## Homework 4 - Optimal Control Systems

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## 1 Linear Quadratic Regulator problem

Plant to be controlled:

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) 
\dot{x}_2(t) = -x_2(t) + x_2(t) + u(t)$$
(1)

Performance measure:

$$J = 10x_1^2(T) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[ x_1^2(t) + 2x_2^2(t) + u^2(t) \right] dt$$
 (2)

As the general regulation objective is:

$$J = \frac{1}{2}x(t_f)^T H x(t_f) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} \left[ x^T(t_f) Q(t) x(t_f) + u^T(t) R(t) u(t) \right] dt$$
 (3)

Therefore the LQR parameters for the given performance measure is:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad R = 1$$

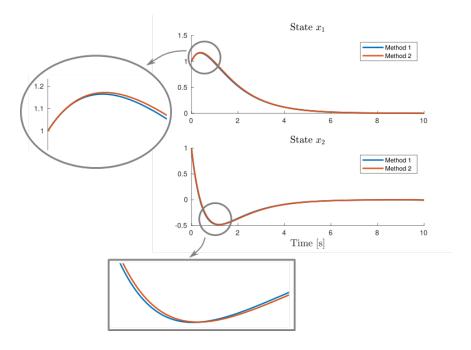


Figure 1: Optimal Control Law plots for two different solving methods

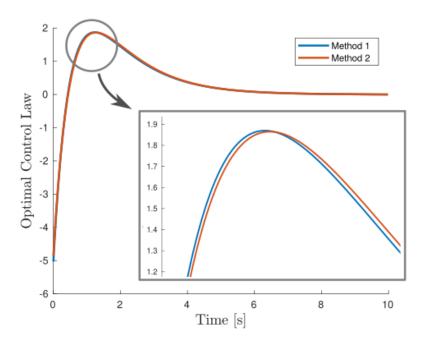


Figure 2: States plots for two different solving methods

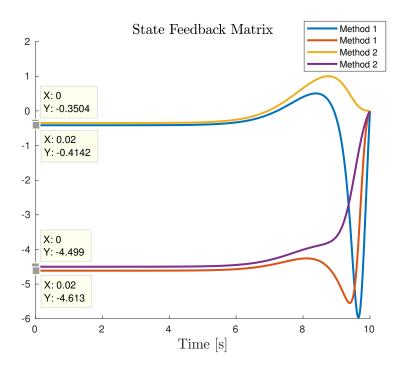


Figure 3: State Feedback Matrix

As showed in figures 1 and 2, the states and the optimal control law is very similar with a insignificant difference between each other. Also, it happens for the steady state values of State Feedback matrix. However, the shape of the function to reach the steady state is different from each other as represented in figure 3.

```
1 % Book: Optimal Control Theory: An introduxtion by Donald E. Kirk
2 %
  % Erivelton Gualter, 02/08/2018
3
4 % LQR
6 clear all, close all, clc
8 % Plant
9 A = [0 1; -1 2];
10 B = [0; 1];
12 % LQR Parameters
13 H = [20 0; 0 0];
14 Q = [1 0; 0 2];
15 R = 1;
16
17 % Simulation Parameters
18 T = 10;
19 dt = 0.02;
20 t = 0:dt:T;
21 \times 0 = [1; 1];
23 %% Riccati Approach
N = length(t);
25 K(:,:,N) = H;
26 for k=N:-1:2
       Kd(:,:,k) = -Q + K(:,:,k) *B*inv(R) *B'*K(:,:,k) - K(:,:,k) *A ...
           - A'*K(:,:,k);
       K(:,:,k-1) = K(:,:,k) - Kd(:,:,k)*dt;
28
29 end
30 ktemp = K(1,1,:); K11(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
   ktemp = K(1,2,:); K12(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
32 ktemp = K(2,1,:); K21(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
33 ktemp = K(2,2,:); K22(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
34
35 X = X0;
36
  for k=1:N-1
37
       u(k) = -inv(R) *B'*K(:,:,k) *X(:,k);
       SFM(:,k) = -inv(R) *B'*K(:,:,N-k+1);
39
40
41
       XD = A*X(:,k) + B*u(k);
42
43
       X(:,k+1) = X(:,k) + XD*dt;
44 end
45
46 응응
47 [Ad, Bd] = c2d(A, B, dt);
48 % Ad = A; Bd = B;
49 N = T/dt+2;
  P(:,:,1) = eye(2);
51 for k=2:N-1
52
       S = R + Bd' *P(:,:,k-1)*Bd;
       F(:,:,N-k) = -(inv(S) * Bd' * P(:,:,k-1) * Ad);
       P(:,:,k) = (Ad + Bd*F(:,:,N-k))'*P(:,:,k-1)*(Ad + ...
54
           Bd*F(:,:,N-k)) + F(:,:,N-k)'*R*F(:,:,N-k) + Q;
55 end
```

```
56
   Xric = X0;
   for k=1:N-2
58
59
        uric(k) = F(:,:,k) *Xric(:,k);
60
61
        XD = A*Xric(:,k) + B*uric(k);
62
63
        Xric(:,k+1) = Xric(:,k) + XD*dt;
65
   end
66
   응응
67
   f1 = figure;
68
   ax1 = subplot(211); hold on; plot(t, X(1,:), t, ...
        Xric(1,:), 'LineWidth',2);
    ax2 = subplot(212); hold on; plot(t, X(2,:), t, ...
        Xric(2,:),'LineWidth',2);
   title(ax1, 'State $x_1$','Interpreter','latex','FontSize',14);
   title(ax2, 'State $x_2$', 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 14);
   legend(ax1, 'Method 1', 'Method 2');
legend(ax2, 'Method 1', 'Method 2');
   xlabel('Time [s]', 'Interpreter', 'Latex', 'FontSize', 14);
75
76
   saveFigureToPdf('fig1',f1);
77
  f2 = figure; hold on;
78
   tu = t(1:end-1);
  plot(tu, u, tu, uric, 'LineWidth', 2);
title('State $x_1$','Interpreter','latex','FontSize',14);
legend('Method 1', 'Method 2');
xlabel('Time [s]', 'Interpreter','Latex', 'FontSize',14);
   ylabel('Optimal Control Law', 'Interpreter', 'Latex', 'FontSize', 14);
   saveFigureToPdf('fig2',f2);
```

