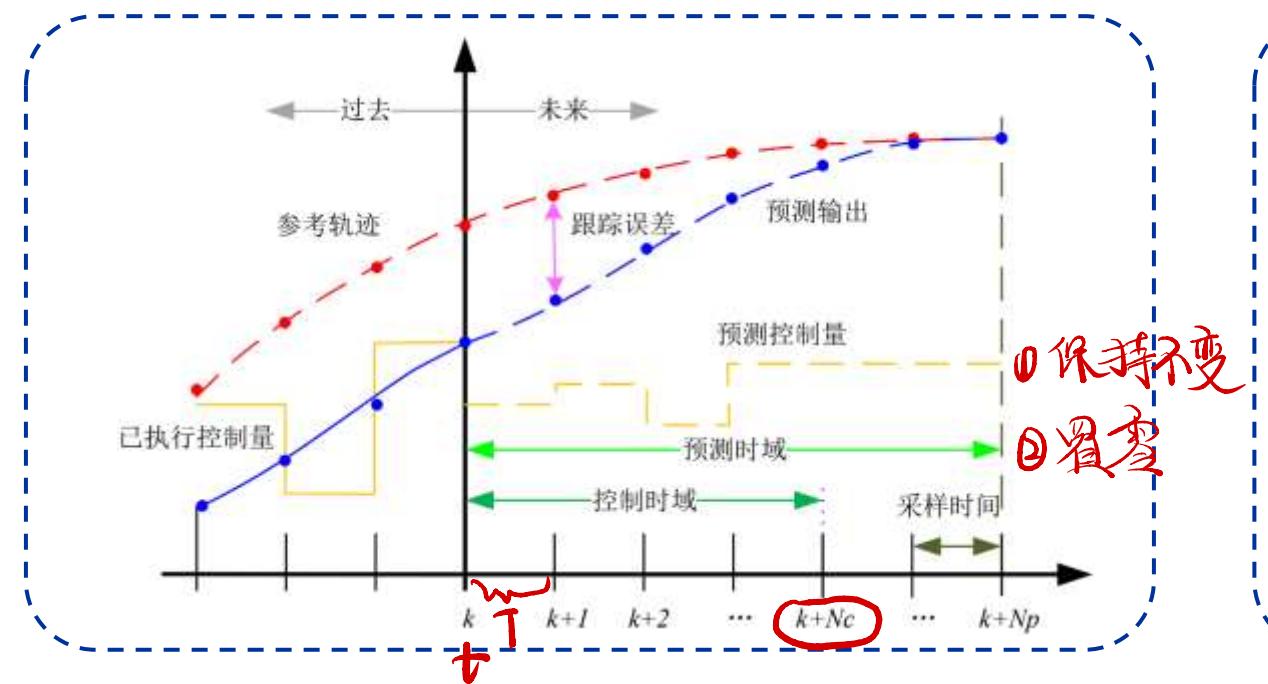
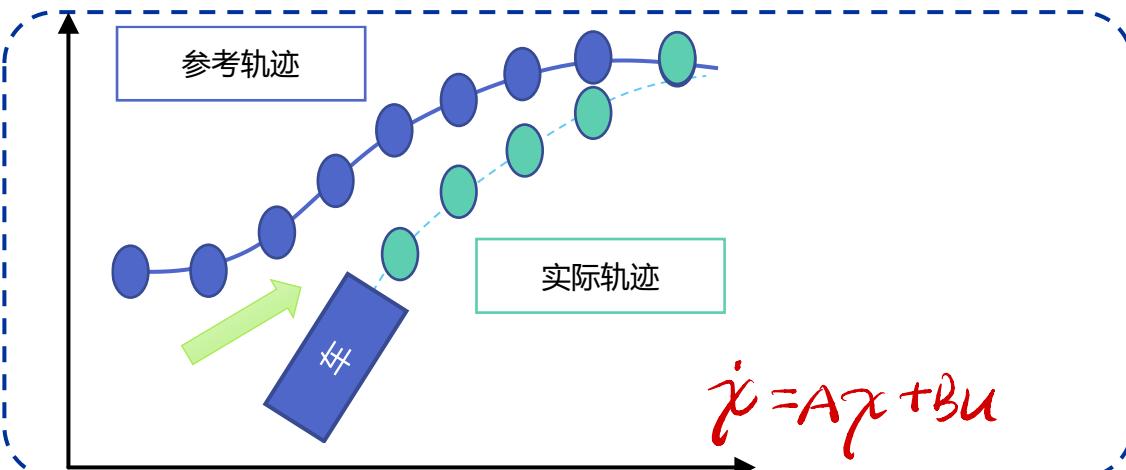
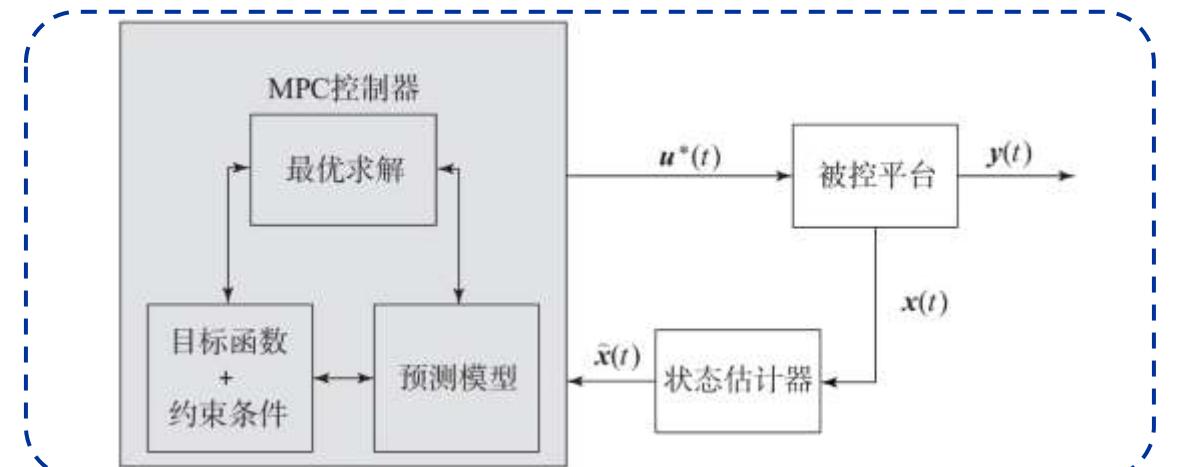


