

Exercise 6

Problem 1 a)

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$m=1, \quad F=u, \quad x_1 = \text{position}$$

$$x_2 = \dot{x}_1 = \text{velocity}$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{A_c} \underline{x} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{B_c} u$$

$$b) \quad e^X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{X^k}{k!}$$

$$A = e^{A_c T} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A_c T)^k}{k!} \approx 1 + \frac{A_c T}{1} + \frac{(A_c T)^2}{2}$$

$$= 1 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \left(\int_0^T e^{A_c T} d\tau \right) b_c$$

$$= \left(\int_0^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} d\tau \right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.125 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c) f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \{ x_{t+1}^T Q x_{t+1} + u_{t+1}^T R u_{t+1} \}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = 2$$

The solution to $\min_{z \in \mathbb{R}^N} f(z)$

$$u_t = -K_t x_t$$

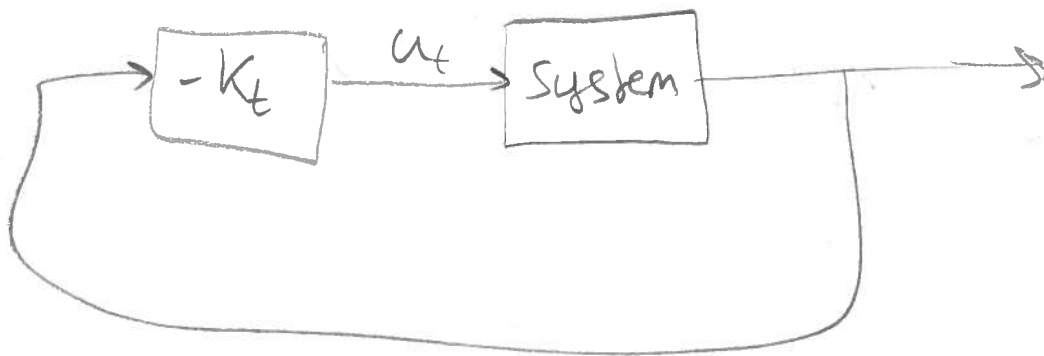
$$(1) \quad K_t = R_t^{-1} B_t^T P_{t+1} (I + B_t R_t^{-1} B_t^T P_{t+1})^{-1} A_t$$

$$P_t = Q_t + A_t^T P_{t+1} (I + B_t R_t^{-1} B_t^T P_{t+1})^{-1} A_t$$

$$P_N = Q_N$$

We can omit the subscript on Q, R, A, B since they are constants.

• Since P_N is known ($= Q$) We start here and calculate $P_{N-1}, P_{N-2}, \dots, P_1$
And then calculate K_1, \dots, K_N .



d) Let $N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$ We solve the LQR problem with:

$$K = R^{-1} B^T P (I + B R^{-1} B^T P)^{-1} A$$

$$P = Q + A^T P (I + B R^{-1} B^T P)^{-1} A$$

$$P = P^T \geq 0 \quad (\text{symmetric and positive semidefinite})$$

$$K = [0.6514, 1.3142]$$

eq closed loop system:

$$A - BK = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.6514 & 1.3142 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{eig}(A - BK) : \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= 0.6307 + 0.1628i \\ \lambda_2 &= 0.6307 - 0.1628i \end{aligned}$$

$$|\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| = 0.6509 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{system is stable.}$$

e) That is generally true. if A_{cl}
the system (A, B) is controllable.

