

# Robust Optimization

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# Contents

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Model of Car
- 3 Optimal Control Problem
- 4 Discretization
- 5 Robust Optimization Problem
- 6 Visualization

2015-05-24

Contents

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Model of Car
- 3 Optimal Control Problem
- 4 Discretization
- 5 Robust Optimization Problem
- 6 Visualization

- Our work is divided into 4 parts
  - Model of a Car
  - Mathematical problem formulation
  - Implementation
  - Visualization

## Motivation

- steering a car
- minimize fuel consumption
- constraints
  - avoid crashes
  - dynamics

## Problem

Dynamics change considerably, e.g. for different weather.

→ Robust Optimization

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## Robust Optimization

- Motivation

- Motivation

## Motivation

- steering a car
- minimize fuel consumption
- constraints
  - avoid crashes
  - dynamics

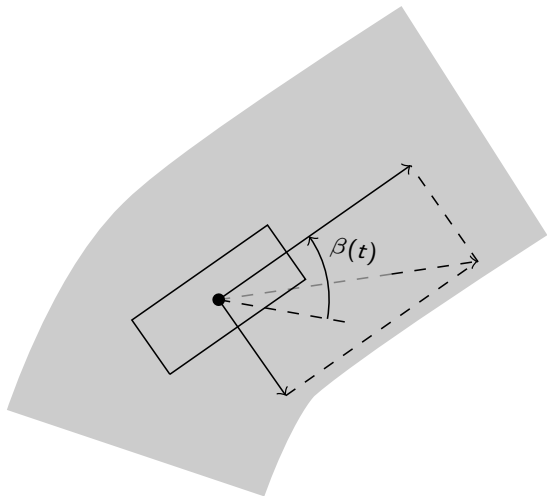
### Problem

Dynamics change considerably, e.g. for different weather.

### → Robust Optimization

- Our goal is to steer a car such that the fuel consumption is minimal
- Constraints: Avoid Crashes
  - our car is not allowed to leave the road
  - hit other cars or construction sites
- Dynamics of the car
  - motion of the car
    - slipping behavior
    - acceleration behavior
- Problem: Changing weather has a major impact on the slipping behavior
  - we cannot drive fast on icy roads
  - Rain causes aquaplaning
- Way out: Robust Optimization
  - This Optimization method takes changing parameters such as weather into account.
  - Car is steered save for changing conditions such as weather, different roads...

# Model of Car



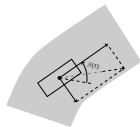
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Robust Optimization

Model of Car

Model of Car

Model of Car



- Our car is described as a pointmass, for simplicity
- Road is visualized in gray
- Car as a rectangle
- steering angle is denoted by  $\beta(t)$ 
  - We applied Newton's mechanic
  - The motion/ direction of motion is described with
    - The steering angle  $\beta(t)$
    - The acceleration force pushing the car forward
    - The central forces
    - If the speed of the car is too high, it slides and may leave the road.

# Dynamical System

$$\dot{x}(t) = G(x(t), u(t), p) \qquad x(0) = x_0,$$

where

$x \in C^1([0, t_f], \mathbb{R}^{n_x})$  is the state variable,  
 $u \in C^1([0, t_f], \mathbb{R}^{n_u})$  is the control variable,  
 $p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}$  is the uncertain parameter vector.

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Robust Optimization

└─ Model of Car

└─ Dynamical System

Dynamical System

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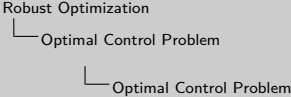
- Motion of the car is described as a dynamical system, i.e., with a ODE and an initial value
- $t_f$  is the final time
- our states: path, velocity, steering angle
- control: brake, motor torque (gas pedal), steering angle velocity
- parameter: weather, rolling friction coefficients, uncertain sea level due to wrong NAVI data

# Optimal Control Problem

s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} f_0(x, u) \\ & \dot{x}(t) = G(x(t), u(t), p) \\ & x(0) = x_0, \\ & f_i(x, u) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f. \end{aligned}$$

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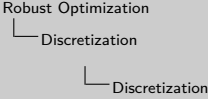
Optimal Control Problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{u \in \mathcal{U}^n, u \in \mathcal{U}} f_0(x, u) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \dot{x}(t) = G(x(t), u(t), p) \\ & x(0) = x_0, \\ & f_i(x, u) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f. \end{aligned}$$

# Discretization

- Why?

