

# CS 159

## Predictive Control & Neural Network Theory

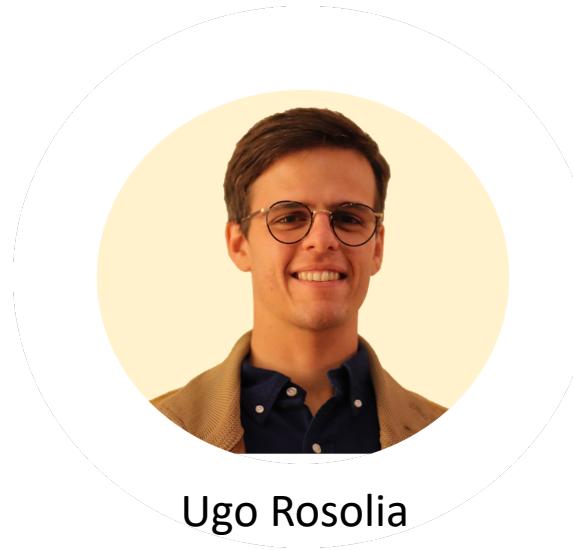
Yisong Yue  
Ugo Rosolia  
Jeremy Bernstein

Spring 2021

# Instructors & TAs



Yisong Yue



Ugo Rosolia



Jeremy Bernstein



Natalie Bernat



Joe Marino



Alex Farhang

# Course Details

- Website: <https://1five9.github.io/>
- Office Hours and Q&A via Discord
  - (ask instructors for invite)
- Assignments via Gradescope
- 4 Homework Assignments (20% total grade)
- Final Research Project (80% total grade)
- Work in teams of 2-3 for everything

# Structure of the Course

- Two Topics:
  - Machine Learning for Predictive Control (Ugo Rosolia)
  - Neural Network Theory (Jeremy Bernstein)
  - TBA: guest lectures related to these two topics
- 6 Lectures (3 weeks) per topic
- 2 Assignments per topic
- Final project on topic of your choice
  - Instructors and TAs can help you choose a good project direction

# Recap of CS 155

## Supervised Learning

Linear Models

Overfitting

Loss Functions

Non-Linear Models

Learning Algorithms  
& Optimization

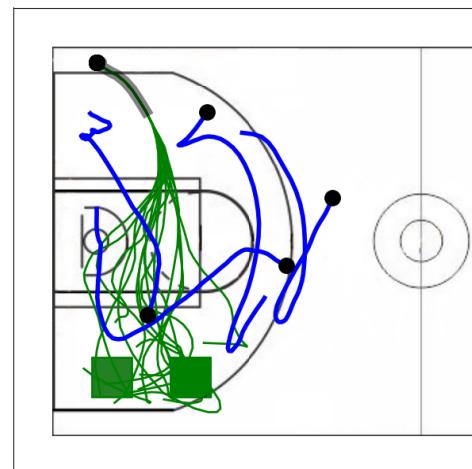
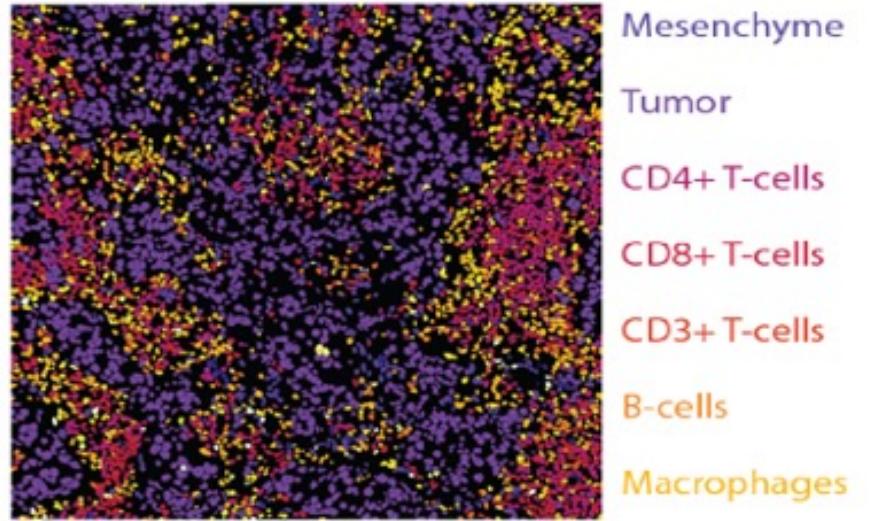
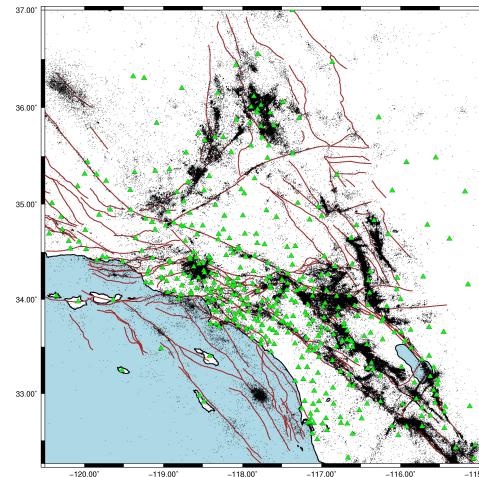
Probabilistic Modeling

