

NYU

Introduction to Robot Intelligence

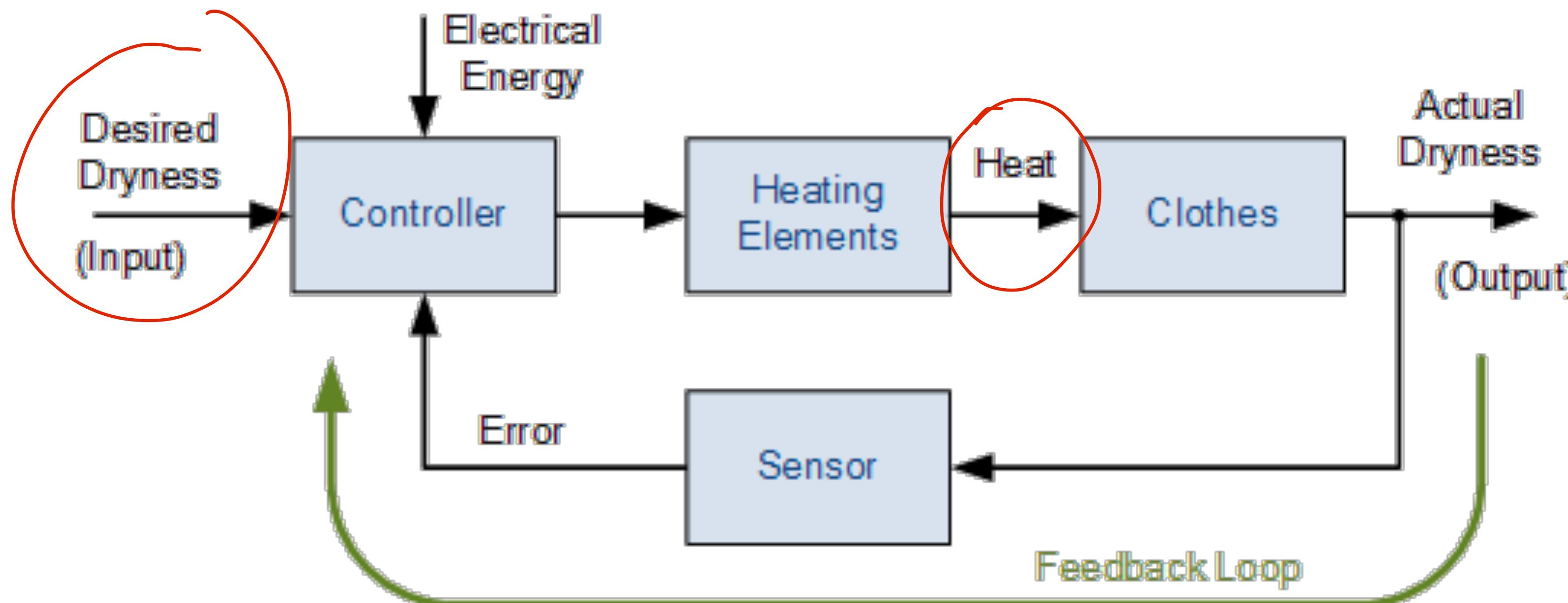
[Spring 2023]

LQR and variants

March 28, 2023

Lerrel Pinto

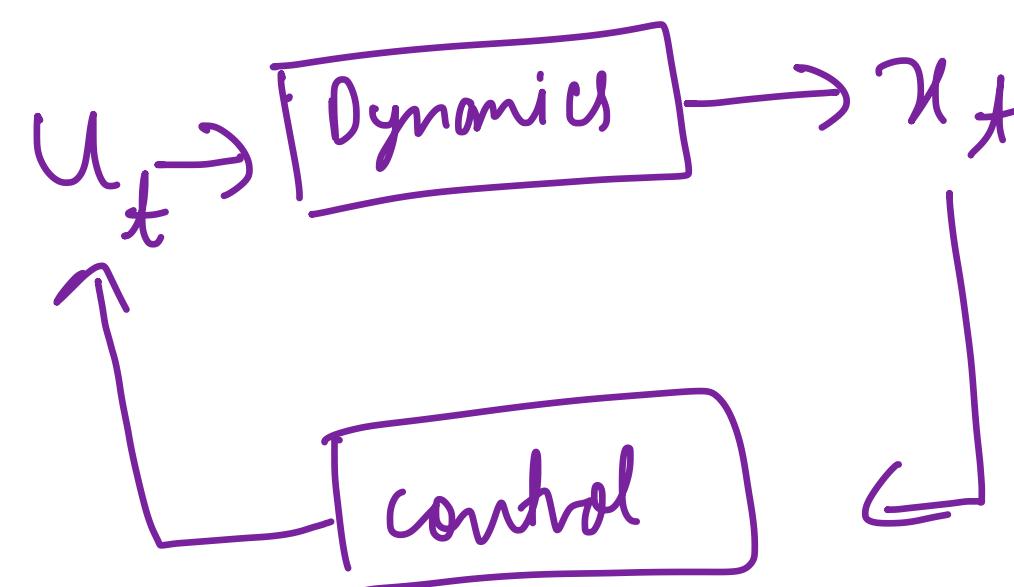
What is a controller?