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Discretization

- Why?

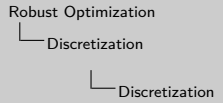
For consistency, I would not use several slides to present this content. I am not a fan of that. What is your opinion?  
What do we approximate?  
I suggest not to ask questions in the slide, just answer them and mention the questions in your talk (consistency)

We should try to have the same layout for our graphics. I thought that LaTeX does this one its own....

# Discretization

- Why?  
infinte dimensional optimization problem

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Discretization

- Why?  
infinte dimensional optimization problem

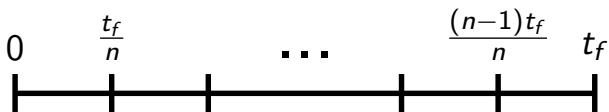
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# Discretization

- Why?  
infinte dimensional optimization problem
- How?

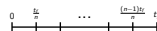


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Robust Optimization  
└─ Discretization  
    └─ Discretization

Discretization

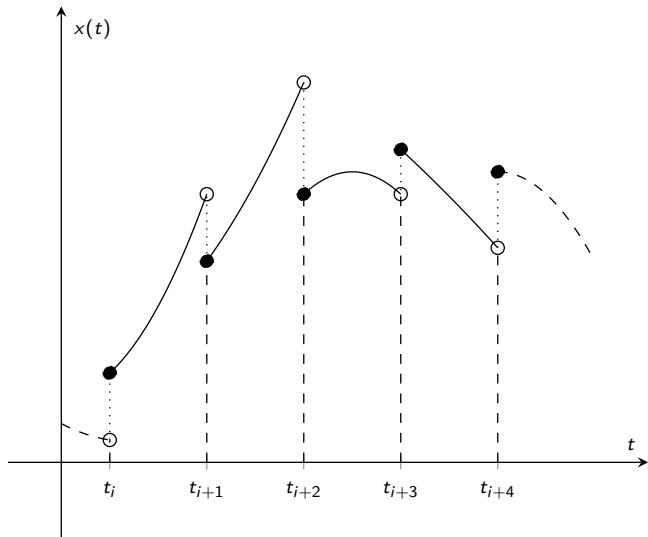
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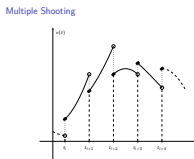
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# Multiple Shooting



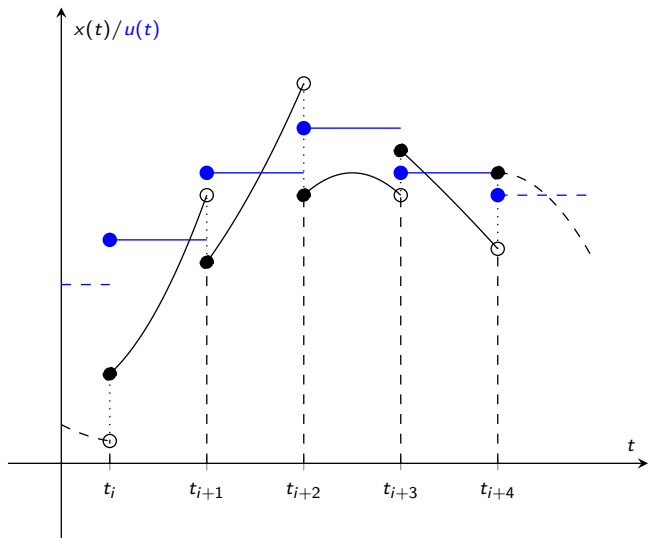
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Robust Optimization  
└─ Discretization  
    └─ Multiple Shooting



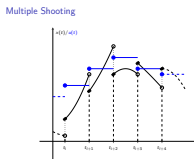
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- The  $t$  is above the axis
- It might be good to add another blue  $y$ -axis!
- The same for the control vector. Is the control between the state by accident?
- I would not present MATLAB graphics (consistency) - just another tikz graphic with continuous state.
- Will the solution output a continuous control? (might be a question of the audience.)
- I would omit the plots for Mwh and R\*Fb. Why are the vertical lines not dashed? (consistency)

