

Course outline

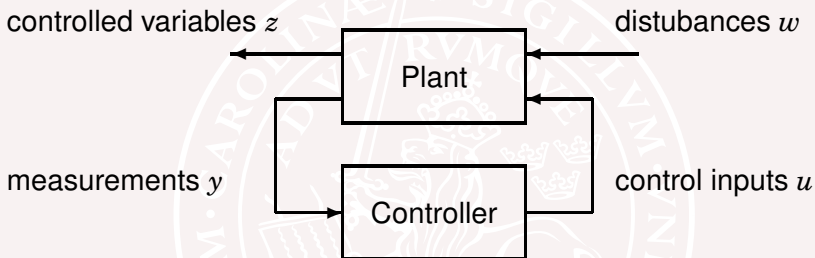
- L1-L5 Purpose, models and loop-shaping by hand
- L6-L8 Limitations on achievable performance
- L9-L11 Controller optimization: Analytic approach
- L12-L14 Controller optimization: Numerical approach

Lecture 9: Linear Quadratic Control

- Dynamic Programming
- Riccati equation
- Optimal State Feedback
- Stability and Robustness

The sections 9.1-9.4 + 5.7 in the book treat essentially the same material as we cover in lecture 9-11. However, the main derivation of the LQG controller in appendix 9A is different.

A General Optimization Setup

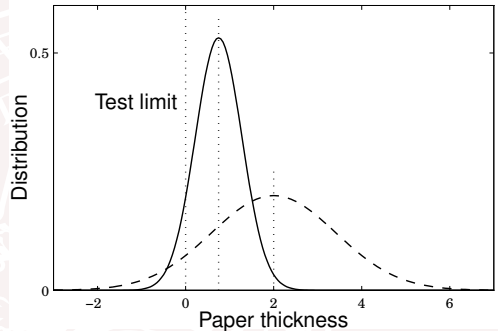


The objective is to find a controller that optimizes the transfer matrix $G_{zw}(s)$ from disturbances w to controlled outputs z .

Lecture 9-11: Problems with analytic solutions

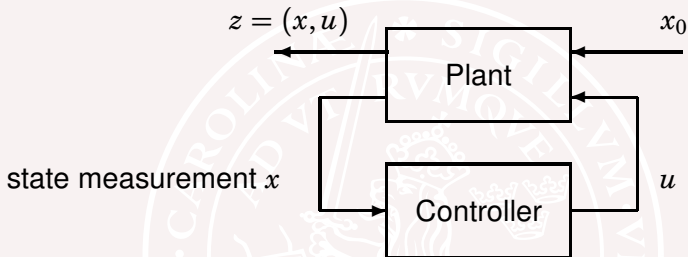
Lectures 12-14: Problems with numeric solutions

Thickness control in paper machine



All paper production below the test limit is wasted.
Good control allows for lower setpoint with the same waste.
The average thickness is lower, which saves significant costs.

Today's problem: State Feedback



Minimize
$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(x(t)^T Q_1 x(t) + 2x(t)^T Q_{12} u(t) + u(t)^T Q_2 u(t) \right) dt$$

subject to
$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

Mini-problem

Determine u_0 and u_1 as functions of x_0 if the objective is to minimize

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + u_0^2 + u_1^2$$

when

$$x_1 = x_0 + u_0$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + u_1$$

Hint: Go backwards in time.

Dynamic programming, Richard E. Bellman 1957



An optimal trajectory on the time interval $[T_1, T]$ must be optimal also on each of the subintervals $[T_1, T_1 + \epsilon]$ and $[T_1 + \epsilon, T]$.



Dynamic programming in linear quadratic control



An optimal trajectory on the time interval $[T_1, T]$ must be optimal also on each of the subintervals $[T_1, T_1 + \epsilon]$ and $[T_1 + \epsilon, T]$.

