

A Model Predictive Control Framework for Asymptotic Stabilization of Discretized Hybrid Dynamical Systems

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Abstract—We present a model predictive control (MPC) algorithm for the appropriate discretizations of (nondiscretized) hybrid dynamical systems. The optimization problem associated with the MPC algorithm is formulated with a set-based prediction horizon and the discretized hybrid dynamics as part of its constraints. Sufficient conditions guaranteeing structural properties of the problem and asymptotic stability of a closed set are revealed. These conditions include the existence of a control Lyapunov function assuring an invariance property on the terminal constraint set. In addition, we formulate a method to obtain numerical solutions to the hybrid optimal control problem, amenable to off-the-shelf optimization solvers, and demonstrate this method on the discretization of a prototypical hybrid system.

I. INTRODUCTION

Control of hybrid dynamical systems is challenging due to the fact that continuous and discrete dynamics are typically intertwined. It is well known that stabilizing the continuous dynamics and the discrete dynamics in such system separately – to a point or to a set – is not enough to stabilize the entire system; see, e.g., [1]. The use of optimization-based techniques for the control of such systems has promise. Recently, a framework for model predictive control (MPC) for hybrid dynamical systems was introduced in [2], [3]. In these articles, hybrid dynamical systems are given as in [4], specifically, in terms of differential equations and difference equations with constraints. Such models allow to capture a wide variety of hybrid models, including switched systems and hybrid automata. The work in [2], [3] pertain to what could be considered to be “pure” nondiscretized hybrid dynamical systems, which is the cornerstone of a general theory of computational MPC for hybrid systems.

In this paper, we make a first step towards that general theory by formulating a framework for MPC for discretized hybrid dynamical systems. For this purpose, given a hybrid dynamical system as in [4], [2], [3], we discretize it following the ideas in [5]. For such discrete models (which are not necessarily hybrid [6]), we first formulate a set-based prediction horizon and a corresponding optimal control problem. With those basic definitions, we introduce an MPC algorithm suitable for the class of discretized hybrid systems. The optimal control problem associated with the proposed algorithm

minimizes a cost functional weighting the state during both flows and jumps, and imposes constraints on the terminal state and time. It is summarized in Section III. In Section IV, the assumptions on the optimal control problem (to guarantee asymptotic stability of a closed set of interest), which are similar to their counterparts in the continuous/discrete-time MPC literature, are presented. These assumptions are used in Section V to establish the relevant properties of the optimal control problem and certify asymptotic stability of the given closed set. Then, in Section VI, a method to obtain numerical solutions to the hybrid optimal control problem is presented, and demonstrated with an example. Due to space constraints, certain details and proofs of the technical results are not included and will be published elsewhere.

It should be pointed out that as summarized in [6], the term hybrid has been used in the MPC literature to describe systems with both continuous-valued and discrete-valued states and inputs [7], or to indicate the presence of discontinuities in the control algorithm or the system dynamics [7],[8]. On the other hand, many systems labeled as “hybrid” in the broader control literature do not possess such a partition, and have continuously evolving states that exhibit jumps, due to events. Aside from the recent framework introduced in [2], [3], MPC strategies for these systems are not available in the literature, with the most relevant work being the impulsive and measure-driven frameworks in [9] and [10]; see [6] for a recent survey. Following the formulation in [2], [3], the MPC framework introduced in this paper makes no distinction between continuous- and discrete-valued states and/or inputs, and identifies the underlying dynamical model by a combination of two constrained difference equations, one of which corresponds to the discretization of the continuous-time dynamics.

II. PRELIMINARIES

The notation \mathbb{R} is used to represent real numbers and $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ its nonnegative subset. The set of nonnegative integers is denoted \mathbb{N} . The notation $|\cdot|$ expresses the Euclidean norm (2-norm). We denote by $\mathcal{A} + \delta\mathbb{B}$ the set of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $|x - a| \leq \delta$ for some $a \in \mathcal{A}$, where \mathbb{B} is the closed unit ball at the origin in Euclidean space of appropriate dimension. The distance of a vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ to a nonempty set $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is given by $|x|_{\mathcal{A}} := \inf_{a \in \mathcal{A}} |x - a|$. The function $\Pi : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is introduced as the standard projection onto \mathbb{R}^n such that $\Pi(x, y) = x$. The closure of S is denoted as $\text{cl } S$.