T

基于MPC的路径跟踪---理论篇 (车辆运动学)



基于MPC的路径跟踪控制器设计——理论篇



MPC控制器设计:

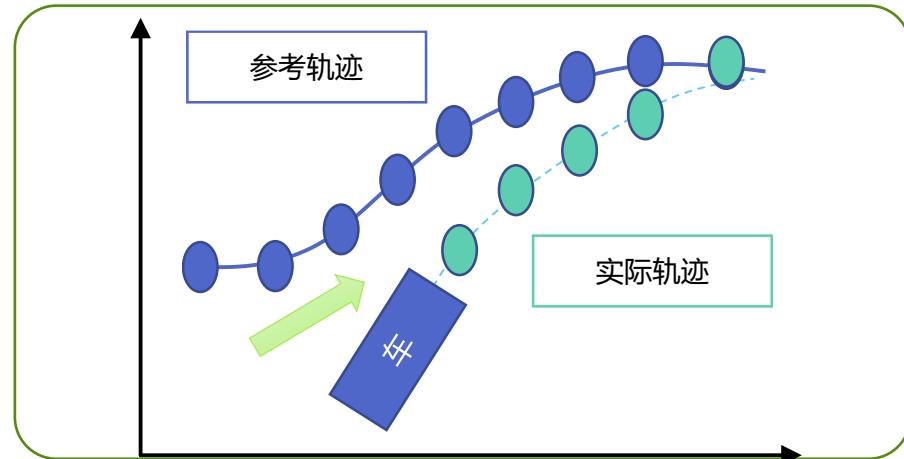
1. 离散化
2. 预测模型推导
3. 目标函数设计
4. 约束设计
5. 优化求解



0. 误差模型

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} - \dot{x}_r \\ \dot{y} - \dot{y}_r \\ \dot{\phi} - \dot{\phi}_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -v_r \sin \varphi_r \\ 0 & 0 & v_r \cos \varphi_r \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - x_r \\ y - y_r \\ \phi - \phi_r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_r & 0 \\ \sin \varphi_r & 0 \\ \frac{\tan \delta_r}{l} & \frac{v_r}{l \cos^2 \delta_r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v - v_r \\ \delta - \delta_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = A_1^{(3,3)} \tilde{x} + B_1^{(3,2)} \tilde{u}$$



1. 离散化

前向欧拉离散化：

$$\int_t^{t+T} \dot{x} dt = \int_t^{t+T} (A_1 \tilde{x} + B_1 \tilde{u}) dt$$

$$\tilde{x}(t+T) - \tilde{x}(t) = A_1 \tilde{x}(t) T + B_1 \tilde{u}(t) T, t \in [t, t+T]$$

$$\tilde{x}(t+T) - \tilde{x}(t) = A_1 \tilde{x}(t) T + B_1 \tilde{u}(t) T$$

$$\tilde{x}(t+T) = (E + A_1 T) \tilde{x}(t) + B_1 T \tilde{u}(t)$$

$$\tilde{x}(k+1) = (E + A_1 T) \tilde{x}(k) + B_1 T \tilde{u}(k)$$

$$\tilde{x}(k+1) = A_2 \tilde{x}(k) + B_2 \tilde{u}(k)$$

T采样
时间

积分第一中值定理

若函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续，则在积分区间 $[a, b]$ 上至少存在一个点 ε ，使下式成立

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} = Ax \\ \int_t^{t+T} \dot{x} dt = \int_t^{t+T} Ax dt \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t+T) - x(t) = Ax(\xi) T, \xi \in [t, t+T]$$

$$\textcircled{1} x(\xi) = x(t) \quad \textcircled{2} x(\xi) = x(t+T) \quad \textcircled{3} x(\xi) = \frac{x(t) + x(t+T)}{2}$$

