

CONTROL & ESTIMATION THEORY

ZICHI ZHANG AND SHIHAO CHEN

Collaboration Statement

From the whole view, coursework Part I is divided into 3 parts which Zichi focused on the 1.1 and Shihao focused on the 1.2 then worked together on the 1.3. Of course, everyone has thought about all questions and proposed appropriate solutions. The above division of work is just to ensure that everyone has a focus.

Since the first time that Part I began, Zichi created a repository on GitHub and shared to Shihao immediately. Thus, we uploaded Python code and \LaTeX code, \LaTeX output and \LaTeX figures to the repository. Everyone uploaded his part on Python code and Zichi was responsible for the design of typing \LaTeX while both of us give our own opinions to make the PDF file looks more professional and closer to what Dr Pantelis Sopasakis shows on Canvas. For example, we have tried our best to plot similar figures and they are really much better than the past ones. It really cost us a lot of time on debugging every parameter including the gird and the color and thickness of every line.

On time management, we did not have an exact time to have a meet with each other but every time if anyone was trapped by a challenge for a long time then we would discuss it on the phone or have a Teams meeting to try to complete it and if both of the ways do not work that Zichi would ask Dr Pantelis Sopasakis for a possible hint. Besides this, we spent 8 hours every week on average and we had 5 face-to-face meetings to work these problems out. That was an efficient way when we got together and shared different ideas.

During this coursework, we both learned how to use GitHub and used Git commands in our coursework to commit changes. Since Dec. 2021, we totally created more than 15 commits in this repository, we try our best to make this collaborative project better with these useful tools. But in the same way, we still have a lot to improve, for example, we are biased in the division of labor. The difficulty of the three parts is not equal. Next time, we can better balance the difficulty of the two person. Likewise, we need to strengthen our proficiency in coding and using various tools. We spent a lot of time getting familiar with these softwares in the beginning, and we can avoid these problems next time.

(Zichi Zhang and Shihao Chen) EMAIL ADDRESSES: ZZHANG54@QUB.AC.UK AND SCHEN45@QUB.AC.UK.
Thanks Dr. Pantelis Sopasakis. Version 1.1.9. Last updated: January 25, 2022.

1 Part I: Control

1.1 Optimal Control.

(i) Prove that the function $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Qx + q^\top x + c$ with $Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$ is level-bounded if and only if $Q \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$.

Proof. At first, we assume that $q^\top = 0$ and $c = 0$. Then we have $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Qx$.

$$\text{lev}_{\leq \alpha} g = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : g(x) \leq \alpha\} \quad (1)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x^\top Qx \leq \alpha\} \quad (2)$$

We are trying to prove that $\text{lev}_{\leq \alpha} g$ are bounded, i.e., there is an $M \geq 0$ such that

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \frac{1}{2}x^\top Qx \leq \alpha\} \subseteq \mathcal{B}_M \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_{\min}(Q) \|x\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}x^\top Qx \leq \lambda_{\max}(Q) \|x\|^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\implies \lambda_{\min}(Q) \|x\|^2 \leq \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\implies \|x\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\lambda_{\min}(Q)}} =: M \quad (6)$$

Thus, if $M \geq 0$ exists, then $\alpha \geq 0$, then

$$\lambda_{\min}(Q) \geq 0, \lambda_{\min}(Q) \leq \lambda(Q) \leq \lambda_{\max}(Q) \quad (7)$$

$$\implies \lambda(Q) \geq 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\implies Q \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n \quad (9)$$

We know that

$$x^\top Qx - 2b^\top x = (x - Q^{-1}b)^\top Q(x - Q^{-1}b) - b^\top Q^{-1}b. \quad (10)$$

Then we have

$$\frac{1}{2}x^\top Qx + q^\top x + c = \frac{1}{2}((x + Q^{-1}q)^\top Q(x + Q^{-1}q) - q^\top Q^{-1}q) + c. \quad (11)$$

Conclusion: the function $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Qx + q^\top x + c$ with $Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$ is level-bounded if and only if $Q \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$. \square

Next, consider the finite-horizon linear-quadratic optimal control problem

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}x_N^\top P_f x_N, \quad (12a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (12b)$$

$$x_0 = x, \quad (12c)$$

where $\begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \succ 0, Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, P_f \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$, and x is a given initial state.

(ii) Is Problem \mathbb{P}_N convex? Does \mathbb{P}_N have a minimiser?

Answer: From *Theorem (Second-order differentiability and convexity)*

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be \mathcal{C}^2 . Then f is convex if and only if

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0, \quad (13)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Thus, we have

$$\nabla^2(\mathbb{P}_N) = \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

It is convex iff $\begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0$.

And we know that $\begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \succ 0, Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, P_f \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$. So the function in problem \mathbb{P}_N is convex.

And \mathbb{P}_N is an optimization problem in which the objective function is a convex function and the feasible set is a convex set \mathbb{R}^n . Also the constraints $x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t, x_0 = x$ are convex.

So problem \mathbb{P}_N is convex.

From *Proposition (Minimisers of \mathcal{C}^1 convex functions)*

*Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and \mathcal{C}^1 function. Then
the set of stationary points of f is equal to $\arg \min f$.
In other words, a point $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a minimiser of f
if and only if it is a stationary point.*

We know that \mathbb{P}_N is convex, therefore all stationary points of \mathbb{P}_N are minimisers of the problem (*Proposition (Minimisers of \mathcal{C}^1 convex functions)*).

It is

$$\nabla(\mathbb{P}_N(x^*, u^*)) \quad (15)$$

$$= \nabla \left(\underset{\substack{u_0^*, u_1^*, \dots, u_{N-1}^* \\ x_0^*, x_1^*, \dots, x_N^*}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} x_N^\top P_f x_N \right) \quad (16)$$

$$= 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\iff \underset{\substack{u_0^*, u_1^*, \dots, u_{N-1}^* \\ x_0^*, x_1^*, \dots, x_N^*}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} + P_f x_N \quad (18)$$

Any point x^*, u^* that satisfies the Equation (18) is a minimiser of \mathbb{P}_N .

So problem \mathbb{P}_N has a minimiser.

(iii) Solve Problem \mathbb{P}_N by eliminating the state sequence: determine the optimal sequence of control actions, the optimal sequence(s) of states and the optimal cost.