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A. Discretized Hybrid Control Systems

Given a hybrid control system as in [11], we represent its discretization by the family of systems \mathcal{H}_s , parameterized by $s \in (0, s^*]$ for some $s^* > 0$, where s is the step size of the discretization of the continuous-time dynamics [5]. In this paper, for each $s \in (0, s^*]$, the discretized system \mathcal{H}_s is given by

$$\mathcal{H}_s \begin{cases} x^+ = f_s(x, u) & (x, u) \in C_s, \\ x^+ = g_s(x, u) & (x, u) \in D_s. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $u \in \mathbb{R}^p$ denote the state and input, respectively. The state and the input can contain logic components, timers, counters, and other continuous and discrete components. The *flow set* C_s (respectively, the *jump set* D_s) is a constraint set defining subsets of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p$ where *flows* (respectively, where *jumps*) are allowed. The function $f_s : C_s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is called the *flow map*. Similarly, the function $g_s : D_s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is called the *jump map*. Although both the jump and flow maps define discrete dynamics, the term ‘‘flow’’ is used to refer to the first difference equation in (1) since it arises from the discretization of the continuous-time dynamics of hybrid control system.

Solutions to a hybrid control system are defined on *hybrid time domains*. The definition of hybrid time domains can be found in [11]. Due to the fact that the dynamics of the discretized hybrid control system \mathcal{H}_s are purely discrete, solutions to \mathcal{H}_s are defined on *discrete hybrid time domains* and parametrized by the pair $(k, j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. Discrete hybrid time domains are similar to hybrid time domains but are purely discrete sets. A discrete-time variable k is used instead of t to keep track of the steps of the integration scheme during flows, and a jump index j is used to indicate the number of jumps that have occurred.

Definition 2.1 (discrete hybrid time domain): A set $E \subset \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ is a discrete hybrid time domain if for all $(K, J) \in E$, there exists a unique finite nondecreasing sequence $\{K_j\}_{j=0}^{J+1}$ such that $K_0 = 0$, $K_{j+1} \in \mathbb{N}$ for each $j \in \{0, \dots, J\}$, and

$$E \cap (\{0, 1, \dots, K\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, J\}) = \bigcup_{j=0}^J \bigcup_{k=K_j}^{K_{j+1}} (k, j)$$

A solution pair (x, u) to \mathcal{H}_s is given on a discrete hybrid time domain, where x represents the state trajectory and u represents the input.

Definition 2.2: Given $s \in (0, s^*]$ and a pair of functions $x : \text{dom } x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and $u : \text{dom } u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$, (x, u) is said to be a solution pair to \mathcal{H}_s if $\text{dom}(x, u) = \text{dom } x = \text{dom } u$ is a discrete hybrid time domain, $(x(0, 0), u(0, 0)) \in C_s \cup D_s$, and the following hold:

- For each $(k, j) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$ such that $(k + 1, j) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x(k, j), u(k, j)) &\in C_s, \\ x(k + 1, j) &= f_s(x(k, j), u(k, j)). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

- For each $(k, j) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$ such that $(k, j + 1) \in$

$\text{dom}(x, u)$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x(k, j), u(k, j)) &\in D_s, \\ x(k, j + 1) &= g_s(x(k, j), u(k, j)). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The solution pair (x, u) is said to be complete if $\text{dom}(x, u)$ is unbounded.

Remark 2.3: For discretized hybrid control systems \mathcal{H}_s with single-valued maps, uniqueness of (state) trajectories are guaranteed, even when the sets $\Pi(C_s)$ and $\Pi(D_s)$ overlap. This is due to the fact that given any two solution pairs (x_1, u) and (x_2, u) with initial conditions $x_1(0, 0) = x_2(0, 0)$, the domain of hybrid input u determines when jumps occur (since $\text{dom } x_1 = \text{dom } x_2 = \text{dom } u$ by definition).

