

Exercise Programming Exercise 1

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1 Exercise

Nominal Nonlinear MPC

0. Copy the provided files into your existing AMPC code folder (`ampyc/`). Replace old files with the new provided files (such as, e.g., `__init__.py`).
1. **(graded)** Consider the nominal nonlinear MPC problem

$$\min_{x,u} \quad l_f(x_N) + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} l(x_i, u_i) \quad (1a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, N-1, \quad (1b)$$

$$x_{i+1} = f(x_i, u_i), \quad (1c)$$

$$x_i \in \mathcal{X}, \quad u_i \in \mathcal{U}, \quad (1d)$$

$$x_N \in \mathcal{X}_f, \quad x_0 = x(k). \quad (1e)$$

Implement (1) in the provided `nonlinear_mpc.py` file, using the following choices of cost function, nonlinear segway dynamics, constraints, and terminal ingredients:

$$l(x, u) = x^\top Q x + u^\top R u,$$

$$f(x, u) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + \delta t \cdot x_2 \\ x_2 + \delta t(-kx_1 - cx_2 + g/l \cdot \sin x_1 + u) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \{x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \mid A_x x \leq b_x\},$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \{u \mid A_u u \leq b_u\},$$

$$l_f(x) = 0,$$

$$\mathcal{X}_f = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Use the following choices for the parameters

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 100 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = 10, \quad N = 10,$$

$$k = 4, \quad c = 1.5, \quad l = 1.3,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -45^\circ \\ -60^\circ \end{bmatrix} \leq x \leq \begin{bmatrix} 45^\circ \\ 60^\circ \end{bmatrix} \quad -5 \leq u \leq 5$$

Hint: The control parameters, e.g. Q and R , are loaded by the `ControllerBase` class (super class) constructor. Therefore, you can access them with `params.Q` inside your controller. Additionally, the system object is directly passed to the constructor of the `NonlinearMPC` class. This means you can access system properties, like e.g. the state constraints, directly through the `sys` object, i.e., `sys.X`.

2. **(optional; not graded)** Consider now the same nonlinear segway system but with additive disturbances.
- Observe how the initial state and the disturbance affect the feasibility of the closed-loop trajectories.
 - Use different choices of initial states and disturbance sizes. Observe how these two parameters affect the closed-loop trajectories and the cost decrease.