LQR - Setup

Linear Quadratic Regulator

Dynamics:



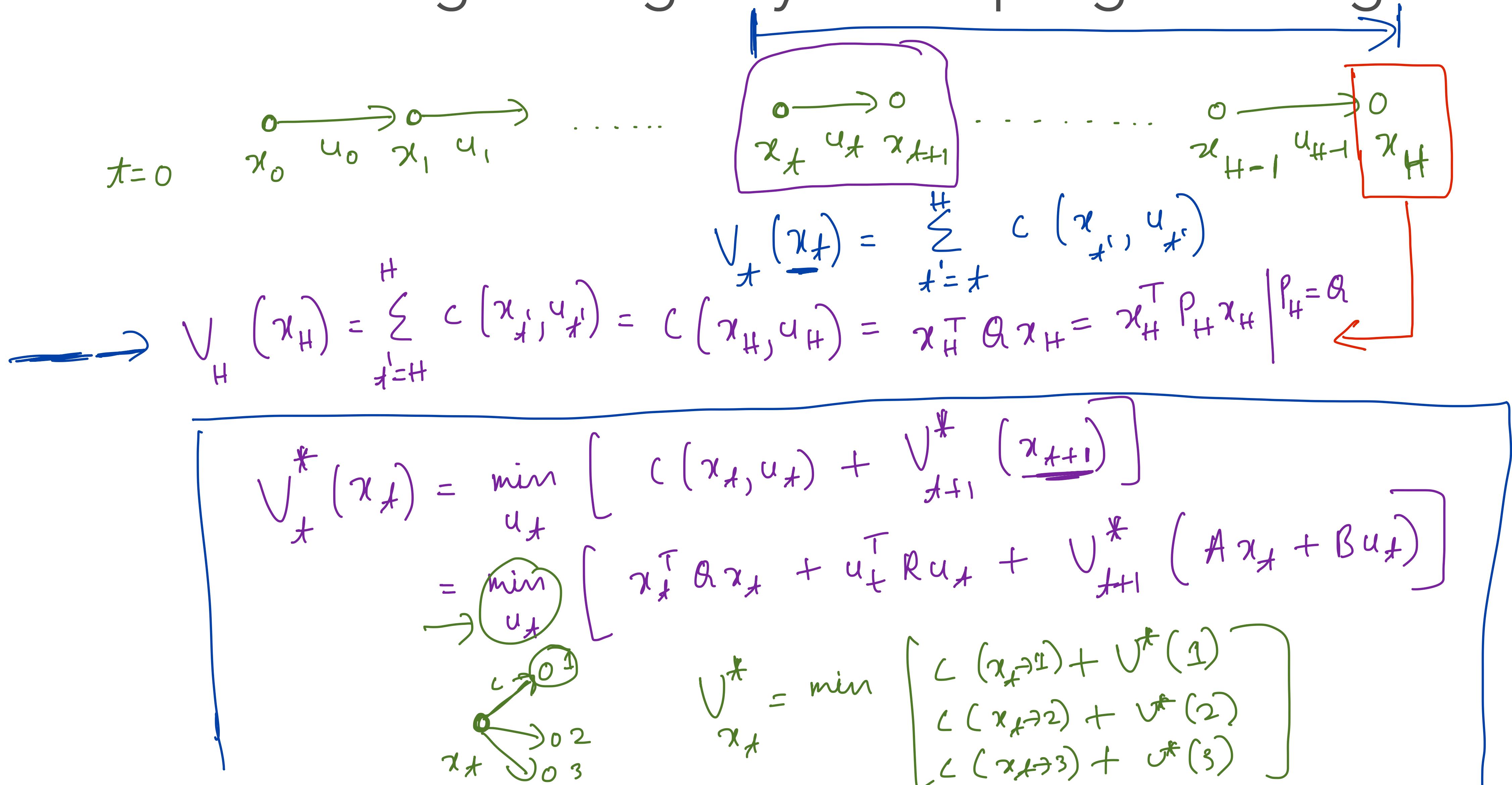
$$x_{t+1} = f(x_t, u_t)$$

$$x_{t+1} = \underbrace{A}_{\text{matrices}} x_t + \underbrace{B}_{\text{matrices}} u_t$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ t=0 & x_0 & u_0 & x_1 & u_1 \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{matrix}$$



LQR solving through dynamic programming



LQR solving through dynamic programming

Initial condition $P_H = Q$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_H &= x_{H-1}^T P_H x_H \\
 - V_{H-1}^* &= \min_{u_{H-1}} \left[x_{H-1}^T A x_{H-1} + u_{H-1}^T R u_{H-1} + V_H (A x_{H-1} + B u_{H-1}) \right] \\
 V_{H-1}(x_{H-1}) &= \min_{u_{H-1}} \left[x_{H-1}^T A x_{H-1} + u_{H-1}^T R u_{H-1} + (A x_{H-1} + B u_{H-1})^T P_H (A x_{H-1} + B u_{H-1}) \right] \\
 u_{H-1} &= - (R + B^T P_H B)^{-1} B^T P_H A x_{H-1} \\
 V_{H-1}^* &= x_{H-1}^T P_{H-1} x_{H-1} \\
 \rightarrow P_{H-1} &= Q + K_{H-1}^T R K_{H-1} + (A + B K_{H-1})^T P_H (A + B K_{H-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

LQR solving through dynamic programming

$$P_H = Q \quad V_H = x_H^T P_H x_H$$

