

Space feedback control

Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR control)

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where S is a positive definite, symmetric matrix given by

$$A^T S + SA - SBQ_u^{-1} B^T S + Q_x = 0$$

This equation is called the **algebraic Riccati equation**.

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The tuning of the LQR is to choose the weighting matrices Q_x and Q_u . To guarantee that a solution exists, the system must be *reachable* and that $Q_x \succcurlyeq \mathbf{0}$ and $Q_u \succ \mathbf{0}$.

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2. Output weighting. Let $z = C_z x$ be the output you want to keep small.

$$\text{Choose } Q_x = C_z^T C_z, \text{ and } Q_u = \rho I. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{trade-off} \Rightarrow \|z\|^2 \quad \text{vs} \quad \rho \|u\|^2$$

Linear Quadratic Regulator

3. Diagonal weighting.

$$Q_x = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & q_n \end{bmatrix} \quad Q_u = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \rho_p \end{bmatrix}$$

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Alternative, (**Bryson's rule**) choose the diagonal weights as $q_i = \alpha_i^2 / x_{i,max}^2$ and $\rho_i = \beta_i^2 / u_{i,max}^2$, where $x_{i,max}$ and $u_{i,max}$ represents the largest response. α and β are used for additional individual weighting of the state and control cost,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i^2 = 1$$

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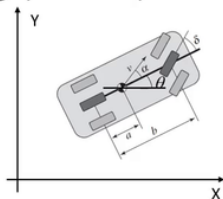
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4. Trial and error

Revisit Example - Vehicle steering (Ex 7.4)

Consider the following system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} av_0/b \\ v_0/b \end{bmatrix} u$$
$$y = [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + [0] u$$



Vehicle data: $v_0 = 12 \text{ m/s}$

$a = 2 \text{ m}$

$b = 4 \text{ m}$

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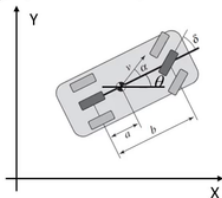
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Place the poles so that the closed loop system optimizes the cost function:

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where

$$Q_x = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q_u = \rho$$

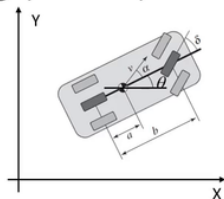


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For the case when

$$Q_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q_u = 10$$



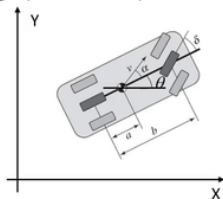
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The solution to the algebraic Riccati equation is

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In MATLAB: The LQR problem can be solved using the `lqr` command

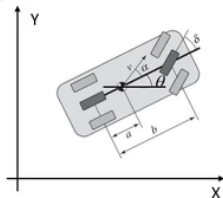
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For the case when

$$Q_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Q_u = 10$$

The solution to the algebraic Riccati equation is

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0.292 & 0.470 \\ 0.470 & 2.754 \end{bmatrix}$$



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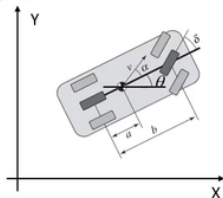
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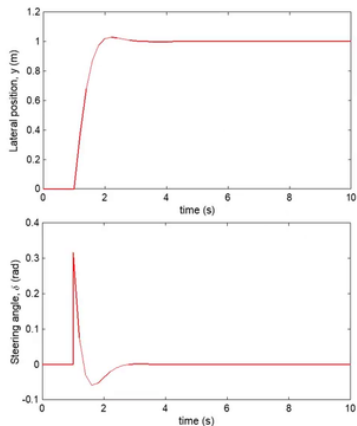
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$$u = -Kx, \quad K = Q_u^{-1}B^T S = [0.316 \quad 1.108]$$

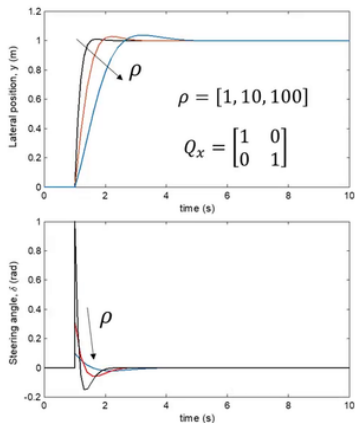


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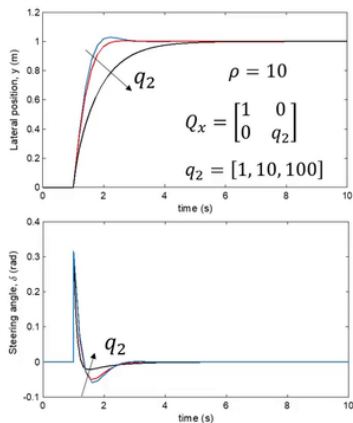
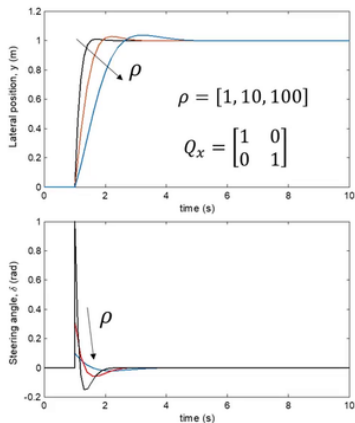
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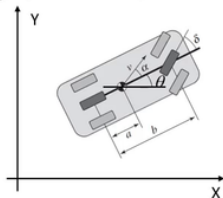
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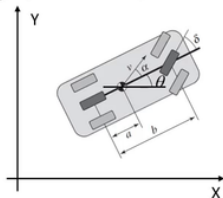
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Compared to the pole placement design, this corresponds to $\zeta = 0.77$ and $\omega_n = 3.44$.



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- Karl J. Astrom and Richard M. Murray *Feedback Systems*. Version v3.0i. Princeton University Press. September 2018. Chapter 7.