Problem 2

$$x_{t+1} = 3x_t + 2u_t \quad x_t \in \mathbb{R}^1, u_t \in \mathbb{R}^1$$

cost function:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \{ q x_{t+1}^2 + u_t^2 \} \quad q > 0$$

a) The Riccati equation would then be:

$$P = Q + A^T P (I + B P^{-1} B^T P)^{-1} A$$

$$P = q + \frac{a^2 p}{r + b^2 p} \quad \text{where } a=3, b=2, r=1$$

Set $q=2, a=3, b=2, r=1$

$$P = 2 + \frac{9P}{1+4P} \Rightarrow P + 4P^2 - 2 - 8P - 9P = 0$$

$$4P^2 - 16P - 2 = 0$$

$$P^2 - 4P - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$P_1 = 4.12$$

$$P_2 = -0.12$$

$$k = \frac{bP}{r} \cdot \frac{a}{(1 + \frac{b}{r} \cdot b \cdot P)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 4.12}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{(1 + 2^2 \cdot 4.12)} = \underline{\underline{1.414}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_t = -1.414 \cdot x_t$$

2c) This gives an asymptotically stable system iff A, B is controllable.

Problem 3

$$x_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.7 & -0.79 & 7.78 \end{bmatrix} x_t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} u_t$$

$$y_t = [0 \ 0 \ 1] x_t$$

$$x_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_N, u_0, \dots, u_{N-1}) = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \{y_{t+1}^2 + r \cdot u_t^2\} \quad r > 0$$

$N=30$. Input constraint: $-1 \leq u_t \leq 1, t \in \{0, N-1\}$

b) With $N=30$ and $u_N=6$ we will have

6 columns:

$$\begin{array}{c} -B \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ -B \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ -B \ 0 \\ -B \ 0 \\ -B \ 0 \\ -B \\ -B \\ -5 \\ -8 \\ B \\ P \end{array}$$

or:

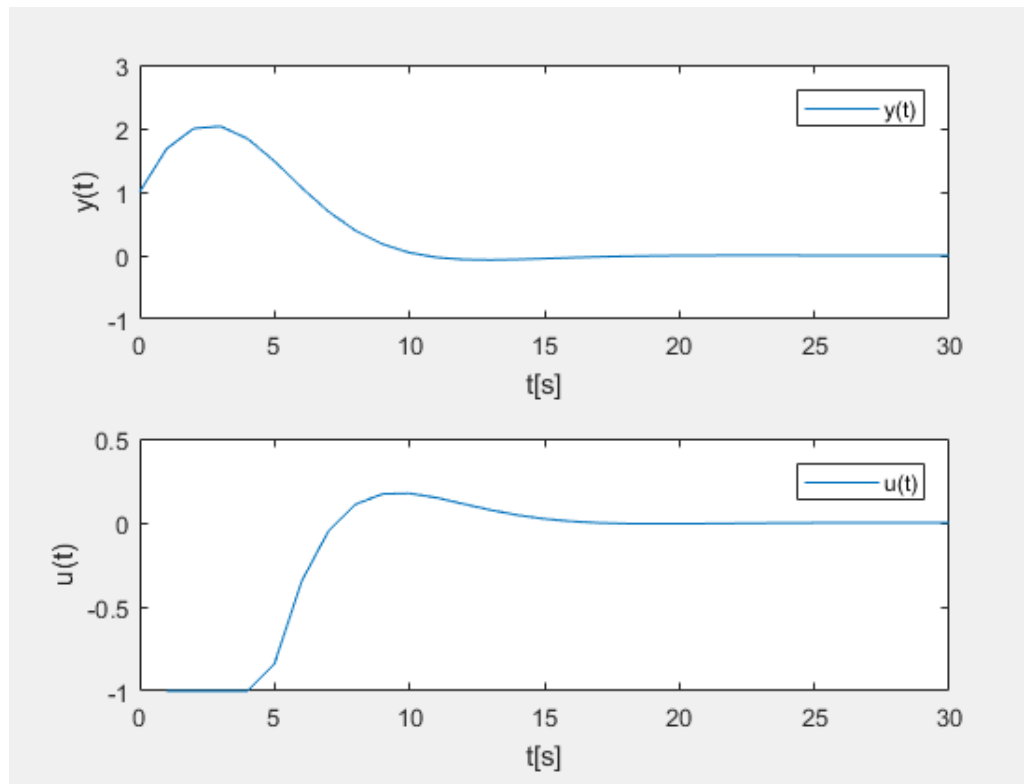
Problem 3 d)

Now I use 5 iterations.