Example 2.4: (Discretized Bouncing Ball) Consider the discretization of the hybrid system model of a ball moving vertically and bouncing on an actuated horizontal surface. Following [5, Example 4.5], the ball is modeled as a point-mass, and its motion is represented by a discretized hybrid control system \mathcal{H}_s as in (1) with state $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, input $u \in \mathbb{R}$, and the following data:

$$C_s = \{(x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} : x_1 \geq 0, u = 0\}, \quad (4)$$

$$D_s = \{(x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} : x_1 = 0, x_2 \leq 0\} \cup \text{cl}\{(x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} : \exists z \in \Pi(C_s), x = z + f_s(z) \notin \Pi(C_s)\},$$

$$f_s(x) = (x_1 + sx_2 - \gamma s^2/2, x_2 - s\gamma) \quad \forall (x, u) \in C_s, \quad (5)$$

and for every $(x, u) \in D_s$,

$$g_s(x, u) = (0, -\lambda(x_2 + (x_1/s)(1 - x_2/(x_2 + s\gamma))) + u).$$

In this model, x_1 and x_2 indicate the height and velocity of the ball, respectively, $\gamma > 0$ is the gravitational acceleration, and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ is the coefficient of restitution.

Remark 2.5: As illustrated in Example 2.4, the data of a discretized hybrid system depends on the discretization parameter s . For simplicity of notation, from hereinafter, we will omit this parameter.

Throughout the paper, the set of solution pairs to \mathcal{H}_s in (1) (now denoted \mathcal{H}) originating from a set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is denoted¹ $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(S)$; that is, $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(S)$ collects all solution pairs (x, u) satisfying $x(0, 0) \in S$. The set of all solution pairs to \mathcal{H} , namely, $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, is simply denoted as $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}$. Given a solution pair (x, u) , $(L, J) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$ is the terminal time of (x, u) if $k \leq L$ and $j \leq J$ for all $(k, j) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$.

B. Discretized Hybrid Control Systems under Static State-Feedback

Given a *feedback pair* $\kappa := (\kappa_C, \kappa_D)$, where $\kappa_C : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ and $\kappa_D : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$, the closed-loop system resulting

¹We use $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(S)$ to avoid confusion with the notation $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{H}}(S)$ in [12] for sets of *maximal* solutions [12, Definition 2.7] to (nondiscretized) autonomous hybrid systems.

from controlling \mathcal{H} with κ is described by the autonomous hybrid system

$$\mathcal{H}_\kappa \begin{cases} x^+ = f_\kappa(x) := f(x, \kappa_C(x)) & x \in C_\kappa \\ x^+ = g_\kappa(x) := g(x, \kappa_D(x)) & x \in D_\kappa, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C_\kappa &:= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x, \kappa_C(x)) \in C\}, \\ D_\kappa &:= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x, \kappa_D(x)) \in D\}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

and (C, f, D, g) is the data of (1) without the subscript s (see Remark 2.5).

A function x is a solution to (6) if there exists a solution pair (x, u) satisfying the properties in Definition 2.2, with $u(k, j) = \kappa_C(x(k, j))$ in (2) and $u(k, j) = \kappa_D(x(k, j))$ in (3). Such a solution pair (x, u) is said to be *generated* by κ .

III. HYBRID MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL

The proposed hybrid MPC algorithm relies on the solution of a finite horizon hybrid optimal control problem at specific (hybrid) time instants, similar to conventional continuous/discrete-time MPC. In this section, details of the algorithm and the underlying optimal control problem are presented.

A. The Prediction Horizon

In conventional continuous/discrete-time MPC, optimal controls are updated periodically, and each computed control input has the same terminal time. Due to the nature of hybrid time domains, a periodic sampling strategy is restrictive for hybrid dynamical systems. Moreover, the terminal time used in each recomputation has to accommodate for solutions that may only flow or only jump, suggesting that the terminal time could be reached due to k or j getting large. To address these issues, similar to free end-time optimal control [13, Chapter 8], a *hybrid prediction horizon set* \mathcal{T} will be employed. In contrast to finite-horizon optimal control problems arising in continuous/discrete-time MPC, we take the prediction horizon $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ to be a set instead of a point to accommodate solutions having different discretized hybrid time domains. In this paper, for simplicity, given an integer $\tau_p > 0$, we define \mathcal{T} as

$$\mathcal{T} := \{(k, j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : \max\{k, j\} = \tau_p\}. \quad (8)$$

For a visual demonstration of prediction scenarios associated with (8), we refer the readers to Figure 1 of [2], which illustrates the same idea in the case of nondiscretized hybrid systems.