# Multiple Shooting



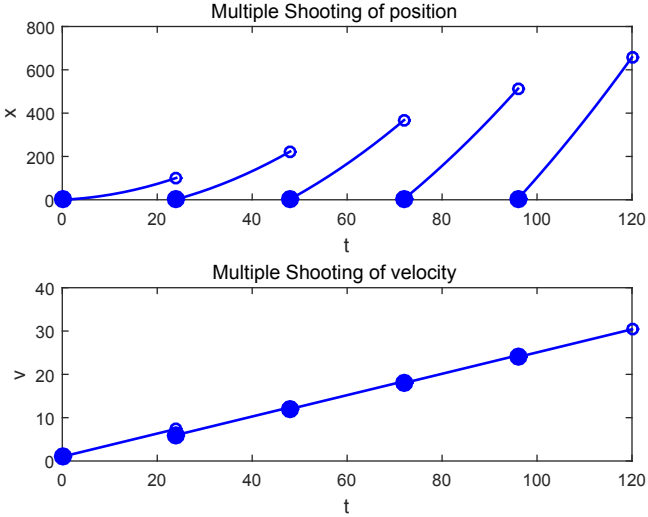
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Robust Optimization  
└─ Discretization  
    └─ Multiple Shooting

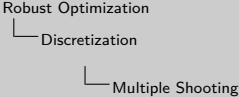


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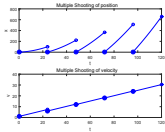
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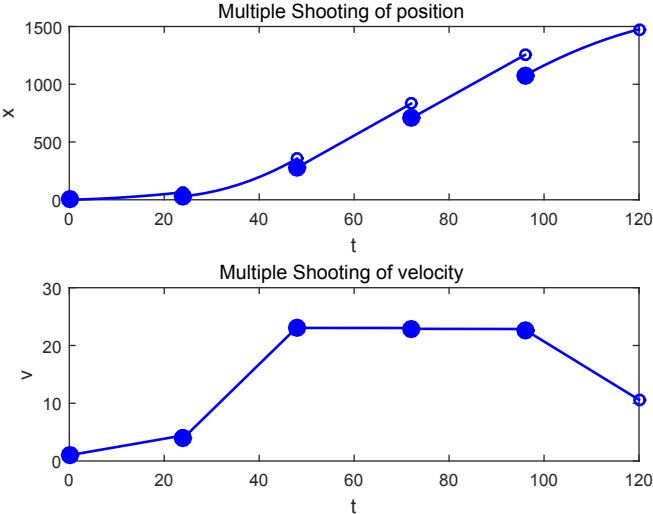


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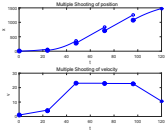
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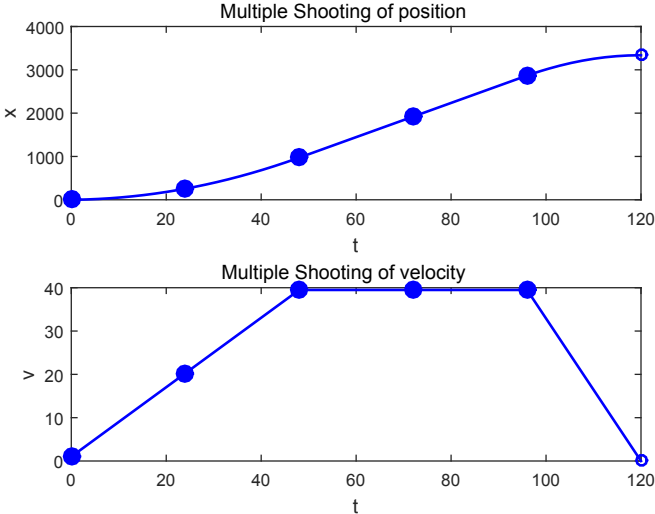
Robust Optimization  
└─ Discretization  
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Multiple Shooting