iterate from $t = H-1$ to 0

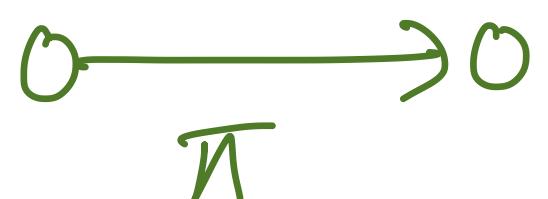
$$K_t = - (R + B^T P_{t+1} B)^{-1} B^T P_{t+1} A$$

$$P_t = Q + K_t^T R K_t + (A + B K_t)^T P_{t+1} (A + B K_t)$$

$$\boxed{u_t^* = K_t x_t}$$
$$V_t(x_t) = x_t^T P_t x_t$$

Policy

$$u_t = \pi(x_t)$$
$$\pi(x_t) = K_t x_t$$



Limitations of LQR

- Extension to Affine systems
- Stochastic dynamics
- Non-linear dynamics

L A R

Extension to affine systems

Linear Dynamics

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t$$

Affine

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t + C$$

$$z_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_{t+1} := \begin{bmatrix} x_{t+1} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_t$$

?

??

$$z_{t+1} = A' z_t + B' u_t$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

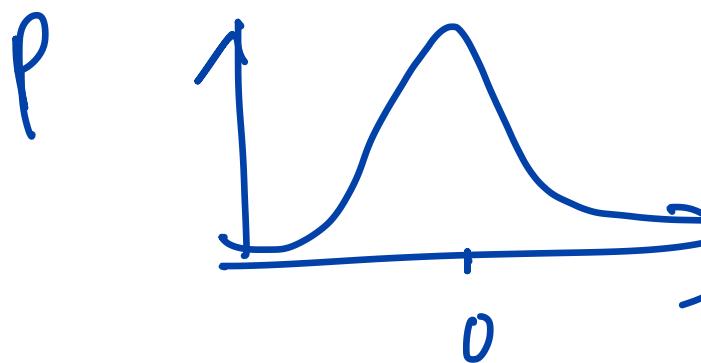
$$C = x^T Q x + u^T R u$$

$$z^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -Q \\ -R \end{bmatrix} z$$

Extension to stochastic systems

LQR

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t + \omega_t \xrightarrow{\sim} N(0, \Sigma I)$$