向前

$$Apollido = A = (E - \frac{aT}{2})^{-1} (E + \frac{aT}{2}), \quad B = T * b$$

向后

中点

$$x(t+T) - x(t) \approx Ax(t)T$$



2. 预测模型

$$\xi(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

构建新的状态量: $\xi(k) = [\tilde{x}(k) \quad \tilde{u}(k-1)]^T$

$$\begin{aligned}\xi(k+1) &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k+1) \\ \tilde{u}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_2^{(3,3)}\tilde{x}(k) + B_2^{(3,2)}\tilde{u}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_2^{(3,3)}\tilde{x}(k) + B_2^{(2,2)}\tilde{u}(k-1) + B_2^{(3,2)}\tilde{u}(k) - B_2^{(3,2)}\tilde{u}(k-1) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) + \tilde{u}(k) - \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A_2^{(3,3)}\tilde{x}(k) + B_2^{(3,2)}\tilde{u}(k-1) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_2^{(3,2)}\tilde{u}(k) - B_2^{(3,2)}\tilde{u}(k-1) \\ \tilde{u}(k) - \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ O & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ I \end{bmatrix} [\tilde{u}(k) - \tilde{u}(k-1)] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ O & E \end{bmatrix} \xi(k) + \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ E \end{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}(k) = A_3^{(5,5)}\xi(k) + B_3^{(5,2)}\Delta\tilde{u}(k)\end{aligned}$$

①而... ②预测：反能预测
自由控制量 \rightarrow 约束增量

新的状态空间方程:

$$\begin{cases} \xi(k+1) = A_3^{(5,5)}\xi(k) + B_3^{(5,2)}\Delta\tilde{u}(k) \\ y(k) = [E \quad O] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} = C^{(3,5)}\xi(k) \end{cases}$$

系统预测模型: 全控制用成 ξ , 预测时域 N_p ($N_p \geq N_c$)
 $y(k+1) = C\xi(k+1)$, $y(k+2) = C\xi(k+2)$, ... , $y(k+N_p) = C\xi(k+N_p)$

$$y(k+1) = CA_3\xi(k) + CB_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k)$$

$$y(k+2) = CA_3^2\xi(k) + CA_3B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CB_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1)$$

$$y(k+3) = CA_3^3\xi(k) + CA_3^2B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CA_3B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) + CB_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+2)$$

...

$$y(k+N_c) = CA_3^{N_c}\xi(k) + CA_3^{N_{c-1}}B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CA_3^{N_{c-2}}B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) + \dots + CA_3^0B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1)$$

...

$$y(k+N_p) = CA_3^{N_p}\xi(k) + CA_3^{N_{p-1}}B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k) + CA_3^{N_{p-2}}B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) + \dots + CA_3^{N_p-N_c}B_3\Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1)$$

$$Y = W \boxed{\xi(k)} + Z \boxed{\Delta U}$$

系统当前状态, 加上未来一段时间 N_p 控制量
得到系统的未来表现, y

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} y(k+1) \\ y(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ y(k+N_c) \\ \vdots \\ y(k+N_p) \end{bmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} CA_3 \\ CA_3^2 \\ \vdots \\ CA_3^{N_c} \\ \vdots \\ CA_3^{N_p} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta U = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} CB_3 & O & O & \cdots & O \\ CA_3B_3 & CB_3 & O & \cdots & O \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ CA_3^{N_c-1}B_3 & CA_3^{N_c-2}B_3 & CA_3^{N_c-3}B_3 & \cdots & CA_3^0B_3 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ CA_3^{N_p-1}B_3 & CA_3^{N_p-2}B_3 & CA_3^{N_p-3}B_3 & \cdots & CA_3^{N_p-N_c}B_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\hat{z}(k+1) = A_3 \hat{z}(k) + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{z}(k+2) &= A_3 \hat{z}(k+1) + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+1) \\ &= A_3 [A_3 \hat{z}(k) + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k)] + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+1)\end{aligned}$$

$$= A_3^2 \hat{z}(k) + A_3 B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k) + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+1)$$

$$\hat{z}(k+3) = A_3^3 \hat{z}(k) + A_3^2 B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k) + A_3 B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+1) + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+2)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\hat{z}(k+N_c) = A_3^{N_c} \hat{z}(k) + A_3^{N_c-1} B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k) + A_3^{N_c-2} B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+1) + \dots + B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+N_c-1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\hat{z}(k+N_p) = A_3^{N_p} \hat{z}(k) + A_3^{N_p-1} B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k) + A_3^{N_p-2} B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+1) + \dots + \underbrace{A_3^{N_p-N_c}}_{\text{控制 } (\mathcal{M})} B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+N_c-1) + \cancel{A_3^{N_p-N_c-1} B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+N_c)} + \dots + \cancel{B_3 \Delta \hat{u}(k+N_p-1)}$$

控制 (\mathcal{M})

超出 N_c 之后

控制量：0



MPC控制器设计：离散化-预测模型-目标函数设计-约束设计-优化求解

3. 目标函数设计

$$J = \dots + \sum_{k=0}^{N_p-1} \| \tilde{u}(k+i|k) \|_P^2 + \dots$$

目标：路径跟踪误差

$$\min J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p-1} \|y(k+i|k)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-1} \|\Delta \tilde{u}(k+i|k)\|_R^2 + \|y(k+N_p|k)\|_F^2 + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$y(k) = [E \ O] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