Let $x^T S x$ be the optimal cost on the time interval $[T_1, \infty]$:

$$x^T S x = \min_{\mathbf{u}} \int_{T_1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix} dt \quad \text{with } \mathbf{x}(T_1) = x$$

Let $u = \mathbf{u}(T_1)$. Split interval to $[T_1, T_1 + \epsilon]$ and $[T_1 + \epsilon, \infty]$ with ϵ small. Neglecting ϵ^2 gives $\mathbf{x}(T_1 + \epsilon) = x + (Ax + Bu)\epsilon$

Dynamic programming in linear quadratic control

$$\mathbf{x}(T_1) = x, \quad \mathbf{x}(T_1 + \epsilon) = x + (Ax + Bu)\epsilon$$

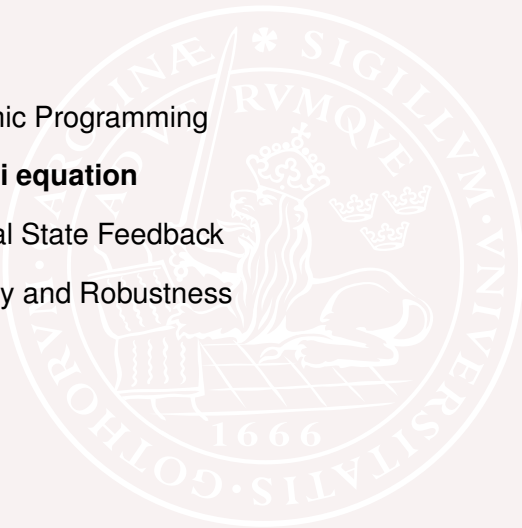
$$\begin{aligned} x^T S x &= \min_{\mathbf{u}} \int_{T_1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix} dt \\ &= \min_{\mathbf{u}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \end{pmatrix} \epsilon + \int_{T_1 + \epsilon}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix} dt \right\} \\ &= \min_{\mathbf{u}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \end{pmatrix} \epsilon + \left[x + (Ax + Bu)\epsilon \right]^T S \left[x + (Ax + Bu)\epsilon \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

by definition of S . Again neglecting ϵ^2 gives **Bellman's equation**:

$$0 = \min_u \left[\left(x^T Q_1 x + 2x^T Q_{12} u + u^T Q_2 u \right) + 2x^T S (Ax + Bu) \right]$$

Lecture 9: Linear Quadratic Control

- Dynamic Programming
- **Riccati equation**
- Optimal State Feedback
- Stability and Robustness



Completion of squares

The scalar case: Suppose $c > 0$.

$$ax^2 + 2bxu + cu^2 = x \left(a - \frac{b^2}{c} \right) x + \left(u + \frac{b}{c}x \right) c \left(u + \frac{b}{c}x \right)$$

is minimized by $u = -\frac{b}{c}x$. The minimum is $(a - b^2/c) x^2$.

The matrix case: Suppose $Q_u > 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & x^T Q_x x + 2x^T Q_{xu} u + u^T Q_u u \\ &= (u + Q_u^{-1} Q_{xu}^T x)^T Q_u (u + Q_u^{-1} Q_{xu}^T x) + x^T (Q_x - Q_{xu} Q_u^{-1} Q_{xu}^T) x \end{aligned}$$

is minimized by $u = -Q_u^{-1} Q_{xu}^T x$. The minimum is $x^T (Q_x - Q_{xu} Q_u^{-1} Q_{xu}^T) x$.

The Riccati Equation

Completion of squares in Bellman's equation gives

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \min_u \left(\left(x^T Q_1 x + 2x^T Q_{12} u + u^T Q_2 u \right) + 2x^T S (Ax + Bu) \right) \\ &= \min_u \left(x^T [Q_1 + A^T S + SA] x + 2x^T [Q_{12} + SB] u + u^T Q_2 u \right) \\ &= x^T \left(Q_1 + A^T S + SA - (SB + Q_{12}) Q_2^{-1} (SB + Q_{12})^T \right) x \end{aligned}$$

with minimum attained for $u = -Q_2^{-1} (SB + Q_{12})^T x$.

The equation

$$0 = Q_1 + A^T S + SA - (SB + Q_{12}) Q_2^{-1} (SB + Q_{12})^T$$

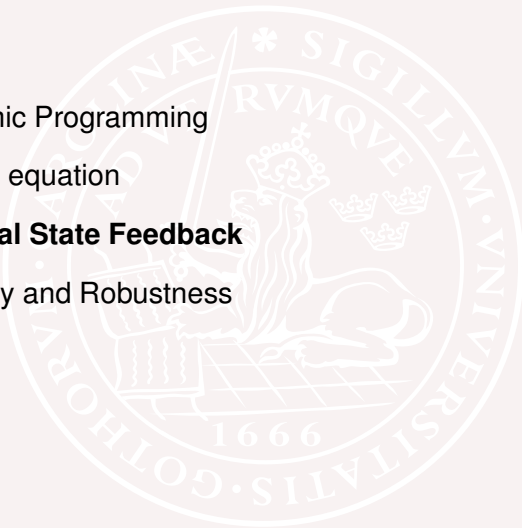
is called the *algebraic Riccati equation*

