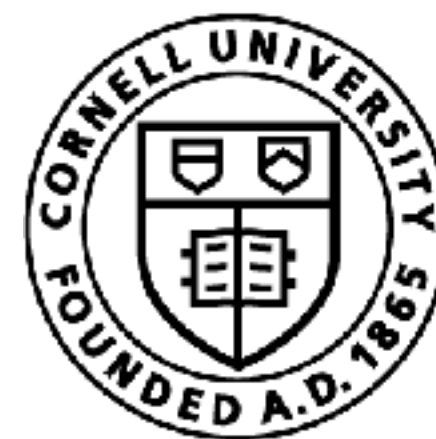


# Linear Quadratic Regulator:

# The Analytic MDP

Sanjiban Choudhury



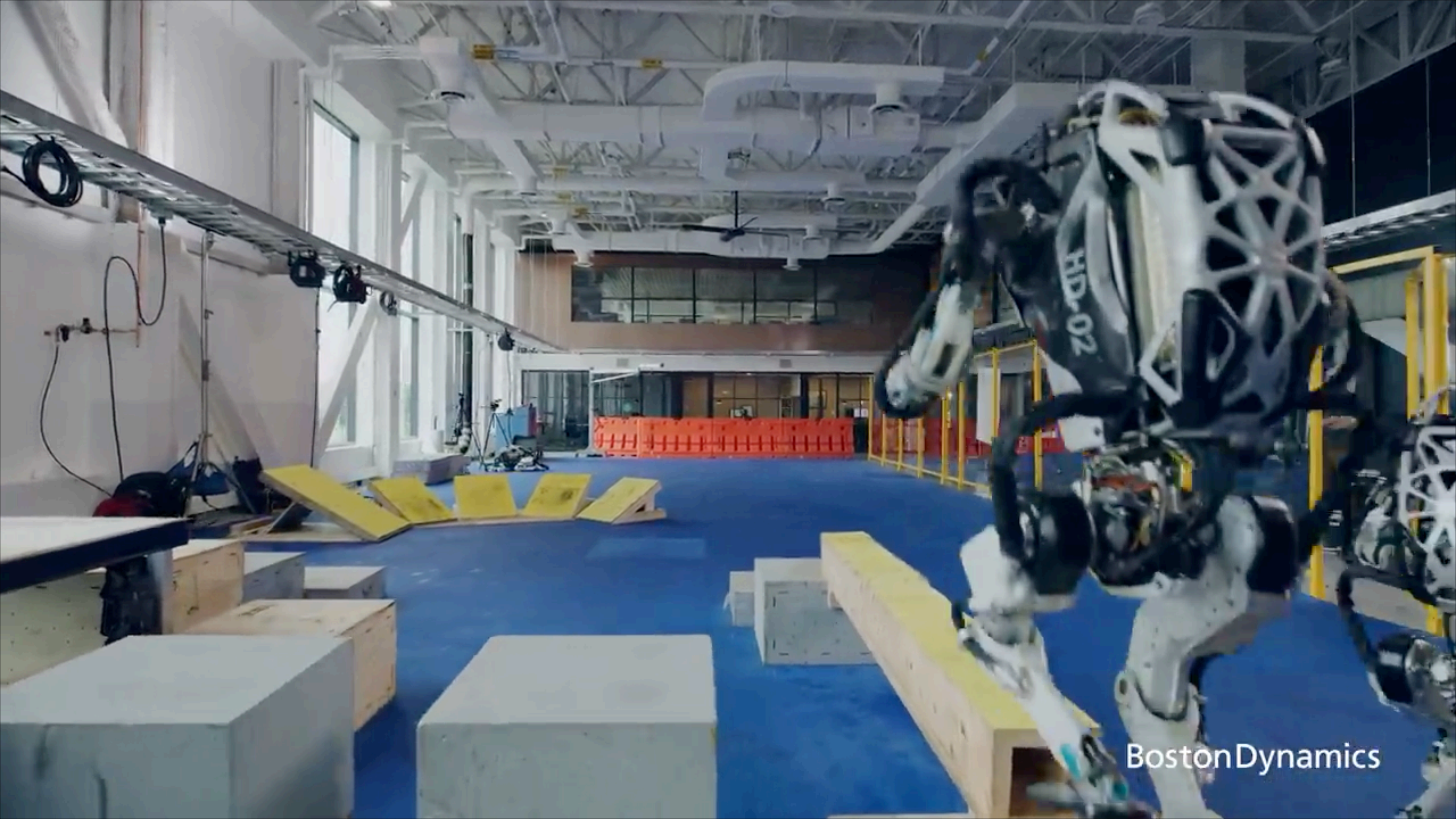
Cornell Bowers CIS  
**Computer Science**