Solution:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} x_N^\top P_f x_N, \quad (19a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (19b)$$

$$x_0 = x, \quad (19c)$$

where $\begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \succ 0, Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, P_f \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$, and x is a given initial state.

Given $x_0 = x$, we have

$$x_1 = Ax + Bu_0 \quad (20a)$$

$$x_2 = Ax_1 + Bu_1 \quad (20b)$$

$$= A^2x + ABu_0 + Bu_1 \quad (20c)$$

$$x_3 = Ax_2 + Bu_2 \quad (20d)$$

$$= A^3x + A^2Bu_0 + ABu_1 + Bu_2 \quad (20e)$$

$$\vdots \quad (20f)$$

$$x_t = A^t x + A^{t-1} Bu_0 + \dots + Bu_{t-1}. \quad (20g)$$

Let us define $\mathbf{x}_N = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$ and $\mathbf{u}_N = (u_0, \dots, u_{N-1})$; then,

$$\mathbf{x} = \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N, \quad (21)$$

where

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A^2 \\ A^3 \\ \vdots \\ A^N \end{bmatrix}, \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} B & & & \\ AB & B & & \\ A^2B & AB & B & \\ A^3B & A^2B & AB & B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ A^N B & A^{N-1}B & \dots & AB & B \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

By defining

$$\bar{Q} = \text{blkdiag}(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{N-1}, P_f), \text{ and } \bar{R} = \text{blkdiag}(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{N-1}), \quad (23)$$

and omitting the constant $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ u_0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q} & S \\ S^\top & \bar{R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ u_0 \end{bmatrix}$ from the cost, \mathbb{P}_N can be written equivalently as

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\mathbf{u}_N, \mathbf{x}_N}{\text{minimise}} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_N \\ \mathbf{u}_N \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q} & S \\ S^\top & \bar{R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_N \\ \mathbf{u}_N \end{bmatrix}, \quad (24a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } \mathbf{x}_N = \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N, \quad (24b)$$

$$x_0 = x, \quad (24c)$$

and substituting the constraints into the cost function we obtain the unconstrained problem:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\mathbf{u}_N}{\text{minimise}} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N \\ \mathbf{u}_N \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q} & S \\ S^\top & \bar{R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N \\ \mathbf{u}_N \end{bmatrix}, \quad (25a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((\bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top \bar{Q} (\bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N) + \mathbf{u}_N^\top \bar{R} \mathbf{u}_N) \quad (25b)$$

$$+ (\bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top S \mathbf{u}_N + \mathbf{u}_N^\top S^\top (\bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N) \quad (25c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + (\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N + (\bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x}) \quad (25d)$$

$$+ (\bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N + \mathbf{u}_N^\top \bar{R} \mathbf{u}_N + (\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top S \mathbf{u}_N \quad (25e)$$

$$+ (\bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top S \mathbf{u}_N + \mathbf{u}_N^\top S^\top \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}_N^\top S^\top \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N \quad (25f)$$

If we expand the cost function and drop the constant term $(\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x}$, we obtain:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\mathbf{u}_N}{\text{minimise}} \frac{1}{2} ((\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N + (\bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x}) \quad (26a)$$

$$+ (\bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N + \mathbf{u}_N^\top \bar{R} \mathbf{u}_N + (\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top S \mathbf{u}_N \quad (26b)$$

$$+ (\bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N)^\top S \mathbf{u}_N + \mathbf{u}_N^\top S^\top \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}_N^\top S^\top \bar{B}\mathbf{u}_N \quad (26c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((\bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top (\bar{Q} \bar{B} + S) \mathbf{u}_N + \mathbf{u}_N^\top (\bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} + S^\top) \bar{A}\mathbf{x}) \quad (26d)$$

$$+ \mathbf{u}_N^\top (\bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B} + \bar{R} + \bar{B}^\top S + S^\top \bar{B}) \mathbf{u}_N \quad (26e)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_N^\top (\bar{R} + \bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B} + \bar{B}^\top S + S^\top \bar{B}) \mathbf{u}_N \quad (26f)$$

$$+ (\bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + S^\top \bar{A}\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{u}_N \quad (26g)$$

This is a quadratic optimisation problem with Hessian $\bar{R} + \bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B} + \bar{B}^\top S + S^\top \bar{B}$. Recall that $\begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \succcurlyeq 0, Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, P_f \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$. As a result, $\bar{Q} \in \mathbb{S}_+^{Nn}, \bar{R} \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^{Nm}$ and $\bar{R} + \bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B} + \bar{B}^\top S + S^\top \bar{B} \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^{Nm}$ and $\mathbb{P}_N(x)$ is a convex optimisation problem. A \mathbf{u}_N^* is a minimiser iff $(\bar{R} + \bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B} + \bar{B}^\top S + S^\top \bar{B}) \mathbf{u}_N^* + \bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + S^\top \bar{A}\mathbf{x} = 0$ and the problem has the unique solution:

$$\mathbf{u}_N^* = -(\bar{R} + \bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{B} + \bar{B}^\top S + S^\top \bar{B})^{-1} (\bar{B}^\top \bar{Q} \bar{A}\mathbf{x} + S^\top \bar{A}\mathbf{x}) \quad (27)$$

(iv) Solve Problem \mathbb{P}_N by using the dynamic programming method.

Solution: We can expand the problem \mathbb{P}_N and add two items and then rearrange it:

$$\underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} x_N^\top P_f x_N \quad (28)$$

$$= \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} (x_t^\top Q x_t + u_t^\top R u_t + x_t^\top S u_t + u_t^\top S^\top x_t + x_N^\top P_f x_N) \quad (29)$$

$$= \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(x_t^\top Q x_t + u_t^\top R u_t + x_t^\top S u_t + u_t^\top S^\top x_t)}_{\text{original items}} + \underbrace{(x_t^\top S R^{-1} S^\top x_t - x_t^\top S R^{-1} S^\top x_t)}_{\text{added items}} \quad (30)$$

$$+ x_N^\top P_f x_N) \quad (31)$$

$$= \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(x_t^\top (Q - S R^{-1} S^\top) x_t)}_{\text{PartA}} + \underbrace{(u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t)^\top R (u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t)}_{\text{PartB}} \quad (32)$$

$$+ x_N^\top P_f x_N) \quad (33)$$

$$\text{PartA} = x_t^\top Q x_t - x_t^\top S R^{-1} S^\top x_t \quad (34)$$

$$= x_t^\top (Q - S R^{-1} S^\top) x_t \quad (35)$$

$$\text{PartB} = u_t^\top R u_t + x_t^\top S u_t + u_t^\top S^\top x_t + x_t^\top S R^{-1} S^\top x_t \quad (36)$$

$$= u_t^\top R u_t + x_t^\top \underbrace{S R^{-1} R}_{\text{added items}} u_t + u_t^\top \underbrace{R R^{-1}}_{\text{added items}} S^\top x_t + x_t^\top \underbrace{S R^{-1} R R^{-1}}_{\text{added items}} S^\top x_t \quad (37)$$

$$= (u_t^\top + x_t^\top S R^{-1}) R (u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t) \quad (38)$$

$$= (u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t)^\top R (u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t) \quad (39)$$