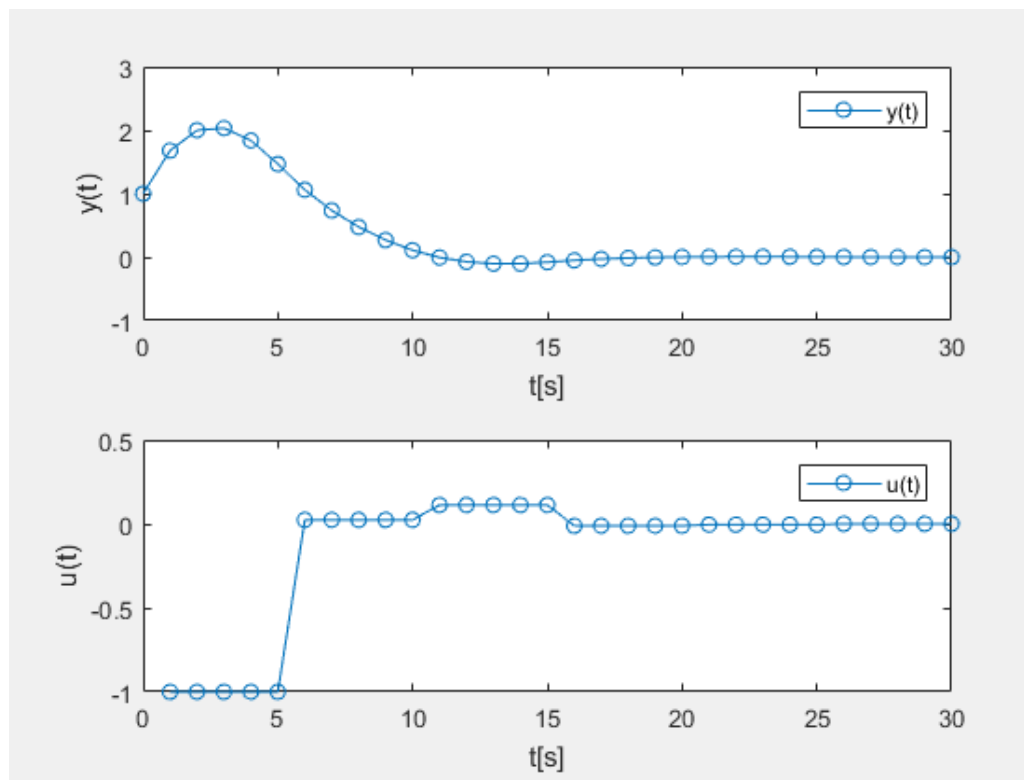
e)

f) To reduce number of iterations. We achieve almost the same efficiency but with ~~greatly~~ reduced cost.