Jocopo Francesco Riccati, 1676–1754



Lecture 9: Linear Quadratic Control

- Dynamic Programming
- Riccati equation
- **Optimal State Feedback**
- Stability and Robustness



Linear Quadratic Optimal Control

Problem:

Minimize $\int_0^\infty \left(x(t)^T Q_1 x(t) + 2x(t)^T Q_{12} u(t) + u(t)^T Q_2 u(t) \right) dt$

subject to $\dot{x} = Ax(t) + Bu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$

Solution: Assume (A, B) controllable. Then there is a unique $S > 0$ solving the Riccati equation

$$0 = Q_1 + A^T S + SA - (SB + Q_{12})Q_2^{-1}(SB + Q_{12})^T$$

The optimal control law is $u = -Lx$ with $L = Q_2^{-1}(SB + Q_{12})^T$.
The minimal value is $x_0^T S x_0$.

Remark: The feedback gain L does not depend on x_0

Example: First order system

For $\dot{x}(t) = u(t)$, $x(0) = x_0$,

Minimize
$$\int_0^\infty \left\{ x(t)^2 + \rho u(t)^2 \right\} dt$$

Riccati equation
$$0 = 1 - S^2/\rho \quad \Rightarrow \quad S = \sqrt{\rho}$$

Controller
$$L = S/\rho = 1/\sqrt{\rho} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u = -x/\sqrt{\rho}$$

Closed loop system
$$\dot{x} = -x/\sqrt{\rho} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = x_0 e^{-t/\sqrt{\rho}}$$

Optimal cost
$$\int_0^\infty \left\{ x^2 + \rho u^2 \right\} dt = x_0^T S x_0 = x_0^2 \sqrt{\rho}$$

What values of ρ give the fastest response? Why?

What values of ρ give smallest optimal cost? Why?

Lecture 9: Linear Quadratic Control

- Dynamic Programming
- Riccati equation
- Optimal State Feedback
- **Stability and Robustness**

Theorem: Stability of the closed-loop system

Assume that

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^T & Q_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

is positive definite and that there exists a positive-definite steady-state solution S to the algebraic Riccati equation. Then the optimal controller $u(t) = -Lx(t)$ gives an asymptotically stable closed-loop system $\dot{x}(t) = (A - BL)x(t)$.

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}x(t)^T S x(t) &= 2x^T S \dot{x} = 2x^T S(Ax + Bu) \\ &= -\left(x^T Q_1 x + 2x^T Q_{12} u + u^T Q_2 u\right) < 0 \text{ for } x(t) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $x(t)^T S x(t)$ is decreasing and tends to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

How to solve the LQ problem in Matlab

`[L,S,E] = LQR(A,B,Q,R,N)` calculates the optimal gain matrix L such that the state-feedback law $u = -Lx$ minimizes the cost function