Let

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{Q} = Q - S R^{-1} S^\top \\ \tilde{u}_t = u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1} &= A x_t + B(\tilde{u}_t - R^{-1} S^\top x_t) \\ &= (A - B R^{-1} S^\top) x_t + B \tilde{u}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

Let

$$\tilde{A} = A - B R^{-1} S^\top \quad (42)$$

The problem changes to

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} x_t^\top \tilde{Q} x_t + \tilde{u}_t^\top R \tilde{u}_t \right) + \frac{1}{2} x_N^\top P_f x_N, \quad (43a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = \tilde{A} x_t + B \tilde{u}_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (43b)$$

$$x_0 = x, \quad (43c)$$

where $Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$, $R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m$, $P_f \in \mathbb{S}_+^n$, $\tilde{Q} = Q - S R^{-1} S^\top$, $\tilde{u}_t = u_t + R^{-1} S^\top x_t$, $\tilde{A} = A - B R^{-1} S^\top$, and x is a given initial state.

We identify the terminal cost, the stage cost, and the system dynamics. We have

$$V_f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^\top P_f x, \quad (44)$$

$$\ell(x, \tilde{u}) = \frac{1}{2} x^\top \tilde{Q} x + \tilde{u}^\top R \tilde{u}, \quad (45)$$

$$f(x, \tilde{u}) = \tilde{A} x + B \tilde{u}. \quad (46)$$

We define $V_0^*(x) = V_f(x)$, i.e.,

$$V_0^*(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^\top P_f x. \quad (47)$$

Then, we know that $V_{t+1}^*(x) = (\mathbb{T}V_t^*)(x)$. We assume that

$$V_t^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top P_t x. \quad (48)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} V_t^*(x) &= (\mathbb{T}V_t^*)(x) = \min_{\tilde{u}} \{ \ell(x, \tilde{u}) + V_t^*(f(x, \tilde{u})) \} \\ &= \min_{\tilde{u}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}x^\top \tilde{Q}x + \tilde{u}^\top R\tilde{u} + \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{A}x + B\tilde{u})^\top P_t(\tilde{A}x + B\tilde{u}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

After some algebraic manipulations

$$V_{t+1}^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top (\tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top P_t \tilde{A})x + \min_{\tilde{u}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\tilde{u}^\top (R + B^\top P_t B)\tilde{u} + (B^\top P_t \tilde{A}x)^\top \tilde{u} \right\}. \quad (50)$$

The minimiser is...

$$\kappa_{t+1}^*(x) = -(R + B^\top P_t B)^{-1} B^\top P_t \tilde{A}x. \quad (51)$$

It is convenient to write κ_{t+1}^* as an affine function, i.e., $\kappa_{t+1}^*(x) = K_{t+1}x$, where K_{t+1} is given by

$$K_{t+1} = -(R + B^\top P_t B)^{-1} B^\top P_t \tilde{A}. \quad (52)$$

We can then substitute $\tilde{u} = \kappa_{t+1}^*$ in Equation (50):

$$\begin{aligned} V_{t+1}^*(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^\top (\tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top P_t \tilde{A})x + \min_{\tilde{u}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\tilde{u}^\top (R + B^\top P_t B)\tilde{u} + (B^\top P_t \tilde{A}x)^\top \tilde{u} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^\top (\tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top P_t \tilde{A})x + \frac{1}{2}(K_{t+1}x)^\top (R + B^\top P_t B)(K_{t+1}x) + (B^\top P_t \tilde{A}x)^\top (K_{t+1}x). \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

and we can rearrange the terms to write V_{t+1}^* in the form $V_{t+1}^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top P_{t+1}x$.

We find that

$$P_{t+1} = \tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top P_t \tilde{A} + K_{t+1}^\top (R_t + B^\top P_t B)K_{t+1} + 2\tilde{A}^\top P_t^\top B K_{t+1}. \quad (54)$$

We have that

$$V_N^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top P_N x. \quad (55)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} x_0^* &= x, \\ \tilde{u}_0^* &= \kappa_N^*(x_0^*) = K_N x_0^*, \\ x_1^* &= \tilde{A}x_0^* + B\tilde{u}_0^*, \\ \tilde{u}_1^* &= \kappa_{N-1}^*(x_1^*) = K_{N-1}x_1^*, \\ x_2^* &= \tilde{A}x_1^* + B\tilde{u}_1^*, \\ &\vdots \\ \tilde{u}_{N-1}^* &= \kappa_1^*(x_{N-1}^*) = K_1 x_{N-1}^*, \\ x_N^* &= \tilde{A}x_{N-1}^* + B\tilde{u}_{N-1}^*. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we get the solutions by using the dynamic programming method.

Next, consider the following infinite-horizon optimal control problem

$$\mathbb{P}_\infty(x) : \underset{(u_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}, (x_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}, \quad (56a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t, t \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (56b)$$

$$x_0 = x, \quad (56c)$$

where $\begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \succcurlyeq 0, Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m$.

(v) Under what conditions do the dynamic programming iterates, V_t^* , converge? Justify your answer.