B. The Cost Functional

In contrast to continuous/discrete-time MPC, the proposed hybrid MPC strategy updates the optimal controls at specific time instants on the discrete hybrid time domain of the generated solution pair. At each such time instant, the optimal control is found by minimizing a finite horizon cost functional \mathcal{J} over solution pairs with compact domains. The cost functional \mathcal{J} is given in terms of the *flow cost* L_C , which is defined on C , the *jump cost* L_D , which is defined on D ,

and the *terminal cost* V , which is defined on the *terminal constraint set* $X \subset \Pi(C \cup D)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}(x, u) &:= \left(\sum_{j=0}^J \sum_{k=K_j}^{K_{j+1}-1} L_C(x(k, j), u(k, j)) \right) \\ &+ \left(\sum_{j=0}^{J-1} L_D(x(K_{j+1}, j), u(K_{j+1}, j)) \right) + V(x(L, J)), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where (x, u) is a solution pair (not necessary maximal) to \mathcal{H} with compact discrete time domain and terminal time (L, J) , with the property that, following Definition 2.1, $\{K_j\}_{j=0}^{J+1}$ satisfies $\text{dom}(x, u) = \bigcup_{j=0}^J \bigcup_{k=K_j}^{K_{j+1}} (k, j)$ and $K_{J+1} = L$.²

C. The Hybrid Optimal Control Problem

At every optimization time, the proposed hybrid MPC algorithm minimizes the cost functional \mathcal{J} in (9) over the set of solution pairs to \mathcal{H} with compact domains, subject to constraints. The minimization is subject to the explicit constraints described by \mathcal{T} and X , which dictate that solutions pairs have terminal times in \mathcal{T} and terminal conditions in X , and the implicit state-input constraints defined by the data of \mathcal{H} , since solution pairs are allowed to flow only on C and jump only on D . Note also that any additional explicit state-input constraints can be embedded in C and D . For example, for the case of the bouncing ball model in Example 2.4, the explicit state constraint $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1 \in [0, h_{\max}]\}$ can be embedded in the flow set such that $C = \{(x, u) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} : x_1 \in [0, h_{\max}], u = 0\}$.

The hybrid optimal control problem is as follows:

Problem (\star). Given $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && \mathcal{J}(x, u) \\ &\text{subject to} && (x, u) \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(x_0) \\ &&& (L, J) \in \mathcal{T} \\ &&& x(L, J) \in X, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where (L, J) is the terminal time of (x, u) .

A solution pair (x, u) is said to be *feasible* at x_0 if it satisfies the constraints of (10). The set $\mathcal{X} \subset \Pi(C \cup D)$ is the set of all feasible initial conditions. The value function $\mathcal{J}^* : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{J}^*(x_0) := \inf_{\substack{(x, u) \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(x_0) \\ (L, J) \in \mathcal{T} \\ x(L, J) \in X}} \mathcal{J}(x, u) \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathcal{X}.$$

If the infimum in \mathcal{J}^* is attained by a feasible $(x, u) \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(x_0)$, then the pair (x, u) is said to be *optimal*.

A convenient way of solving Problem (\star) is to convert it into a mixed integer nonlinear program. This approach is introduced in Section VI.

²The second summation term is to be interpreted as an empty sum if $J = 0$.

D. Hybrid MPC Algorithm

The proposed hybrid MPC scheme is summarized in the Algorithm 1. The optimization times in the algorithm are regulated by a *control horizon* (not defined explicitly here), which has the same structure as the prediction horizon \mathcal{T} in (8), and is defined by a positive integer $\tau_c \leq \tau_p$. In the