# It's time to bring in the robots!







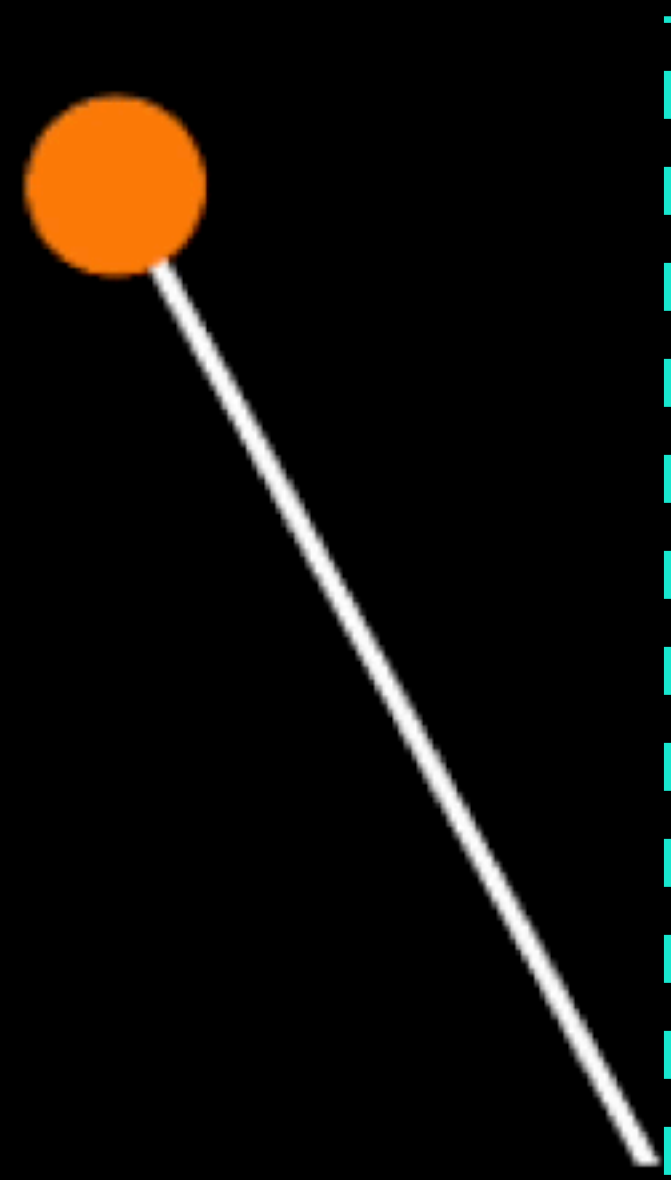
BostonDynamics







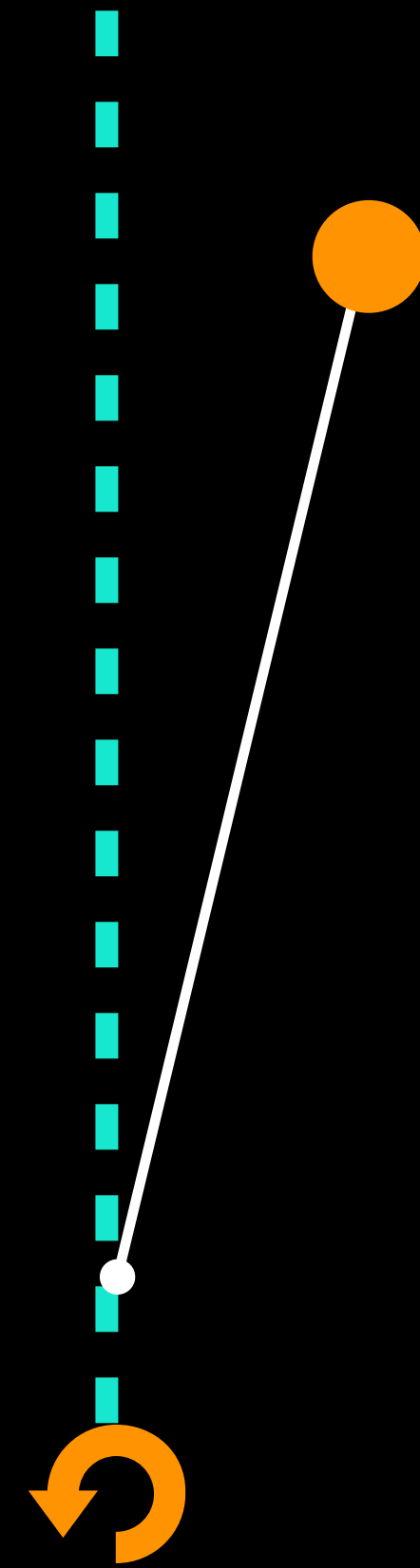
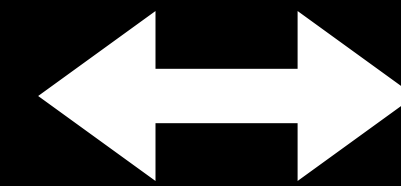
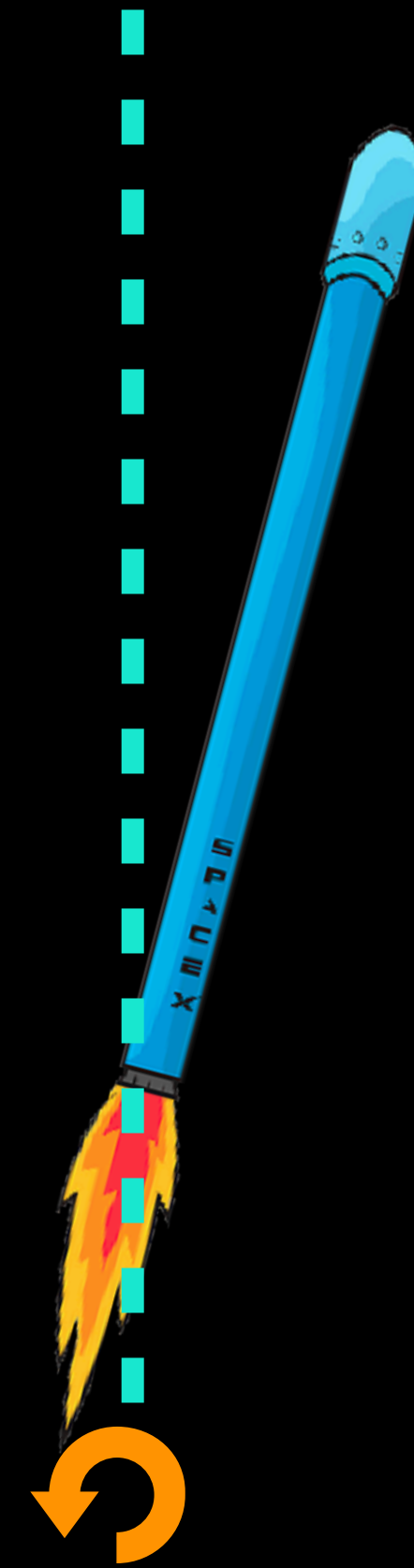
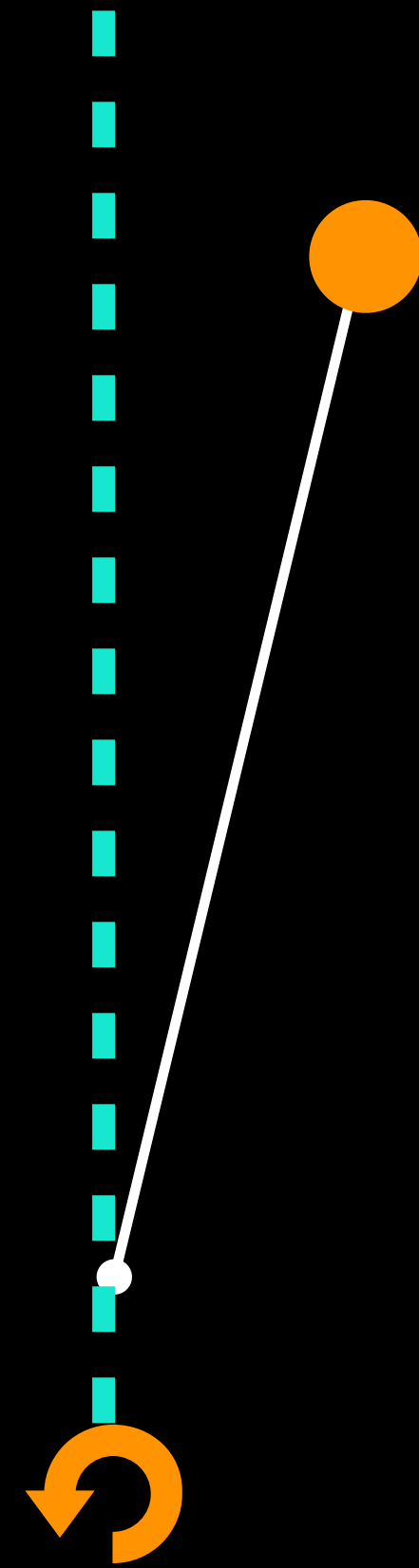
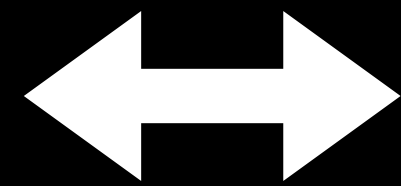
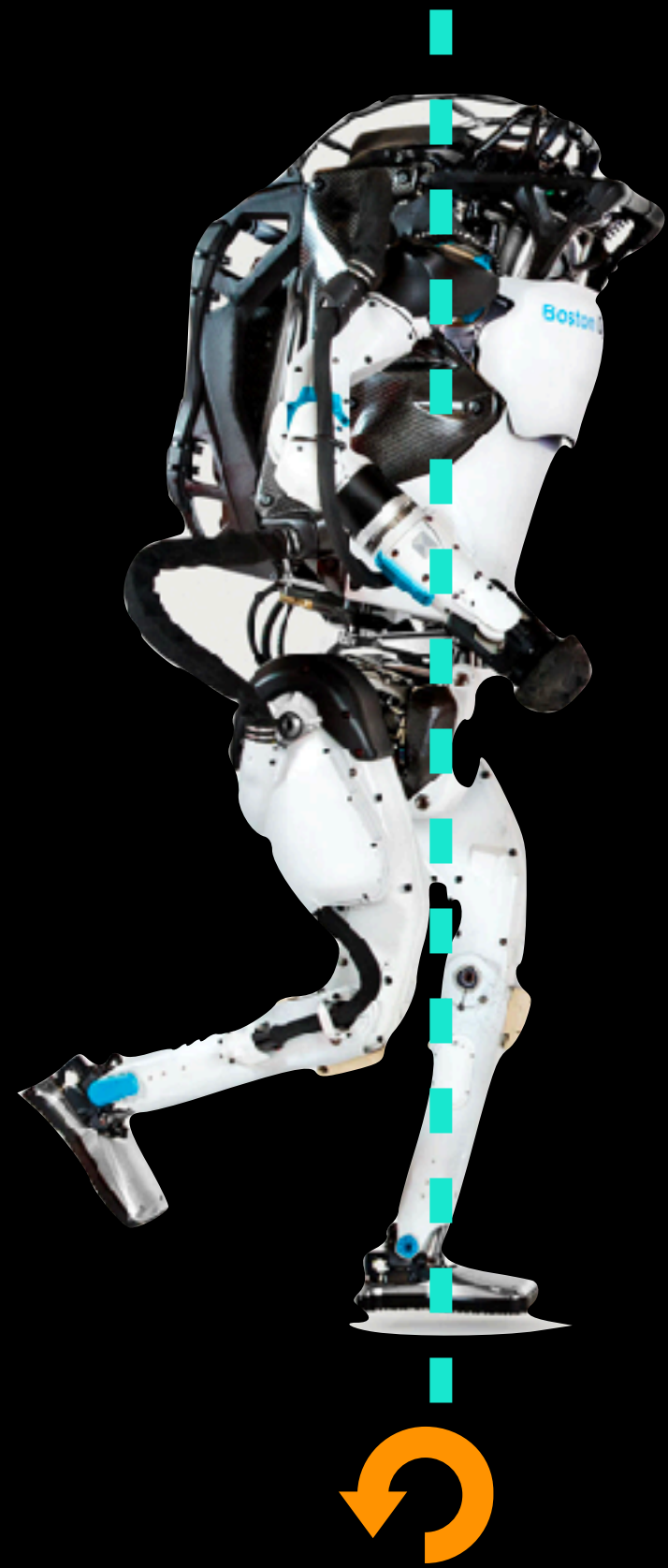
# The Inverted Pendulum: A fundamental dynamics model