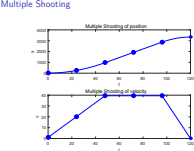
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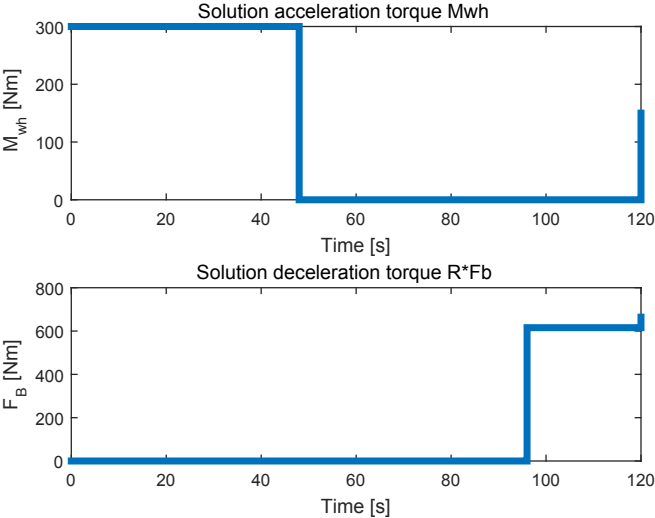
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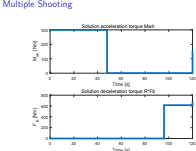
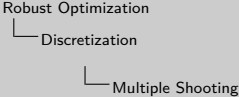


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# Constraints for Parameters

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} f_0(x, u) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & f_i(x, u) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f \\ & g_j(x, u, p) = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n_g, \end{aligned}$$

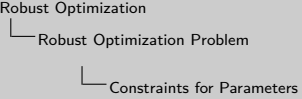
where  $p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}$  is an uncertain parameter vector.

$$\mathbb{P}_{\text{box}} = \{p \mid p_l \leq p \leq p_u\}$$

$p_l$ : lower bound,  $p_u$ : upper bound

weather:	$\{p \mid 0 \leq p \leq 1\}$
height profil:	$\{p \mid 0 \leq p \leq 45\}$

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Constraints for Parameters

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weather:	$\{p \mid 0 \leq p \leq 1\}$
height profil:	$\{p \mid 0 \leq p \leq 45\}$

I think this might not be clear: Both, the weather and height are  $\in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}$  or not necessarily the same dimension?

Later, you write  $p \in \mathbb{P}_{\text{box}}$



# Worst Case Formulation

EXAMPLE?

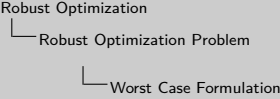
$$\begin{aligned} &\Phi_i(u) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}} f_i(x, u) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &g(x, u, p) = 0 \\ &p \in \mathbb{P}_{box} \end{aligned}$$

## Robust Counterpart

$$\begin{aligned} &\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}} \Phi_0(u) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &\Phi_i(u) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f. \end{aligned}$$

⇒ bilevel structure!

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I would not write the remark down.

Worst Case Formulation

EXAMPLE?

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Robust Counterpart

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→ bilevel structure!

# Approximation Technique

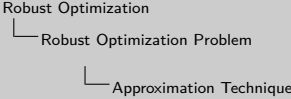
## Linearization

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_i(u) &= \max_{(x-\bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, (p-\bar{p}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}} f_i(\bar{x}, u) + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u)(x - \bar{x}) \\ \text{s.t. } \quad &\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(x - \bar{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial p}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(p - \bar{p}) = 0 \\ &p - \bar{p} \text{ s.t. } p \in \mathbb{P}_{\text{box}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \quad &\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}, \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}} \tilde{\Phi}_0(u) \\ &\tilde{\Phi}_i(u) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_f \\ &g(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

⇒ Standard Optimization Problem (SQP or else)

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Approximation Technique

Linearization

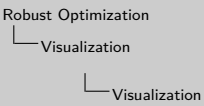
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_i(u) &= \max_{(x-\bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}, (p-\bar{p}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p}} f_i(\bar{x}, u) + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u)(x - \bar{x}) \\ \text{s.t. } \quad &\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(x - \bar{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial p}(\bar{x}, u, \bar{p})(p - \bar{p}) = 0 \\ &p - \bar{p} \text{ s.t. } p \in \mathbb{P}_{\text{box}} \end{aligned}$$
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⇒ Standard Optimization Problem (SQP or else)

Might not be clear what s.th. means I would not write this comment down. (5 times 5 rule ;)

# Visualization

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Visualization