Algorithm 1: Hybrid MPC Implementation

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1 Set  $i = 0$ ,  $(L_0, J_0) = (0, 0)$ ,  $x_0 = x(0, 0)$ .
2 while true do
3   Solve Problem  $(\star)$  to obtain an optimal solution
   pair  $(x_i^*, u_i^*)$ .
4   while  $\max\{k - L_i, j - J_i\} \leq \tau_c$  do
5     Apply  $u_i^*$  to  $\mathcal{H}$  to generate the trajectory  $x$ .
6   end
7   Set  $i = i + 1$ ,  $(L_i, J_i) = (k, j)$ ,  $x_0 = x(L_i, J_i)$ .
8 end

```

proposed algorithm, the trajectory x is obtained by applying a sequence of optimal control inputs $\{u_i^*\}_{i=0}^\infty$ to \mathcal{H} . The sequence $\{(L_i, J_i)\}_{i=0}^\infty \in \text{dom}(x, u)$ is the sequence of hybrid times of the resulting solution pair (x, u) , at which the optimal controls are updated. The optimal state trajectory x_i^* associated with u_i^* corresponds to the portion of the state trajectory x from time (L_i, J_i) to (L_{i+1}, J_{i+1}) . The initial optimization occurs at time $(0, 0)$, and the initial optimal control u_0^* is applied until a hybrid time (k, j) of the generated trajectory satisfies $\max\{k, j\} = \tau_c$. That is, u_0^* is applied until either τ_c steps of flow elapse, or τ_c jumps occur, whichever occurs first. At this point, we obtain the second optimization time $(L_1, J_1) = (k, j)$, respectively, and Problem (\star) is re-solved to find the new optimal control u_1^* , which is again applied to \mathcal{H} for either τ_c steps of flow or τ_c jumps. Note that the inter-event times $(L_{i+1} - L_i, J_{i+1} - J_i)$ are not necessarily constant. However, if either the flow set C or the jump set D is empty, and $\tau_c = 1$, the algorithm simplifies to the standard discrete-time MPC with unitary control horizon.

For a visual demonstration of the algorithm, we refer the readers to Figures 2 and 3 of [2], which illustrate the nondiscretized version of Algorithm 1.

IV. BASIC MPC ASSUMPTIONS FOR DISCRETIZED HYBRID SYSTEMS

Similar to conventional continuous/discrete-time MPC, the proposed MPC scheme for discretized hybrid systems guarantees an asymptotic stability property of a closed set $\mathcal{A} \subset X$ under specific conditions on the flow cost L_C , jump cost L_D , terminal cost V , the terminal constraint X , and the set \mathcal{A} itself. Next, the basic assumptions needed for such a property to hold are presented.

As opposed to purely continuous-time or discrete-time MPC, requiring \mathcal{A} to be contained in the interior of X is restrictive for hybrid systems when $\Pi(C \cup D) \neq \mathbb{R}^n$. To address this issue, the next assumption requires that \mathcal{A} is contained in the *relative interior* of X .

Assumption 4.1: There exists a scalar $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(\mathcal{A} + \delta\mathbb{B}) \cap \Pi(C \cup D) \subset X.$$

The next assumptions impose basic positive definiteness properties for the functions involved in the definition of the functional \mathcal{J} in (9).

Assumption 4.2: There exist class- \mathcal{K}_∞ functions α_C and α_D such that

$$\begin{aligned} L_C(x, u) &\geq \alpha_C(|x|_{\mathcal{A}}) \quad \forall (x, u) \in C, \\ L_D(x, u) &\geq \alpha_D(|x|_{\mathcal{A}}) \quad \forall (x, u) \in D. \end{aligned}$$

Assumption 4.3: There exist class- \mathcal{K}_∞ functions α_1 and α_2 such that

$$\alpha_1(|x|_{\mathcal{A}}) \leq V(x) \leq \alpha_2(|x|_{\mathcal{A}}) \quad \forall x \in X.$$

Definition 4.4: The terminal constraint set X is said to be forward invariant for the hybrid system \mathcal{H}_κ in (6) if $x \in X \cap \Pi(C)$ implies $f_\kappa(x) \in X$ and $x \in X \cap \Pi(D)$ implies $g_\kappa(x) \in X$.

The following assumption, which resembles the familiar control Lyapunov function-like assumption in the MPC literature ([7], Section 2.2.1), is also imposed on the cost functions and the terminal constraint. It is the main stabilizing ingredient of the proposed hybrid MPC algorithm.

Assumption 4.5: The terminal constraint set X is forward invariant for the hybrid system \mathcal{H}_κ in (6). Moreover, the following hold:

$$\begin{aligned} V(f_\kappa(x)) - V(x) &\leq -L_C(x, \kappa_C(x)) \quad \forall x \in X \cap \Pi(C), \\ V(g_\kappa(x)) - V(x) &\leq -L_D(x, \kappa_D(x)) \quad \forall x \in X \cap \Pi(D). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

