

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T \\ (-k/m)T & (1 - \frac{c}{m}T) \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ T/m \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \ 0]$$

$$m=1, \quad c=0.4, \quad k=1, \quad T=0.1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.96 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \ 0]$$

a)  $Y = Fx_k + HU$        $F$  is  $5 \times 2$  matrix

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} CA \\ CA^2 \\ CA^3 \\ CA^4 \\ CA^5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.1 \\ 0.904 & 0.192 \\ 0.818 & 0.271 \\ 0.742 & 0.339 \\ 0.674 & 0.398 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{(used python for calculations)}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} CB & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ CAB & CB & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ CA^2B & CAB & CB & 0 & 0 \\ CA^3B & CA^2B & CAB & CB & 0 \\ CA^4B & CA^3B & CA^2B & CAB & CB \end{bmatrix} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} CB=0 \\ CAB=0.1 \\ CA^2B=0.096 \\ CA^3B=0.091 \\ CA^4B=0.087 \end{array} \right.$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.096 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.091 & 0.096 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.087 & 0.091 & 0.096 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)  $N_p = 5, \quad N_c = 3$  . We assume the last two columns of  $H$  is the same ( $N_c = 3$ ).

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} CB & 0 & 0 \\ CAB & CB & 0 \\ CA^2B & CAB & CB \\ CA^3B & CA^2B & CB + CAB \\ CA^4B & CA^3B & CB + CAB + CA^2B \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{the system works less free with the updated version of } H \text{ but also with a less power of computation}$$

$$H_{ij} = \begin{cases} CA^{i-j}B & j \leq \min(i, N_c-1) \\ \sum_{l=0}^{i-N_c} CA^lB & j = N_c, i \geq N_c \\ 0 & j > i \text{ or } (1 < N_c \text{ and } j = N_c) \end{cases}$$

less decision variables while maintaining smoothness in the pred. control seq.

c)  $U = S\Delta U + U_{k-1}$  when  $N_p = 5$  and  $N_c = 3$   
 $S$  is a  $5 \times 3$  right-side-cut identity mat.

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

control inputs stay the same.

$$\Delta U_k = U_k - U_{k-1}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} U_k \\ U_{k+1} \\ U_{k+2} \end{bmatrix} = S\Delta U + \begin{bmatrix} U_{k-1} \\ U_{k-1} \\ U_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta U = [\Delta U_k, \Delta U_{k+1}, \Delta U_{k+2}]^T$$

d)  $Y = Fx_k + HU \rightarrow U = S\Delta U + U_{k-1} \rightarrow Y = Fx_k + H U_{k-1} + HS\Delta U$

$$Y = b_k + \Phi \Delta U, \quad b_k = Fx_k + H U_{k-1}, \quad \Phi = HS$$

$$\Phi = HS = \begin{bmatrix} CB & 0 & 0 \\ CAB & CB & 0 \\ CA^2B & CAB & CB \\ CA^3B & CA^2B & CB + CAB \\ CA^4B & CA^3B & CB + CAB + CA^2B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.0296 & 0.01 & 0 \\ 0.058 & 0.029 & 0.01 \\ 0.095 & 0.058 & 0.029 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Computations that takes time or are number-stone are done with python, matlab and etc.)

$$Y = b_k + \Phi \Delta U = \begin{bmatrix} y_{k+1} \\ y_{k+2} \\ y_{k+3} \\ y_{k+4} \\ y_{k+5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} CA^2 \\ CA^3 \\ CA^4 \\ CA^5 \\ CA^6 \end{bmatrix} x_k + H U_{k-1} + \Phi \begin{bmatrix} \Delta U_k \\ \Delta U_{k+1} \\ \Delta U_{k+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
close all hidden; clear; clc;  
rng(418);
```

```
% seed for reproducibility,
```

## 1.e Unconstrained MPC simulation

```
clear; clc; close all;  
  
% System parameters  
m = 1; c = 0.4; k = 1; T = 0.1;  
A = [1 T; -k/m*T 1 - (c/m)*T];  
B = [0; T/m];  
C = [1 0];  
  
% Horizons and weights  
Np = 200; Nc = 100;  
Qbar = eye(Np);  
Rbar = 0.1 * eye(Nc);  
  
% F and H matrices  
F = zeros(Np, size(A,1));  
Ap = A;  
for i = 1:Np  
    F(i,:) = C * Ap;  
    Ap = Ap * A;  
end  
  
H = zeros(Np, Nc);  
for i = 1:Np  
    for j = 1:Nc  
        if j <= i  
            H(i,j) = C * (A^(i-j)) * B;  
        else  
            H(i,j) = 0;  
        end  
    end  
end  
  
% S and Phi matrices  
S = tril(ones(Nc));  
Phi = H * S;  
  
% Step pattern for  $\Delta U$   
DeltaU = 0.3 * ones(Nc, 1);  
% step change, saturating at  $\pm 0.3$   
  
% Initial conditions  
xk = [0; 0];  
u_prev = 0;  
u_b = u_prev * ones(Nc,1);
```

```
bk = F*xk + H*u_b;
```

```
% Predicted output ( $Y = b_k + \Phi \Delta U$ )
```

```
Ypred = bk + Phi * DeltaU;
```

```
% Plot predicted trajectory
```

```
figure('Color','w');
```

```
stairs(1:Np, Ypred, 'b-o','LineWidth',1.2); hold on; grid on;
```

```
xlabel('Prediction step (k+i)');
```

```
ylabel('Predicted output  $y_{k+i}$ ');
```

```
title('Predicted output trajectory under step  $\Delta U$ ');
```

```
legend('Prediction','Location','best');
```

