

LQR Optimization:

$$\min_u \int_0^{\infty} (x^T Q x + u^T R u) dt \quad w/ \quad \dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

← Optimal control:  $u = -Kx$

← This makes LQR problem:

$$\min_K \int_0^{\infty} (x^T Q x + x^T K^T R K x) dt = \min_K \int_0^{\infty} x^T (Q + K^T R K) x dt$$

$$\dot{x} = \underbrace{(A - BK)}_{\text{stability matrix}} x$$

If  $(A - BK)$  - stable

Then  $\int_0^{\infty} x^T (Q + K^T R K) x dt = x_0^T P x_0 = \text{tr} \{ P x_0 x_0^T \}$

w/  $P$  solving Lyap. eq.  $P$  - symmetric + pos-def.

$$P(A - BK) + (A - BK)^T P + (Q + K^T R K) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  the LQR optimization is:

$$\min_K \text{tr} \{ P x_0 x_0^T \}$$

s.t.  $(A - BK)$  - stability matrix

$$P(A - BK) + (A - BK)^T P + (Q + K^T R K) = 0$$

## Observer optimization (Kalman-Bucy Filter):

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + d$$

$$w \mid \dot{x} \sim N(0, N)$$

$$y = Cx + n$$

$$d \sim N(0, D)$$

→ ~~later~~ Want to find an optimal observer (estimator) to minimize process + sensor noise (in terms of variance of random variables)

→ Choose  $L$  to minimize ~~(mean sq. error)~~

$$V_f = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \{ e^T C C^T e \}$$

$e \rightarrow$  function of time  $e(t)$

→ This is the mean sq. error of the measured error states:  
 $\hookrightarrow$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\tilde{y} = C e(t)$$

$$w/ \quad \dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - C\hat{x})$$

Error Dynamics:  $e = x - \hat{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e} &= \dot{x} - \dot{\hat{x}} = Ax + Bu + d - A\hat{x} - Bu - L(Cx + n - C\hat{x}) \\ &= (A - LC)e + \underbrace{d - Ln}_\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } \psi = d - Ln$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \{ \psi(t) \psi^T(t) \} &= E \{ (d - Ln)(d^T - n^T L^T) \} \\ &= \cancel{E \{ d d^T \}} - E \{ d n^T L^T \} - E \{ L n d^T \} \\ &\quad + E \{ L n n^T L^T \} \end{aligned}$$

$$E \{ \psi \psi^T \} = D + L N L^T$$

$$\psi \sim N(0, D + L N L^T)$$

$$V_f = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \{ e^T c c^T e \}$$

$$w/ \dot{e} = (A - LC)e + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow V_f = \text{tr}(S C C^T) \quad (\text{from prev. section})$$

Subject to :

$$(A - LC)S + S(A - LC)^T + (D + LNL^T) = 0$$

Comparison w/ LQR:

$$V_c = \text{tr}(P x_0 x_0^T)$$

Subject to:

$$(A - Bk)^T P + P(A - Bk) + (Q + k^T R k) = 0$$

w/ solution:

$$k = R^{-1} B^T P + P \text{ satisfying } \underbrace{A^T P + P A + Q - P B R^{-1} B^T P}_{\text{CARE}} = 0$$

Duality:

CARE	FARE
R	N
B	C <sup>T</sup>
K	L <sup>T</sup>
A	A <sup>T</sup>
Q	D

- By a simple substitution one problem becomes the other.

$\therefore$  ~~the~~

$$K = R^{-1} B^T P \Rightarrow N^{-1} C S = L^T$$

$$\Rightarrow L = S C^T N^{-1}$$

w/  $S$  satisfying —

$$A S + S A^T + D - S C^T N^{-1} C S = 0$$

(Filter Algebraic Riccati Equation — FARE)

$\Rightarrow$  The combination of LQR w/ kalman filter is LQG (linear quadratic gaussian)

Optimal Filter:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = (A - LC) \hat{x} + Bu + Ly$$

$$L = S C^T N^{-1} \quad \text{w/ } S \text{ solving FARE:}$$

$$A S + S A^T + D - S C^T N^{-1} C S = 0$$

LQR

$(A, B)$  - stabilizable

$(A, Q^{1/2})$  - detectable

Kalman

$(A^T, C^T)$  - stabilizable  $\Rightarrow (A, C)$  - detectable

$(A^T, D^{1/2})$  - detectable  $\Rightarrow (A, D^{1/2})$  - stabilizable