summary: robot dynamics, LQR

a linear quadratic regulator has the form of a state feedback controller with gain K:

$$u = -Kq$$

it minimizes the quadratic cost function given by

$$J = \int_0^\infty (\boldsymbol{q}^T Q \boldsymbol{q} + \boldsymbol{u}^T R \boldsymbol{u}) dt$$

shifts the design problem from gain choices to weight choices

dynamics with pure vectors

$$egin{aligned} \Sigma oldsymbol{f} &= m \dot{oldsymbol{v}} \ \Sigma oldsymbol{ au} &= \mathbf{J} \dot{oldsymbol{\omega}} + oldsymbol{\omega} imes \mathbf{J} oldsymbol{\omega} \end{aligned}$$

dynamics for simulation

$$\Sigma m{f} = m m{\dot{v}}$$
 $\Sigma m{f} = m m{\dot{v}}$ world coordinates $\Sigma m{ au} = {f J} m{\dot{\omega}}' + m{\omega}' imes {f J} m{\omega}'$ body-attached coordinates $m{\dot{R}} = {f R} m{\omega}'^{ imes}$ orientation $m{\dot{p}} = m{v}$ world coordinates

remarks on linear quadratic regulator

- computing K requires solving "algebraic riccati equation"
 - tricky to solve & requires numerical iteration $K = -R^{-1}B^TP$ \Rightarrow best to use software from experts $0 = PA + A^TP - PBR^{-1}B^TP + Q$ ct.lqr(A,B,Q,R) or MATLAB lqr(A,B,Q,R)
- LQR is a special case of general optimization problem: find u that minimizes given cost function and satisfies constraints (e.g. max throttle). This can be used to guide system to desired state/trajectory
- sketch for how LQR is solved:
 - use pontryagin's maximum principle (variational calculus)
 - in special case of linear, time-invariant system, quadratic cost, and infinite time horizon, result is that input is a linear function of state: u=-Kq
- for control far away from equilibrium (e.g. aggressive maneuvers), need full nonlinear trajectory tracking
 - common "engineering" approach is receding horizon control (a.k.a. "model predictive control"): repeatedly calculate optimal u over a short horizon
 - biology-inspired: explore the solution space, reward if success (reinforcement learning). parameterize controller/"policy" with a neural network