

## 1 Pen & Paper

### 1.1 Set-Membership Estimation for Linear Parametric State Space Models

Consider a linear state space system

$$x(k+1) = A_\theta x(k) + B_\theta u(k) + w(k)$$

with  $\mathcal{W} = \{w \mid H_w w \leq h_w\}$  and

$$[A_\theta, B_\theta] = [A, B] + \sum_{i=1}^{n_\theta} [A_{\theta_i}, B_{\theta_i}] \theta_i$$

where  $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2]^T \in \Omega = \{\theta \mid H_\theta \theta \leq h_\theta\}$ . Given a new state measurement  $x(k+1)$ ,

1. Compute the set  $\Delta := \{\theta \mid \exists w \in \mathcal{W}, x(k+1) = A_\theta x(k) + B_\theta u(k) + w\}$  as  $\{\theta \mid H_\Delta \theta \leq h_\Delta\}$
2. Compute the update non-falsified parameter set  $\Omega^+ = \Omega \cap \Delta$  as  $\{\theta \mid H_{\Omega^+} \theta \leq h_{\Omega^+}\}$

### Solution

1. The non-falsified parameter set can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \{\theta \mid x(k+1) - (A_\theta x(k) + B_\theta u(k)) \in \mathcal{W}\} \\ &= \{\theta \mid H_w (x(k+1) - (A_\theta x(k) + B_\theta u(k))) \leq h_w\} \\ &= \{\theta \mid -H_w \sum (A_{\theta_i} x(k) + B_{\theta_i} u(k)) \theta_i \leq h_w - H_w (x(k+1) - Ax(k) - Bu(k))\} \\ &= \{\theta \mid -H_w \phi(x, u) \theta \leq h_w - H_w (x(k+1) - Ax(k) - Bu(k))\} \\ &:= \{\theta \mid H_\Delta \theta \leq h_\Delta\} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\phi(x, u) = [A_{\theta_1} x(k) + B_{\theta_1} u(k), \dots, A_{\theta_{n_\theta}} x(k) + B_{\theta_{n_\theta}} u(k)]$

2. The intersection can be easily accomplished by stacking the defining constraints

$$\Omega^+ = \Omega \cap \Delta = \left\{ \theta \mid \begin{bmatrix} H_\theta \\ H_\Delta \end{bmatrix} \theta \leq \begin{bmatrix} h_\theta \\ h_\Delta \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

## 2 Programming Exercise

### Robust Learning-based MPC of Mass-Spring-Damper

#### Preliminaries

You are provided with the following coding template files:

E02_RobustLBMPC.mlx	Main (live) script	(to be edited throughout)
SetMembership.m	SetMembership Estimation Class	(to be edited in Section 2)
PLMPC.m	Robust Performance Learning MPC Class	(to be edited in Section 3)
SMMPC.m	Set Membership MPC Class	(to be edited in Section 4)
RobustMPC.m	Robust MPC Class (Solution from E01)	
RobustMPC.mat	Robust MPC instance (Solution from E01)	
LinearSystem.m	Helper Class	
SimulateMSD.m	Helper Function	

Areas in the code to be modified are indicated by

```
% ----- Start Modifying Code Here -----  
%  
% The existing (incomplete) code in the modifiable areas serves as a hint  
%  
% ----- End Modifying Code Here -----
```

#### Problem Description

In this exercise we investigate performance learning and a set-membership (adaptive) robust linear MPC for the simple mass-spring damper system of Exercise 1. Different to the first exercise, we now consider a mismatch between the true system

$$x(k+1) = A_{\text{true}}x(k) + B_{\text{true}}u(k) + w(k), \quad A_{\text{true}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T_s \\ -k_{\text{true}}T_s & 1 - d_{\text{true}}T_s \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{\text{true}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ T_s \end{bmatrix}$$

and the nominal model used in the MPC

$$x_{i+1} = Ax_i + Bu_i + w_i, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T_s \\ -kT_s & 1 - dT_s \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ T_s \end{bmatrix}$$

We assume  $-0.01 \leq \Delta k = k_{\text{true}} - k \leq 0.01$  and  $-0.1 \leq \Delta d = d_{\text{true}} - d \leq 0.1$ .

For the simulations we set  $k = 0.3$ ,  $d = 0.2$  and  $k_{\text{true}} = 0.29$ ,  $d_{\text{true}} = 0.3$ .