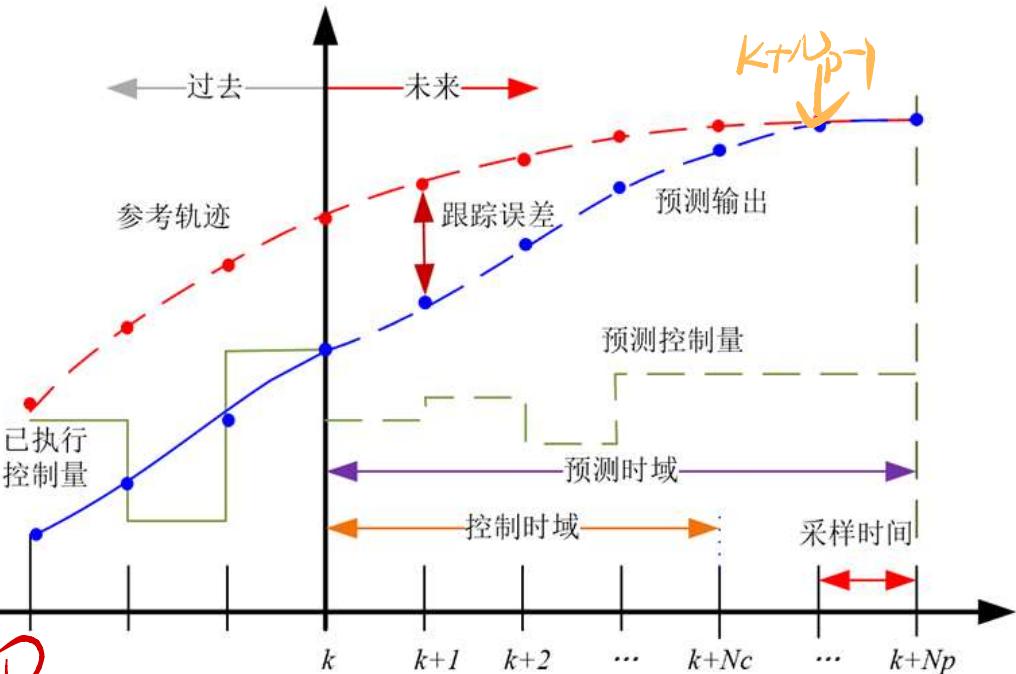
$$= \begin{bmatrix} x - x_r \\ y - y_r \\ \varphi - \varphi_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_x \\ e_y \\ e_\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

以控制增量为代价，能有效改善控制的平滑性

对终端状态
单独考虑

可行解

核心目标：路径跟踪



权重矩阵设计

$$[e_x \ e_y \ e_\varphi] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & & \\ & q_2 & \\ & & q_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_x \\ e_y \\ e_\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_1 e_x^2 + q_2 e_y^2 + q_3 e_\varphi^2$$

$$R$$

$$F$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 & & \\ & R_2 & \\ & & R_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1 & & \\ & f_2 & \\ & & f_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta \tilde{u}(k) = \tilde{u}(k) - \tilde{u}(k-1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v(k) - v_r(k) \\ s(k) - s_{r(k)} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} v(k-1) - v_{r(k-1)} \\ s(k-1) - s_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v(k) - v(k-1) & -v_{r(k)} + v_{r(k-1)} \\ s(k) - s(k-1) & -s_{r(k)} + s_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$



4. 约束设计

- 硬约束:
 - 控制量约束
 - 控制量增量约束

$$\tilde{u}_{\min}(k+i) \leq \tilde{u}(k+i) \leq \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+i), i=0, \dots, N_p-1$$

$$T=0.05s$$

$$\Delta \tilde{u}_{\min}(k+i) \leq \Delta \tilde{u}(k+i) \leq \Delta \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+i)$$

1. 期望真正控制量约束

$$0 \leq v \leq 17$$

$$-30^\circ \leq \delta \leq 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 - v_r \\ -30 - \delta_r \end{bmatrix} \leq \tilde{u}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} v - v_r \\ \delta - \delta_r \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} 17 - v_r \\ 30 - \delta_r \end{bmatrix}$$

\tilde{u}_{\max}

2. 期望真正增量控制量约束

$$-0.714 \leq \Delta v \leq 0.714 \quad 100km/h - 7s \rightarrow 14.28 \quad 0.05s - 0.714$$

$$-0.75 \leq \Delta \delta \leq 0.75 \quad 30^\circ - 2s \rightarrow 15^\circ \quad 0.05s - 0.75$$

$$\Delta \tilde{u}(k) = \tilde{u}(k) - \tilde{u}(k-1) = \begin{bmatrix} v(k) - v_{r(k)} \\ \delta(k) - \delta_{r(k)} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} v(k-1) - v_{r(k-1)} \\ \delta(k-1) - \delta_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{v(k)} - \cancel{v(k-1)} - v_{r(k)} + v_{r(k-1)} \\ \cancel{\delta(k)} - \cancel{\delta(k-1)} - \delta_{r(k)} + \delta_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Δv

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.714 - v_{r(k)} + v_{r(k-1)} \\ -0.75 - \delta_{r(k)} + \delta_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix} \leq \tilde{u}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta v - v_{r(k)} + v_{r(k-1)} \\ \Delta \delta - \delta_{r(k)} + \delta_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} 0.714 - v_{r(k)} + v_{r(k-1)} \\ 0.75 - \delta_{r(k)} + \delta_{r(k-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Delta \tilde{u}_{\min}$

$\Delta \tilde{u}_{\max}$

➤ 软约束:

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p-1} \|y(k+i|k)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N_C-1} \|\Delta \tilde{u}(k+i|k)\|_R^2 + \|y(k+N_p|k)\|_F^2 + \rho \epsilon^2$$