# Humanoid balancing

# Rocket landing



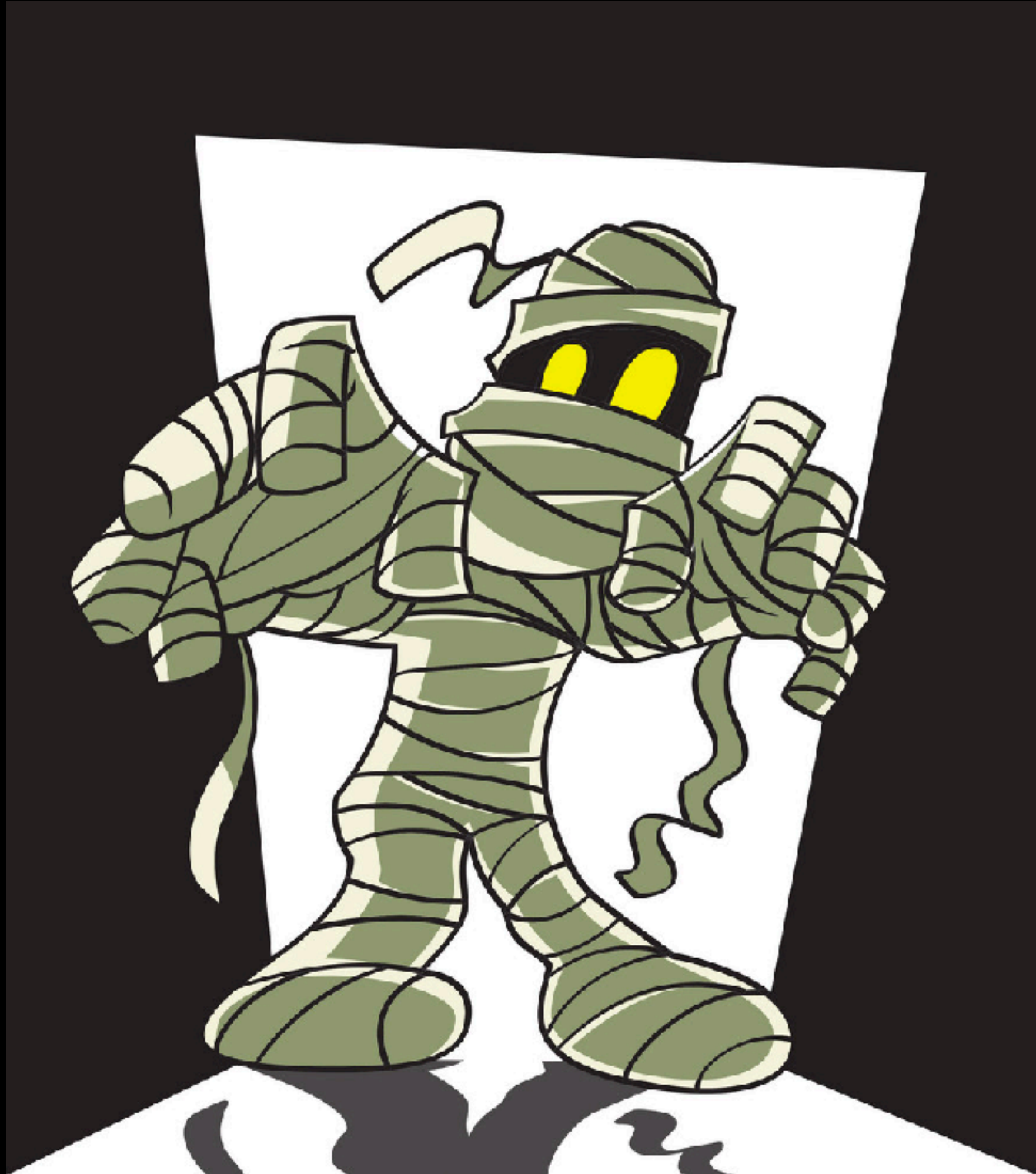


Why not discretize  
the dynamics and  
apply value / policy  
iteration?





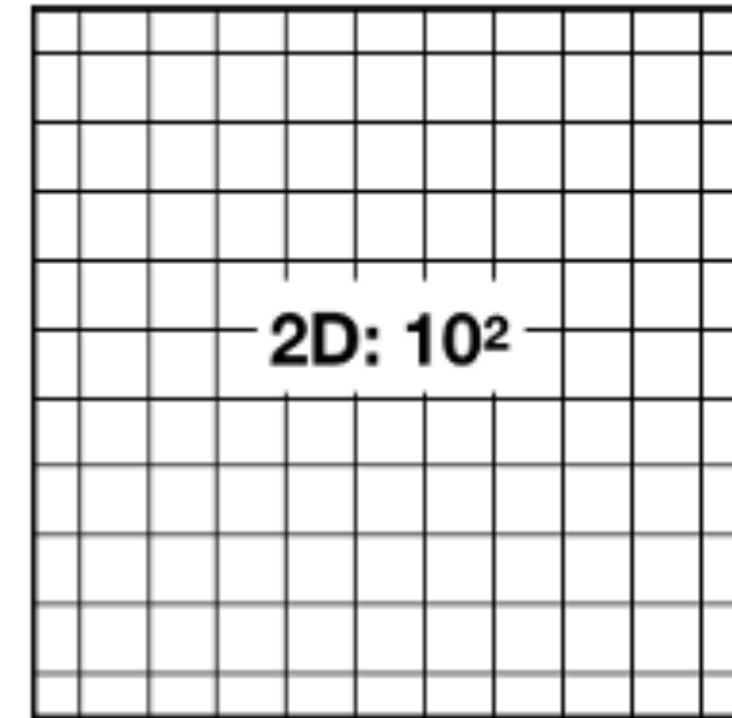
# THE CURSE OF DIMENSIONALITY



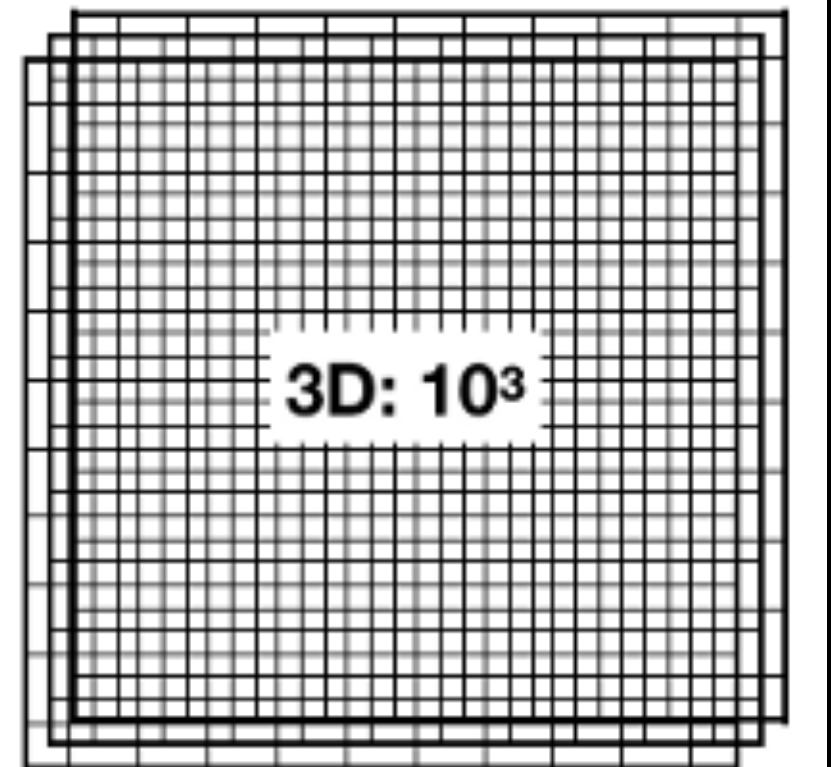
1D:  $10^1$



2D:  $10^2$



3D:  $10^3$





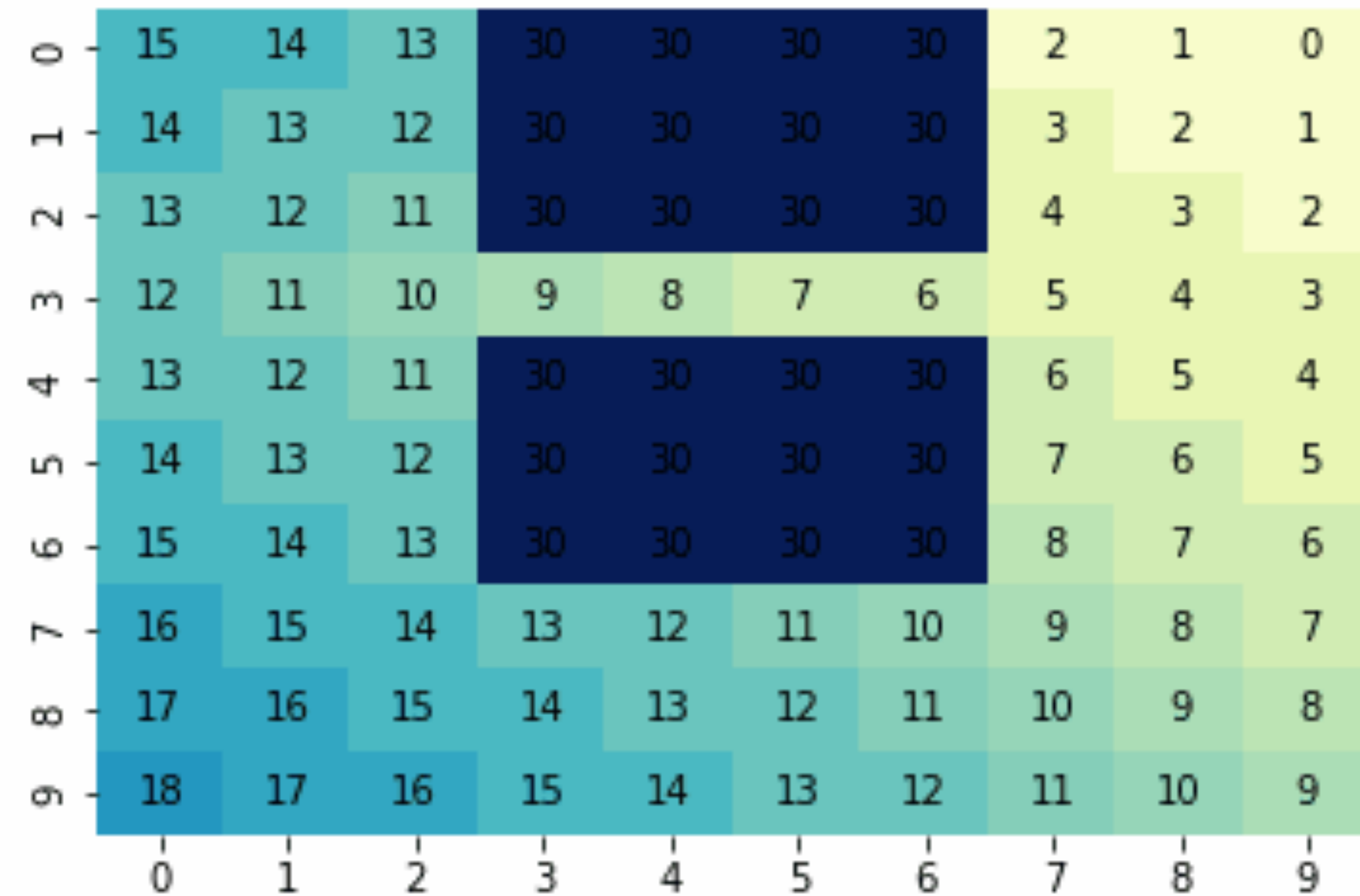
# No Discretization!

Can we **analytically** *represent* and *update* the value function?

$$V^*(s) = \min_a [c(s, a) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \mathcal{T}(s, a)} V^*(s')] ]$$



Time: 0



Can represent analytically ...  
(piecewise linear?)