V. PROPERTIES OF THE OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEM AND ASYMPTOTIC STABILITY

In this section, we address the relevant properties of Problem (\star) , which are used to show asymptotic stability of the closed set \mathcal{A} under the proposed hybrid MPC algorithm.

A. Feasibility of the Optimization Problem

We first present a couple of feasibility properties. The purpose of the first result is to show that feasible solutions exist everywhere on the set X .

Proposition 5.1: Suppose that the terminal constraint set X is forward invariant for the hybrid system \mathcal{H}_κ in (6) and the prediction horizon \mathcal{T} satisfies (8) for some integer τ_p . Then, $X \subset \mathcal{X}$.

In the next result, we extend the typical forward/recursive feasibility (see [14]) property in continuous/discrete-time MPC to the case of discretized hybrid systems. According to this result, as in conventional MPC, feasible solution pairs can be extended by concatenation. Extending feasible solution pairs from the terminal constraint set via the CLF property ensures that the proposed MPC algorithm can be implemented by measuring the state and solving Problem (\star) recursively.

Lemma 5.2: Suppose that the terminal constraint set X is forward invariant for the hybrid system \mathcal{H}_κ in (6) and the prediction horizon \mathcal{T} satisfies (8) for some integer τ_p . Let $(x, u) \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(x_0)$ be feasible. Then, for any $(k, j) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$, there exists a feasible pair $(x', u') \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{H}}(x(k, j))$; i.e., $x(k, j) \in \mathcal{X}$.

B. Properties of the Value Function

Next, we present continuity and positive definiteness properties of the value function \mathcal{J}^* to establish it as a candidate Lyapunov function.

Lemma 5.3: Suppose Assumption 4.2 holds. Then, there exists a class- \mathcal{K}_∞ function α such that the value function satisfies $\mathcal{J}^*(x_0) \geq \alpha(|x_0|_{\mathcal{A}})$ for all $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}$.

Lemma 5.4: Suppose Assumptions 4.3 and 4.5 hold, and the prediction horizon \mathcal{T} satisfies (8) for some integer τ_p . Then, there exists a class- \mathcal{K}_∞ function α_2 , such that the value function satisfies $\mathcal{J}^*(x_0) \leq V(x_0) \leq \alpha_2(|x_0|_{\mathcal{A}})$ for all $x_0 \in X$.

Using the CLF-like conditions and analyzing the feasible solution obtained by concatenation in Lemma 5.2, the next lemma shows that the value function is upper bounded by a decreasing function along optimal solutions.

Lemma 5.5: Suppose Assumptions 4.2 and 4.5 hold, and the prediction horizon \mathcal{T} satisfies (8). Let (x, u) be an optimal solution pair. Then, for any $(k, j) \in \text{dom}(x, u)$,

$$\mathcal{J}^*(x(k, j)) \leq \mathcal{J}^*(x_0) - \left(\left(\sum_{i=0}^j \sum_{l=s_i}^{s_{i+1}-1} \alpha_C(|x(l, i)|_{\mathcal{A}}) \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \alpha_D(|x(s_{i+1}, i)|_{\mathcal{A}}) \right),$$

where $\{s_i\}_{i=0}^{j+1}$ is the sequence satisfying

$$\text{dom}(x, u) \cap (\{0, 1, \dots, k\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, j\}) = \bigcup_{i=0}^j \bigcup_{l=s_i}^{s_{i+1}} (l, i)$$

C. Asymptotic Stability

We now show that under the conditions we impose, the proposed hybrid MPC asymptotically stabilizes the compact set \mathcal{A} . Asymptotic stability of \mathcal{A} is certified by the value function \mathcal{J}^* , which, by Lemmas 5.2-5.5, is a Lyapunov function for the resulting closed-loop system. In what follows, we call a solution pair (x, u) to be an MPC solution pair if it is generated via Algorithm 1.

Theorem 5.6: Suppose Assumptions 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5 hold, and the prediction horizon \mathcal{T} satisfies (8) for some integer $\tau_p > 0$. Then, the following hold:

- There exists $\mu > 0$ such that for every $x_0 \in \Pi(C \cup D)$ satisfying $|x_0|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \mu$, there exists an MPC solution pair (x, u) with $x(0, 0) = x_0$.
- For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that every MPC solution pair (x, u) with $|x(0, 0)|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \delta$ satisfies $|x(k, j)|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \varepsilon$ for all $(k, j) \in \text{dom} x$.