## Unsupervised Learning

# Main Lessons from CS 155

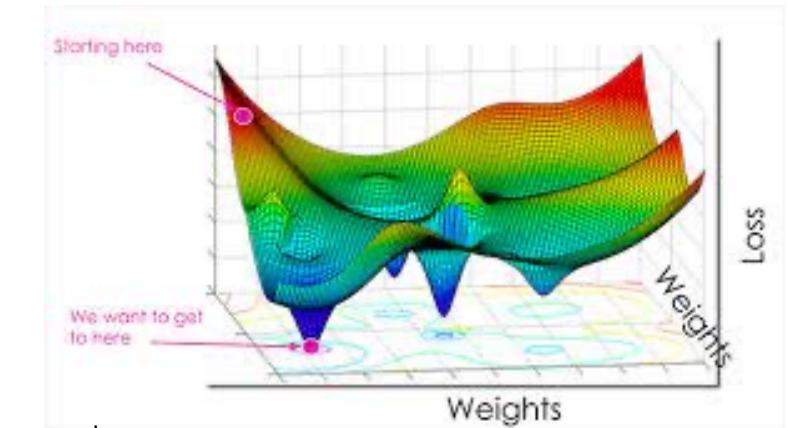
- Requirements for reliable learning:
  - Large dataset
  - Supervised learning signal
- Outcome:
  - Reasonably good performance on validation/test set

# Machine Learning for the Real World



# Course Topics

- Predictive Control
  - Sequential decision making
  - Design controllers using learning
    - Safety considerations
    - Distribution shift
- Neural Network Theory
  - Designing reliable learning algorithms
    - Minimize hyperparameter tuning
  - Thinking about generalization
    - Deep learning can memorize training set
    - What about overfitting?



Img src:  
<https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2019/10/14/why-is-my-validation-loss-lower-than-my-training-loss/>

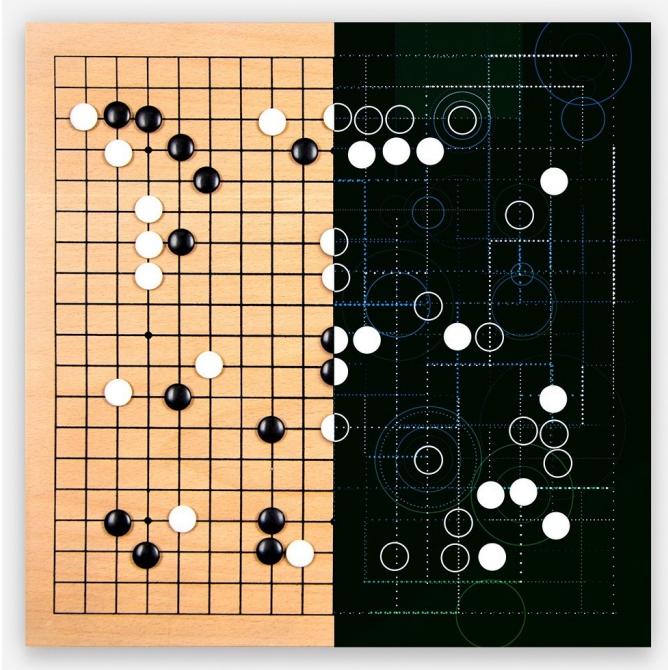
Questions?