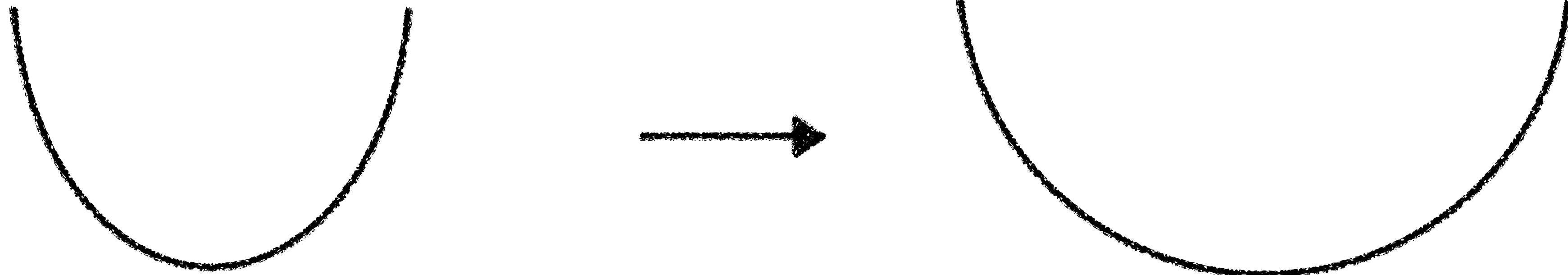
But updating seems hard!

$$V^*(s) = \min_a [c(s, a) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \mathcal{T}(s, a)} V^*(s)]$$



Can we **analytically** represent and *update* the value function?

Yes\*



\*linear dynamics, quadratic costs

Let's formalize!



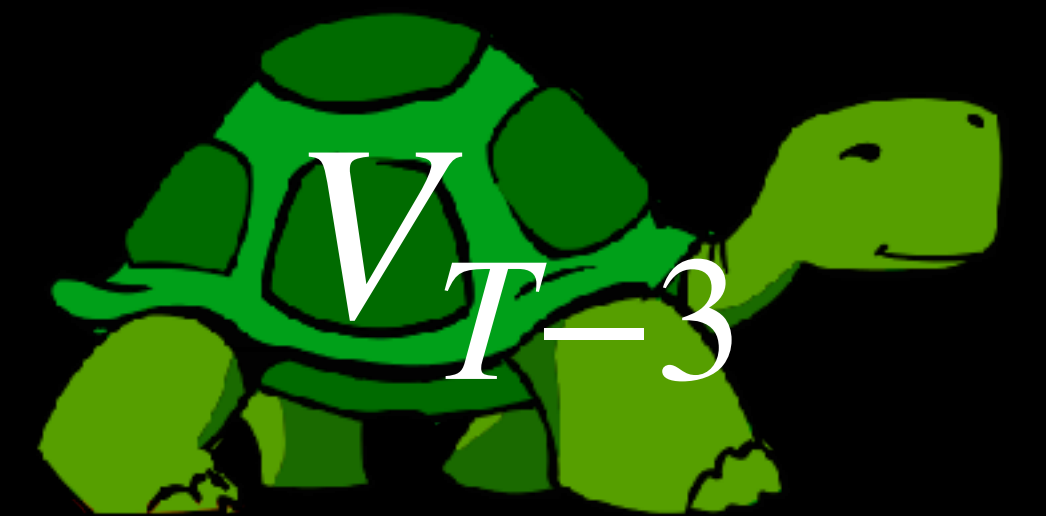
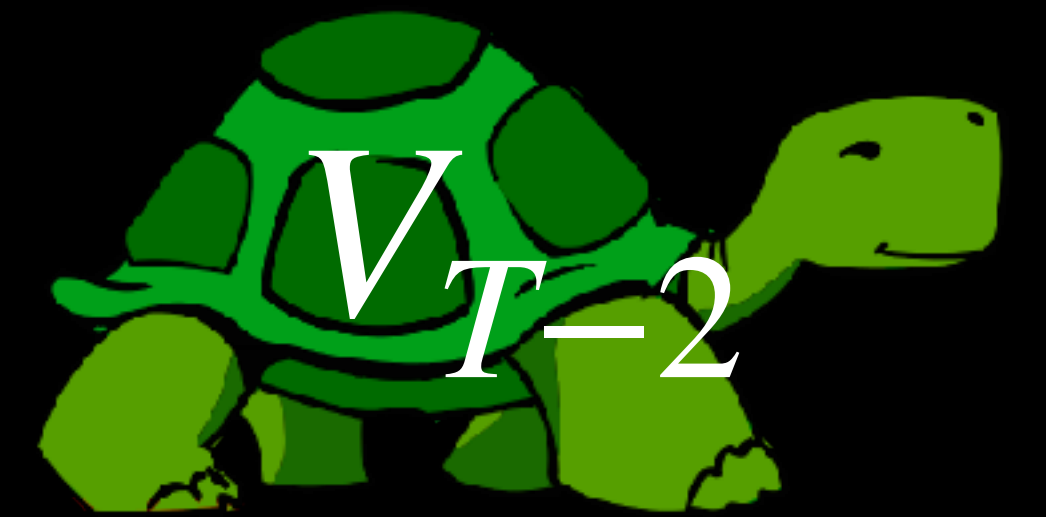
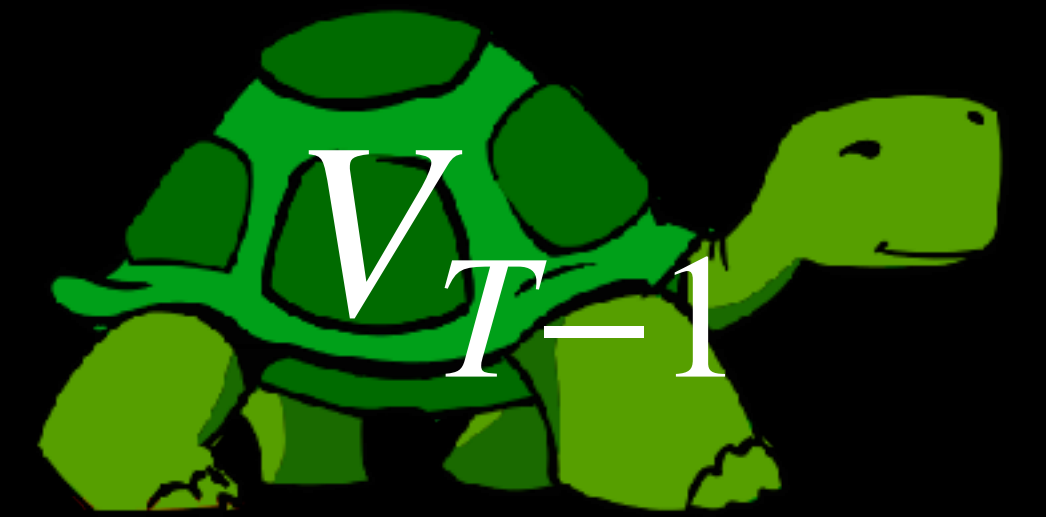


