# Planning and control

A three part story

## Action plan

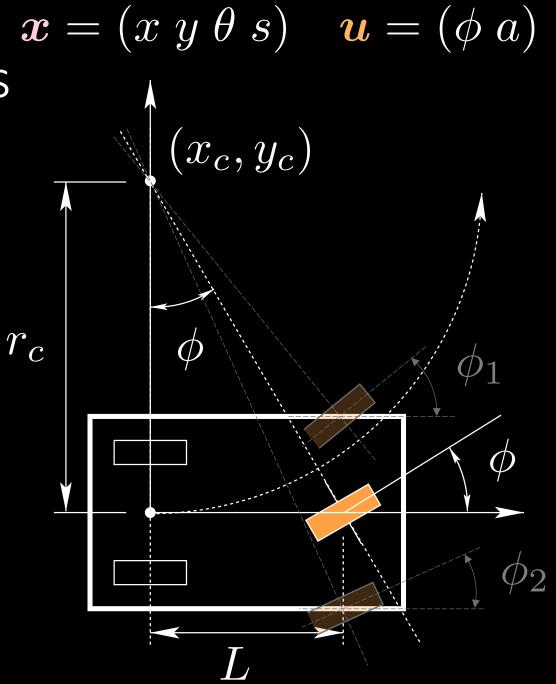
- Model predictive control
  - Backprop through kinematic equation
  - Minimisation wrt the latent
- Truck backer-upper
  - Learning an emulator of the kinematics from observations
  - Training a policy (this no one made it work)
- PPUU
  - Stochastic environment
  - Uncertainty minimisation
  - Latent decoupling

# State transition equations

Evolution of the state

State transition equations

$$\dot{m{x}} = f(m{x}, m{u})$$
 $\frac{\mathrm{d}m{x}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = f(m{x}(t), m{u}(t))$ 
 $\dot{m{d}} = s\cos\theta$ 
 $\dot{m{y}} = s\sin\theta$ 
 $\dot{m{\theta}} = \frac{s}{L}\tan\phi$ 
 $\dot{m{s}} = a$ 



$$\mathbf{x} = (x \ y \ \theta \ s) \quad \mathbf{u} = (\phi \ a)$$

## State transition equations

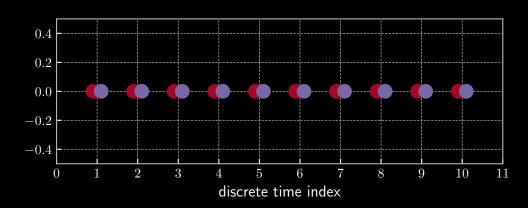
differential equation

difference equation

$$\dot{oldsymbol{x}} = f(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{u}) \qquad oldsymbol{x}[t] = oldsymbol{x}[t-1] + f(oldsymbol{x}[t-1], oldsymbol{u}[t]) \, \mathrm{d}t$$
  $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}oldsymbol{x}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = f(oldsymbol{x}(t), oldsymbol{u}(t))$ 

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = s \cos \theta \\ \dot{y} = s \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{s}{L} \tan \phi \\ \dot{s} = a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x[t] &= x[t-1] + s \cos \theta[t-1] \, dt \\ y[t] &= y[t-1] + s \sin \theta[t-1] \, dt \\ \theta[t] &= \theta[t-1] + \frac{s}{L} \tan \phi[t] \, dt \\ s[t] &= s[t-1] + a[t] \, dt \end{aligned}$$



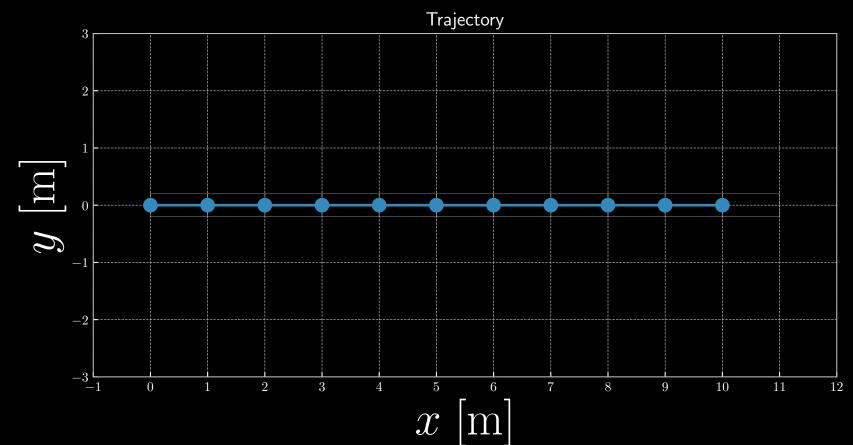
$$[\mathbf{u}] = (\operatorname{rad} \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2})$$

$$[\boldsymbol{x}] = (\text{m m rad } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})$$