Answer: In order for the dynamic programming iterates, V_t^* , converge, it is necessary that there is a sequence of inputs $(u_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$, such that the corresponding states, $(x_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$, are such that the cost function is finite

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} < \infty \quad (57)$$

We denote the value function of $\mathbb{P}_\infty(x)$ by $V_\infty^*(x)$, that is

$$V_\infty^*(x) = \inf_{(u_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}, (x_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}} \left\{ \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}, \\ x_0 = x \end{array} \right\} \quad (58)$$

The value function V_∞^* , if it exists, must satisfy $V_\infty^* = \mathbb{T}V_\infty^*$, which can be equivalently written as

$$V_\infty^*(x) = \min_u \left\{ \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^\top & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix} + V_\infty^*(x)(Ax + Bu) \right\} \quad (59)$$

By Equations (33), (40), (41) and (42), the problem changes to

$$\mathbb{P}_\infty(x) : \underset{(u_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}, (x_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}}{\text{minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} x_t^\top \tilde{Q} x_t + \tilde{u}_t^\top R \tilde{u}_t \right), \quad (60a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = \tilde{A}x_t + B\tilde{u}_t, t \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (60b)$$

$$x_0 = x, \quad (60c)$$

where $Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, \tilde{Q} = Q - SR^{-1}S^\top, \tilde{u}_t = u_t + R^{-1}S^\top x_t, \tilde{A} = A - BR^{-1}S^\top$.

We have known a matrix P satisfying

$$P = Q + A^\top(P - PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top P)A, \quad (\text{DARE})$$

which is known a *discrete algebraic Riccati equation* (DARE), and

$$V_\infty^* = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Px. \quad (61)$$

In $\mathbb{P}_\infty(x)$, we have

$$P = \tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top(P - PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top P)\tilde{A}. \quad (62)$$

where $Q \in \mathbb{S}_+^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, \tilde{Q} = Q - SR^{-1}S^\top, \tilde{A} = A - BR^{-1}S^\top$.

In those conditions, the dynamic programming iterates, V_t^* , converge

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_t^* = \frac{1}{2}x_t^\top Px_t. \quad (63)$$

(vi) Prove that the optimal value of $\mathbb{P}_\infty(x)$, if it exists, is given by $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Px$ where $P \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$ satisfies the algebraic equation

$$P = A^\top PA - (A^\top PB + S)(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}(B^\top PA + S^\top) + Q. \quad (64)$$

Proof. In $\mathbb{P}_\infty(x)$, we have

$$P = \tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top(P - PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top P)\tilde{A}. \quad (65)$$

where $Q \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n, R \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^m, \tilde{Q} = Q - SR^{-1}S^\top, \tilde{A} = A - BR^{-1}S^\top$.

We try to expanding Equation (62):

$$P = \tilde{Q} + \tilde{A}^\top(P - PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top P)\tilde{A} \quad (66)$$

$$= Q - SR^{-1}S^\top + (A - BR^{-1}S^\top)^\top(P - PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top P)(A - BR^{-1}S^\top) \quad (67)$$

$$= Q - SR^{-1}S^\top + (A^\top - SR^{-1}B^\top)(P - PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top P)(A - BR^{-1}S^\top) \quad (68)$$

$$= Q - SR^{-1}S^\top + A^\top PA - A^\top PBR^{-1}S^\top - SR^{-1}B^\top PA + SR^{-1}B^\top PBR^{-1}S^\top \quad (69)$$

$$- A^\top PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top PA + A^\top PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top PBR^{-1}S^\top \quad (70)$$

$$+ SR^{-1}B^\top PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top PA - SR^{-1}B^\top PB(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}B^\top PBR^{-1}S^\top \quad (71)$$

$$= Q + A^\top PA - (A^\top PB + S)(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}(B^\top PA + S^\top) \quad (72)$$

Thus, the optimal value of $\mathbb{P}_\infty(x)$, if it exists, is given by $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Px$ where $P \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$ satisfies the algebraic equation

$$P = A^\top PA - (A^\top PB + S)(R + B^\top PB)^{-1}(B^\top PA + S^\top) + Q. \quad (73)$$

□

(vii) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, Q = I_2, R = 2$ and $S = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$. The optimal value of \mathbb{P}_N that you determined in question (iv) has the form $V_N^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top P_N x$, where $P_N = P_N(P_0)$ depends on $P_0 = P_f$. Write a Python program that computes P_N (given N and P_f) and approximate $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P_N(P_0)$ for different values of P_0 . Verify that this limit satisfies Equation (64).

Answer: The Python code: [Question 1.2 \(vii\)](#).

By using Equation (62) and Python, we set $N = 50$ and different values of $P_0 = P_f : P_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $P_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, we can get the same P_N :

$$P_N = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2.5 \\ 2.5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (74)$$

Thus, we can approximate $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P_N(P_0)$:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P_N(P_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2.5 \\ 2.5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (75)$$

And we also can see that this limit satisfies Equation (64).

1.2 Linearisation theorem.

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a continuously differentiable function with $f(0) = 0$. Suppose that there are constants $\beta > 0$ and $\eta > 0$ so that $\|Jf(x) - Jf(x')\| \leq \beta \|x - x'\|$, for all $x, x' \in \mathcal{B}_\eta$. Define $A = Jf(0)$.

(i) Prove that for all $x \in \mathcal{B}_\eta$, it is $\|f(x) - Ax\| \leq \frac{\beta}{2} \|x\|^2$.

Proof. We have

$$\|Jf(x) - Jf(x')\| \leq \beta \|x - x'\| \quad (76)$$

We know the fact that (from the *Fundamental Theorem of Calculus*)

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 Jf(\tau x) d\tau x \quad (77)$$

Then we know (from *LEMMA 1.2.3, Page 22*) [1]

$$f(y) = f(x) + \int_0^1 \langle Jf(x + \tau(y - x)), y - x \rangle d\tau \quad (78)$$

$$= f(x) + \langle Jf(x), y - x \rangle + \int_0^1 \langle Jf(x + \tau(y - x)) - Jf(x), y - x \rangle d\tau \quad (79)$$

Therefore, for all $x \in \mathcal{B}_\eta$, we have

$$\|f(x) - Ax\| \quad (80)$$

$$= \|f(x) - \langle A, x \rangle\| \quad (81)$$

$$\leq |f(x) - \langle A, x \rangle| \quad (82)$$

$$= |f(x) - f(0) - \langle Jf(0), x - 0 \rangle| \quad (83)$$

$$= \left| \int_0^1 \langle Jf(\tau x) - Jf(0), x \rangle d\tau \right| \quad (84)$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |\langle Jf(\tau x) - Jf(0), x \rangle| d\tau \quad (85)$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \|Jf(\tau x) - Jf(0)\| \cdot \|x\| d\tau \quad (86)$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \tau \beta \|x\| \|x\| d\tau \quad (87)$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2} \|x\|^2 \quad (88)$$

□

(ii) Prove that if $\rho(A) < 1$, then the dynamical system $x_{t+1} = f(x_t)$ is locally exponentially stable.