# It's quadratics all the way down!



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

$$V_t = Q + K_t^T R K_t + (A + B K_t)^T V_{t+1} (A + B K_t)$$



# The LQR Algorithm

Initialize  $V_T = Q$

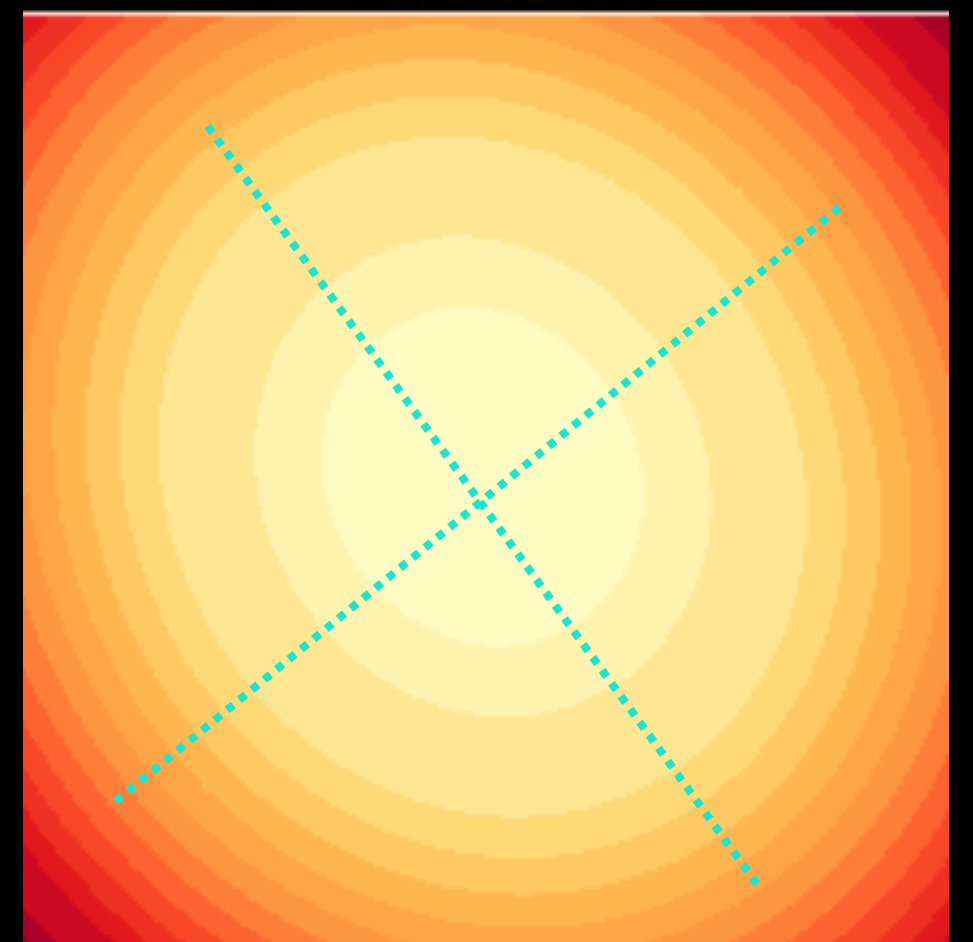
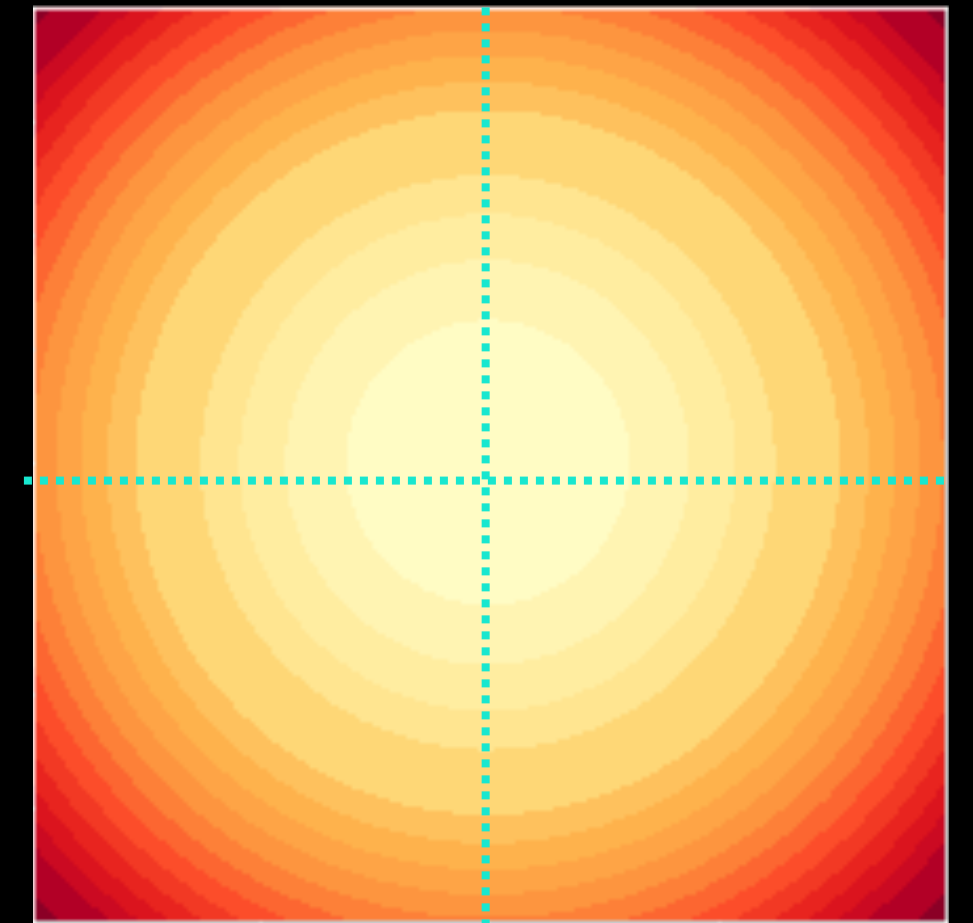
For  $t = T \dots 1$

