



**CHALMERS**  
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

SSY281 - MULTI PREDICTIVE CONTROL

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## Alternative formulations of MPC

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Micro Assignment - 12

ID-Number 43

Fikri Farhan Witjaksono      fkrif@student.chalmers.se

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## 0.1 Question 1: What is the parameter of parametric program used to solve explicit MPC [1]

The parameter is the current state  $x$ , which has the form

$$V^o(x) = \min_u \{V(x, u) | u \in U(x)\} \quad (1)$$

Compared to conventional optimization problem, The solution to the parametric program approach is a function  $x \rightarrow u^o(x)$  which is generally a set valued whereas in the conventional one, it is either a point or a set. In addition, the domain of the  $V^o(\cdot)$  and  $u^o(\cdot)$  is in the set  $X$  which could be defined as.

$$X = \{x | \exists u \text{ such that } (x, u) \in Z\} = \{x | U(x) \neq \emptyset\} \quad (2)$$

The parametric constraint  $u \in U(x)$  can be expressed in  $(x, u) \in Z$  as below

$$U(x) = \{u | (x, u) \in Z\} \quad (3)$$

## 0.2 Question 2: How does the control law look like in explicit MPC

The control law which is optimal and affine on each of the partition regions ( $R_{x_i}$ ) could be calculated or expressed with the offline-procedure below (Algorithm (1)) which could also be used in the case of finding a solution to multi-parametric (mp) Quadratic Programming problem [2]:

**Steps**

1. Let  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be the set of parameters (states);

**procedure partition Y**

- (a) let  $x_0 \in Y$  and  $\epsilon$  the solution to the LP problem;
  - (b) if  $\epsilon \leq 0$  then exit; (no full dimensional CR is in  $Y$ );
  - (c) For  $x = x_0$ , compute the optimal solution  $(z_0, \lambda_0)$  of the QP;
  - (d) Determine the set of active constraints when  $z = z_0$ ,  $x = x_0$ , and build  $\tilde{G}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{S}$ ;
  - (e) If  $r = \text{rank}(\tilde{G})$  is less than the number  $m$  of rows of  $\tilde{G}$ , take a subset of  $r$  linearly independent rows, and redefine  $\tilde{G}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{S}$  accordingly;
  - (f) Determine  $\tilde{\lambda}(x), z(x)$ ;
  - (g) Characterize the Complex Polyhedral Region ( $CR_i$ );
  - (h) Define and partition the rest of the region;
  - (i) For each new sub-region  $R_i$ , **partition( $R_i$ )**;
- end procedure**
2. execute **partition(X)**;
  3. for all regions where  $z(x)$  is the same and whose union is a convex set, compute such a union as described by Algorithm (2);
  4. end.

The algorithm solves the mp-QP problem by partitioning the given parameter set  $X$  into  $N_r$  convex polyhedral regions. For the characterization of the MPC controller, in **step 3**, the union of regions is computed where the first  $N_u$  components of the solution  $z(x)$  are the same, by using the Algorithm (2) as defined below for checking convexity of the union, and for generating an H-representation of the union [3]:

1. Construct  $env(P, Q)$  by removing non-valid constraints,  
**let**  $\tilde{A}x \leq \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{B}x \leq \tilde{\beta}$  be the set of removed constraints  
**let**  $env(P, Q) = \{x : Cx \leq \gamma\}$  the resulting envelope;
2. Remove from  $env(P, Q)$  possible duplicates  $(B_j, \beta_j) = (\sigma A_i, \sigma \alpha_i), \sigma > 0$
3. **for** each pair  $\tilde{A}_i x \leq \alpha_i, \tilde{B}_j x \leq \beta_j$  **do**
4. Determine  $\epsilon^*$  by solving the linear program  
 $\epsilon^* = \max_{x, \epsilon} \epsilon$   
subject to  $\tilde{A}_i x \geq \alpha_i + \epsilon, \tilde{B}_j x \geq \beta_j + \epsilon, \tilde{C}x \leq \gamma$ ;  
/\*  $\epsilon^* = -\infty$  if the LP is infeasible,  $\epsilon^* = \infty$  if the LP is unbounded.
5. if  $\epsilon^* > 0$ , **stop;return** nonconvex;
6. **endfor**;
7. return  $env(P, Q)$ . /\*  $P \cup Q$  is convex. \*/

The algorithm presented above arise from the Theorem below which represents a result for convexity recognition of the union of two H-polyhedra.

**Theorem 1.**  $P \cup Q$  is *convex*  $\leftrightarrow P \cup Q = env(P, Q)$

Therefore, through the offline-procedure/algorithm above, we could find the control law which is continuous and piecewise-affine defined as below

$$f(x) = F^i x + g^i \text{ if } H^i x \leq k^i, i = 1, \dots, N_{mpc} \quad (4)$$

where the polyhedral sets  $\{H^i \leq k^i\}, i = 1, \dots, N_{mpc} \leq N_r$  are a partition of a given set of states  $X$ .

### 0.3 Question 3: Online phase feature in an explicit MPC controller

The online operation in Explicit MPC consist of :

1. Identifying the region to which  $x$  belongs for the measured state  $x$
2. Look up the controller parameters for the found region
3. Compute the next control Signal
4. Repeat step 1

## 1 REFERENCES

- [1] SSY281 - Multi Predictive Control Lecture Notes
- [2] Bemporad, Alberto; Morari, Manfred; Dua, Vivek; Pistikopoulos, Efstratios N. (2002). "The explicit linear quadratic regulator for constrained systems". *Automatica*. 38 (1): 3–20.
- [3] Bemporad, Fukuda, and Torrisi (2001). "Convexity recognition of the union of polyhedra". *Computational Geometry*. 18 (2001) 141–154.