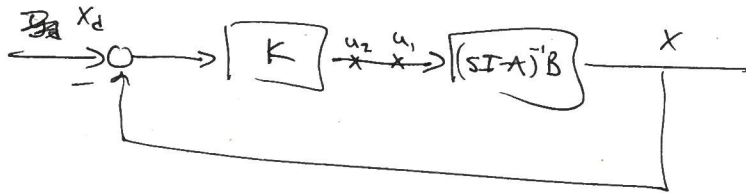


Loop Transfer Recovery :

- Combined LQR/kalman filter loses robustness properties of individual LQR or kalman filter.
- Loop transfer recovery \rightarrow try to make LQG look like LQR (or vice versa)

LQR :



Loop gain from u_1 to u_2 is :

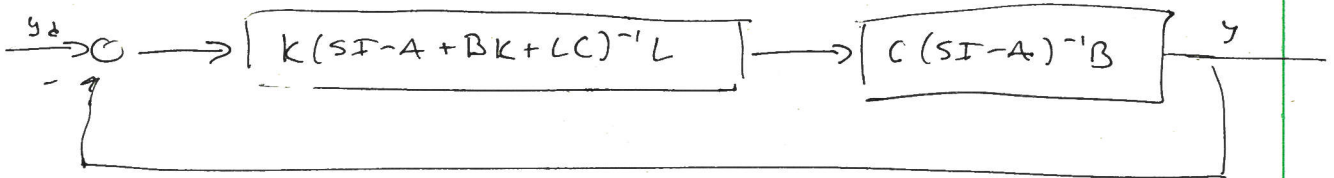
$$H_{LQR} = K(sI - A)^{-1}B$$

(assuming $y_d = 0$ momentarily)

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = +KX \\ X = (sI - A)^{-1}B u_1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_2 = -K(sI - A)^{-1}B$$

LQG :



Loop gain from u_1 to u_2 is :

$$H_{LQR} = K \underbrace{(sI - A + BK + LC)^{-1} LC}_{\text{matrix}} (sI - A)^{-1} B$$

\rightarrow Want to change the variances $N \neq D$ s.t the matrix

$$(sI - A + BK + LC)^{-1} LC \rightarrow I.$$

\rightarrow Sol: Let $D(r) = D_0 + rBB^T$ and let $r \rightarrow \infty$

- This will be satisfied as $r \rightarrow \infty$ if

$$L = \sqrt{r} \tilde{L} \text{ where } \tilde{L} \text{ is independent of } r$$

- For Kalman filter $L = S C^T N^{-1}$ C & N are independent of r .

Need $S = \sqrt{r} \tilde{S}$ w/ \tilde{S} independent of r .

Then as $r \rightarrow \infty$ $\frac{S}{r} \rightarrow 0$ and $\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow 0$

$$(FAR) \quad A S + S A^T + D - S C^T N^{-1} C S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r} A \tilde{S} + \sqrt{r} \tilde{S} A^T + (D_0 + r B B^T) - r \tilde{S} C^T N^{-1} C \tilde{S} = 0$$

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

(divide by r
and let
 $r \rightarrow \infty$,
then split
last term)

$$B B^T = \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} \right) \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} \right)^T \quad \text{w/ } N = N^{1/2} N^{1/2}$$

Let W be some orthogonal matrix $W W^T = I$

$$\text{Then } B W W^T B^T = \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} \right) \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} \right)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} = B W$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L = \sqrt{r} B W N^{-1/2}}$$

Lemma: $(I + XY)^{-1}X = X(I + YX)^{-1}$

Proof: pre-multiply by $(I + XY)$ +
post-multiply by $(I + YX)$ to get

$$(I + XY)(I + XY)^{-1}X(I + YX) = (I + XY)X(I + YX)^{-1}(I + YX)$$

$$X(I + YX) = (I + XY)X$$

$$X + XYX = X + XYX \quad \checkmark$$

Theorem # 1: As $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$H_{LQG}(s) \rightarrow H_{LQR}(s) \quad [\text{Assume same \# inputs as outputs}]$$