Compute gain matrix

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

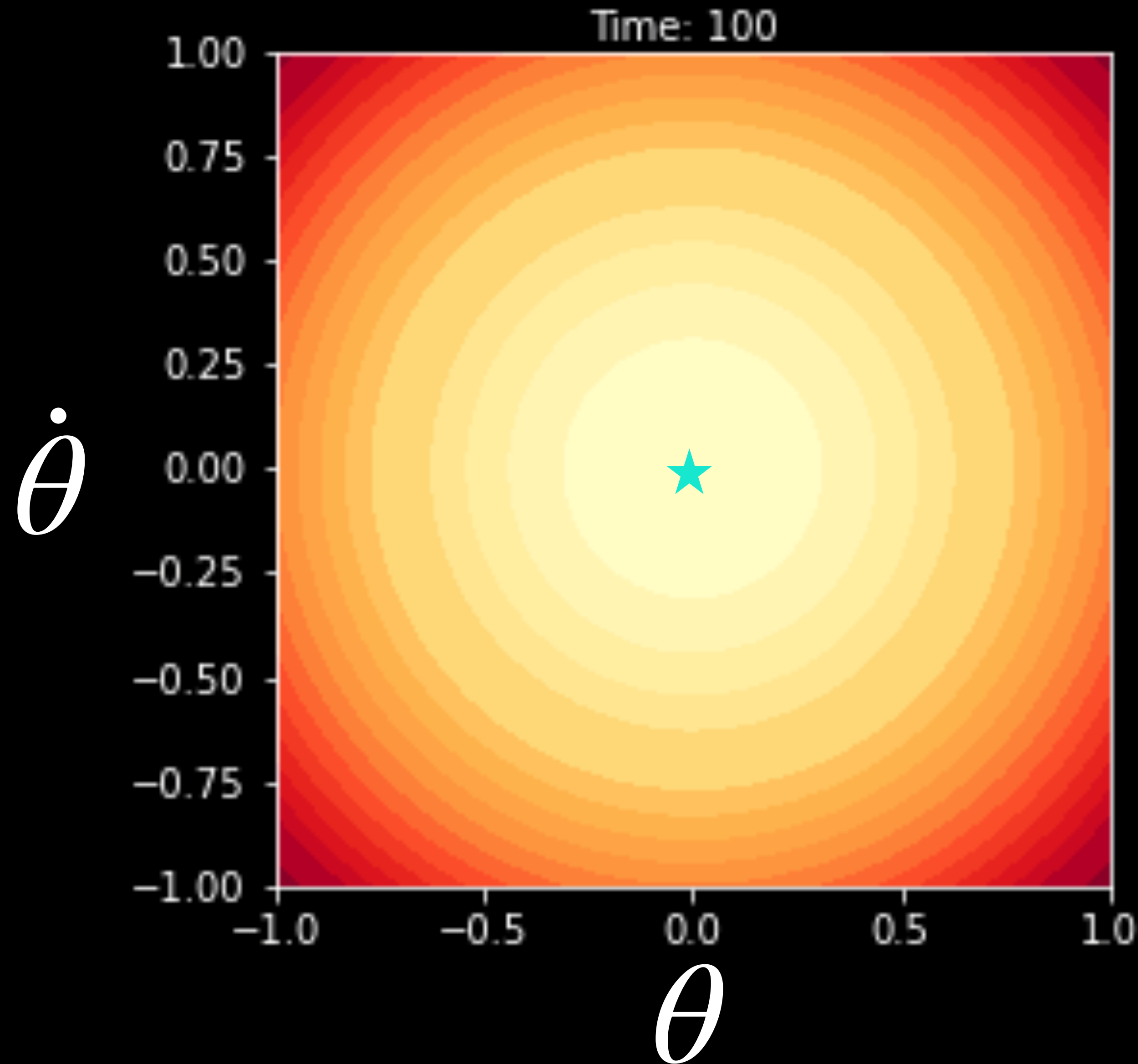
Update value

$$V_t = Q + K_t^T R K_t + (A + B K_t)^T V_{t+1} (A + B K_t)$$





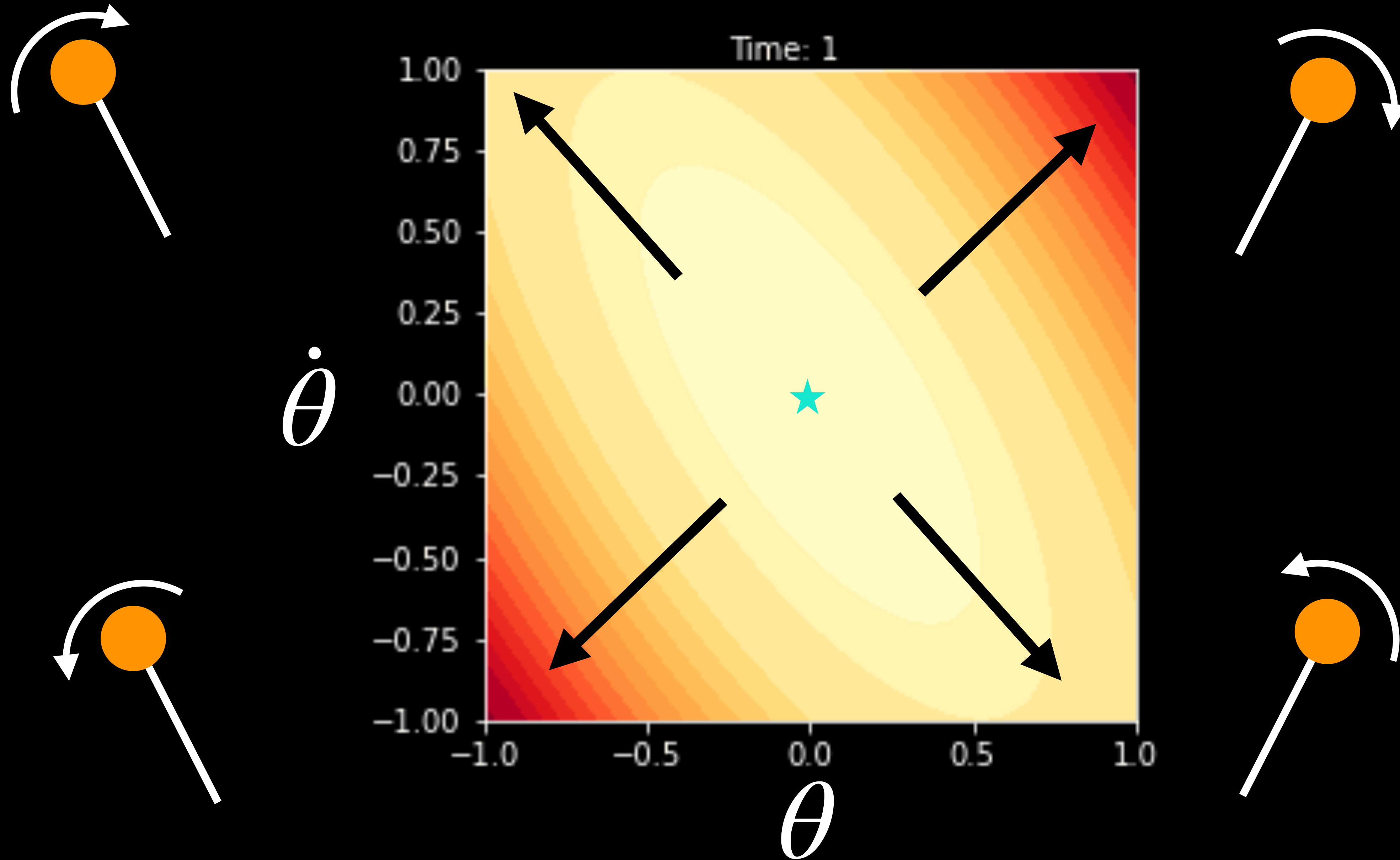
# Value Iteration for Inverted Pendulum



*Value  
converges  
when system  
is stabilizable*

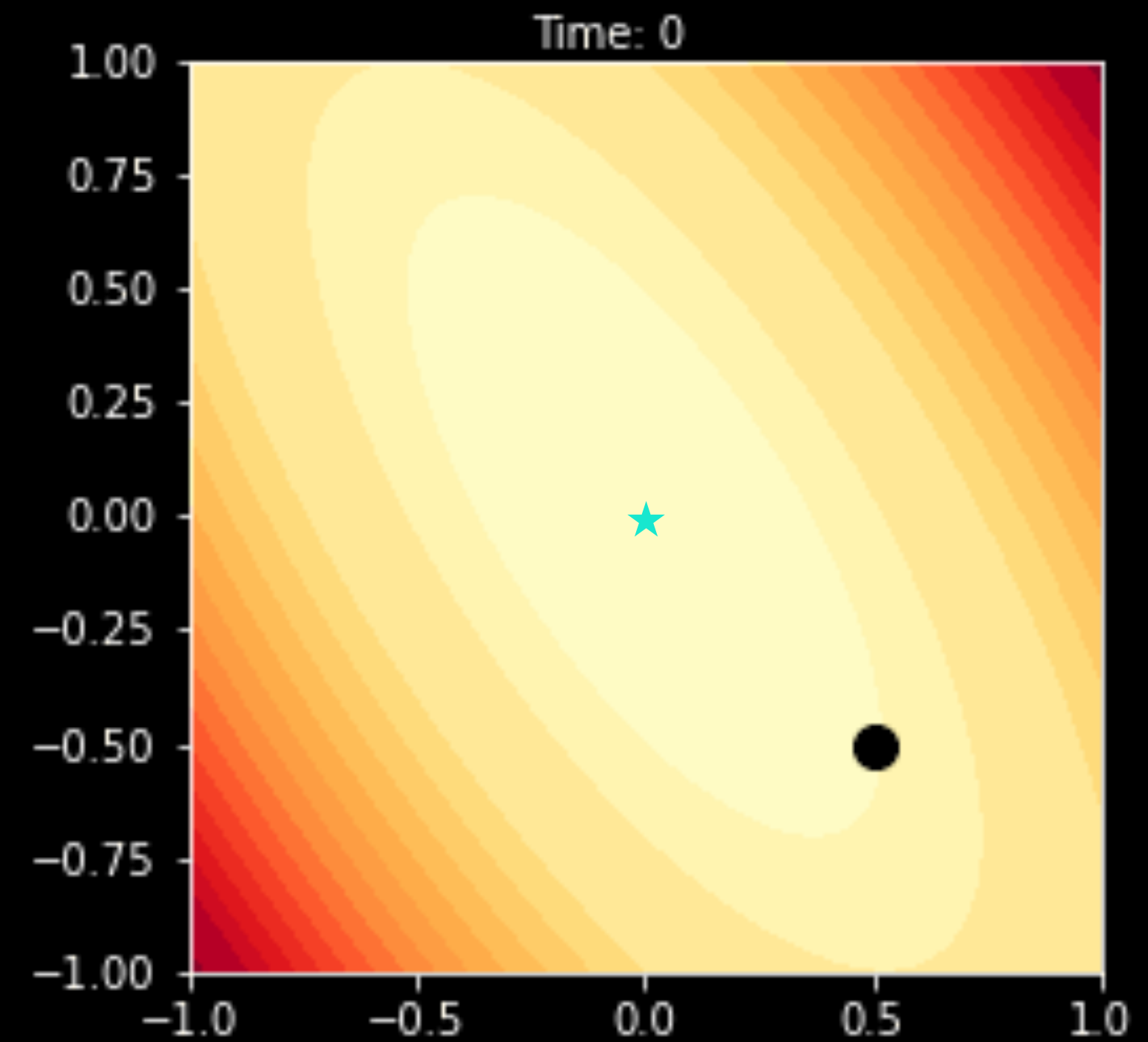
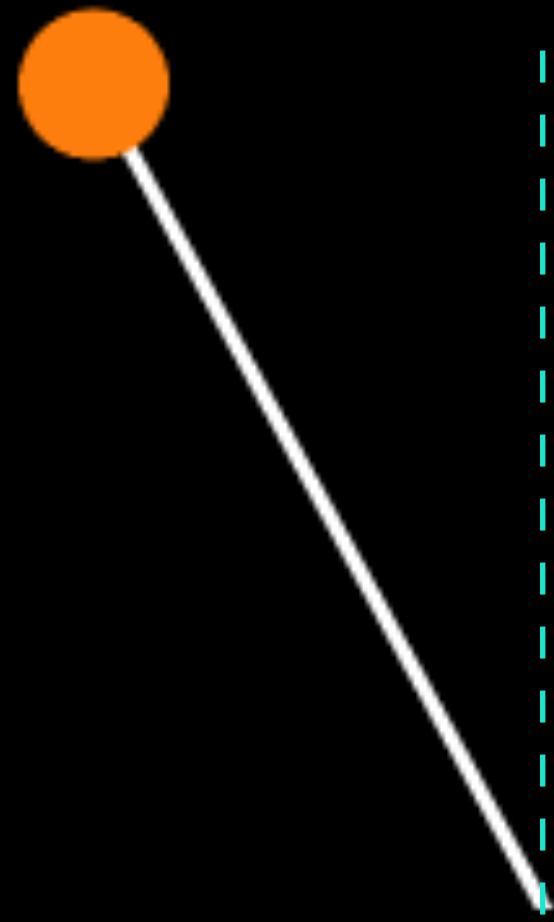
*Can solve  
Ricatti  
equations for  
fixed point*

# Value Iteration for Inverted Pendulum

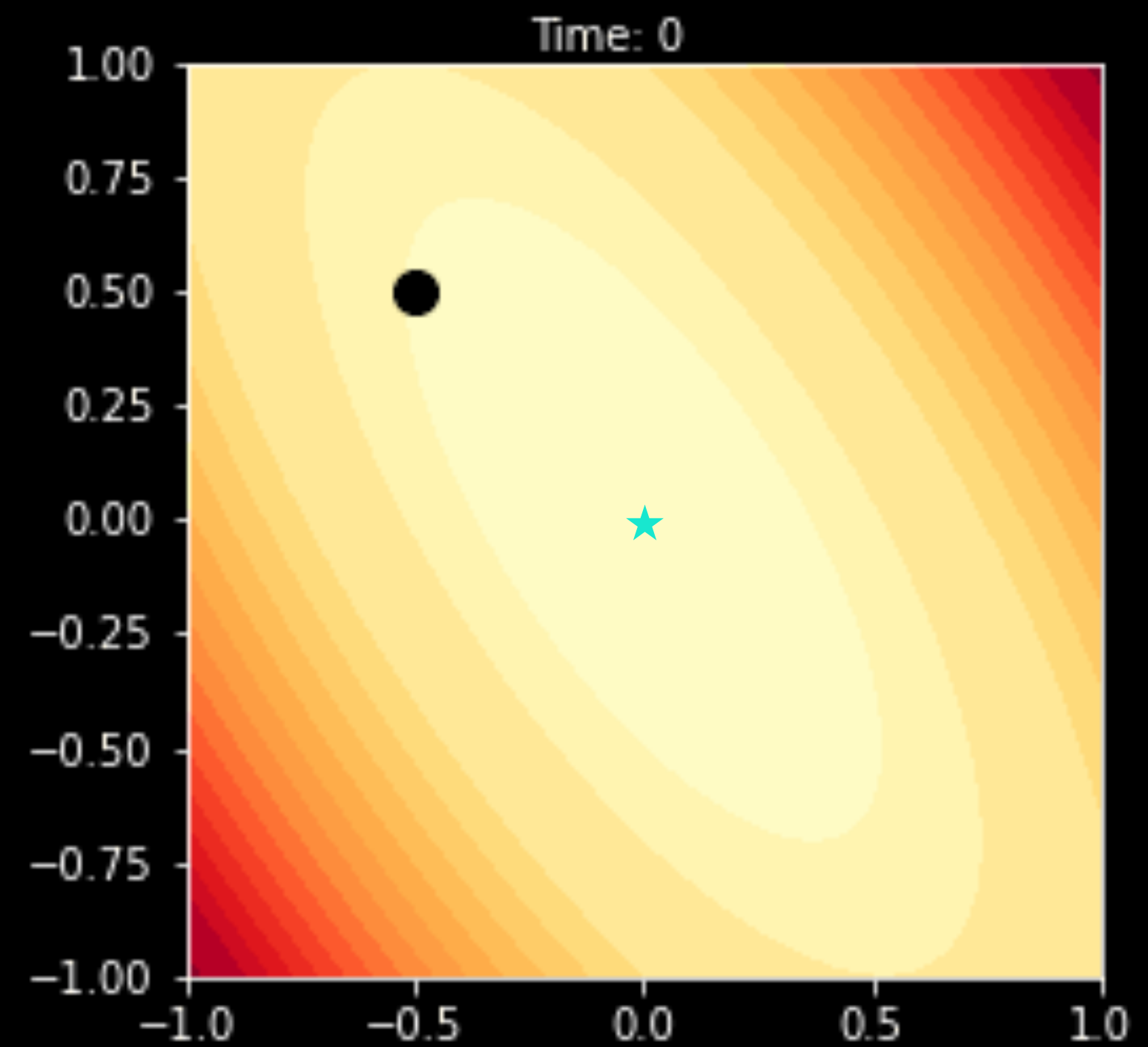
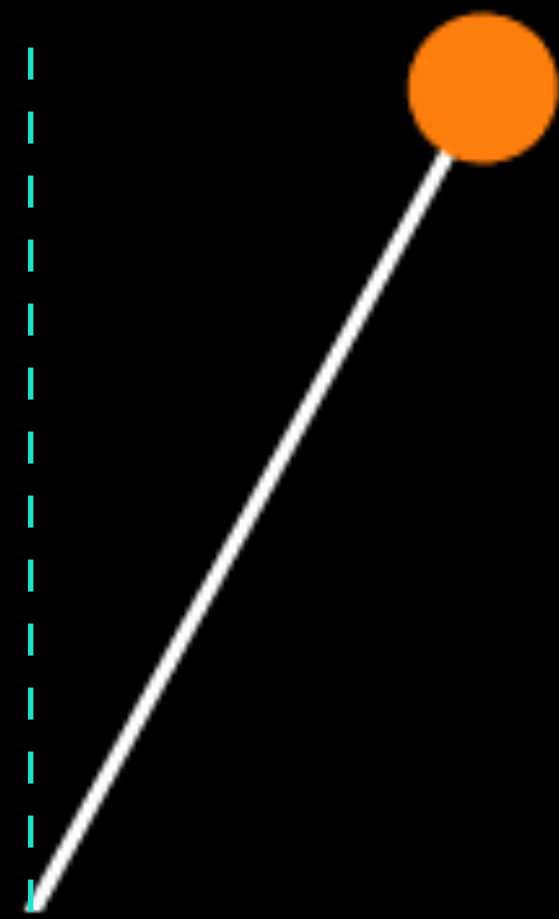