- Every MPC solution pair (x, u) satisfies $\lim_{k+j \rightarrow \infty} |x(k, j)|_{\mathcal{A}} = 0$.

VI. NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE HYBRID OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEM

The aim of this section is to formulate a method to obtain numerical solutions to the hybrid optimal control problem in (10). One way of minimizing the cost functional \mathcal{J} in (9) is to convert the discretized hybrid control system \mathcal{H} to a nonlinear discrete-time system. We introduce a new input \tilde{u} , which plays the role of u in the \mathcal{H} , and define the nonlinear discrete-time system

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}^+ &= u_f f(\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}) + (1 - u_f)g(\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}) \\ (\tilde{x}, v) &= (\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}, u_f) \in \tilde{C} \cup \tilde{D}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where \tilde{x} plays the role of x in \mathcal{H} , $\tilde{C} := (C \times \{1\})$, $\tilde{D} := (D \times \{0\})$ and $v := (\tilde{u}, u_f)$ is the input. The input component $u_f \in \{0, 1\}$ determines whether the state \tilde{x} flows or jumps. In fact, the state \tilde{x} of (12) is updated via f when $u_f = 1$, (namely, when \tilde{x} flows), and is updated via g when $u_f = 0$ (namely, when \tilde{x} jumps).

With the proposed system in (12), we add two auxiliary variables, r_c and r_d , to keep track of flows and the number of jumps elapsed, respectively. This results in the nonlinear discrete-time system denoted \mathcal{D} and given as follows:

$$\mathcal{D} \begin{cases} z^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}^+ \\ r_c^+ \\ r_d^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_f f(\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}) + (1 - u_f)g(\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}) \\ u_f + r_c \\ 1 - u_f + r_d \end{bmatrix} \\ (z, v) = (\tilde{x}, r_c, r_d, \tilde{u}, u_f) \in \widehat{C} \cup \widehat{D} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

where $z := (\tilde{x}, r_c, r_d)$ is the state, $\widehat{C} := \{z \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : (\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}) \in C, u_f = 1\}$, and $\widehat{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : (\tilde{x}, \tilde{u}) \in D, u_f = 0\}$. Since \mathcal{D} is a discrete-time system, we parametrize its solution pairs by a single independent variable, denoted $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. In other words, solution pairs to \mathcal{D} are defined on standard discrete time domains, as opposed to discrete hybrid time domains.

Given a solution pair (z, v) of \mathcal{D} with terminal time N , using the cost functions defining \mathcal{J} in (9), we define a cost functional $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{J}}(z, v) &:= \sum_{\ell=0}^{N-1} u_f(\ell) L_C(\tilde{x}(\ell), \tilde{u}(\ell)) \\ &\quad + (1 - u_f(\ell)) L_D(\tilde{x}(\ell), \tilde{u}(\ell)) + V(\tilde{x}(N)). \end{aligned}$$

With the data of \mathcal{D} already defined in (13), the optimal control problem to be solved is as follows:

Problem $(\star)_d$. Given $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\} \times \{0\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && \tilde{\mathcal{J}}(z, v) \\ &\text{subject to} && (z, v) \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{D}}(z_0) \\ & && \tilde{x}(N) \in X \\ & && (r_c(N), r_d(N)) \in \mathcal{T} \end{aligned}$$

where N is the terminal time of (z, v) , and $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{D}}(z_0)$ is the set of solution pairs of \mathcal{D} from z_0 .

Note that when \mathcal{T} is described as in (8), the terminal time N of any feasible pair (z, v) satisfies $N \in [\tau_p, 2\tau_p]$.

A. Equivalent Implementation of the Hybrid MPC Algorithm

The proposed MPC algorithm can equivalently be implemented on the nonlinear discrete-time system (12) via Problem $(\star)_d$. In particular, Algorithm 1 can be reformulated in a discrete-time setting, as shown in Algorithm 2.

Algorithm 2: Implementation of Algorithm 1 via the solution of Problem $(\star)_d$