- ① 增加控制量、控制增量形式
- ② 真正期望的约束



5.优化求解

➤ 目标：目标函数与约束转化为标准二次型所需要形式

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p-1} \|y(k+i|k)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-1} \|\Delta\tilde{u}(k+i|k)\|_R^2 + \|y(k+N_p|k)\|_F^2 + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} u_{\min}(k+i) \leq u(k+i) \leq u_{\max}(k+i), & k=0,1,\dots,N_c-1 \\ \Delta u_{\min}(k+i) \leq \Delta u(k+i) \leq \Delta u_{\max}(k+i), & k=0,1,\dots,N_c-1 \end{cases}$$

➤ 目标函数转化： $J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p-1} \|y(k+i|k)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-1} \|\Delta\tilde{u}(k+i|k)\|_R^2 + \|y(k+N_p|k)\|_F^2 + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$

$$y(k+1)^T Q y(k+1) + y(k+2)^T Q y(k+2) + \dots + y(k+N_p-1)^T Q y(k+N_p-1) + y(k+N_p)^T F y(k+N_p)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} y(k+1) \\ y(k+2) \\ \dots \\ y(k+N_c) \\ \dots \\ y(k+N_p) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Q & & & & \\ & Q & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & F & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(k+1) \\ y(k+2) \\ \dots \\ y(k+N_c) \\ \dots \\ y(k+N_p) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \dots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} R & & & & \\ & R & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & R & \\ & & & & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \dots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix} + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$= Y^T Q_B Y + \Delta U^T R_B \Delta U + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$Y = W\xi(k) + Z\Delta U$$

$$= (W\xi(k) + Z\Delta U)^T Q_B (W\xi(k) + Z\Delta U) + \Delta U^T R_B \Delta U + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

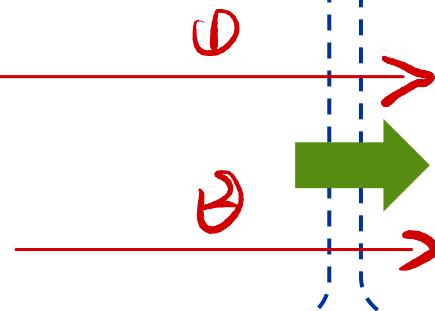
$$= (G + Z\Delta U)^T Q_B (G + Z\Delta U) + \Delta U^T R_B \Delta U + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon, G = W\xi(k)$$

$$= G^T Q_B G + G^T Q_B Z \Delta U + (Z\Delta U)^T Q_B G + (Z\Delta U)^T Q_B Z \Delta U + \Delta U^T R_B \Delta U + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

➤ 标准二次型：

$$\min = \frac{1}{2} X^T H X + f^T X$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} AX \leq b, \\ Aeq \bullet X = beq, \\ lb \leq X \leq ub \end{cases}$$



$$= G^T Q_B G + 2G^T Q_B Z \Delta U + \Delta U^T Z^T Q_B Z \Delta U + \Delta U^T R_B \Delta U + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$= \Delta U^T (Z^T Q_B Z + R_B) \Delta U + 2G^T Q_B Z \Delta U + G^T Q_B G + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 2(Z^T Q_B Z + R_B) & 0 \\ 0 & 2\rho \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2G^T Q_B Z & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} + G^T Q_B G$$

$$[(Z\Delta U)^T Q_B G]^T = G^T Q_B Z \Delta U$$



5.优化求解

- 目标：目标函数与约束转化为标准二次型所需要形式

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p-1} \|y(k+i|k)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-1} \|\Delta\tilde{u}(k+i|k)\|_R^2 + \|y(k+N_p|k)\|_F^2 + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} \tilde{u}_{\min}(k+i) \leq \tilde{u}(k+i) \leq \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+i), & k=0,1,\dots,N_c-1 \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\min}(k+i) \leq \Delta\tilde{u}(k+i) \leq \Delta\tilde{u}_{\max}(k+i), & k=0,1,\dots,N_c-1 \end{cases}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

- 约束转化：

$$\tilde{u}_{\min}(k+i) \leq \tilde{u}(k+i) \leq \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+i), k=0,1,\dots,N_c-1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}_{\min}(k) \\ \tilde{u}_{\min}(k+1) \\ \tilde{u}_{\min}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{u}_{\min}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}_{\max}(k) \\ \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+1) \\ \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{u}_{\max}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{u}(k) = \tilde{u}(k-1) + \Delta\tilde{u}(k)$$

$$\tilde{u}(k+1) = \tilde{u}(k-1) + \Delta\tilde{u}(k) + \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1)$$

...

$$\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) = \tilde{u}(k-1) + \Delta\tilde{u}(k) + \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) + \dots + \Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}(k) \\ \tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}(k-1) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{u}(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} E & O & \cdots & O \\ E & E & \cdots & O \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ E & E & \cdots & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{MIN} \leq U_{k-1} + A_E \Delta U \leq U_{MAX}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_E \Delta U \leq U_{MAX} - U_{k-1} \\ -A_E \Delta U \leq -U_{MIN} + U_{k-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_E & 0 \\ -A_E & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} U_{MAX} - U_{k-1} \\ -U_{MIN} + U_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}_{\min}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\min}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\min}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\min}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}_{\max}(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\max}(k+1) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\max}(k+2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}_{\max}(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta U_{MIN} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U_{MAX} \\ \varepsilon_{MAX} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 标准二次型：

$$\min = \frac{1}{2} X^T H X + f^T X$$

$$s.t. \begin{cases} AX \leq b, \\ Aeq \bullet X = beq, \\ lb \leq X \leq ub \end{cases}$$