1. We first investigate the robust MPC solution of Exercise 1 for this modified system. Note that robust guarantees designed for additive disturbances hold as long as

$$x(k+1) - Ax(k) - Bu(k) \in \mathcal{W}$$

where the controller designed was robust for  $\mathcal{W} = \{Bw \mid |w| \leq 0.2\}$ . Now we consider two sources of uncertainty: One is due to the model mismatch described previously, and the other are additional unmodeled disturbances  $\bar{w}$

- (a) Compute the maximum  $\bar{w}$  for which  $w(k) \in \bar{\mathcal{W}} := \{Bw \mid |w| \leq \bar{w}\}$  ensures  $x(k+1) - Ax(k) - Bu(k) + w(k) \in \mathcal{W}$  for all  $x(k) \in \mathcal{X}$  and  $u(k) \in \mathcal{U}$ , i.e. how large the unstructured disturbance can be on top of the model mismatch such that the original robust guarantees apply.  
*Hint: Note that both disturbance and model error only affect the second state, i.e. the velocity.*
- (b) Load yesterday's robust MPC solution `RobustMPC.mat` and simulate the system with the robust MPC and adjusted noise level by drawing  $w(k)$  uniformly from  $\bar{\mathcal{W}}$ . What do you notice?

2. Next, we set up a set membership estimator to infer the parameters  $k$  and  $d$  from state measurements. We set up the estimation problem as follows:

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) + \phi(x, u) \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} + w(k), \quad \phi(x, u) = \begin{bmatrix} [A_1, B_1] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \end{bmatrix} \\ [A_2, B_2] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2]^T = [\Delta k, \Delta d]^T$  and  $w(k) \in \bar{\mathcal{W}}$ .

- (a) Set up the matrices  $[A_i, B_i]$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  as well as the initial parameter set  $\theta \in \Omega_0 = \{\theta \mid -0.01 \leq \theta_1 \leq 0.01, -0.1 \leq \theta_2 \leq 0.1\}$ .
  - (b) Open the file `SetMembership.m` and complete the function `update(obj, xp, x, u)` by defining the set  $\Delta_k$  (D in code) and performing the intersection  $\Omega_{k+1} = \Omega_k \cap \Delta_k$ .  
*Hint:  $\phi(x, u)$  and  $[A, B]$  are available as `obj.get_phi(x, u)` and `obj.AB0` of the `SetMembership` class. You can access  $H_w$  and  $h_w$  as `obj.W.A` and `obj.W.b`*
  - (c) Run the set-membership estimation on the previously generated trajectory.
3. In addition to the parameter set estimates, the provided `SetMembership` class returns a point estimate as the center of the bounding box of the current parameter set. In this part, we want to use this point estimate to design a *performance learning MPC*.
- (a) Open the file `PLMPC.m` and complete the optimization problem definition in the constructor of the performance learning MPC class. This includes the nominal state  $z_{i+1} = Az_i + Bv_i$  w.r.t. which constraints are formulated as in the RobustMPC of Exercise 1, as well as a performance state  $x_{i+1} = A_p x_i + B_p v_i$  w.r.t. which the objective is formulated. The matrices  $A_p$  and  $B_p$  are passed as parameters to the optimization problem.
  - (b) Complete the `solve` method in the `PLMPC.m` by setting the current performance matrices  $A_p$  and  $B_p$  as the current point estimates.
  - (c) Evaluate the performance learning MPC on the system.
4. Finally, we want to make use of the parameters set from the set-membership regression to reduce conservativeness w.r.t. the constraints. For this, the `SetMembership` class provides the function `estimateW_theta(X, U)` returning the set of possible model errors

$$\mathcal{W}_k^\theta = \left\{ w \mid w = \phi(x, u)(\theta - \hat{\theta}_k), x \in \mathcal{X}, u \in \mathcal{U}, \theta \in \Omega \right\}$$

*Note: There exist approaches which directly deal with the parametric uncertainty. Pointers:*

- Lorenzen et al. "Robust MPC with recursive model update", *Automatica*, 2019
- Köhler et al, "Linear robust adaptive model predictive control: Computational complexity and conservatism," *CDC*, 2019

- (a) Complete optimization problem the set-membership MPC class `SMMPC.m` to allow for parameterized state & input constraints
- (b) Complete the `solve` method by updating constraint tightening w.r.t. the current effective uncertainty  $\mathcal{W}_k = \mathcal{W}_k^\theta \oplus \bar{\mathcal{W}}$
- (c) Evaluate the resulting set-membership-based MPC on the system.