

STATE

$$x_t = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

Actions: $u_t : \mathcal{U}$
torque.

DYNAMICS

$$mgl\sin\theta + \gamma = I \ddot{\theta}$$

$$mgl\sin\theta + \gamma = ml^2 \ddot{\theta}$$



$$\boxed{\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{l} \sin\theta + \frac{\gamma}{ml^2}} \approx \frac{g}{l} \theta + \frac{\gamma}{ml^2}$$

$$x_{t+1} = f(x_t, u_t) \rightarrow \dot{x}_t = f(x_t, u_t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\leftarrow (\underline{s}, \underline{A}, \underline{\gamma}, \underline{C}) \rightarrow$

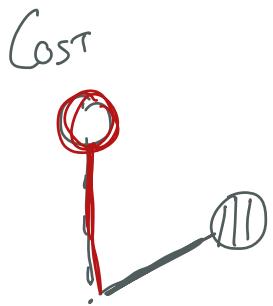
$$x_{t+1} = f(x_t, u_t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix}_{t+1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{g \Delta t^2}{l}\right) & \Delta t \\ \frac{g}{l} \Delta t & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix}_t}_B + \underbrace{\frac{1}{ml^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta t^3}{2} \\ \Delta t \end{bmatrix}}_C \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \gamma \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_D$$

interpolate via
2 timesteps

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{l} \theta + \frac{\gamma}{ml^2}$$

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t \quad (\text{LINEAR})!$$



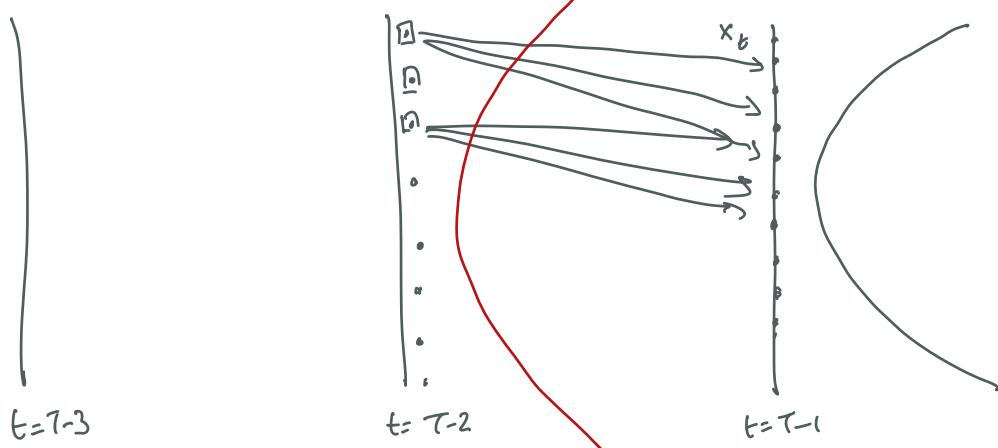
$$\dot{\theta}_1^2 + \dot{\theta}_2^2 + \frac{1}{l} \ddot{x}_t^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 & \dot{\theta}_1 \\ x_t & \dot{x}_t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}^\top R \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(x_t, u_t) = x_t^\top Q x_t + u_t^\top R u_t \quad (\text{QUADRATIC})$$

THE TRICK

$V^*(x_{T-1})$ is a quadratic



PROOF

(1) Show that the value function is quadratic at $T-1$

(2) Show that if value function is quad at t^* then it is quadratic at t .

$$V_{T-1}(x_{T-1}) = \min_{u_{T-1}} \left[C(x_{T-1}, u_{T-1}) + 0 \right]$$

$$= \min_{u_{T-1}} \left[\underbrace{x_{T-1}^T Q x_{T-1}}_{\text{QUADRATIC}} + u_{T-1}^T R u_{T-1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{T-1}} (2 R u_{T-1}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_{T-1} = 0}$$

$$V_{T-1}(x_{T-1}) = \underbrace{x_{T-1}^T Q x_{T-1}}_{\text{QUADRATIC}} + 0$$

$$q_r x_r^2$$

(2) At timestep t

$$V_t(x_t) = \min_{u_t} \left[C(x_t, u_t) + \underbrace{V_{t+1}(x_{t+1})}_{\text{QUADRATIC}} \right]$$

$$= \min_{u_t} \left[\underbrace{x_t^T Q x_t}_{\text{QUADRATIC}} + u_t^T R u_t + \underbrace{x_{t+1}^T V_{t+1} x_{t+1}}_{\text{QUADRATIC}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_t} (\cdot) = 0$$

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t + Bu_t$$

$$u_t^T R . + \cancel{X_{t+1}^T V_{t+1} B} = 0$$

$$R u_t + B^T V_{t+1} (A x_t + B u_t) = 0$$

$$(R + B^T V_{t+1} B) u_t = - B^T V_{t+1} A x_t$$

$$u_t = \boxed{- (R + B^T V_{t+1} B)^{-1} B^T V_{t+1} A x_t}$$

$u_t = K_t x_t$ (LINEAR)

$$\min_{u_t} \left[\underline{\underline{x_t^T Q x_t}} + \underline{\underline{u_t^T R u_t}} + \underline{\underline{X_{t+1}^T V_{t+1} X_{t+1}}} \right]$$

$$V_t(x_t) = X_t^T \begin{pmatrix} & & & & & \\ - & - & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} X_t$$