Proof. We have $A = Jf(0)$.

From *Lyapunov exponential stability theorem*, we have

$$V(f(x)) - V(x) \leq -c \|x\|^\lambda, \quad (\text{LDC})$$

where $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $\lambda, c > 0$, for all $x \in X$. If additionally, there exist $\underline{c}, \bar{c}, r > 0$ such that

$$\underline{c} \|x\|^\lambda \leq V(x), \forall x \in X, \quad (\text{GLB})$$

$$V(x) \leq \bar{c} \|x\|^\lambda, \forall x \in X \cap \mathcal{B}_r, \quad (\text{LUB})$$

Specifically, we define $V : V(x) = x^\top P x, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, P \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n, \lambda = 2$, we have

$$V(f(0)) - V(0) \leq -\beta \|0\|^2, \quad (89)$$

We know that $\rho(A) < 1$, we can get

$$\frac{\beta}{2} \|x\|^2 \leq x^\top P x, \forall x \in \mathcal{B}_\eta, \quad (90)$$

$$x^\top P x \leq \frac{\bar{\beta}}{2} \|x\|^2, \forall x \in \mathcal{B}_\eta, \quad (91)$$

The candidate function, $V(x) = x^\top P x$ satisfies (LDC), $V(f(x_t)) - V(x_t) \leq -\alpha(\|x_t\|)$ if

$$\underbrace{x_{t+1}^\top P x_{t+1}}_{V(f(x_t))} - \underbrace{x_t^\top P x_t}_{V(x_t)} \leq -\alpha(\|x_t\|), \quad (92)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Equivalently,

$$x^\top (A^\top P A - P) x \leq -\alpha(\|x\|), \quad (\text{LDC}_{\text{lin}})$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

We know that $\rho(A) < 1$, we have the norm $\|x\| = \sqrt{x^\top Q x}$, where $Q \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^n$ and $\alpha(s) = s^2$. Then, (LDC_{lin}) becomes

$$x^\top (A^\top P A - P)x \leq -x^\top Q x, \quad (93)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. This holds if

$$A^\top P A - P = -Q. \quad (94)$$

□

(iii) Prove or disprove (by providing a counterexample) that if $\rho(A) = 1$, the system $x_{t+1} = f(x_t)$ is asymptotically stable.

Proof. We know that $\rho(A) = 1$, we can assume that

$$x_{t+1} = A x_t, \quad (95)$$

where $A = 1$.

So we can get

$$x_{t+1} = x_t, \quad (96)$$

It is obviously that x_{t+1} not converge to 0, so the system is not asymptotically stable. □

1.3 Model predictive controller design.

Consider the linear dynamical system

$$x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.7 \\ -0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} u_t, \quad (97)$$

with $x_t \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $u_t \in \mathbb{R}$. The system is subject to the state and input constraints

$$-\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \leq x_t \leq \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } -1 \leq u_t \leq 1, \quad (98)$$

and the stage cost is $\ell(x, u) = \|x\|_2^2 + u^2$.

(i) Design an MPC using the terminal cost $V_f(x) = 0$ and the terminal set $X_f = \{0\}$. Compute the sets of feasible states with a prediction horizon $N = 1, \dots, 6$. Simulate the MPC-controlled dynamical system with $N = 10$ using one of the extreme points of X_N as the initial state, x_0 .

Answer: The Python code: [Question 1.3 \(i\)](#).

The MPC-controlled dynamical system with $N = 10$, using one of the extreme points of X_N as the initial state, $x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

MPC controller:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{Minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (\|x_t\|_2^2 + u_t^2), \quad (99a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.7 \\ -0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} u_t, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (99b)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \leq x_t \leq \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[1, N]}, \quad (99c)$$

$$-1 \leq u_t \leq 1, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (99d)$$

$$x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (99e)$$

The set of feasible states is shown in Figure 1 below.

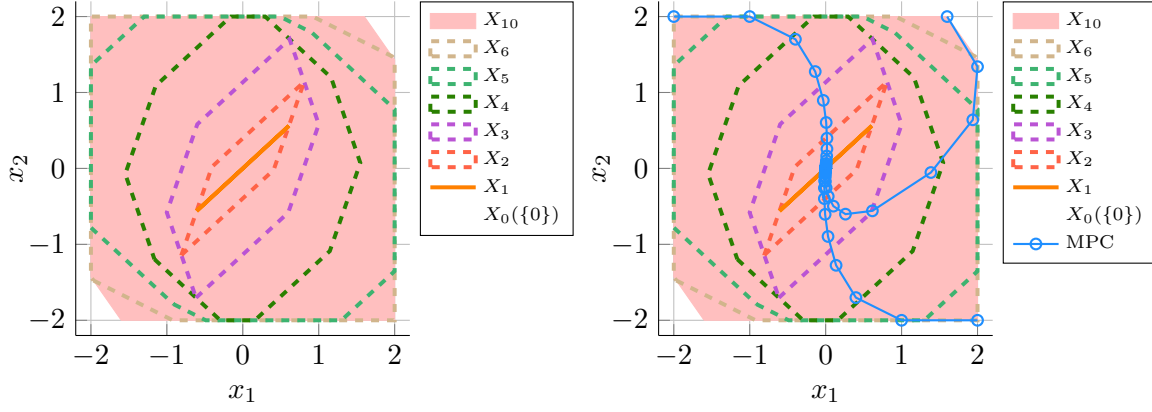


FIGURE 1. We denote by $X_t(X_f)$ the set of states that can be steered in no more than t steps to X_f . Observe that $X_t(\{0\}) \subseteq X_{t'}(\{0\})$ for $t < t'$. In other words, the larger the terminal set or the larger the prediction horizon is, the larger the set of feasible states will be. In the right plot we see three trajectories of the MPC-controlled system with $N = 10$, starting from three extreme points of $X_{10}(\{0\})$. The extreme points are $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$. The set $X_0(\{0\})$ is shown in all plots.

