part 1, and the optimal point  $\mathbf{m}^*$ .

Note that the program may not always be feasible! Be sure to check the solutions for feasibility.

```

1      % PROBLEM SETUP, DO NOT CHANGE
2      A_sys = [1 0 .1 0; 0 1 0 .1; 2 -2 1.2 0; 0 1.5 -1 .7];
3      B_sys = [0 0; 0 0; 1 -2; 0 1];
4      N = 10;
5      x0 = [5; 3; 0; 0];
6
7      m_star =
8      u =

```

9

Unanswered

```

% setup from part 1
num_vars = 6*N;
H = zeros(num_vars);
f = zeros(num_vars,1);
A = zeros(0,num_vars);
b = [];
B = zeros(0,num_vars);
c = [];

% dynamic constraints
for k=1:N,
    H((1:2)+6*(k-1),(1:2)+6*(k-1)) = eye(2);
    H((3:6)+6*(k-1),(3:6)+6*(k-1)) = .01*eye(4);
    B_dyn = zeros(4,num_vars);
    if k==1,
        B_dyn(:,1:6) = [B_sys -eye(4)];
        c = [c;-A_sys*x0];
    else
        start_ind = 6*(k-1) - 4;
        B_dyn(:,start_ind + (1:10)) = [A_sys B_sys -eye(4)];
        c = [c;zeros(4,1)];
    end
end
B = [B;B_dyn];
end

% goal constraint
B = [B;zeros(4,num_vars-4) eye(4)];
c = [c;zeros(4,1)];

opt_cost = inf;
opt_m = [];
opt_u = [];
for m=1:N,
    A = zeros(0,num_vars);
    b = [];
    for k=1:m,
        A_row = zeros(1,num_vars);
        A_row(6*(k-1)+4) = 1;
        A = [A;A_row;-A_row];
        b = [b;4;-2];
    end
    for k=m:N,
        A_row = zeros(1,num_vars);
        A_row(6*(k-1)+3) = 1;
        A = [A;A_row;-A_row];
        b = [b;2;2];
    end
end

```

```

options = optimset('Display','Off');
[z,fval,exitflag] = quadprog(H,f,A,b,B,c,[],[],[],options);

if exitflag == 1,
    if lt(fval,opt_cost)
        opt_cost = fval;
        opt_m = m;
        % extract solution
        z_reshape = reshape(z,6,N);
        x_sol = z_reshape(3:end,:);
        u_sol = z_reshape(1:2,:);
    end
end

u = u_sol;
m_star = opt_m;

```

Run Code

Submit

You have used 0 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Model Predictive Control, Part 3

0.0/7.0 points (graded)

For the QP from **Part 1**, which of the following statements are true?

☐ The program is guaranteed to return a control sequence  $u[k]$ . ✓

☐ The program has a unique optimal control sequence  $u[k]$ . ✓

☐ The first control element,  $u[0]$  is *continuous* with respect to the initial state  $x[0]$ . ✓

Submit

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

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**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

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