$$J = \text{Integral } x'Qx + u'Ru + 2x'Nu \, dt$$

subject to the system dynamics $dx/dt = Ax + Bu$

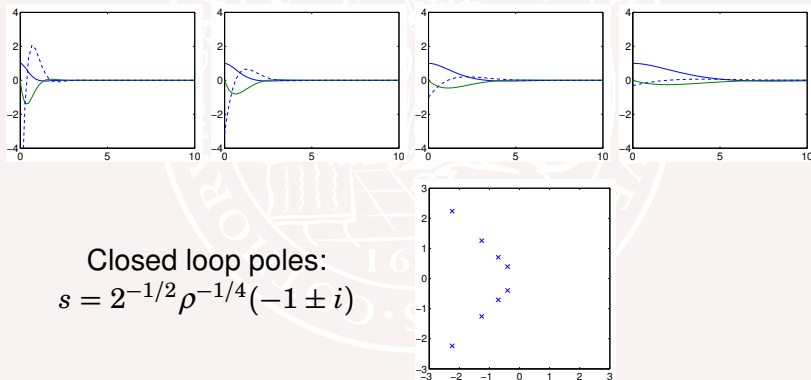
$$E = \text{EIG}(A-B*L)$$

`LQRD` solves the corresponding discrete time problem

Example – Double integrator

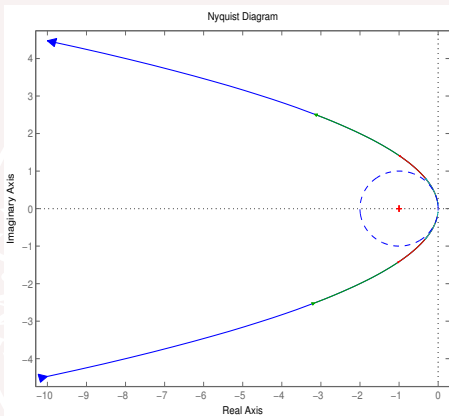
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_2 = \rho \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

States and inputs (dotted) for $\rho = 0.01$, $\rho = 0.1$, $\rho = 1$, $\rho = 10$



Closed loop poles:
 $s = 2^{-1/2} \rho^{-1/4} (-1 \pm i)$

Stability robustness of optimal state feedback



Notice that the distance from $L(i\omega I - A)^{-1}B$ to -1 is never smaller than 1. This is always true(!) for linear quadratic optimal state feedback when $Q_1 > 0$, $Q_{12} = 0$ and $Q_2 = \rho > 0$ is scalar. Hence the phase margin is at least 60° .

Proof of stability robustness

Using the Riccati equation

$$0 = Q_1 + A^T S + SA - L^T Q_2 L \quad L = Q_2^{-1} (SB + Q_{12})^T$$

it is possible to show that

$$\left[I + L(i\omega - A)^{-1} B \right]^* Q_2 \left[I + L(i\omega - A)^{-1} B \right] = \begin{bmatrix} (i\omega - A)^{-1} B \\ I \end{bmatrix}^* \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 & Q_{12} \\ Q_{12}^* & Q_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (i\omega - A)^{-1} B \\ I \end{bmatrix}$$

In particular, with $Q_1 > 0$, $Q_{12} = 0$, $Q_2 = \rho > 0$

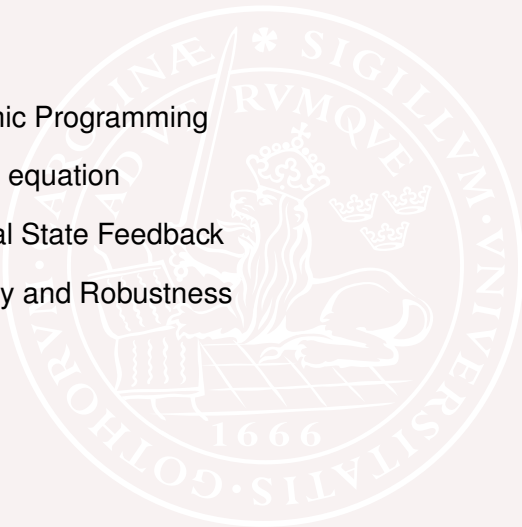
$$\begin{aligned} \left[1 + L(i\omega - A)^{-1} B \right]^* \rho \left[1 + L(i\omega - A)^{-1} B \right] &= B^T [(i\omega - A)^{-1}]^* Q_1 (i\omega - A)^{-1} B + \rho \\ &\geq \rho \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by ρ gives

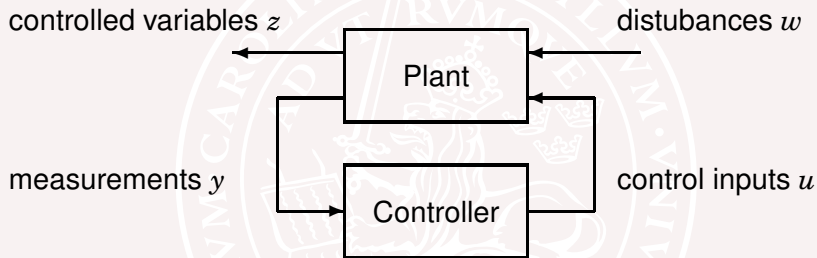
$$|1 + L(i\omega - A)^{-1} B| \geq 1$$

Lecture 9: Summary

- Dynamic Programming
- Riccati equation
- Optimal State Feedback
- Stability and Robustness



Next Lecture: Linear Quadratic Gaussian Control



For a linear plant, minimize a quadratic function of the map from disturbance w to controlled variable z