Practical Methods for Optimal Control and Estimation Using Nonlinear Programming

Advances in Design and Control

SIAM's Advances in Design and Control series consists of texts and monographs dealing with all areas of design and control and their applications. Topics of interest include shape optimization, multidisciplinary design, trajectory optimization, feedback, and optimal control. The series focuses on the mathematical and computational aspects of engineering design and control that are usable in a wide variety of scientific and engineering disciplines.

Editor-in-Chief

Ralph C. Smith, North Carolina State University

Editorial Board

Athanasios C. Antoulas, Rice University
Siva Banda, Air Force Research Laboratory
Belinda A. Batten, Oregon State University
John Betts, The Boeing Company (retired)
Stephen L. Campbell, North Carolina State University
Eugene M. Cliff, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Michel C. Delfour, University of Montreal
Max D. Gunzburger, Florida State University
J. William Helton, University of California, San Diego
Arthur J. Krener, University of California, Davis
Kirsten Morris, University of Waterloo
Richard Murray, California Institute of Technology
Ekkehard Sachs, University of Trier

Series Volumes

Betts, John T., Practical Methods for Optimal Control and Estimation Using Nonlinear Programming, Second Edition

Shima, Tal and Rasmussen, Steven, eds., UAV Cooperative Decision and Control: Challenges and Practical Approaches

Speyer, Jason L. and Chung, Walter H., Stochastic Processes, Estimation, and Control

Krstic, Miroslav and Smyshlyaev, Andrey, Boundary Control of PDEs: A Course on Backstepping Designs Ito, Kazufumi and Kunisch, Karl, Lagrange Multiplier Approach to Variational Problems and Applications Xue, Dingyü, Chen, YangQuan, and Atherton, Derek P., Linear Feedback Control: Analysis and Design with MATLAB

Hanson, Floyd B., Applied Stochastic Processes and Control for Jump-Diffusions: Modeling, Analysis, and Computation

Michiels, Wim and Niculescu, Silviu-Iulian, Stability and Stabilization of Time-Delay Systems: An Eigenvalue-Based Approach

Ioannou, Petros and Fidan, Barış, Adaptive Control Tutorial

Bhaya, Amit and Kaszkurewicz, Eugenius, Control Perspectives on Numerical Algorithms and Matrix Problems Robinett III, Rush D., Wilson, David G., Eisler, G. Richard, and Hurtado, John E., Applied Dynamic Programming for Optimization of Dynamical Systems

Huang, J., Nonlinear Output Regulation: Theory and Applications

Haslinger, J. and Mäkinen, R. A. E., Introduction to Shape Optimization: Theory, Approximation, and Computation

Antoulas, Athanasios C., Approximation of Large-Scale Dynamical Systems

Gunzburger, Max D., Perspectives in Flow Control and Optimization

Delfour, M. C. and Zolésio, J.-P., Shapes and Geometries: Analysis, Differential Calculus, and Optimization Betts, John T., Practical Methods for Optimal Control Using Nonlinear Programming

El Ghaoui, Laurent and Niculescu, Silviu-Iulian, eds., Advances in Linear Matrix Inequality Methods in Control Helton, J. William and James, Matthew R., Extending H^{∞} Control to Nonlinear Systems: Control of Nonlinear Systems to Achieve Performance Objectives

Practical Methods for Optimal Control and Estimation Using Nonlinear Programming SECOND EDITION

John T. Betts



Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics
Philadelphia

Copyright © 2010 by the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored, or transmitted in any manner without the written permission of the publisher. For information, write to the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 3600 Market Street, 6th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-2688 USA.

Trademarked names may be used in this book without the inclusion of a trademark symbol. These names are used in an editorial context only; no infringement of trademark is intended.

Dell is a registered trademark of Dell, Inc.

KNITRO is a registered trademark of Ziena Optimization, Inc.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

Maple is a registered trademark of Waterloo Maple, Inc.

NPSOL is a registered trademark of Stanford University.

SNOPT is a trademark of Stanford University and UC San Diego.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Betts, John T. 1943-

Practical methods for optimal control and estimation using nonlinear programming / John T. Betts. — 2nd ed.

p. cm. — (Advances in design and control)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-898716-88-7

