

Finite Horizon LQG Density Regulator with Wasserstein Terminal Cost

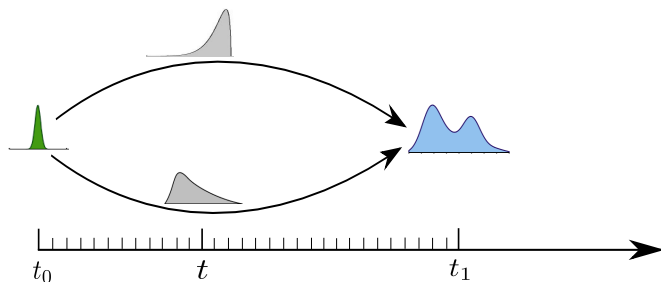
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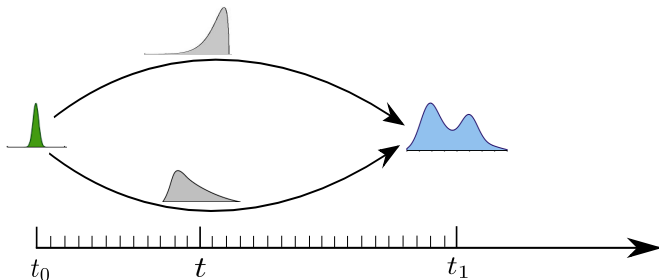
Joint work with Eric D.B. Wendel (Draper Laboratory)



Finite Horizon Density Regulator: Outlook



Finite Horizon Density Regulator: Outlook



AMS/IP Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol 39, 2007, pp 23-35.

Optimal control of the Liouville equation

R. W. Brockett

Notes on the Control of the Liouville Equation

Roger Brockett



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Optimal Steering of a Linear Stochastic System to a Final Probability Distribution, Part I

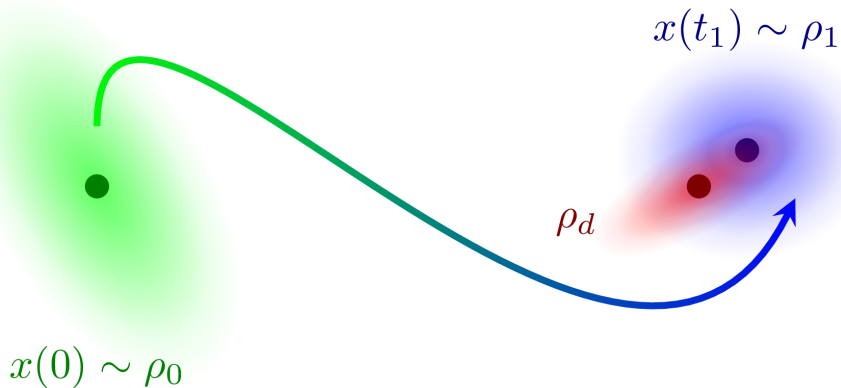
Yongxin Chen, *Student Member, IEEE*, Tryphon T. Georgiou, *Fellow, IEEE*, and Michele Pavon

Optimal Steering of a Linear Stochastic System to a Final Probability Distribution, Part II

Yongxin Chen, *Student Member, IEEE*, Tryphon T. Georgiou, *Fellow, IEEE*, and Michele Pavon



Density Regulator with Terminal Cost



LQG State Regulator

$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \phi(x_1, x_d) + \mathbb{E}_x \left[\int_0^{t_1} (x^\top Q x + u^\top R u) dt \right]$$

$$dx(t) = Ax(t) dt + Bu(t) dt + F dw(t),$$

$$x(0) = x_0 \text{ given, } x_d \text{ given, } t_1 \text{ fixed,}$$

Typical terminal cost: MSE

$$\phi(x_1, x_d) = \mathbb{E}_{x_1} [(x_1 - x_d)^\top M (x_1 - x_d)]$$

LQG Density Regulator

$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \varphi(\rho_1, \rho_d) + \mathbb{E}_x \left[\int_0^{t_1} (x^\top Q x + u^\top R u) dt \right]$$

$$dx(t) = Ax(t) dt + Bu(t) dt + F dw(t),$$

$$x(0) \sim \rho_0 \text{ given, } x_d \sim \rho_d \text{ given, } t_1 \text{ fixed,}$$