You can access the code at: https://github.com/EriveltonGualter/EEC-744-Optimal-Control-Systems

## 2 Linear Quadratic Tracking problem

The performance measure for the LQ tracking can be written as:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} (Cx(t_f) - r(t_f))^T H(Cx(t_f) - r(t_f)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{1}{2} \left[ (Cx(t_f) - r(t_f))^T Q(t) (Cx(t_f) - r(t_f)) + u^T(t) R(t) u(t) \right] dt$$

As we desire to track the following state, we need to choose the LQ tracker parameters to perform this task.

$$r = [\sin(t)\frac{t}{2}]^T$$

For C=H=Q=Identity we have the following state feedback matrix:

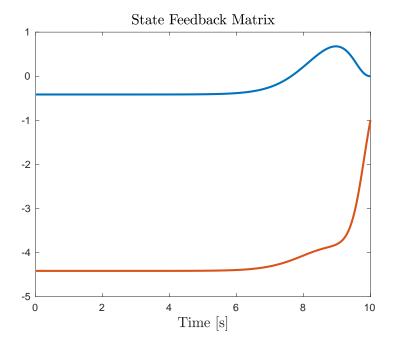


Figure 4: State Feedback Matrix

Note that if C=I and r=0, it will perform as a Linear Quadratic Regulator problem

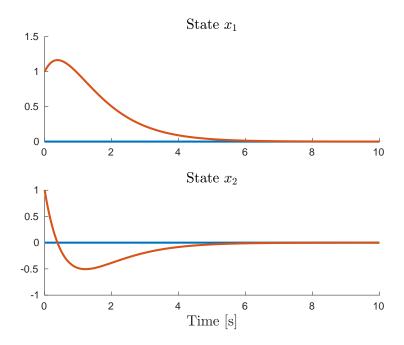


Figure 5: State Feedback Matrix

For the following parameters:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R = 1$$

The following plots contains the State Feedback Matrix, States and Optimal Control Input. Due to the characteristic of the plant and the desired trajectory, it is not possible to find parameters to track both states. You can see that the states has a shift for the states  $x_1$ . For any other value of C, H, Q will not be enough to track both states.