$$\mathbf{u} = (\phi \ a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = (x \ y \ \theta \ s)$$

$$x_0 \doteq (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)$$



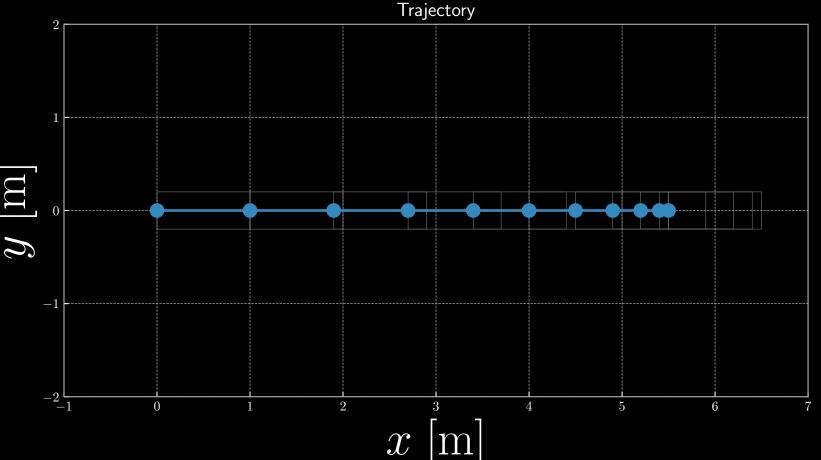
$$[\mathbf{u}] = (\operatorname{rad} \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2})$$

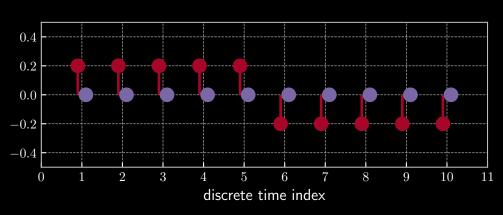
$$[\boldsymbol{x}] = (\text{m m rad } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})$$

$$u = (\phi \ a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = (x \ y \ \theta \ s)$$

$$x_0 \doteq (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)$$





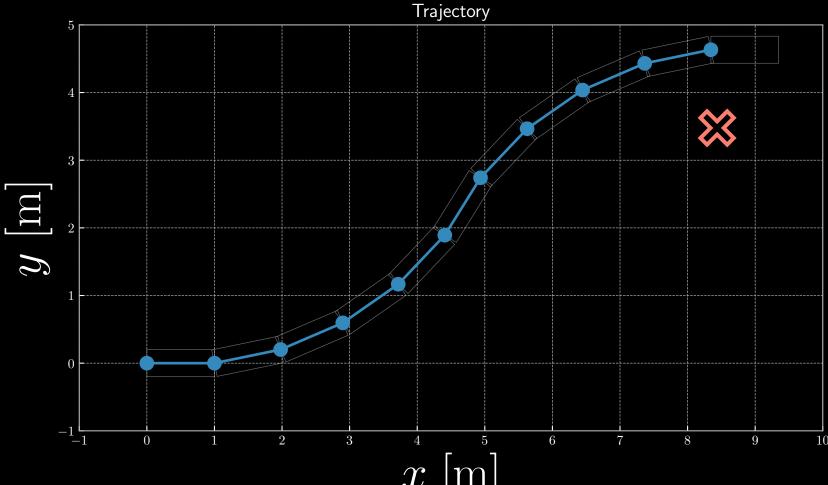
$$[\mathbf{u}] = (\operatorname{rad} \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2})$$

$$[x] = (m \text{ m rad } \frac{m}{s})$$

$$\mathbf{u} = (\phi \ a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = (x \ y \ \theta \ s)$$

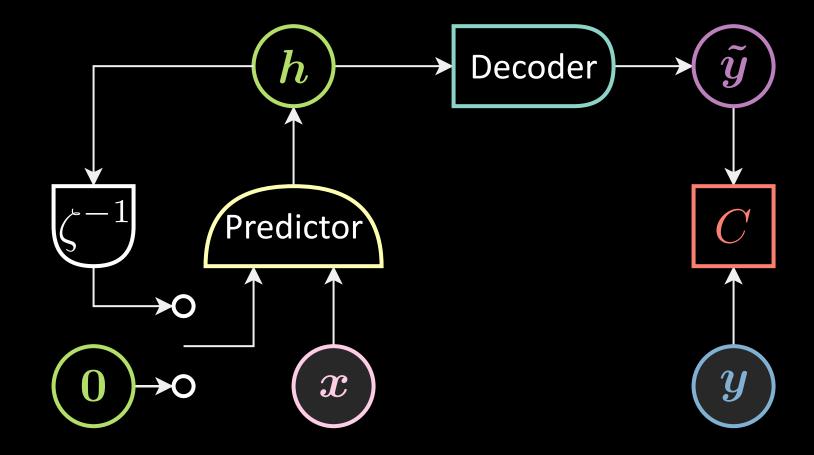
$$x_0 \doteq (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)$$