Proposed terminal cost: MMSE

$$\varphi(x_1, x_d) = \inf_{y \sim \rho \in \mathcal{P}_2(\rho_1, \rho_d)} \mathbb{E}_y \left[(x_1 - x_d)^\top M (x_1 - x_d) \right],$$

where $y := (x_1, x_d)^\top$

Problem Statement: LQG Density Regulator

$$\varphi(\rho_1, \rho_d)$$

|

$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \inf_{y \sim \rho \in \mathcal{P}_2(\rho_1, \rho_d)} \mathbb{E}_y \left[(x_1 - x_d)^\top M (x_1 - x_d) \right] \\ + \mathbb{E}_x \left[\int_0^{t_1} (x^\top Q x + u^\top R u) dt \right]$$

$$dx(t) = Ax(t) dt + Bu(t) dt + F dw(t),$$

$$x(0) \sim \rho_0 = \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, S_0), \quad x_d \sim \rho_d = \mathcal{N}(\mu_d, S_d),$$

$$t_1 \text{ fixed, } \mathcal{U} = \{u : u(x, t) = K(t)x + v(t)\}$$

However, $\varphi(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, S_1), \mathcal{N}(\mu_d, S_d))$ equals

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_d)^\top M (\mu_1 - \mu_d) +$$

$$\min_{C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \text{tr}((S_1 + S_d - 2C)M) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & C \\ C^\top & S_d \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0$$

However, $\varphi(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, S_1), \mathcal{N}(\mu_d, S_d))$ equals

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_d)^\top M (\mu_1 - \mu_d) +$$

$$\min_{C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \text{tr}((S_1 + S_d - 2C)M) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & C \\ C^\top & S_d \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0$$



$$\max_{C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \text{tr}(CM) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad CS_d^{-1}C^\top \preceq 0$$



$$C^* = S_1 S_d^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(S_d^{\frac{1}{2}} S_1 S_d^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_d^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, S_1), \mathcal{N}(\mu_d, S_d)) &= (\mu_1 - \mu_d)^\top M (\mu_1 - \mu_d) \\ &+ \text{tr} \left(MS_1 + MS_d - 2 \left[(\sqrt{S_d}MS_1\sqrt{S_d}) (\sqrt{S_d}S_1\sqrt{S_d})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

Applying maximum principle:

$$K^0(t) = R^{-1}B^\top P(t),$$

$$v^0(t) = R^{-1}B^\top (z(t) - P(t)\mu(t))$$

∞ dim. TPBVP $\rightsquigarrow 2 \left(n + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)$ dim. TPBVP

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\mu}(t) \\ \dot{z}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & BR^{-1}B^\top \\ Q & -A^\top \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\dot{S}(t) = (A + BK^0)S(t) + S(t)(A + BK^0)^\top + FF^\top,$$

$$\dot{P}(t) = -A^\top P(t) - P(t)A - P(t)BR^{-1}B^\top P(t) + Q,$$

Boundary conditions:

$$\mu(0) = \mu_0, \quad z(t_1) = M(\mu_d - \mu_1),$$

$$S(0) = S_0, \quad P(t_1) = (S_d \# S_1^{-1} - I_n) M$$

Matrix Geometric Mean

The minimal geodesic $\gamma^* : [0, 1] \mapsto \mathbf{S}_n^+$ connecting $\gamma(0) = S_d$ and $\gamma(1) = S_1^{-1}$, associated with the Riemannian metric $g_A(S_d, S_1^{-1}) = \text{tr}(A^{-1}S_dA^{-1}S_1^{-1})$, is

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^*(t) &= S_d \#_t S_1^{-1} = S_d^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(S_d^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_1^{-1} S_d^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)^t S_d^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= S_1^{-1} \#_{1-t} S_d = S_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(S_1^{\frac{1}{2}} S_d S_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{1-t} S_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

Geometric Mean:

$$\gamma^* \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = S_d \#_{\frac{1}{2}} S_1^{-1} = S_1^{-1} \#_{\frac{1}{2}} S_d$$