1. Control theory. 2. Mathematical optimization. 3. Nonlinear programming. I. Title. QA402.3.B47 2009

629.8'312-dc22

2009025106



For Theon and Dorochy

He Inspired Creativity
She Cherished Education



Contents

Preface				xiii	
1	Intro	Introduction to Nonlinear Programming			
	1.1	Prelimin	naries	. 1	
	1.2	Newton'	's Method in One Variable	. 2	
	1.3	Secant N	Method in One Variable		
	1.4	Newton'	's Method for Minimization in One Variable	. 5	
	1.5	Newton'	's Method in Several Variables	. 7	
	1.6	Unconst	rained Optimization	. 8	
	1.7	Recursiv	ve Updates	. 10	
	1.8	Equality	r-Constrained Optimization	. 12	
		1.8.1	Newton's Method	. 15	
	1.9	Inequali	ty-Constrained Optimization		
	1.10	Quadrati	ic Programming	. 18	
	1.11	Globaliz	ration Strategies	. 21	
		1.11.1	Merit Functions	. 21	
		1.11.2	Line-Search Methods	. 23	
		1.11.3	Trust-Region Methods	. 25	
		1.11.4	Filters	. 26	
	1.12	Nonlinea	ar Programming	. 28	
	1.13	An SQP	Algorithm	. 29	
	1.14	Interior-	Point Methods	. 30	
	1.15	Mathem	atical Program with Complementarity Conditions	. 36	
		1.15.1	The Signum or Sign Operator		
		1.15.2	The Absolute Value Operator	. 38	
		1.15.3	The Maximum Value Operator		
		1.15.4	The Minimum Value Operator	. 39	
		1.15.5	Solving an MPEC		
	1.16	What Ca	an Go Wrong	. 40	
		1.16.1	Infeasible Constraints	. 40	
		1.16.2	Rank-Deficient Constraints	. 40	
		1.16.3	Constraint Redundancy		
		1.16.4	Discontinuities		
		1.16.5	Scaling		
		1.16.6	Nonunique Solution		

viii Contents

	1.17	FF	46 48		
2	Large, Sparse Nonlinear Programming				
	2.1	<i>U</i> , 1	51		
	2.2	Sparse Finite Differences	52		
		2.2.1 Background	52		
		2.2.2 Sparse Hessian Using Gradient Differences	53		
			54		
	2.3		54		
	2.4		56		
	2.5		58		
	2.6		60		
		•	60		
			62		
	2.7	Defective Subproblems	62		
	2.8	Feasible Point Strategy	63		
			63		
			64		
		2,	65		
	2.9		67		
			67		
		8-,-1	68		
	2.10 Nonlinear Least Squares				
	2.10	2.10.1 Background	70 70		
		2.10.2 Sparse Least Squares	70		
		2.10.3 Residual Hessian	72		
	2.11	Barrier Algorithm	73		
	2.11	2.11.1 External Format	73		
		2.11.2 Internal Format	74		
		2.11.3 Definitions	76		
		2.11.4 Logarithmic Barrier Function	77		
			79		
		2.11.6 Inertia Requirements for the Barrier KKT System	82		
		2.11.7 Filter Globalization	83		
			86		
		2.11.9 Initialization	86		
		2.11.10 Outline of the Primary Algorithm	87		
			88		
3	Optimal Control Preliminaries 91				
-	3.1	The Transcription Method			
	3.2	Dynamic Systems			
	3.3	Shooting Method			
	3.4	Multiple Shooting Method			
	3.5	Multiple Shooting Method			
	3.6	Boundary Value Example			
	5.0	Domain, Talue Dample	. 00		

Contents ix

	3.7	Dynami	c Modeling Hierarchy			
	3.8	Function	n Generator			
		3.8.1	Description			
		3.8.2	NLP Considerations			
	3.9	Dynami	c System Differentiation			
		3.9.1	Simple Example			
		3.9.2	Discretization versus Differentiation			
		3.9.3	External and Internal Differentiation			
		3.9.4	Variational Derivatives			
4	The	The Optimal Control Problem 123				
	4.1	Introduc	ction			
		4.1.1	Dynamic Constraints			
		4.1.2	Algebraic Equality Constraints			
		4.1.3	Singular Arcs			
		4.1.4	Algebraic Inequality Constraints			
	4.2	Necessa	rry Conditions for the Discrete Problem			
	4.3	Direct v	rersus Indirect Methods			
	4.4		Formulation			
	4.5	Direct 7	Transcription Formulation			
	4.6	NLP Co	onsiderations—Sparsity			
		4.6.1	Background			
		4.6.2	Standard Approach			
		4.6.3	Discretization Separability			
		4.6.4	Right-Hand-Side Sparsity (Trapezoidal)			
		4.6.5	Hermite–Simpson (Compressed) (HSC)			
		4.6.6	Hermite–Simpson (Separated) (HSS)			
		4.6.7	K-Stage Runge–Kutta Schemes			
		4.6.8	General Approach			
		4.6.9	Performance Issues			
		4.6.10	Performance Highlights			
	4.7		efinement			
		4.7.1	Representing the Solution			
		4.7.2	Estimating the Discretization Error			
		4.7.3	Estimating the Order Reduction			
		4.7.4	Constructing a New Mesh			
		4.7.5	The Mesh-Refinement Algorithm			
		4.7.6	Computational Experience			
	4.8					
	4.9	Quadrature Equations				
	4.10	8				
	4.11		ing Adjoint Variables			
		4.11.1	Quadrature Approximation			
		4.11.2	Path Constraint Adjoints			
		4.11.3	Differential Constraint Adjoints			
	4	4.11.4	Numerical Comparisons			
	4 12	L)iscreti	ze Then Optimize			