- 求解结果

$$X^* = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}^* \quad \Delta U^* = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\tilde{u}^*(k) \\ \Delta\tilde{u}^*(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta\tilde{u}^*(k+N_c-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

- 作用于系统的控制量

$$\Delta\tilde{u}(k) = \tilde{u}(k) - \tilde{u}(k-1) \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{u}(k) = \tilde{u}(k-1) + \Delta\tilde{u}(k) \quad (2)$$

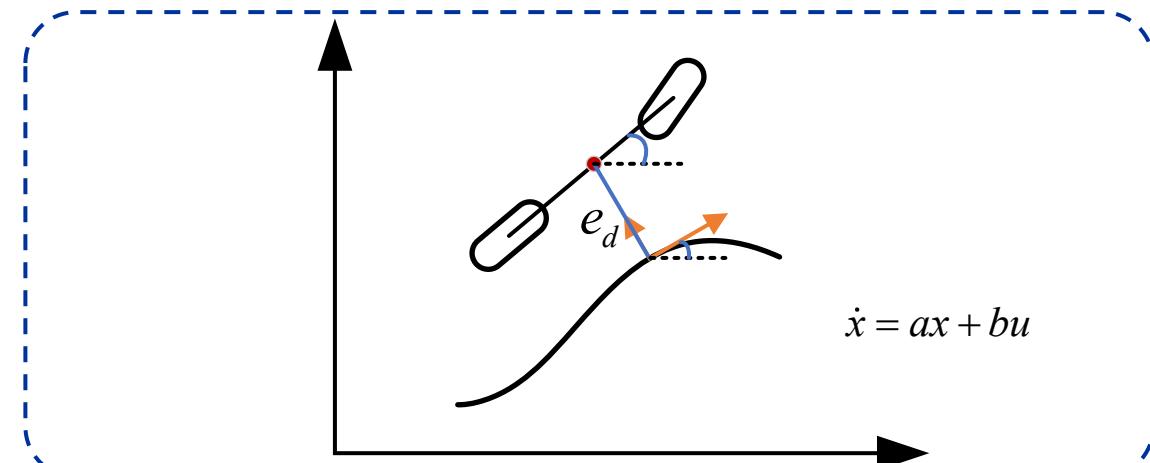
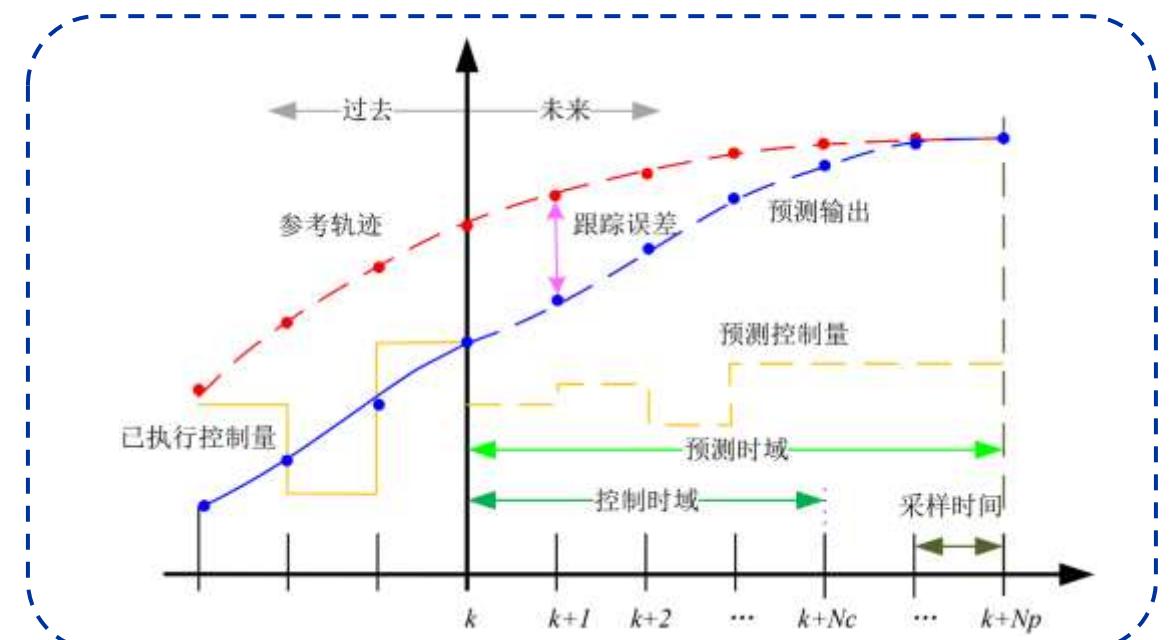
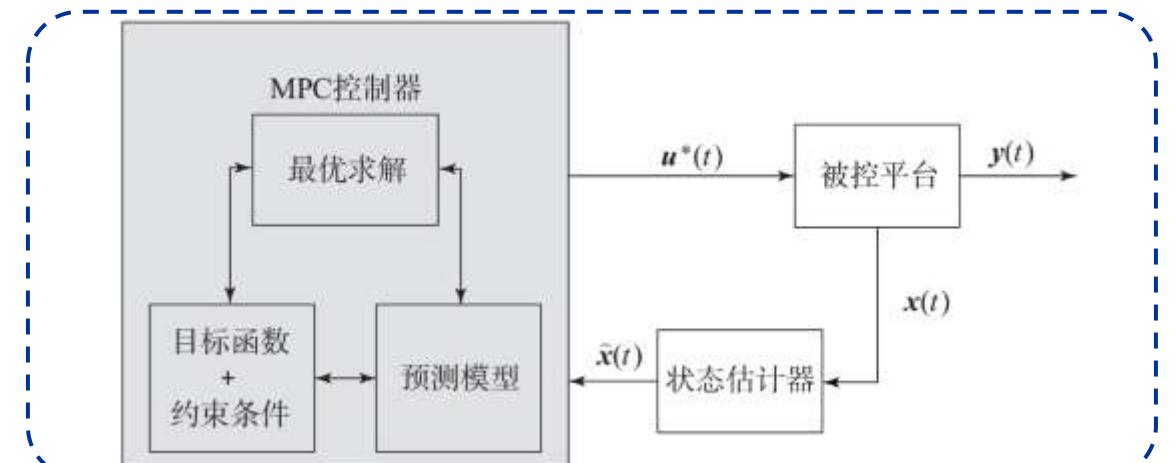
$$\tilde{u}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} v - v_r \\ \delta - \delta_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = \tilde{u}(k)_1 + v_r$$