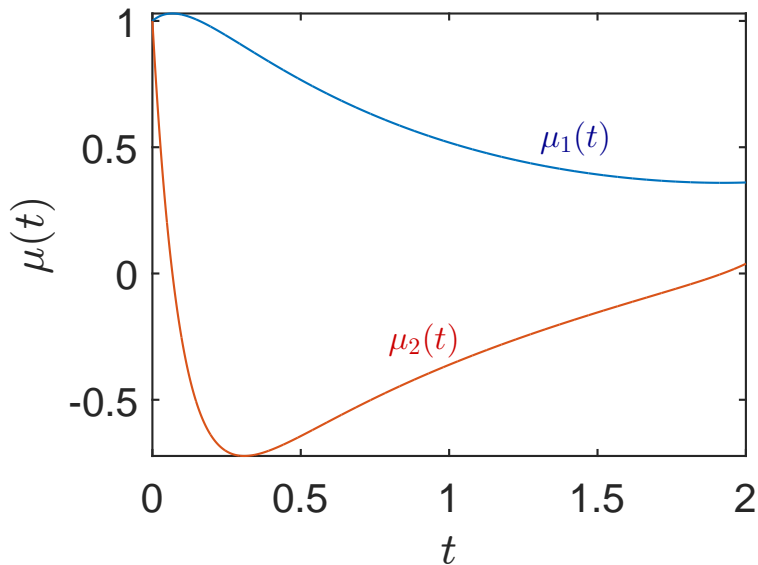
Example

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ dx_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} dt + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u dt + \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.01 \end{bmatrix} dw$$

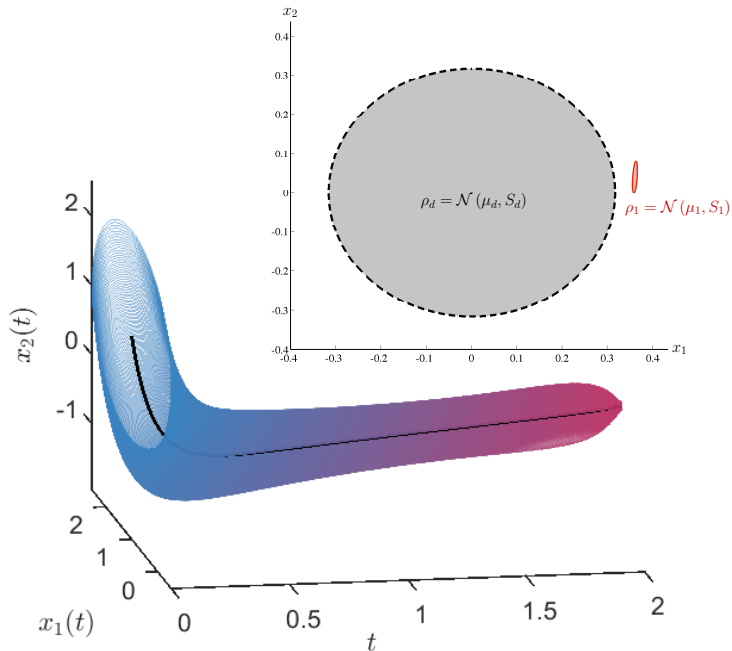
$$\rho_0 = \mathcal{N}((1, 1)^\top, I_2), \quad \rho_d = \mathcal{N}((0, 0)^\top, 0.1 I_2),$$

$$Q = 100 I_2, \quad R = 1, \quad M = I_2, \quad t_1 = 2$$

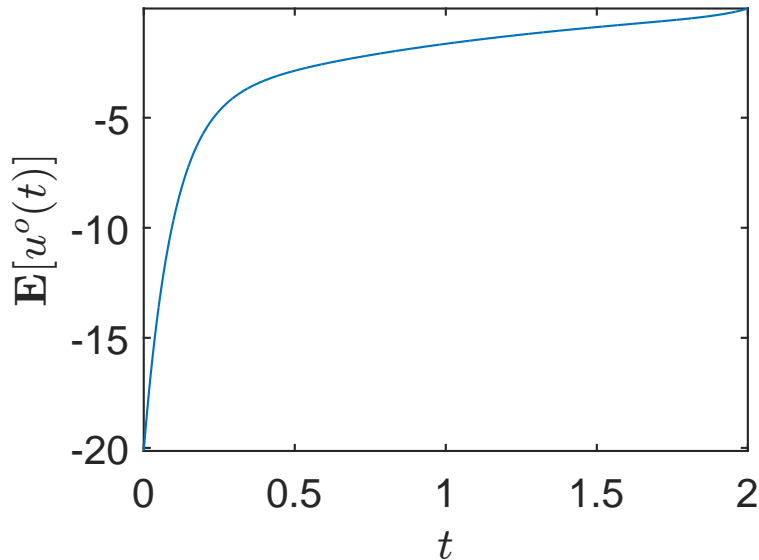
Controlled State Mean



Controlled State Covariance



Expected Optimal Control



Summary

Density regulator problem with terminal cost

LQGDR with affine state feedback

Recovers LQG/LQR as special case

Many possible extensions:

- (**conjecture**) affine state feedback is optimal
- output feedback
- geometry of different terminal costs

Thank you