```

1 Set  $i = 0, \ell_0 = 0, z_0 = (\tilde{x}(0), 0, 0)$ .
2 while true do
3   Solve Problem  $(\star)_d$  to obtain an optimal solution
   pair  $(z_i^*, v_i^*)$ .
4   while  $\max\{r_c(\ell - \ell_i), r_d(\ell - \ell_i)\} \leq \tau_c$  do
5     Apply  $v_i^*$  to  $\mathcal{D}$  to generate the trajectory  $z$ .
6   end
7   Set  $i = i + 1, \ell_i = \ell, z_0 = (\tilde{x}(\ell_i), 0, 0)$ .
8 end

```

B. Example of Predictive Control of the Bouncing Ball

Consider the data of the bouncing ball system in Example 2.4, and the total energy $W(x) := \gamma x_1 + x_2^2$ of the discretized ball for all $x \in \Pi(C \cup D)$. The control objective is to stabilize the limit cycle of the system originating from $(h, 0)$ under the feedback κ , equivalently represented by the closed set $\mathcal{A} = \{x \in \Pi(C \cup D) : W(x) = \gamma h\}$, where $h \geq 0$ is the desired height. To achieve this goal, we assume the terminal constraint set $X = \Pi(C \cup D)$, and the following cost functions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_C(x, u) &= s\gamma(W(x) - \gamma h)^2 / (1 + 2W(x)) \quad \forall (x, u) \in C, \\
 L_D(x, u) &= \gamma(x_2 - \sqrt{2\gamma h})^2 / 2 \quad \forall (x, u) \in D, \\
 V(x) &= (3 + \arctan x_2)(W(x) - \gamma h)^2 \quad \forall x \in X.
 \end{aligned}$$

It can be verified that the cost functions and the terminal constraint set satisfy the stabilizing conditions in Assumptions 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5. Simulation results³ of the discrete-time system \mathcal{D} corresponding to the bouncing ball system under Algorithm 2 with $\gamma = 9.8, \lambda = 0.8, h = 2, s = 0.02$, prediction horizon $\tau_p = 2$ parameter, and control horizon parameter $\tau_c = 1$ are shown in Figure 1. Figure 1 shows that state trajectories from different initial conditions all converge to \mathcal{A} after a few jumps. Note that due to the definitions of the flow set and jump set in (4) and (5), the height of the ball can be negative at times. we allow the system to cross the horizontal line and height becomes negative. For this simulation, Problem $(\star)_d$ is solved using the MATLAB OPTI Toolbox; see details in [15].

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a new formulation of MPC for discretized hybrid dynamical systems based on finite-horizon hybrid optimal control is proposed. By designing the terminal cost to be a control Lyapunov function on the terminal constraint

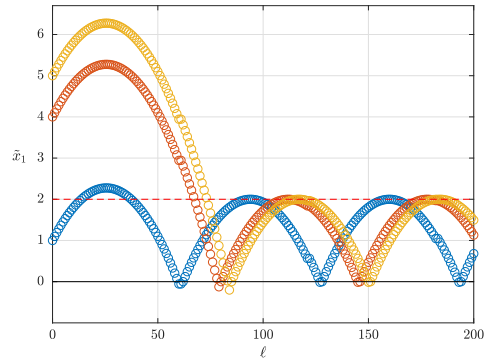


Fig. 1: Position trajectories of the bouncing ball from different initial conditions under hybrid MPC, implemented via Algorithm 2.

set, asymptotic stability of closed sets can be guaranteed. A method to obtain numerical solutions to the hybrid optimal control problem is formulated. Future work will focus on the solution of tracking problems for hybrid dynamical systems with similar MPC strategies.

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³Files for this simulation can be found at the following address: <https://github.com/HybridSystemsLab/HybridMPCBBwConstraintsDT>