# Kelley-Bryson algorithm

Backprop through time + gradient descent

### RNN recap



**RNN** equations

$$h[0] \doteq 0$$

$$h[t] = \text{Pred}(h[t-1], x[t])$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{y}}[t] = \operatorname{Dec}(\boldsymbol{h}[t])$$

#### RNN training

- backprop through time
- SGD wrt predictor's params to match x and y

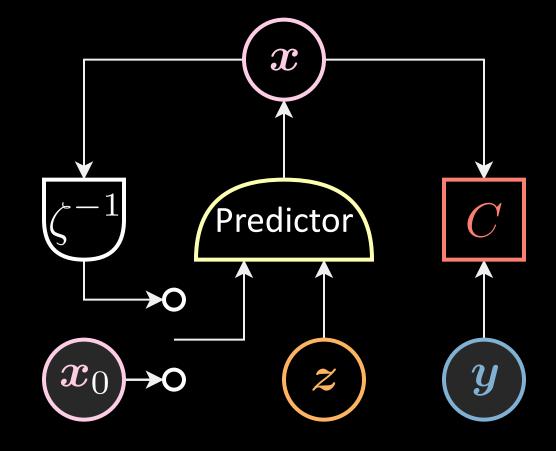
#### Control

Optimal control (inference)

- backprop through time
- GD wrt z to go from x<sub>0</sub> to y

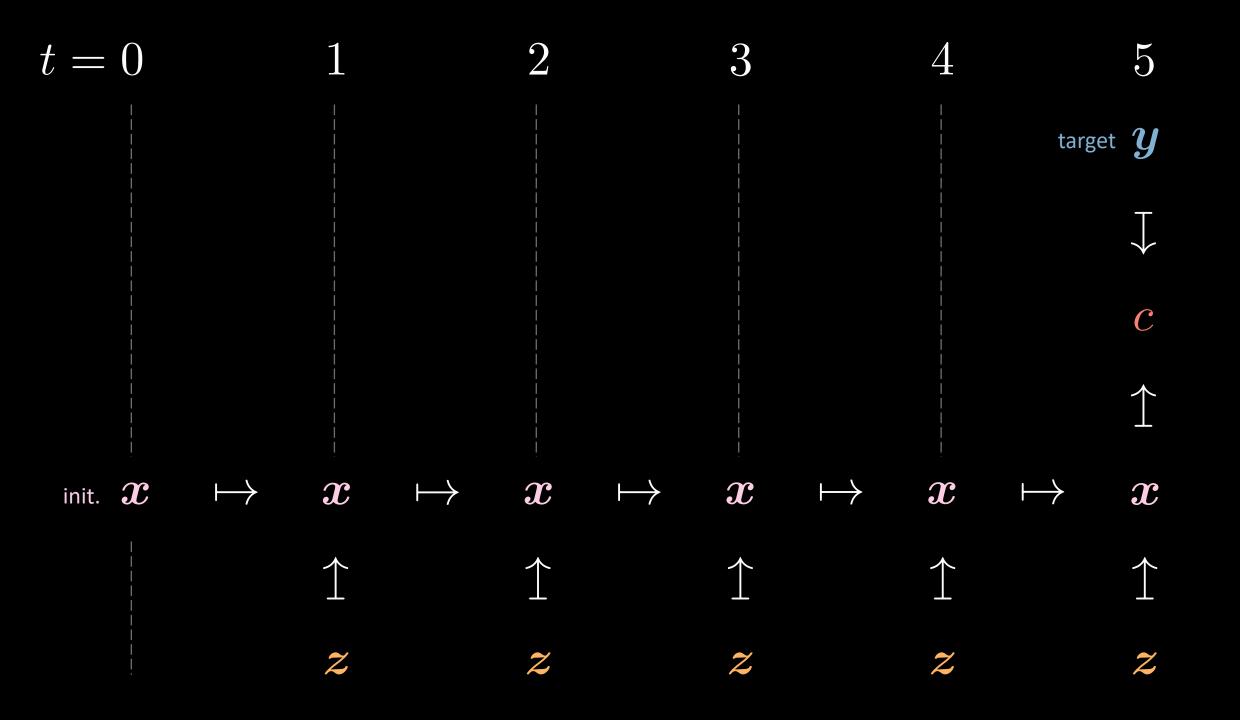
RNN equations

$$egin{aligned} m{h}[0] &\doteq \mathbf{0} \ m{h}[t] &= \operatorname{Pred}(m{h}[t-1], m{x}[t]) \ ilde{m{y}}[t] &= \operatorname{Dec}(m{h}[t]) \end{aligned}$$



#### **RNN** training

- backprop through time
- SGD wrt predictor's params to match x and y



Final position only