The simulation of the MPC-controlled dynamical system is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.

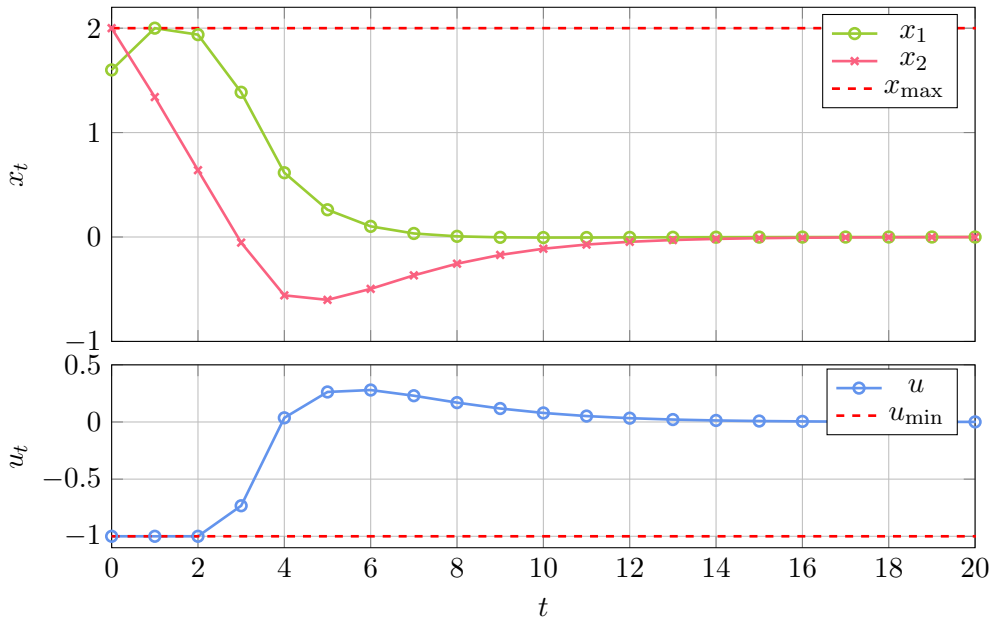


FIGURE 2. In the above plot we see the states changing of the MPC- controlled system with $N = 10$, and in the below plot we see the control actions changing of the MPC- controlled system with $N = 10$, starting from the extreme point $\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We can observe that x_t is steered in 20 steps to $X_0(\{0\})$.

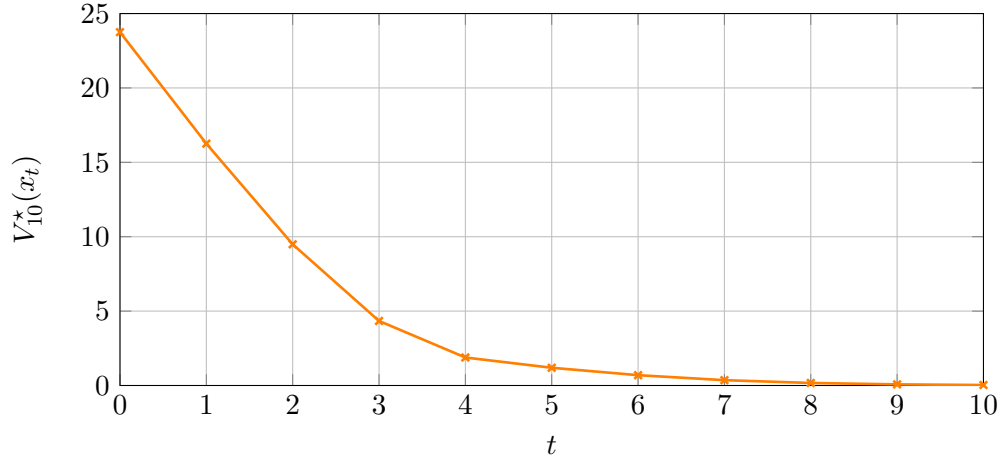


FIGURE 3. The “energy” of the system as measured by the Lyapunov function V_{10}^* for the MPC-controlled system with $N = 10$.

(ii) Design an MPC by following the procedure outlined in Handout 10, Sections 10.2 and 10.3. Use a prediction horizon $N = 10$ and compute the set of feasible states, X_N . Simulate the MPC-controlled system starting from the extreme points of X_N .

Answer: The Python code: [Question 1.3 \(ii\)](#).

The MPC-controlled dynamical system with $N = 10$, using one of the extreme points of X_N as the initial state, $x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

MPC controller:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{Minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (\|x_t\|_2^2 + u_t^2), \quad (100a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.7 \\ -0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} u_t, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (100b)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \leq x_t \leq \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[1, N]}, \quad (100c)$$

$$-1 \leq u_t \leq 1, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (100d)$$

$$x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (100e)$$

The set of feasible states is shown in Figure 4 below.

