

Linear Quadratic Zero-Sum Two-Person Differential Games

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Abstract

As in optimal control theory, linear quadratic (LQ) differential games (DG) can be solved, even in high dimension, via a Riccati equation. However, contrary to the control case, existence of the solution of the Riccati equation is not necessary for the existence of a closed-loop saddle point. One may “survive” a particular, non generic, type of conjugate point. An important application of LQDG’s is the so-called H_∞ -optimal control, appearing in the theory of robust control.

1 Perfect state measurement

Linear quadratic differential games are a special case of differential games (DG). See the article *Pursuit-evasion games and nonlinear zero-sum, two-person differential games*. They were first investigated by Ho, Bryson, and Baron [7], in the context of a linearized pursuit-evasion game. This subsection is based upon [2, 3]. A linear quadratic DG is defined as

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + Dv, \quad x(t_0) = x_0,$$

with $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^\ell$, $u(\cdot) \in L^2([0, T], \mathbb{R}^m)$, $v(\cdot) \in L^2([0, T], \mathbb{R}^\ell)$. Final time T is given, there is no terminal constraint, and, using the notation $x^t K x = \|x\|_K^2$,

$$J(t_0, x_0; u(\cdot), v(\cdot)) = \|x(T)\|_K^2 + \int_{t_0}^T \begin{pmatrix} x^t & u^t & v^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q & S_1 & S_2 \\ S_1^t & R & 0 \\ S_2^t & 0 & -\Gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix} dt.$$

The matrices of appropriate dimensions A , B , D , Q , S_i , R , Γ , may all be measurable functions of time. R and Γ must be positive definite with inverses bounded away from zero. To get the most complete results available, we assume also that K and Q are nonnegative definite, although this is only necessary for some of the following results. Detailed results without that assumption were obtained by Zhang [9] and Delfour [6]. We chose to set the cross term in uv in the criterion null, this is to simplify the results and is not necessary. This problem satisfies Isaacs’ condition (see article DG) even with nonzero such cross terms.

Using the change of control variables

$$u = \tilde{u} - R^{-1} S_1^t x, \quad v = \tilde{v} + \Gamma^{-1} S_2^t x,$$

yields a DG with the same structure, with modified matrices A and Q , but without the cross terms in xu and xv . (This extends to the case with nonzero cross terms in uv .) Thus, without loss of generality, we will proceed with $(S_1 \ S_2) = (0 \ 0)$.

The existence of open-loop and closed-loop solutions to that game is ruled by two Riccati equations for symmetric matrices P , and P^* respectively, and by a pair of canonical equations that we shall see later:

$$\dot{P} + PA + A^tP - PBR^{-1}B^tP + PD\Gamma^{-1}D^tP + Q = 0, \quad P(T) = K, \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{P}^* + P^*A + A^tP^* + P^*D\Gamma^{-1}D^tP^* + Q = 0, \quad P^*(T) = K. \quad (2)$$

When both Riccati equations have a solution over $[t, T]$, it holds that, in the partial ordering of definiteness,

$$0 \leq P(t) \leq P^*(t).$$

When the saddle point exists, it is represented by the state feedback strategies

$$u = \varphi^*(t, x) = -R^{-1}B^tP(t)x, \quad v = \psi^*(t, x) = \Gamma^{-1}D^tP(t)x. \quad (3)$$

The control functions generated by this pair of feedbacks will be noted $\hat{u}(\cdot)$ and $\hat{v}(\cdot)$.

Theorem 1

- A sufficient condition for the existence of a closed-loop saddle point, then given by (φ^*, ψ^*) in (3), is that equation (1) have a solution $P(t)$ defined over $[t_0, T]$.
- A necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of an open-loop saddle point is that equation (2) have a solution over $[t_0, T]$ (and then so does (1)). In that case, the pairs $(\hat{u}(\cdot), \hat{v}(\cdot))$, $(\hat{u}(\cdot), \psi^*)$, and (φ^*, ψ^*) are saddle points.
- A necessary and sufficient condition for $(\varphi^*, \hat{v}(\cdot))$ to be a saddle point is that equation (1) have a solution over $[t_0, T]$.
- In all cases where a saddle point exists, the Value function is $V(t, x) = \|x\|_{P(t)}^2$.

However, equation (1) may fail to have a solution and a closed-loop saddle point still exist. The precise necessary condition is as follows: let $X(\cdot)$ and $Y(\cdot)$ be two square matrix functions solutions of the canonical equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -BR^{-1}B^t + D\Gamma^{-1}D^t \\ -Q & -A^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} X(T) \\ Y(T) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I \\ K \end{pmatrix}.$$

The matrix $P(t)$ exists for $t \in [t_0, T]$ if and only if $X(t)$ is invertible over that range, and then $P(t) = Y(t)X^{-1}(t)$. Assume that the rank of $X(t)$ is piecewise constant, and let $X^\dagger(t)$ denote the pseudo-inverse of $X(t)$, and $\mathcal{R}(X(t))$ its range,

Theorem 2 A necessary and sufficient condition for a closed-loop saddle point to exist, which is then given by (3) with $P(t) = Y(t)X^\dagger(t)$, is that

1. $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}(X(t_0))$,
2. For almost all $t \in [t_0, T]$, $\mathcal{R}(D(t)) \subset \mathcal{R}(X(t))$,
3. $\forall t \in [t_0, T]$, $Y(t)X^\dagger(t) \geq 0$.

In a case where $X(t)$ is only singular at an isolated instant t^* (then conditions 1 and 2 above are automatically satisfied), called a *conjugate point* but where YX^{-1} remains positive definite on both sides of it, the conjugate point is called *even*. The feedback gain $F = -R^{-1}B^tP$ diverges upon reaching t^* , but on a trajectory generated by this feedback, the control $u(t) = F(t)x(t)$ remains finite. (See an example in [2].)