$$\delta = \tilde{u}(k)_2 + \delta_r$$



基于MPC的路径跟踪控制器设计——理论篇——小结



MPC控制器设计：

1. 离散化

前向欧拉离散化

构建新的状态控制方程: 控制量—控制增量

2. 预测模型推导

3. 目标函数设计

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p-1} \left\| y(k+i | k) \right\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-1} \left\| \Delta u(k+i | k) \right\|_R^2 + \| y(k+N_p | k) \|_F^2 + \varepsilon^T \rho \varepsilon$$

4. 约束设计

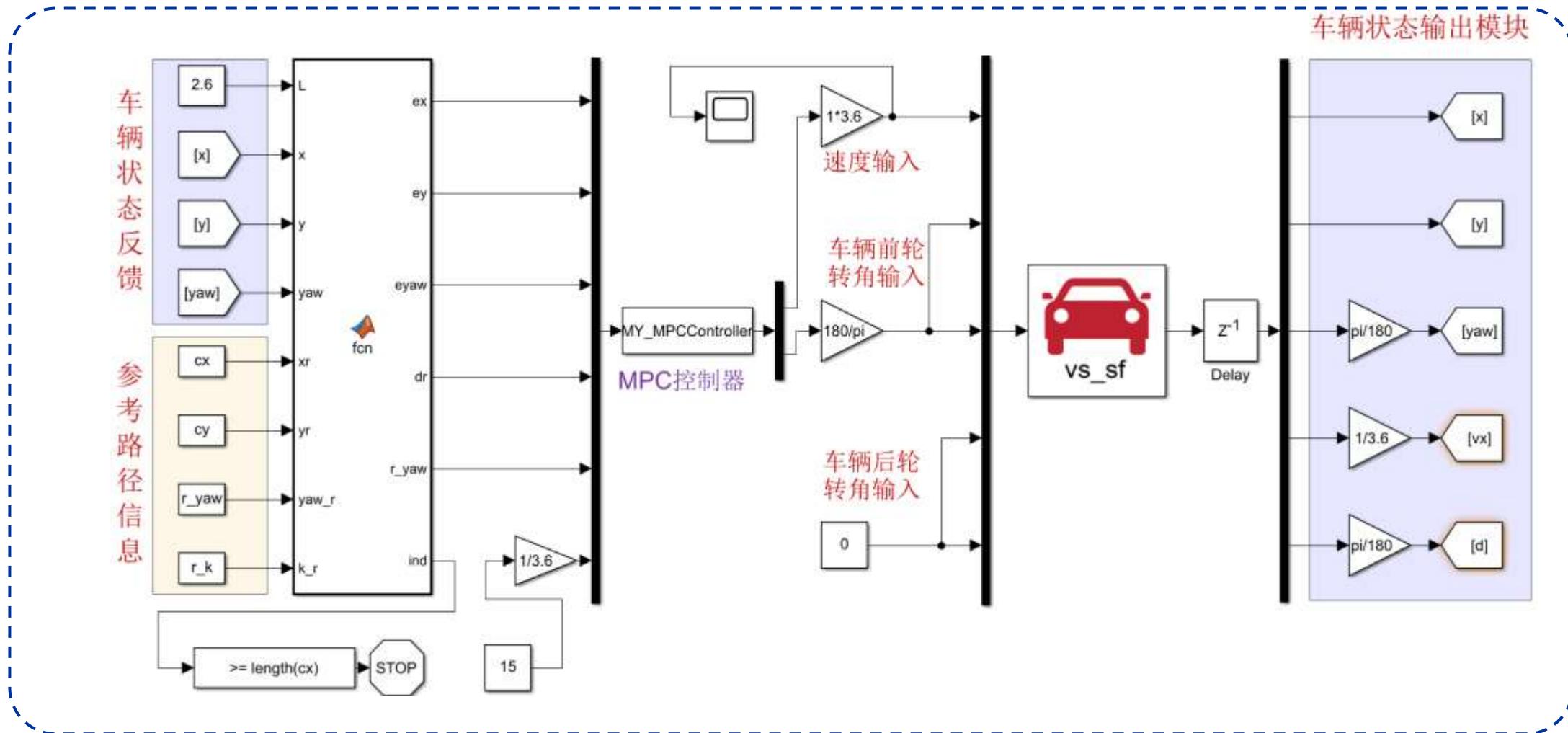
5. 优化求解

$$\min = \frac{1}{2} X^T H X + f^T X \quad s.t. \begin{cases} AX \leq b, \\ Aeq \bullet X = beq, \\ lb \leq X \leq ub \end{cases}$$