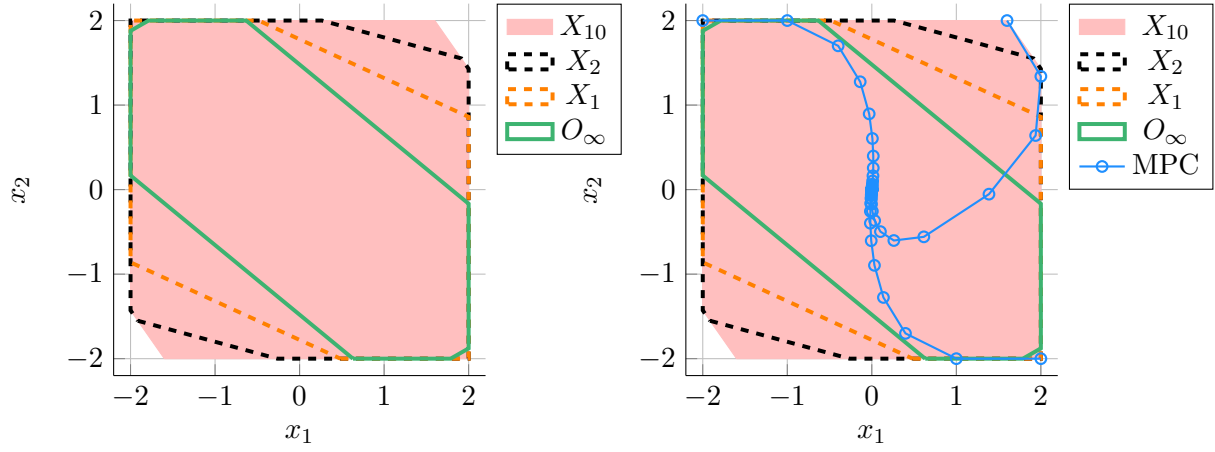


FIGURE 4. We denote by $X_t(X_f)$ the set of states that can be steered in no more than t steps to X_f . Observe that $X_t(O_\infty) \subseteq X_{t'}(O_\infty)$ for $t < t'$. In other words, the larger the terminal set or the larger the prediction horizon is, the larger the set of feasible states will be. In the right plot we see three trajectories of the MPC-controlled system with $N = 10$, starting from three extreme points of $X_{10}(O_\infty)$. The extreme points are $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$. The set O_∞ is shown in all plots with green colour.

The simulation of the MPC-controlled dynamical system is shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 below.

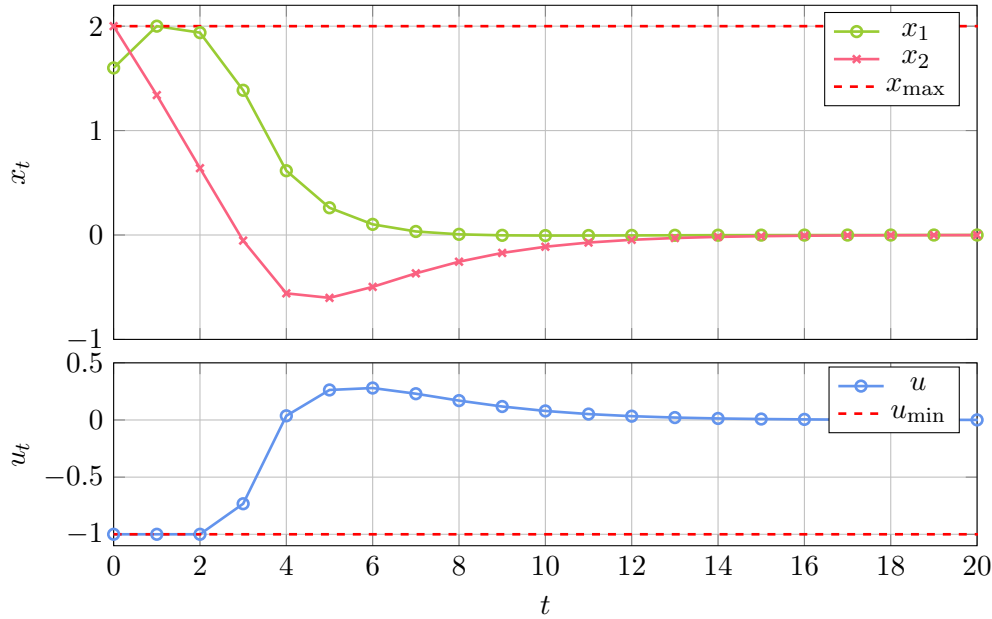


FIGURE 5. In the above plot we see the states changing of the MPC- controlled system with $N = 10$, and in the below plot we see the control actions changing of the MPC- controlled system with $N = 10$, starting from the extreme point $\begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We can observe that x_t is steered in 20 steps to O_∞ .

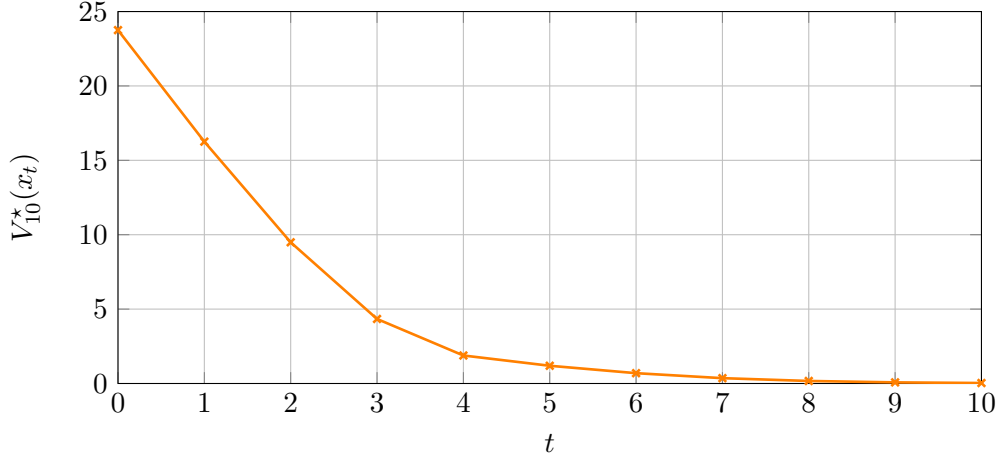


FIGURE 6. The “energy” of the system as measured by the Lyapunov function V_{10}^* for the MPC-controlled system with $N = 10$.

(iii) Design an MPC controller using an ellipsoidal terminal set and prediction horizon $N = 10$. Provide simulation results starting from different initial states.

Answer: The Python code: [Question 1.3 \(iii\)](#).

Using an ellipsoidal terminal set, let

$$\alpha \leq \min_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{[1,s]}} \frac{b_i^2}{\|P^{-1/2}h_i\|_2^2} \quad (101)$$

MPC controller:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{Minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (\|x_t\|_2^2 + u_t^2) + \frac{1}{2} x_N^\top P x_N, \quad (102a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.7 \\ -0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} u_t, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (102b)$$

$$x_N^\top P x_N \leq \alpha, \quad (102c)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \leq x_t \leq \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[1, N]}, \quad (102d)$$

$$-1 \leq u_t \leq 1, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (102e)$$

$$x_0 = x. \quad (102f)$$

The simulation of the MPC-controlled dynamical system is shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8 below.