If $T = \infty$, with all system and pay-off matrices constant and $Q > 0$, Mageirou [8] has shown that if the algebraic Riccati equation obtained by setting $\dot{P} = 0$ in (1) admits a positive definite solution P , the game has a Value $\|x\|_P^2$, but (3) may not be a saddle point. (ψ^* may not be an equilibrium strategy.)

2 H_∞ -optimal control

This subsection is entirely based upon [1]. It deals with imperfect state measurement, using Bernhard's nonlinear *minimax certainty equivalence principle* [5].

Several problems of robust control may be brought to the following one: a linear, time invariant system with two inputs: control input $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and disturbance input $w \in \mathbb{R}^\ell$, and two outputs: measured output $y \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and controlled output $z \in \mathbb{R}^q$, is given. One wishes to control the system with a nonanticipative controller $u(\cdot) = \phi(y(\cdot))$ in order to minimize the induced linear operator norm between spaces of square-integrable functions, of the resulting operator $w(\cdot) \mapsto z(\cdot)$.

It turns out that the problem which has a tractable solution is a kind of dual one: given a positive number γ , is it possible to make this norm no larger than γ ? The answer to this question is yes if and only if

$$\inf_{\phi \in \Phi} \sup_{w(\cdot) \in L^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\|z(t)\|^2 - \gamma^2 \|w(t)\|^2) dt \leq 0.$$

We shall extend somewhat this classical problem by allowing either a time variable system, with a finite horizon T , or a time-invariant system with an infinite horizon.

The dynamical system is

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + Dw, \quad (4)$$

$$y = Cx + Ew, \quad (5)$$

$$z = Hx + Gu. \quad (6)$$

We let

$$\begin{pmatrix} D \\ E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D^t & E^t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M & L \\ L^t & N \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} H^t \\ G^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q & S \\ S^t & R \end{pmatrix},$$

and we assume that E is onto, $\Leftrightarrow N > 0$, G is one to one $\Leftrightarrow R > 0$.

Finite horizon In this part, we consider a time varying system, with all matrix functions measurable. Since the state is not known exactly, we assume that the initial state is not known either. The issue is therefore to decide whether the criterion

$$J_\gamma = \|x(T)\|_K^2 + \int_{t_0}^T (\|z(t)\|^2 - \gamma^2 \|w(t)\|^2) dt - \gamma^2 \|x_0\|_{\Sigma_0}^2 \quad (7)$$

may be kept finite, and with which strategy. Let

$$\gamma^* = \inf\{\gamma \mid \inf_{\phi \in \Phi} \sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, w(\cdot) \in L^2} J_\gamma < \infty\}.$$

Theorem 3 $\gamma \leq \gamma^*$ if and only if the following three conditions are satisfied:

1) The following Riccati equation has a solution over $[t_0, T]$:

$$-\dot{P} = PA + A^t P - (PB + S)R^{-1}(B^t P + S^t) + \gamma^{-2} PMP + Q, \quad P(T) = K, \quad (8)$$

2) The following Riccati equation has a solution over $[t_0, T]$:

$$\dot{\Sigma} = A\Sigma + \Sigma A^t - (\Sigma C^t + L)N^{-1}(C\Sigma + L^t) + \gamma^{-2} \Sigma Q \Sigma + M, \quad \Sigma(t_0) = \Sigma_0, \quad (9)$$

3) The following spectral radius condition is satisfied:

$$\forall t \in [t_0, T], \quad \rho(\Sigma(t)P(t)) < \gamma^2. \quad (10)$$

In that case the optimal controller ensuring $\inf_{\phi} \sup_{x_0, w} J_\gamma$ is given by a “worst case state” $\hat{x}(\cdot)$ satisfying $\hat{x}(0) = 0$ and

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = [A - BR^{-1}(B^t P + S^t) + \gamma^{-2} D(D^t P + L^t)]\hat{x} + (I - \gamma^{-2} \Sigma P)^{-1} (\Sigma C^t + L)(y - C\hat{x}), \quad (11)$$

and the certainty equivalent controller

$$\phi^*(y(\cdot))(t) = -R^{-1}(B^t P + S^t)\hat{x}(t). \quad (12)$$

Infinite horizon The infinite horizon case is the traditional H_∞ -optimal control problem reformulated in a state space setting. We let all matrices defining the system be constant. We take the integral in (7) from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$, with no initial nor terminal term of course. We add the hypothesis that the pairs (A, B) and (A, D) are stabilizable and the pairs (C, A) and (H, A) detectable. Then the theorem is as follows:

Theorem 4 $\gamma \leq \gamma^*$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied: The algebraic Riccati equations obtained by placing $\dot{P} = 0$ and $\dot{\Sigma} = 0$ in (8) and (9) have positive definite solutions, that satisfy the spectral radius condition (10). The optimal controller is given by equations (11) and (12), where P and Σ are the minimal positive definite solutions of the algebraic Riccati equations, which can be obtained as the limit of the solutions of the differential equations as $t \rightarrow -\infty$ for P and $t \rightarrow \infty$ for Σ .

3 Conclusion

The similarity of the H_∞ -optimal control theory with the LQG, stochastic, theory is in many respects striking, as is the duality observation-control. Yet, the “observer” of H_∞ -optimal control does *not* arise from some estimation theory, but from the analysis of a “worst case”. The best explanation might be in the duality of the ordinary, or $(+, \times)$, algebra with the idempotent $(\max, +)$ algebra (See [4]). The complete theory of H_∞ -optimal control in that perspective has yet to be written.

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