# An Easy Starting Point

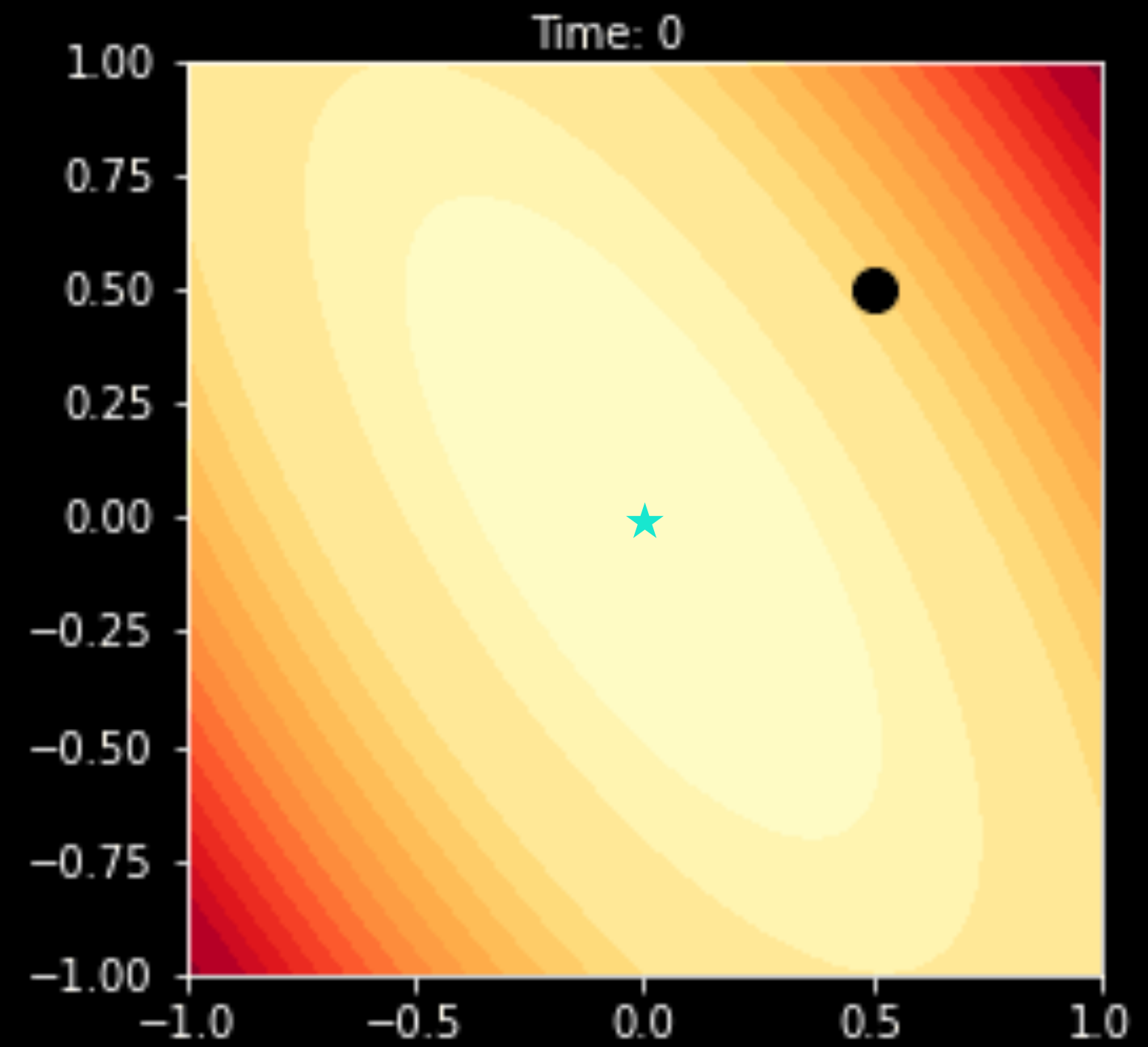
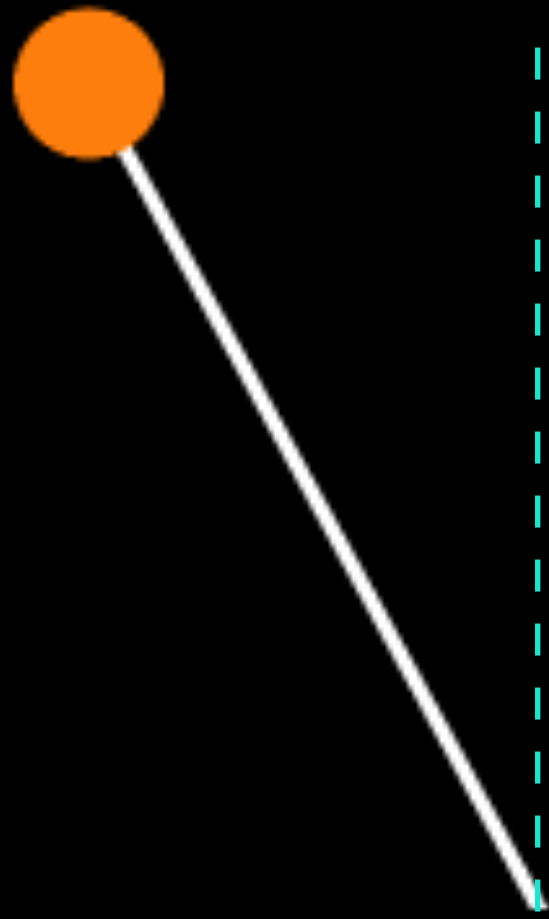


