

MPC-MATLAB-Examples Documentation

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Repository: [youkoutaku/MPC-MATLAB-Examples](https://github.com/youkoutaku/MPC-MATLAB-Examples)

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System Model

Target System: Double Integrator

Continuous-time model:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \quad (\text{position derivative} = \text{velocity}) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= u \quad (\text{velocity derivative} = \text{acceleration})\end{aligned}$$

State-space representation:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Discretization (sampling time $ts = 0.05\sim0.1$ seconds):

```
sys_d = c2d(ss(A, B, C, D), ts);
Ad = sys_d.A; % Discrete system matrix
Bd = sys_d.B; % Discrete input matrix
```

File Structure

```
MPC-MATLAB-Examples/
├── README.md                                # Documentation (Japanese)
├── document.md                               # Documentation (English)
├── LICENSE                                    # MIT License
├── lib/
│   └── QP_Transform.m                         # QP standard form conversion
```

```

|   └── Augmented_System_Input.m # Augmented system (legacy)
├── test/                      # Test scripts
|   └── Check_Constraints.m    # Constraint verification tool
|   └── Check_QP_Transform.m   # QP transformation test
└── MPC_trajectory_main.m      # Trajectory tracking MPC
(recommended)
└── MPC_con_main.m            # Constrained MPC
└── MPCvsLQR_QP_main.m       # MPC vs LQR comparison
└── MPC_Toolbox.m             # Toolbox verification

```

Main Simulation Files

[MPC_trajectory_main.m \(Recommended\)](#)

Purpose: Basic MPC implementation for time-varying reference trajectory tracking

Theory:

- Prediction horizon:

$$N_p = 30$$

- Cost function:

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \|x(k+i) - x_r(k+i)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \|\Delta u(k+i)\|_R^2$$

- Reference trajectory: Sinusoidal

$$x_r = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \sin(0.5t) + 10 \\ 2.5 \cos(0.5t) \end{bmatrix}$$

- QP formulation:

$$\min_{\Delta U} 0.5 \cdot \Delta U^T H \Delta U + f^T \Delta U$$

Usage:

```
run('MPC_trajectory_main.m')
```

MPC_con_main.m (Constrained MPC)

Purpose: MPC with input, state, and rate constraints

Constraints:

- Input: $u \in [-5, 5] \text{ m/s}^2$
- Velocity: $v \in [-10, 10] \text{ m/s}$
- Position: $x \in [0, 20] \text{ m}$
- Rate: $\Delta u \in [-3, 3] \text{ m/s}^3$

Usage:

```
run('MPC_con_main.m')
run('test/Check_Constraints.m') % Verify constraints
```

MPCvsLQR_QP_main.m (Performance Comparison)

Purpose: Compare MPC and LQR control performance

Theory:

- MPC: Forward optimization with prediction
- LQR: Infinite horizon optimal regulator $u = -K(x - x_r)$
- Fair comparison with identical weight matrices

Usage:

```
run('MPCvsLQR_QP_main.m')
```

Helper Functions

QP_Transform.m

Purpose: Convert MPC cost function to QP standard form

Input:

$$A, B, Q, R, Q_f, N_p$$

Output:

$$A_p, B_p, Q_p, R_p, F, H$$

Prediction model:

$$X = A_p \cdot x(k) + B_p \cdot \Delta U$$

Usage:

```
addpath('lib')
[Sx, Su, Qp, Rp, F, H] = QP_Transform(A, B, Q, R, Qf, Np);
```

[Check_Constraints.m](#)

Location: test/Check_Constraints.m

Purpose: Detailed verification of constraint satisfaction

Features:

- Check constraint violations at all time steps (tolerance 1e-6)
- Statistics on input, velocity, position, and rate constraints
- Count constraint activations
- Generate 3 verification plots

Usage:

```
run('test/Check_Constraints.m')
```

[Usage Guide](#)

Basic Execution

Important: Add the lib folder to the path first:

```
addpath('lib') % Add helper functions
```

1. Trajectory Tracking MPC:

```
run('MPC_trajectory_main.m')
```

2. Constrained MPC:

```
run('MPC_con_main.m')
run('test/Check_Constraints.m') % Verify constraints
```

3. Performance Comparison:

```
run('MPCvsLQR_QP_main.m') % MPC vs LQR
run('MPC_Toolbox.m')      # Manual vs Toolbox
```

Parameter Tuning

Adjustable parameters in each file:

```
% Prediction horizon
Np = 30; % Short → faster computation, Long → better performance

% Weight matrices
Q_mpc = [1 0; 0 0.2]; % State tracking weight (larger → better
tracking)
R_mpc = 10;             % Control input weight (larger → smoother
input)

% Sampling time
ts = 0.05; % Smaller → better accuracy, Larger → lower computation

% Constraints (MPC_con_main.m only)
u_min = -5; u_max = 5; % Input constraint
```

```

x2_min = -10; x2_max = 10;      % Velocity constraint
x1_min = 0; x1_max = 20;        % Position constraint
du_min = -3; du_max = 3;        % Rate constraint

```

Theoretical Background

MPC Fundamentals

Prediction Model:

$$x(k+1) = A \cdot x(k) + B \cdot u(k)$$

Cost Function:

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \|x(k+i) - x_r(k+i)\|_Q^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \|\Delta u(k+i)\|_R^2$$

Optimization:

- Unconstrained: Analytical solution

$$\Delta U^* = -H^{-1}f$$

- Constrained: Numerical solution via `quadprog()`

Constrained MPC Formulation

Integrated QP Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\Delta U} \quad & 0.5 \cdot \Delta U^T H \Delta U + f^T \Delta U \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & A_{\text{ineq}} \Delta U \leq b_{\text{ineq}} \end{aligned}$$

MPC vs LQR Comparison

Property	MPC	LQR
Optimization Horizon	Finite (N_p)	Infinite
Constraint Handling	Direct	Difficult (saturation)
Computational Load	High (online QP)	Low (pre-computed gain)

Property	MPC	LQR
Prediction	Future reference	Current error only
Optimality	Local optimal	Global optimal (linear)

Important Notes

1. Discrete vs Continuous Time Systems

Always discretize using `c2d()` before simulation:

Correct:

```
sys_d = c2d(ss(A_c, B_c, C, D), ts);
A = sys_d.A; % Use this
B = sys_d.B; % Use this
```

Incorrect (avoid):

```
x(k+1) = x(k) + ts * (A * x(k) + B * u(k)); % Low accuracy
```

2. Initial State and Constraint Compatibility

The initial state must satisfy constraints:

```
% Constraint
x2_min = -3; x2_max = 3; % Velocity constraint

% Good initial state
x0 = [10; 2]; % Velocity 2 m/s (within constraint)

% Bad initial state
x0 = [10; 5]; % Velocity 5 m/s (violates constraint!) → QP infeasible
```

3. Prediction Horizon Selection

Short horizon:

- ✓ Fast computation
- ✓ Suitable for real-time control
- ✗ Slightly worse performance

Long horizon:

- ✓ Better control performance
 - ✓ Anticipates and avoids constraints
 - ✗ Increased computation time $O(N_p^3)$
-