实践：CarSim-Simulink联合仿真

基于运动学的MPC路径跟踪控制





实践：知识补给—S-function

$$\tan\delta = \frac{L}{R} \Rightarrow \delta_r = \arctan \frac{L}{R}$$

7.2.3 S-function 仿真流程

S-function 包括主函数和 6 个功能子函数，包括 `mdlInitializeSizes`（初始化）、`mdlDerivatives`（连续状态微分）、`mdlUpdate`（离散状态更新）、`mdlOutputs`（模块输出）、`mdlGetTimeOfNextVarHit`（计算下次采样时刻）和 `mdlTerminate`（仿真结束）。

在 S-function 仿真过程中，利用 switch-case 语句，根据不同阶段对应的 flag 值（仿真流程标志向量）来调用 S-function 的不同子函数，以完成对 S-function 模块仿真流程的控制。

S-function 仿真流程如图 7-9 所示。

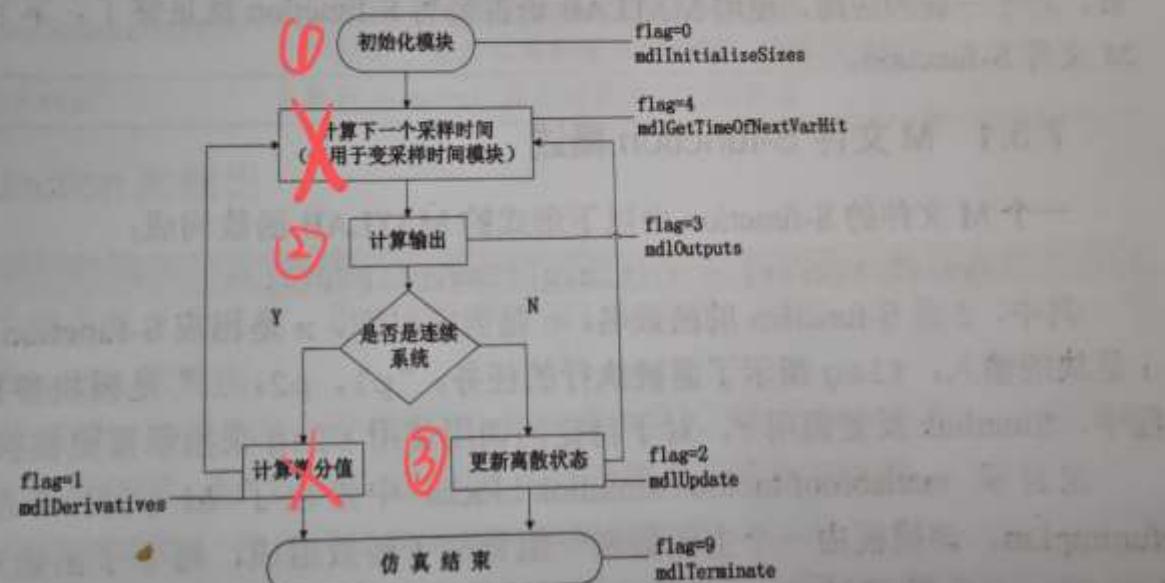


图 7-9 S-function 仿真流程

主函数 flag

8 1

13 2

13 6



实践：知识补给

2. 元胞数组：由块矩阵构造矩阵

$$\underline{A_cell} = \underline{cell(2,2)};$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_cell\{1,1\} = a;$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \underline{cell2mat}(A_cell)$$

3. 克罗内克积：

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 Kronecker积的定义

一般而言，给定任意矩阵 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 和 $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$ ，则矩阵 \mathbf{X} 和矩阵 \mathbf{Y} 的Kronecker积为

$$\mathbf{X} \otimes \mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}\mathbf{Y} & x_{12}\mathbf{Y} & \cdots & x_{1n}\mathbf{Y} \\ x_{21}\mathbf{Y} & x_{22}\mathbf{Y} & \cdots & x_{2n}\mathbf{Y} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{m1}\mathbf{Y} & x_{m2}\mathbf{Y} & \cdots & x_{mn}\mathbf{Y} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(mp) \times (nq)}$$

其中，符号 \otimes 表示Kronecker积。显然，矩阵 $\mathbf{X} \otimes \mathbf{Y}$ 的大小为 $(mp) \times (nq)$ ，即行数为 mp 、列数为 nq 。当然，这种写法就是我们在线性代数中所学的块状矩阵(block matrix)，在定义中，矩阵 \mathbf{X} 的每个元素分别与矩阵 \mathbf{Y} 相乘，最终组合成一个大小为 $(mp) \times (nq)$ 的矩阵。

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot B & 2 \cdot B \\ 4 \cdot B & 6 \cdot B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 10 & 12 \\ 7 & 8 & 14 & 16 \\ 20 & 24 & 30 & 36 \\ 28 & 32 & 42 & 48 \end{bmatrix}$$



实践：知识补给

4. blkdiag \rightarrow 函数

$$\begin{bmatrix} \square & \\ & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

5. eye(3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. zeros(2, 3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. ones(2, 3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$