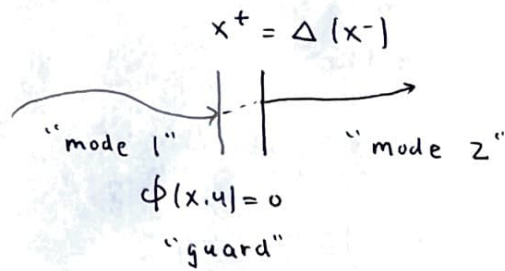


# Today: Feedback of Lyapunov Through Contact

Last time:



minimal coordinates

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, u) \quad \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x, u)$$

$q = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

$q = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}$

maximal coordinates (hybrid case)

mode 1

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, \lambda)$$

$$g_1(x, u, \lambda) = 0$$

$\lambda = 0$

↑ contact  
constraint  
forces

mode 2

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, \lambda)$$

$$g_2(x, u, \lambda) = 0$$



constant  
 $f_{\text{foot}}(q) = \text{constraint} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1}$

hard contact:

$$\frac{d}{dt} f_{\text{foot}}(q, \dot{q}) = 0$$

$$g_2(x, u, \lambda) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} f_{\text{foot}}(q, \dot{q}, u, \lambda) = 0$$

soft contact:  $\lambda = -k f_{\text{foot}}(q) + \dots$

friction most cases fits this framework

maximal coordinates (complementarity)

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, \lambda)$$

hard contact:  $\phi_i(q) \geq 0$  ,  $\lambda_i \geq 0$

$$\phi_i(q) \cdot \lambda_i = 0 \quad [\text{either } \phi_i(q) = 0 \text{ or } \lambda_i = 0]$$

soft contact:  $\lambda = \begin{cases} 0 & \phi(q) = 0 \\ -k\phi(q) & \phi(q) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

traj optimization w/ mode sequence

works very well practical

w/o mode sequence

your mileage may vary

Sums-of-squares for Lyapunov analysis through contact

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} = T_g(q) + Bu + \sum_i J_i^T(q)\lambda_i$$

$$\forall x, \lambda \quad V(q, \dot{q}) \geq 0, \quad \dot{V}(q, \dot{q}) \leq 0$$

S-procedure/

$$V(q, \dot{q}) \leq \rho, \quad \lambda \geq 0$$

Lagrangian multiplier

$$\phi(q) \geq 0$$

$$\phi(q) \cdot \lambda = 0 \text{ also polynomial}$$

system with frictions, only stability in Lyapunov in  
most of the time, not asy or exp stability

passive systems works, with controller may not work

Stabilize a fixed pt. through contact

Ex. compass gait balancing



pin joint (minimal coordinates)

+ LQR works

( $\equiv$  acrobat)



maximal floating coordinate

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, \lambda)$$

$$g(x, u, \lambda) = 0 \quad \text{foot}(q)$$

can solve for  $\lambda$ , insert in

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \bar{f}(x, u) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\approx Ax + Bu$$

LQR(A, B, Q, R) will fail

(not controllable)

L.P. MPC will succeed from valid  $x$

(w/  $\text{foot}(q) = 0$ )

Equality

Constrained LQR

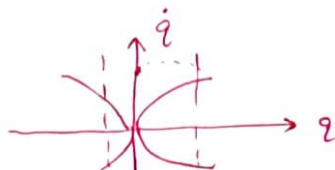
$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

know additionally that  $Gx = 0$

can project dynamics into nullspace of

the (linearized) constraint

Note these methods do not stabilize across contacts



cannot stabilize  
when hit the wall

Local stabilize across modes as a mixed-integer optimization

$$\min_{x[\cdot], u[\cdot]} \sum x^T Q x + u^T R u$$

$$\text{s.t. } x[n+1] = A x[n] + B u[n]$$

$$x[0] = x_0$$

$$x[N] = x_{\text{GOAL}}$$

now

$$x[n+1] = A^i x[n] + B^i u[n] + C^i, \text{ when } D^i x + F^i u = 0$$

One way to write the problem

$$\min_{x[\cdot], u[\cdot], b[\cdot]}$$

$$x[n+1] = A x[n] + B u[n] + B_\lambda \lambda[n] + C \dots$$

$$\lambda \geq 0 \quad G x[n] \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_i[n] \leq b_i M \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{big positive number} \\ \text{"big } M" \end{array}$$

$$G_i x[n] \leq (1 - b_i) M$$

$$b_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

"mixed-integer  
optimization"

$$\min_x f(x)$$

$$\text{s.t. } g(x) \leq 0$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Non-convex optimization always

"Mixed-integer convex" iff relaxation convex

Relaxation gives lower bounds

$\Rightarrow$  effective branch-and-bound search

A computational bottleneck

# var :  $2 \times$  # of potential contacts  $\times$  # timesteps

Tight formulations for PWA MPC

leverage results of disjunctive programming

Approximate Explicit MPC

still cannot achieve real-time rates