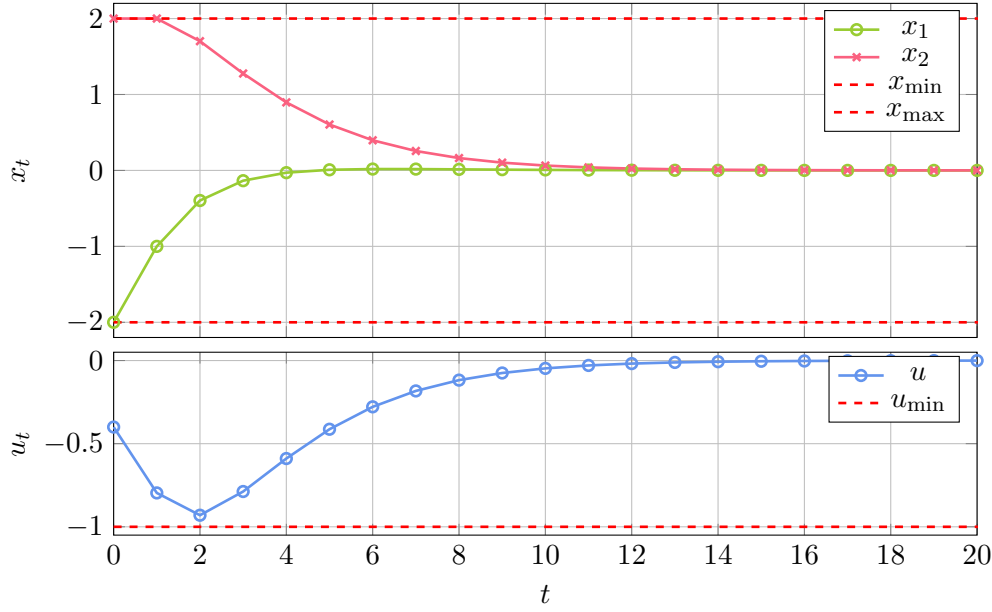


FIGURE 7. In the above plot we see the states changing of the MPC- controlled system with $N = 10$, and in the below plot we see the control actions changing of the MPC- controlled system with $N = 10$, starting from the extreme point $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We can observe that x_t is steered in 20 steps to X_f .

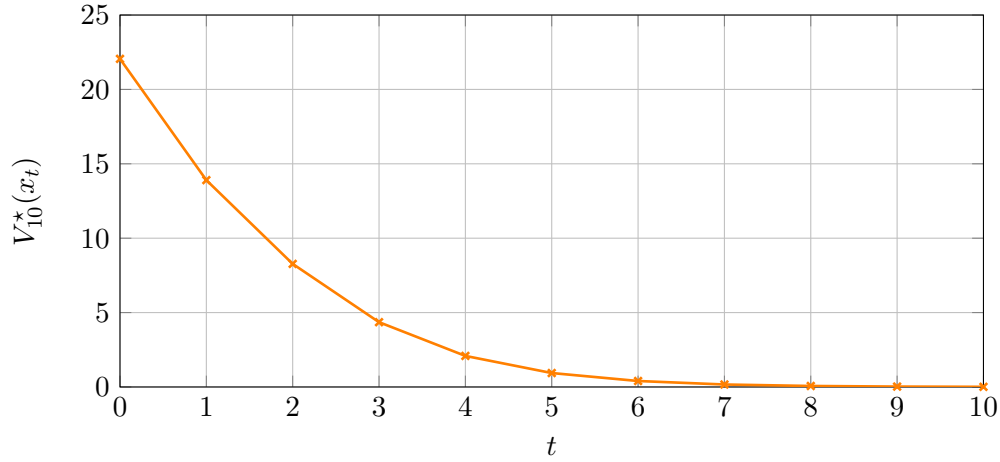


FIGURE 8. The “energy” of the system as measured by the Lyapunov function V_{10}^* for the MPC-controlled system with $N = 10$.

Now consider the nonlinear dynamical system[†].

$$x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.7 \\ -0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} u_t + \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} x_t^\top x_t \\ \sin^2(x_{t,1}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (103)$$

which is subject to the constraints given in (98).

(iv) Design a nonlinear model predictive controller using the methodology of Section 10.6 in Handout 10: determine the terminal cost function and the terminal set of constraints.

Answer: The Python code: [Question 1.3 \(iv\)](#).

[†]We denote the two coordinates of $x_t \in \mathbb{R}^2$ by $x_{t,1}$ and $x_{t,2}$

Choose $\ell(x, u) = \frac{1}{2}(x^\top Qx + u^\top Ru) = \|x\|_2^2 + u^2$, hence $Q = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$, $R = \sqrt{2}$. Let K be a stabilising gain for (A, B) . Define $\bar{A} = A + BK$, $\bar{Q} = Q + K^\top RK$. Choose $P \in \mathbb{S}_{++}^2$ such that

$$P = \bar{A}^\top P \bar{A} + 2\bar{Q}. \quad (104)$$

Calculate it by Python, we can get

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 5.95663 & -1.17022 \\ -1.17022 & 6.60196 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (105)$$

Choose $V_f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Px$ and $X_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : V_f(x) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}\}$, for appropriately small $\alpha > 0$. We can get the terminal cost function

$$V_f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top \begin{bmatrix} 5.95663 & -1.17022 \\ -1.17022 & 6.60196 \end{bmatrix} x. \quad (106)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_f &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : V_f(x) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}\} \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^\top Px \leq \alpha\} \end{aligned} \quad (107)$$

NMPC controller:

$$\mathbb{P}_N(x) : \underset{\substack{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1} \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N}}{\text{Minimise}} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} (\|x_t\|_2^2 + u_t^2) + \frac{1}{2}x_N^\top \begin{bmatrix} 5.95663 & -1.17022 \\ -1.17022 & 6.60196 \end{bmatrix} x_N, \quad (108a)$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} u_t + \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} x_t^\top x_t \\ \sin^2(x_{t,1}) \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (108b)$$

$$x_N^\top P x_N \leq \alpha, \quad (108c)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \leq x_t \leq \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[1, N]}, \quad (108d)$$

$$-1 \leq u_t \leq 1, t \in \mathbb{N}_{[0, N-1]}, \quad (108e)$$

$$x_0 = x. \quad (108f)$$

Calculate α by Python, we can get $\alpha = 5.749210061145554$.

Thus, we can get the terminal set of constraints

$$X_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^\top Px \leq 5.749210061145554\}. \quad (109)$$

REFERENCES

- [1] Y. Nesterov, *Introductory Lectures on Convex Optimization: A Basic Course*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2004.