# First Challenge: Dynamics & Control

- Sequential decision making
- Your “state” evolves based on actions
- Training data may not cover test instances
- Constraints such as safety



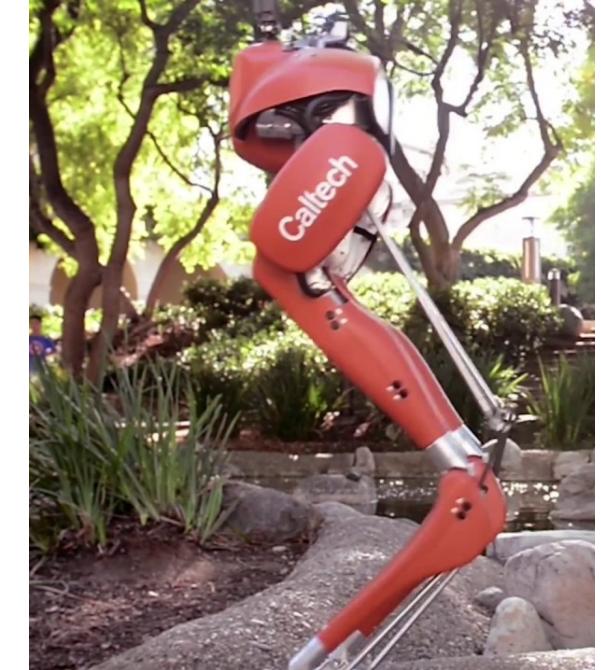
# First Topic: Predictive control & model-based RL