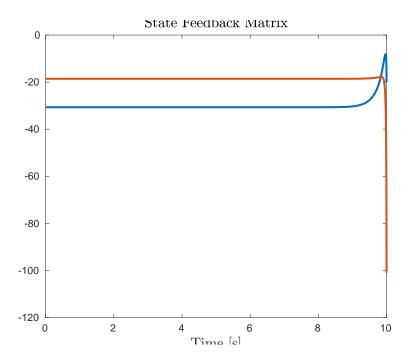


Figure 6: State Feedback Matrix

```
1 clear all, close all, clc
3 % Plant
A = [0 1; -1 2];

B = [0; 1];
   % Simulation Parameters
   T = 10;
   dt = 0.001;
10 t = 0:dt:T;
11 \times 0 = [1; 1];
13 % LQR Parameters
  H = [1 0; 0 1];
15 Q = [10 0; 0 2];
16 R = 1;
17 C = [10 1; 1 10];
  r = [sin(t); t/2];
18
   % r = zeros(2, length(t))
21 %% Riccati Approach
N = length(t);
23 K(:,:,N) = C'*H*C;
24 V(:,:,N) = C'*H*r(end);
25 for k=N:-1:2
```

```
Kd(:,:,k) = -C'*Q*C + K(:,:,k)'*B*inv(R)*B'*K(:,:,k) - ...
27
           K(:,:,k)*A - A'*K(:,:,k);
       Vd(:,:,k) = -(A'-K(:,:,k)'*B*inv(R)*B')*V(:,:,k) - C'*Q*r(:,k);
28
29
       K(:,:,k-1) = K(:,:,k) - Kd(:,:,k)*dt;
30
       V(:,:,k-1) = V(:,:,k) - Vd(:,:,k)*dt;
31
32
   end
   ktemp = K(1,1,:); K11(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
33
   ktemp = K(1,2,:); K12(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
  ktemp = K(2,1,:); K21(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
36
   ktemp = K(2,2,:); K22(:) = ktemp(:,:,:);
38 X = X0;
  for k=1:N-1
40
       u(k) = -inv(R) *B' *K(:,:,k) *X(:,k);
41
42
       SFM(:, N-k+1) = -inv(R) *B'*K(:,:,N-k+1);
43
44
       XD = A*X(:,k) + B*u(k);
45
46
       X(:,k+1) = X(:,k) + XD*dt;
47
  end
48
  % Performance Measure (calc cost)
49
   for k=1:N-2
50
       J(k) = X(:,end)'*H*X(:,end)/2 + (X(:,k)'*Q*X(:,k) + ...
           u(k) *R*u(k))/2;
52
  end
53
   % Performance Measure (calc cost)
54
   for k=1:N-2
       J(k) = (C*X(:,end)-r(:,end))'*H*(C*X(:,end)-r(:,end))/2 + ...
56
            ((C*X(:,k)-r(:,end))'*Q*(C*X(:,k)-r(:,k)) + u(k)*R*u(k))/2;
57
  end
58
  fig1 = figure
60
   ax1 = subplot(211); hold on; plot(t, r(1,:),'LineWidth',2); ...
       plot(t, X(1,:),'LineWidth',2);
  ax2 = subplot(212); hold on; plot(t, r(2,:), 'LineWidth', 2); ...
       plot(t, X(2,:), 'LineWidth', 2);
63 title(ax1, 'State $x_1$', 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 14);
64 title(ax2, 'State $x_2$', 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 14);
65 xlabel('Time [s]', 'Interpreter', 'Latex', 'FontSize',14);
   saveFigureToPdf('lq_lqr',fig1);
67
69 fig = figure
70 plot(t(2:end), SFM(:,2:end),'LineWidth',2);
   xlabel('Time [s]', 'Interpreter', 'Latex', 'FontSize', 14);
72 title('State Feedback Matrix', 'Interpreter', 'Latex', ...
        'FontSize',14);
73
  saveFigureToPdf('stm2',fig);
74
75 figure; plot(J)
```

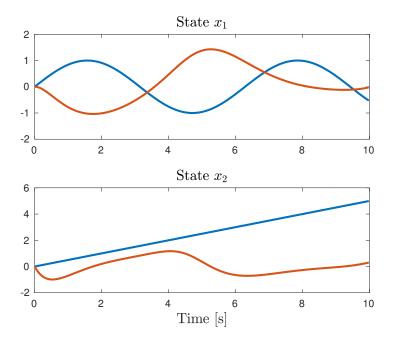


Figure 7: State Feedback Matrix

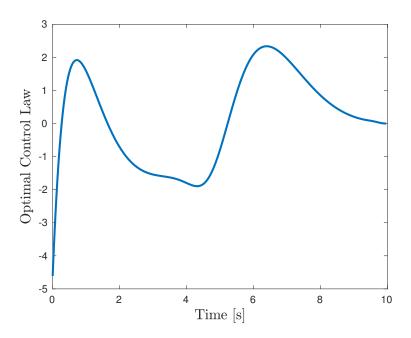


Figure 8: State Feedback Matrix