Proof: $H_{LQR}(s) = \cancel{K} \cancel{L} \cancel{C}$

$$= K(sI - A + BK + LC)^{-1}LC(sI - A)^{-1}B$$

$$\text{Let } \Phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1}$$

$$\Phi_c(s) = (sI - A + BK)^{-1}$$

$$F(s) = K(sI - A + BK + LC)^{-1}L$$

Then

$$F(s) = K(sI - A + BK + LC)^{-1}L$$

$$= K(\Phi_c^{-1} + LC)^{-1}L$$

$$= K(\Phi_c^{-1}(I + \Phi_c LC))^{-1}L$$

$$= K(I + \Phi_c LC)^{-1}\Phi_c L$$

Kalman's equality for filtering —

$$[I + H(j\omega)] N [I + H(j\omega)]^* = N + [C(SI - A)^{-1}] D [(-SI - A^T)C^T]$$

$$w/ H(s) = C(SI - A)^{-1} L$$

Letting $D = D_0 + r B B^T$ gives

$$[I + H(j\omega)] N [I + H(j\omega)]^* = N + [C(j\omega I - A)^{-1}] [D_0 + r B B^T] [(-j\omega I - A^T)^{-1} C^T]$$

Divides by r + letting $r \rightarrow \infty$ gives:

$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) \frac{N}{r} + \frac{N}{r} H^*(j\omega) + H(j\omega) \frac{N}{r} H^*(j\omega) &= [C(j\omega I - A)^{-1} B] [C(j\omega I - A)^{-1} B]^* \\ &= \cancel{[C(j\omega I - A)^{-1} \frac{L}{\sqrt{r}}]} N \cancel{[C(j\omega I - A)^{-1} \frac{L}{\sqrt{r}}]}^* \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{Remember } B B^T = \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} \right) \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{r}} N^{1/2} \right)^T)$$

$$\text{Apply Lemma: } (I + XY)^{-1} X = X (I + YX)^{-1}$$

$$\text{on } F(s) = \frac{k \Phi_c L}{*} (I + C \Phi_c L)^{-1}$$

$$w/ X = \Phi_c L + Y = k$$

$$\text{And } L \rightarrow \sqrt{r} B W N^{-1/2}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow F(s) &= \cancel{\sqrt{r} K} \sqrt{r} K \Phi_c B W N^{-1/2} (I + \sqrt{r} C \Phi_c B W N^{-1/2})^{-1} \\
&= K \Phi_c B W N^{-1/2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} I + C \Phi_c B W N^{-1/2} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \cancel{K \Phi_c B W N^{-1/2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \right) \sqrt{r} \\
&= K \Phi_c B W N^{-1/2} N^{1/2} W^{-1} (C \Phi_c B)^{-1} \\
&= K \Phi_c B (C \Phi_c B)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_c B &= (sI - A + BK)^{-1} B \\
&= (\Phi^{-1} + BK)^{-1} B = [\Phi^{-1} (I + \Phi BK)]^{-1} B \\
&= (I + \Phi BK)^{-1} \Phi B
\end{aligned}$$

Use lemma again w/ $X = \Phi B$ & $Y = K$

$$\Phi_c B = \Phi B (I + K \Phi B)^{-1}$$

In the limit —

$$\begin{aligned}
F(s) &= K \Phi B (I + K \Phi B)^{-1} [C \Phi B (I + K \Phi B)^{-1}]^{-1} \\
&= K \Phi B (I + K \Phi B)^{-1} (I + K \Phi B) (C \Phi B)^{-1} \\
&= K \Phi B [C \Phi B]^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

\therefore As $r \rightarrow \infty$

plus in

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{LQR}(s) &= F(s) C \Phi B = K \Phi B [C \Phi B]^{-1} C \Phi B \\
&= K \Phi B = K (sI - A)^{-1} B \\
&= H_{LQR}(s)
\end{aligned}$$

* will get same result if instead of letting the process covariance be :

$$D = D_0 + r B B^T$$

we let the state weighting matrix be :

$$Q = Q_0 + r C^T C$$

while keeping the KF gain fixed.