LQG

Solution is same as LQR

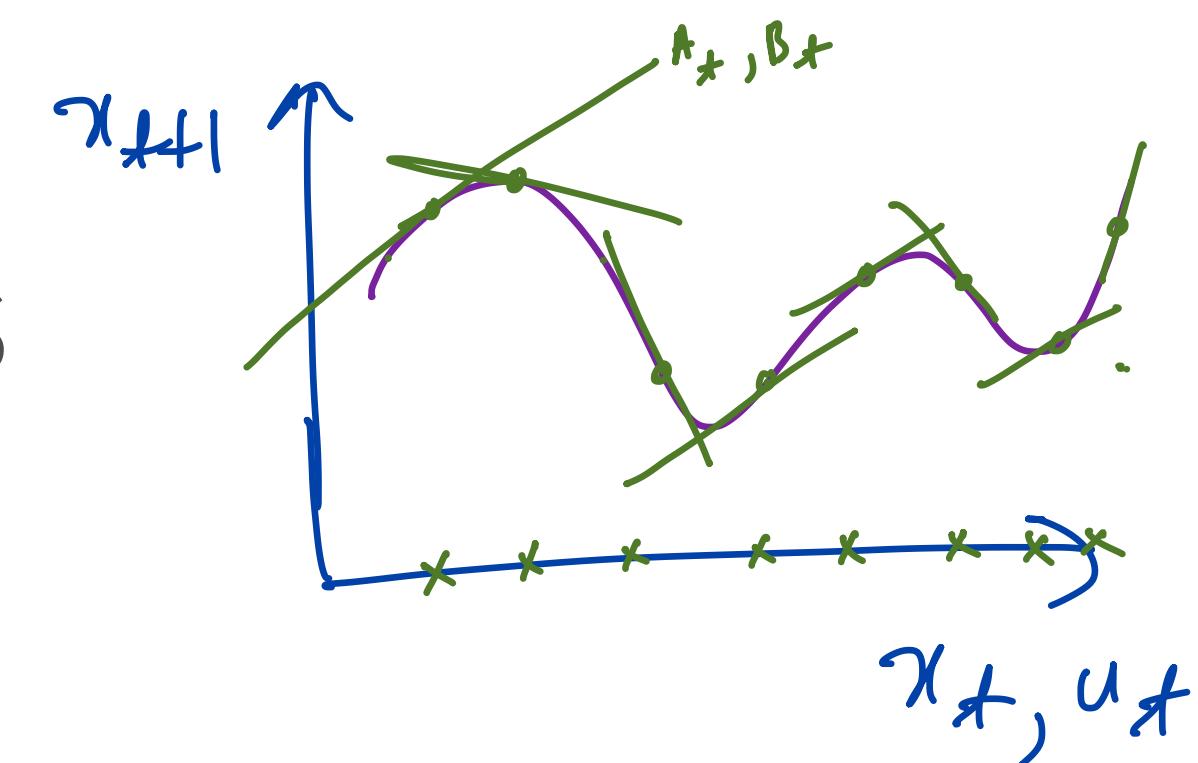
* $V_t(x)$ changes.

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t$$

$$x_{t+1} = f(x_t, u_t)$$

$$\min_{(u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{H-1})} \sum_{t=0}^H c(x_t, u_t) \rightarrow \text{Quadratic}$$

Extension to non-linear systems



iterative LQR (iLQR)

step 1: (randomly) initialize a sequence of actions := (u_0, u_1, \dots, u_H)

→ step 2: compute sequence of states (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_H) given x_0 and seq. of us

step 3: Compute linearization about x_S^\leftarrow .

$$A_t, B_t$$

step 4: Use LQR for obtaining K_t vectors

$$u_t = \underline{K}_t^\leftarrow x_t \quad \leftarrow \text{from LQR}$$

step 5: compute new actions u_S and repeat

$$\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright f(x_t, u_t) \\ \curvearrowright x_0, u_0, u_1, \dots, u_H \end{array}$$

Extension to non-linear systems

Iterative Linear Quadratic Regulator Design for Nonlinear Biological Movement Systems

Weiwei Li

*Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of California San Diego
9500 Gilman Dr, La Jolla, CA 92093-0411*

wwli@mechanics.ucsd.edu

Emanuel Todorov

*Department of Cognitive Science, University of California San Diego
9500 Gilman Dr, La Jolla, CA 92093-0515*

todorov@cogsci.ucsd.edu

A)