x Contents

		4.12.1	High Index Partial Differential-Algebraic Equation	 . 192
		4.12.2	State Vector Formulation	
		4.12.3	Direct Transcription Results	 . 194
		4.12.4	The Indirect Approach	
		4.12.5	Optimality Conditions	
			Unconstrained Arcs $(s < 0)$	
			Constrained Arcs ($s = 0$)	
			Boundary Conditions	
			Optimality Conditions: Summary	
		4.12.6	Computational Comparison—Direct versus Indirect	
			Direct Method	
			Indirect Method	
		4.12.7	Analysis of Results	
			The Quandary	
			The Explanation	
	4.13	Ouestio	ns of Efficiency	
			Question: Newton or Quasi-Newton Hessian?	
			Question: Barrier or SQP Algorithm?	
	4.14	What C	an Go Wrong	
		4.14.1	Singular Arcs	
		4.14.2	State Constraints	
		4.14.3	Discontinuous Control	
5			timation	219
	5.1		ction	
	5.2		ameter Estimation Problem	
	5.3		ting the Residuals	
	5.4	_	ting Derivatives	
		5.4.1	Residuals and Sparsity	
		5.4.2	Residual Decomposition	
		5.4.3	Auxiliary Function Decomposition	
		5.4.4	Algebraic Variable Parameterization	
	5.5		tational Experience	
		5.5.1	Reentry Trajectory Reconstruction	
		5.5.2	Commercial Aircraft Rotational Dynamics Analysis	
	5.6	Optima	l Control or Optimal Estimation?	 . 241
6	Onti	mal Cant	trol Examples	247
U	6.1		Shuttle Reentry Trajectory	
	6.2		Im Time to Climb	
	0.2	6.2.1	Tabular Data	
		6.2.2	Cubic Spline Interpolation	
		6.2.3	Minimum Curvature Spline	
		6.2.4	Numerical Solution	
	6.3			
	0.5	6.3.1		
		6.3.1	Modified Equinoctial Coordinates	
		0.5.2	Gravitational Disturbing Acceleration	 . 40/

Contents xi

		6.3.3	Thrust Acceleration—Burn Arcs	. 267		
		6.3.4	Boundary Conditions	. 269		
		6.3.5	Numerical Solution	. 269		
	6.4	Two-B	urn Orbit Transfer	. 271		
		6.4.1	Simple Shooting Formulation	. 273		
		6.4.2	Multiple Shooting Formulation	. 278		
		6.4.3	Collocation Formulation	. 279		
	6.5	Hang C	Glider	. 282		
	6.6	Abort I	Landing in the Presence of Windshear	. 284		
		6.6.1	Dynamic Equations	. 286		
		6.6.2	Objective Function	. 288		
		6.6.3	Control Variable	. 289		
		6.6.4	Model Data	. 289		
		6.6.5	Computational Results	. 291		
	6.7	Space S	Station Attitude Control	. 293		
	6.8	Reorier	ntation of an Asymmetric Rigid Body	. 299		
		6.8.1	Computational Issues	. 300		
	6.9	Industr	ial Robot	. 304		
	6.10	Multibo	ody Mechanism	. 310		
	6.11	Kinema	atic Chain	. 315		
	6.12	Dynam	ic MPEC	. 322		
	6.13	Free-Fl	ying Robot	. 326		
	6.14	Kinetic	Batch Reactor	. 331		
	6.15	Delta I	II Launch Vehicle	. 336		
	6.16	A Two-	-Strain Tuberculosis Model	. 345		
	6.17	Tumor	Anti-angiogenesis	. 348		
7	Advanced Applications 35					
	7.1		l Lunar Swingby Trajectories	. 353		
		7.1.1	Background and Motivation			
		7.1.2	Optimal Lunar Transfer Examples	. 355		
			Synchronous Equatorial	. 355		
			Polar, 24 hr (A)			
			Polar, 24 hr (B)			
			Retrograde Molniya	. 357		
		7.1.3	Equations of Motion	. 357		
		7.1.4	Kepler Orbit Propagation	. 358		
		7.1.5	Differential-Algebraic Formulation of Three-Body Dynamics	. 360		
		7.1.6	Boundary Conditions			
		7.1.7	A Four-Step Solution Technique	. 362		
			Step 1: Three-Impulse, Conic Solution			
			Step 2: Three-Body Approximation			
			Step 3: Fixed Swingby Time			
			Step 4: Optimal Three-Body Solution			
		7.1.8	Solving the Subproblems			
			Is Mesh Refinement Needed?			
			DAE or ODE Formulation?			