Discrete State Space



Continuous State Space

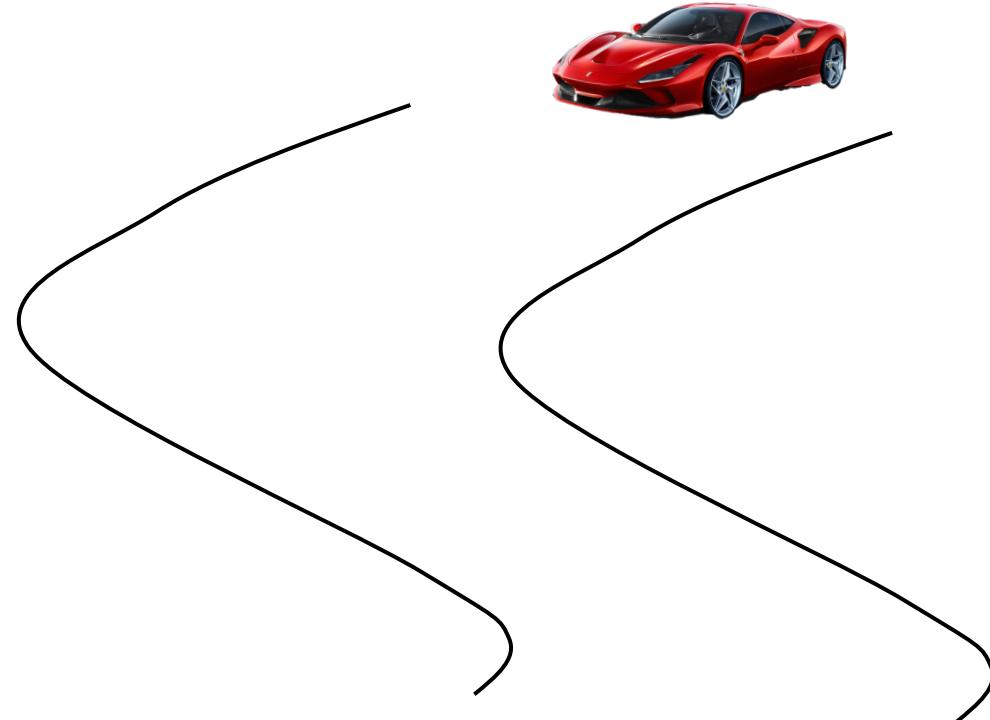


Hybrid State Space

# Main Focus: Continuous State Spaces

## Why?

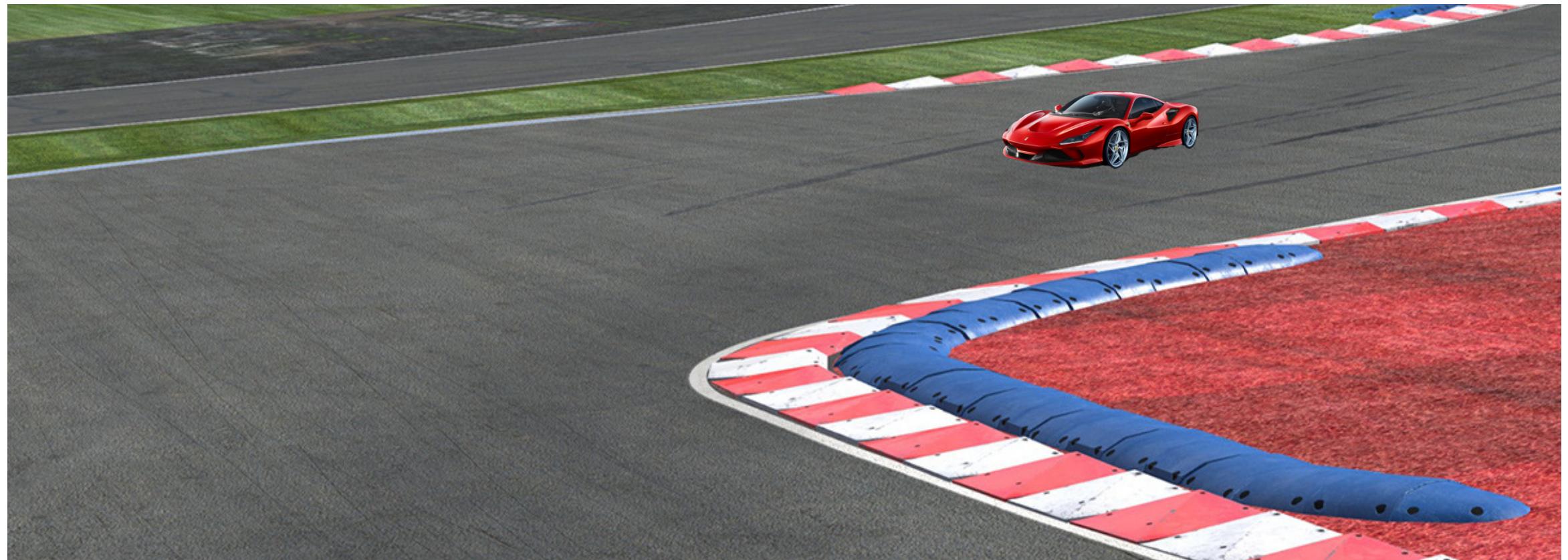
- ▶ Easy to express constraints.
  - ▶ e.g., stay within the lane boundaries.
- ▶ Low-level control actions are continuous.
  - ▶ e.g. torque send to the engine.
- ▶ Performance metrics are easy to specify.
  - ▶ e.g., minimize the derivative of the acceleration.



# Main Focus: Continuous State Spaces

Tools:

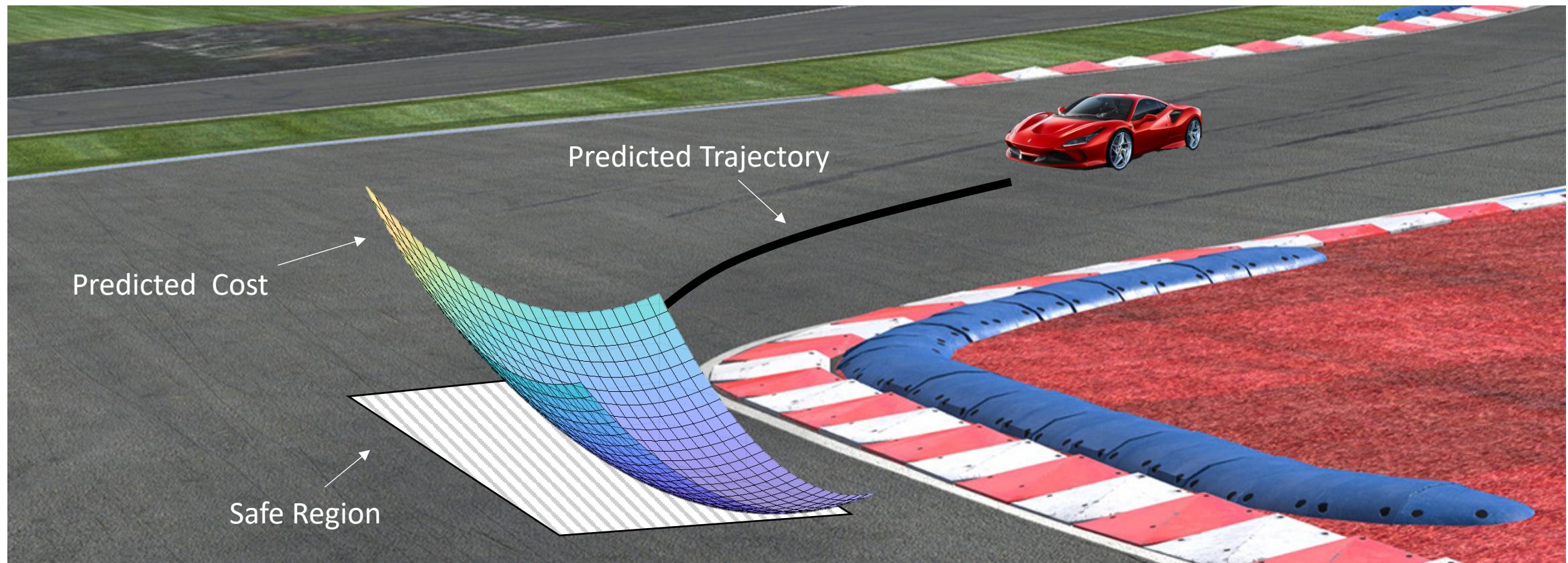
- ▶ Model Predictive Control
- ▶ System Identification (aka “supervised” model learning)
- ▶ Model-based Approximate Dynamic Programming (aka Model-based RL)



# Main Focus: Continuous State Spaces

## Tools:

- ▶ Model Predictive Control
- ▶ System Identification (aka “supervised” model learning)
- ▶ Model-based Approximate Dynamic Programming (aka Model-based RL)





# Learning Model Predictive Controller full-size vehicle experiments

Credits: Siddharth Nair, Nitin Kapania and Ugo Rosolia

# Outline

## Week #1:

- ▶ Discrete MDPs
- ▶ Optimal Control

Quick Recap:

1. Dynamic Programming
2. Optimal Control

## Week #2:

- ▶ Model Predictive Control
- ▶ Model Predictive Control: Feasibility and Stability

MPC fundamentals

## Week #3:

- ▶ Learning Model Predictive Control (LMPC)
- ▶ Uncertain LMPC

Learning + MPC

**Spoiler Alert:** In the continuous settings, we will use ideas inspired by the discrete case!

# Homework

## Homework:

- ▶ Mostly coding given a python template.
- ▶ Goal: get familiar with optimization-based controllers.

## Office hours:

- ▶ W 9
- ▶ M 3
- ▶ **For email CS159 in the subject!**

## Slides:

- ▶ More details than what we will cover in class.
- ▶ Use them as lectures notes.
- ▶ HW will be only on topics covered in class.

## Final Project:

- ▶ Based on research interests.
- ▶ Encouraged to combine **Part I** and **Part II** of this class.
- ▶ Review project is also an option (Review and code existing RL algorithms. Reach out to instructors for details).

```
def buildIneqConstr(self):
    # Hint 1: consider building submatrices and then stack them together
    # Hint 2: most likely you will need to use auxiliary variables
    ...
    G_in = ...

    ...
    E_in = ...

    ...
    w_in = ...

    if self.printLevel >= 2:
        print("G_in: ")
        print(G_in)
        print("E_in: ")
        print(E_in)
        print("w_in: ", w_in)

    self.G_in = sparse.csc_matrix(G_in)
    self.E_in = E_in
    self.w_in = w_in.T
```



Questions?