# Another Easy Starting Point

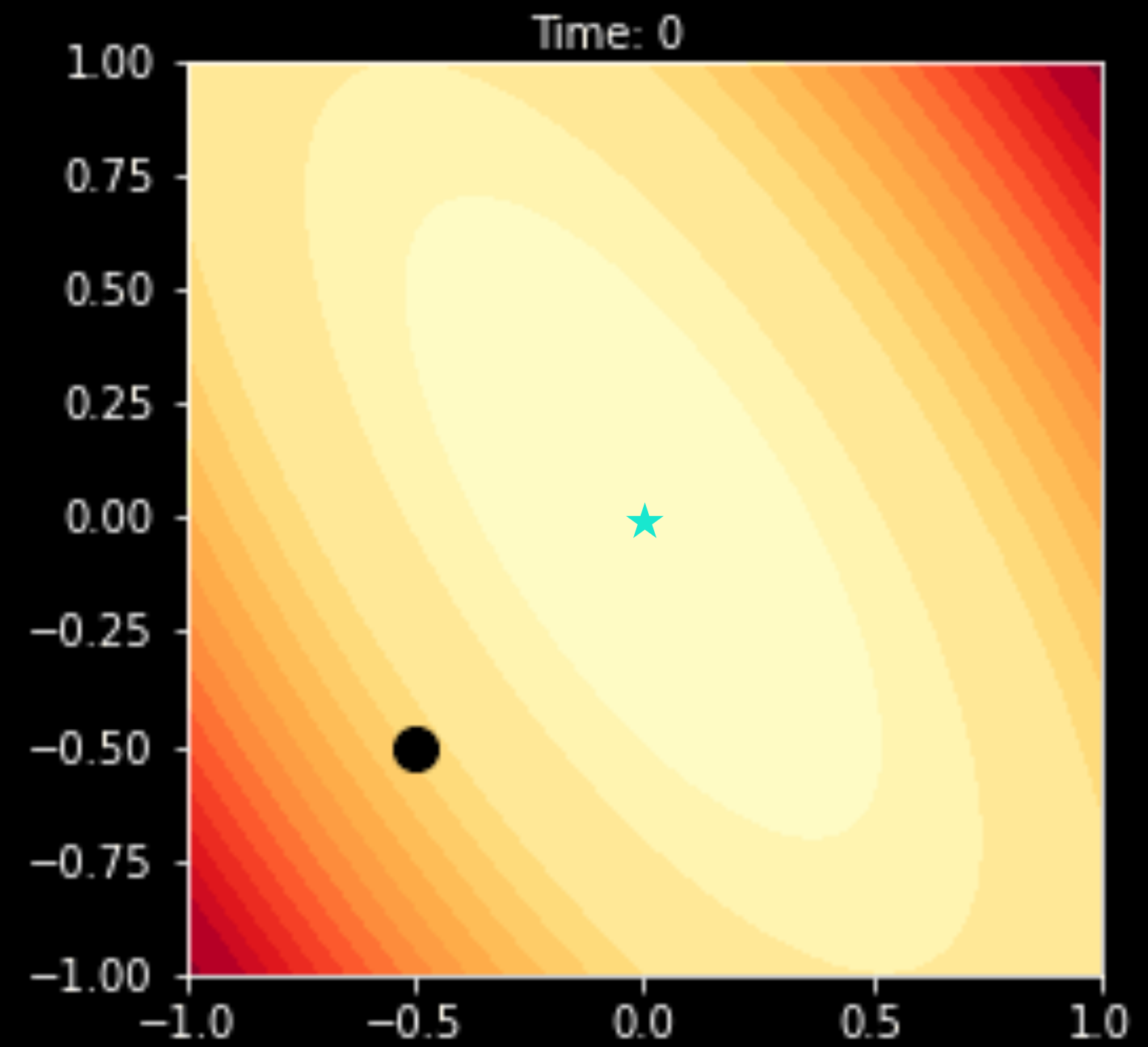
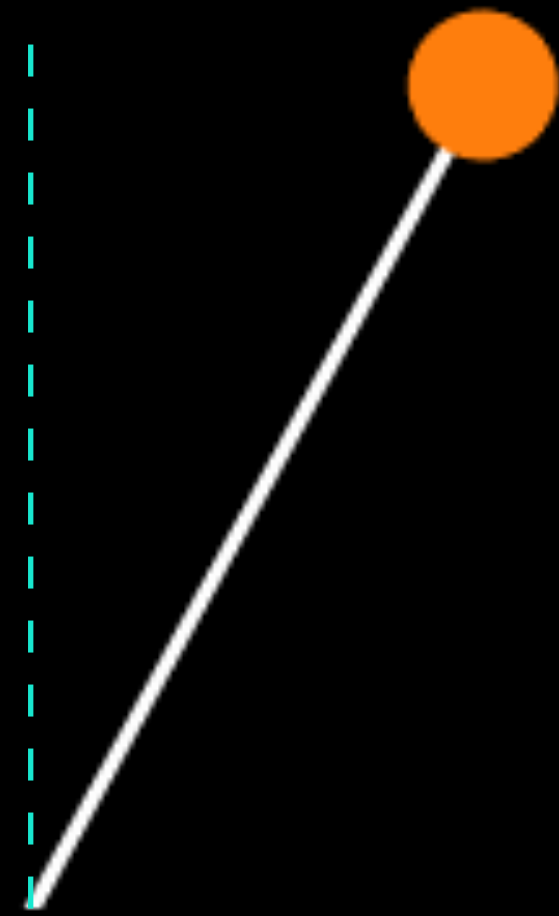




# A Hard Starting Point



# Another Hard Starting Point





When does LQR converge?

$$V = Q + K^T R K + (A + BK)^T V (A + BK)$$

$$K = (R + B^T V B)^{-1} B^T V A$$

When the closed loop system is stable, i.e.

Eigen values of  $(A+BK)$  are inside the unit circle on the complex plane

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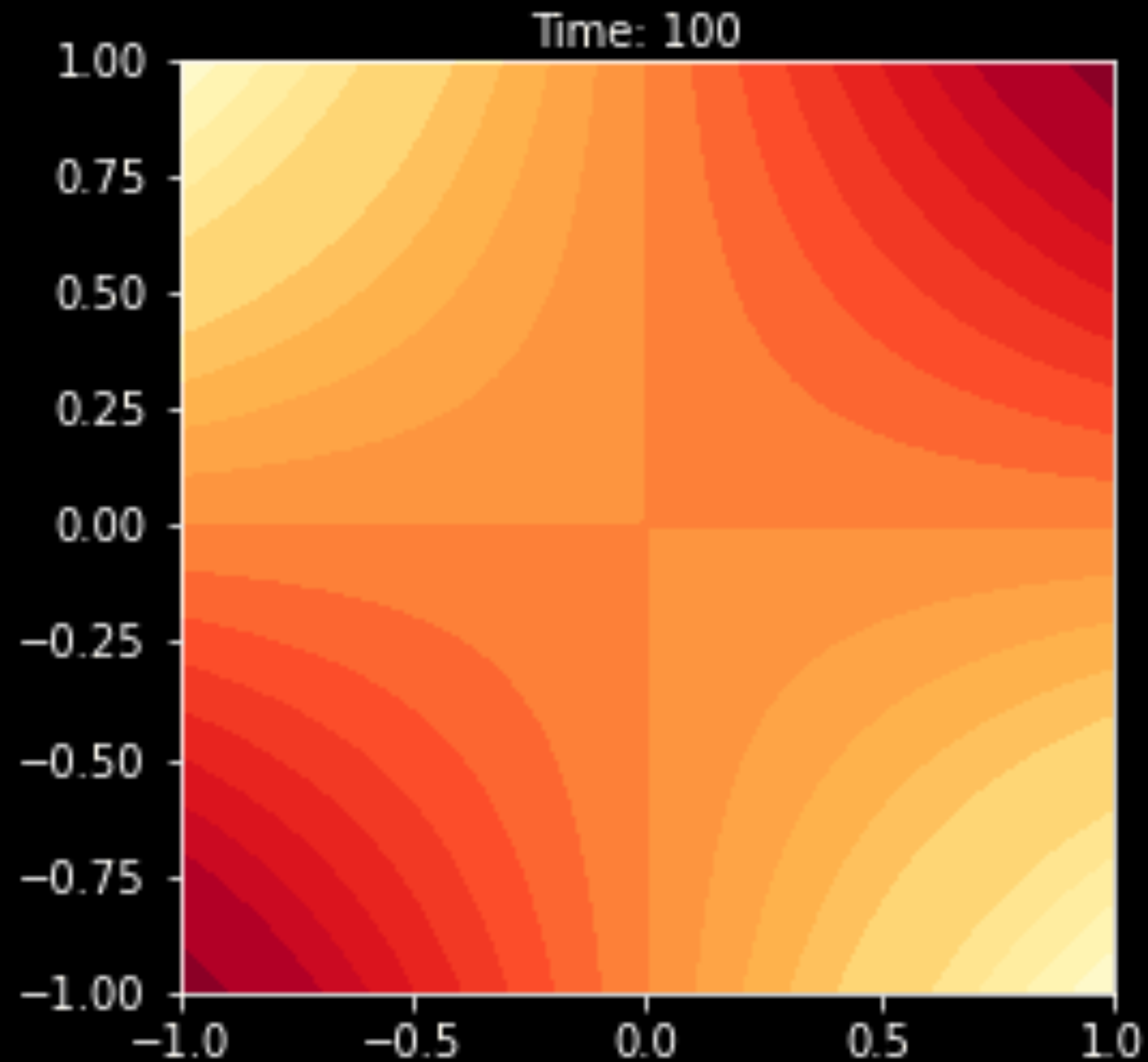
Eigen values of  $(A+BK)$  are inside the unit circle on the complex plane

*How can we find the fixed point of this equation?*

Discrete time algebraic ricatti equation (DARE)



# What if $Q$ is not PSD?



$$x^T Q x \neq 0$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



What if  $R$  is not positive definite?

$$u^T R u \neq 0 \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hint: Gain matrix update?

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

# tl;dr

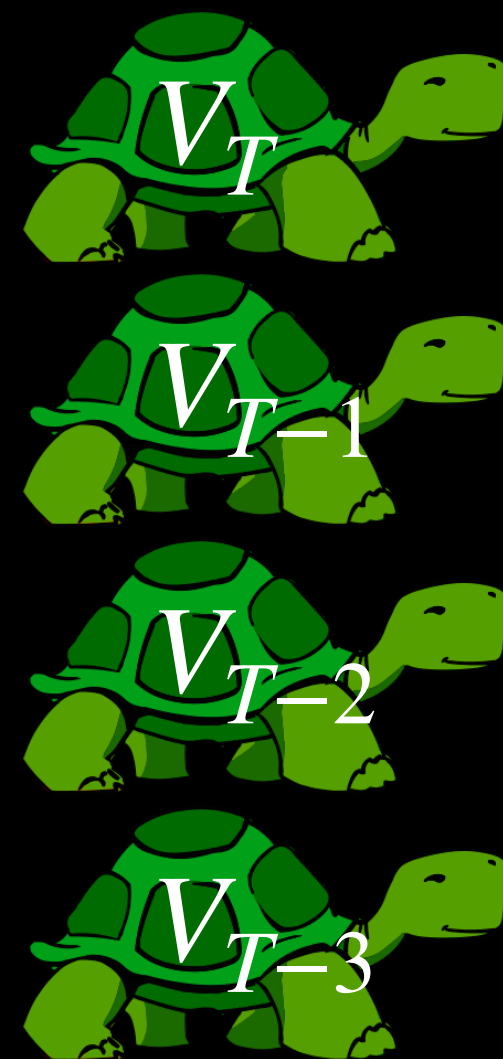
## THE CURSE OF DIMENSIONALITY

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Update value

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