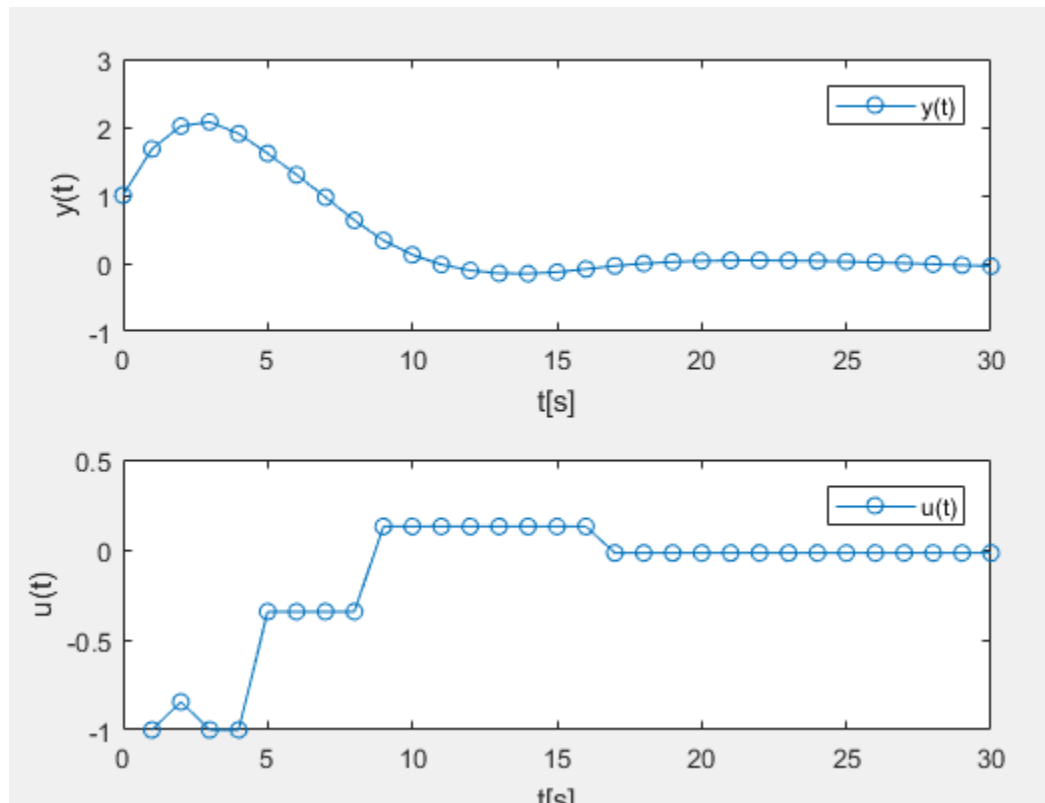
3a)



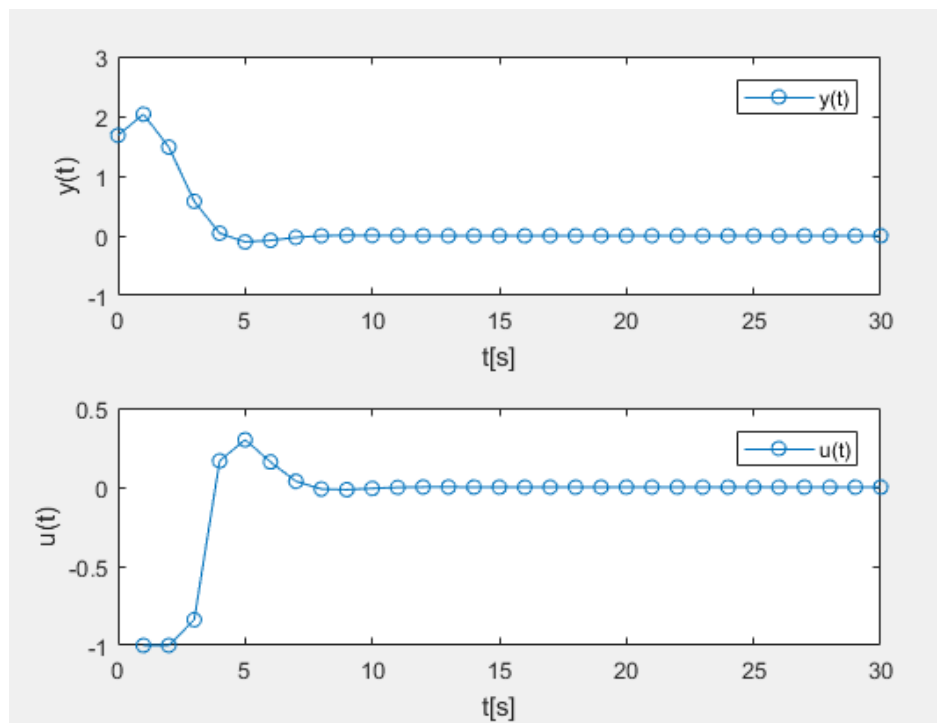
3b)



3c)



3d)



3e)