Bibliography

Index

xii Contents 7.2 7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3 7.2.4 7.2.5 7.3 In-Flight Dynamic Optimization of Wing Trailing Edge Surface 7.4 7.4.1 7.4.2 Step 1: Reference Trajectory Estimation 400 7.4.3 Step 2: Aerodynamic Drag Model Approximation 401 7.4.4 7.4.5 8 **Epilogue** 411 **Appendix: Software** 413 A.1 A.2 A.3

417

431

Preface

Solving an optimal control or estimation problem is not easy. Pieces of the puzzle are found scattered throughout many different disciplines. Furthermore, the focus of this book is on *practical methods*, that is, methods that I have found actually work! In fact everything described in this book has been implemented in production software and used to solve real optimal control problems. Although the reader should be proficient in advanced mathematics, no theorems are presented.

Traditionally, there are two major parts of a successful optimal control or optimal estimation solution technique. The first part is the "optimization" method. The second part is the "differential equation" method. When faced with an optimal control or estimation problem it is tempting to simply "paste" together packages for optimization and numerical integration. While naive approaches such as this may be moderately successful, the goal of this book is to suggest that there is a better way! The methods used to solve the differential equations and optimize the functions are intimately related.

The first two chapters of this book focus on the optimization part of the problem. In Chapter 1 the important concepts of nonlinear programming for small dense applications are introduced. Chapter 2 extends the presentation to problems which are both large and sparse. Chapters 3 and 4 address the differential equation part of the problem. Chapter 3 introduces relevant material in the numerical solution of differential (and differential-algebraic) equations. Methods for solving the optimal control problem are treated in some detail in Chapter 4. Throughout the book the interaction between optimization and integration is emphasized. Chapter 5 describes how to solve optimal estimation problems. Chapter 6 presents a collection of examples that illustrate the various concepts and techniques. Real world problems often require solving a sequence of optimal control and/or optimization problems, and Chapter 7 describes a collection of these "advanced applications."

While the book incorporates a great deal of new material not covered in *Practical Methods for Optimal Control Using Nonlinear Programming* [21], it does not cover everything. Many important topics are simply not discussed in order to keep the overall presentation concise and focused. The discussion is general and presents a unified approach to solving optimal estimation and control problems. Most of the examples are drawn from my experience in the aerospace industry. Examples have been solved using a particular implementation called SOCS. I have tried to adhere to notational conventions from both optimization and control theory whenever possible. Also, I have attempted to use consistent notation throughout the book.

The material presented here represents the collective contributions of many people. The nonlinear programming material draws heavily on the work of John Dennis, Roger Fletcher, Phillip Gill, Sven Leyffer, Walter Murray, Michael Saunders, and Marxiv Preface

garet Wright. The material on differential-algebraic equations (DAEs) is drawn from the work of Uri Ascher, Kathy Brenan, and Linda Petzold. Ray Spiteri graciously shared his classroom notes on DAEs. I was introduced to optimal control by Stephen Citron, and I routinely refer to the text by Bryson and Ho [54]. Over the past 20 years I have been fortunate to participate in workshops at Oberwolfach, Munich, Minneapolis, Victoria, Banff, Lausanne, Griefswald, Stockholm, and Fraser Island. I've benefited immensely simply by talking with Larry Biegler, Hans Georg Bock, Roland Bulirsch, Rainer Callies, Kurt Chudej, Tim Kelley, Bernd Kugelmann, Helmut Maurer, Rainer Mehlhorn, Angelo Miele, Hans Josef Pesch, Ekkehard Sachs, Gottfried Sachs, Roger Sargent, Volker Schulz, Mark Steinbach, Oskar von Stryk, and Klaus Well.

Three colleagues deserve special thanks. Interaction with Steve Campbell and his students has inspired many new results and interesting topics. Paul Frank has played a major role in the implementation and testing of the large, sparse nonlinear programming methods described. Bill Huffman, my coauthor for many publications and the \mathbb{SOCS} software, has been an invaluable sounding board over the last two decades. Finally, I thank Jennifer for her patience and understanding during the preparation of this book.

John T. Betts