

Choice of the control horizon in an NMPC strategy for the full-state control of nonholonomic systems

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Abstract—This paper addresses the choice of the control horizon in a Nonlinear Model Predictive Control (NMPC) strategy for nonholonomic vehicles. The latter can be modeled by chained systems. We establish a relation between the degree of nonholonomy and the minimum length of the control horizon so as to make the full-state control possible. A necessary condition on the control horizon of NMPC is given and theoretically proved whatever the dimension of the chained system considered. The theoretical results are illustrated through simulations on a (2,5) chained system, describing a car-like vehicle with one trailer. Difficult motion objectives that require a lateral displacement are considered, as well as robustness to modeling errors.

I. INTRODUCTION

The model predictive control has become the mature strategy that we know today thanks to many theoretical and practical developments during the last decades [1]. Initially developed for slow systems, it is now currently used for fast nonlinear systems like mobile robots, PVTOL (planar vertical take off and landing) aircrafts,... In all the applications of an NMPC strategy, the choice of the prediction horizon and the control horizon still remains a difficulty. The prediction horizon, noted N_p , is chosen in order to best satisfy a compromise between the stability of the closed-loop (long horizon) and the computational time required (short horizon). The control horizon, noted N_c , is often chosen equal to N_p . Although the role of the control horizon is relayed to the second plan, it can be decisive in some applications such as the control of mobile robots. The control of nonholonomic vehicles (unicycle, car, car-like vehicle with n trailers, etc.) has been largely studied. Albeit intrinsically controllable, a nonholonomic system has a linearized model which loses its controllability property at any fixed point. Furthermore Brockett [2] showed that no continuous time-invariant feedback control could asymptotically stabilize this class of systems. Time-varying [3], [4], [5], discontinuous [6], hybrid [7] feedbacks have been reported. NMPC implicitly provides a discontinuous feedback thereby bypassing Brockett's condition. If NMPC is often used to the rather simple problem of the trajectory tracking, only a limited number of studies addresses the difficult problem of the full-state (position and orientation) control [8], [9], [10]. The stability of the closed-loop system is ensured either under assumptions of detectability and boundedness of the cost function [10] or by using time-varying weighted matrix [8]. In all the aforementioned papers, the control horizon is chosen equal to N_p , leading to a quite long computational time.

In this paper, the choice of the control horizon is addressed for the control of chained systems which can model many common nonholonomic systems. We establish a relation between the degree of nonholonomy and the minimum length of the control horizon in order to perform the full-state control of the chained system. A necessary condition on the control horizon of NMPC is then given and theoretically proved whatever the dimension of the chained system considered. From a practical point of view, an appropriate choice of control horizon makes it possible to reduce the computational load requirement. A real time implementation on fast robotic systems can consequently be considered.

The paper is organized as follows: section II briefly recalls the NMPC concept, nonholonomic vehicles and chained systems. The main result is stated in section III: how can we determine the minimal control horizon N_c that will ensure the desired full-state to be reached? A necessary condition on N_c is given for the state feedback control of chained systems. In section IV, the NMPC for chained system is described in detail. In section V, simulations on a car-like vehicle with one trailer modeled by a (2,5) chained system illustrate the decisive role of the control horizon. Conclusions are given in the last section.

II. BACKGROUND

A. NMPC

The NMPC strategy is based on the receding horizon principle and is formulated as solving on-line a nonlinear optimization problem, see [1] for a survey. From a practical point of view, the main advantage of NMPC is its ability to take into account constraints. Constraints on states, inputs or outputs can easily and explicitly be added to the optimization problem. The basic concepts of NMPC are the explicit use of a model to predict the process behavior over a finite prediction horizon N_p and the minimization of a cost function J with respect to a sequence of N_c controls. The cost function J , difference between the control task (the reference) and the predicted behavior is defined by:

$$J(x, u) = F(x(t + N_p)) + \int_t^{t+N_p} L(x(\tau), u(\tau), y_{ref}(\tau)) d\tau \quad (1)$$

where x is the model state, u is the control input, L is a quadratic function and $F(x(t + N_p))$ is a terminal constraint added to ensure the stability of the closed-loop system. The mathematical formulation of an NMPC problem is usually written as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \min_u J(x, u) \\ \text{subject to } \dot{x} = f(x, u). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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The equation $\dot{x} = f(x, u)$ represents the nonlinear dynamic model of the process to be controlled. The cost function J is minimized over the prediction horizon N_p with respect to the sequence of controls \tilde{u} . Only the first element of the computed optimal sequence \tilde{u} is really applied to the process. At the next sampling time, the measurements are updated, the prediction horizon moves one step forward and the whole procedure is repeated.

B. Modeling of nonholonomic vehicles

This section recalls some properties of nonholonomic vehicles. For notions on Lie algebras and differential geometry, see [11], [12].

Wheeled robots are characterized by non completely integrable velocity constraints resulting from the rolling without slipping assumption $\langle a_i(z), \dot{z} \rangle = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, q$, where $z \in N$ is the configuration of the vehicle in a n differentiable manifold N , and the a_i 's are assumed smooth and independent [13]. Nonholonomic vehicles can hence be modeled by a kinematic driftless control system:

$$\dot{z} = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i Z_i(z), \quad z(0) = z_0 \quad (3)$$

where $m = n - q < n$, z_0 is the initial configuration, the u_i 's denote control variables and the Z_i 's are smooth independent vector fields over N . The solution at time t of (3) is denoted:

$$z(t) = e^{\sum_{i=1}^m u_i Z_i} (z_0). \quad (4)$$

Let $\mathcal{L}(N)$ be the Lie algebra of all vector fields on N and $\mathfrak{g} = \mathcal{L}(Z_1, \dots, Z_m)$ the Lie subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(N)$ generated by the vector fields Z_1, \dots, Z_m . We assume that system (3) satisfies the Lie algebra rank condition on N :

$$\dim(\text{span}\{Z(z) : Z \in \mathcal{L}(Z_1, \dots, Z_m)\}) = n. \quad (5)$$

Under assumption (5), Chow's theorem implies that system (3) is controllable [12].

In order to classify nonholonomic systems, we recall the concept of nonholonomic degree defined in [14].

Definition 1 Let $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \text{span}\{Z_1, \dots, Z_m\}$ and recursively

$$\mathfrak{g}_k = \mathfrak{g}_{k-1} + [\mathfrak{g}_1, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}], \quad k \geq 2$$

where $[\mathfrak{g}_1, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}] = \text{span}\{[X, Y] : X \in \mathfrak{g}_1, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}\}$. Assuming the system is regular, we define the degree of nonholonomy as $p = \min\{i \in \mathbb{N} : \mathfrak{g}_i = \mathfrak{g}\}$.

The degree of nonholonomy is an image of the difficulty in controlling the system. Since the longer the Lie bracket is, the more difficult it is to move in its direction, the difficulty is the greatest when moving in the direction of the vector fields that belong to $\mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{p-1}$. This degree is an intrinsic property of the system, i.e., it does not depend on the coordinate system the control is written in.

Concerning the kinematic modeling of a wide class of wheeled robots, such as a unicycle with $n - 3$ trailers, [15] gives a feedback change of coordinates $(z, u_1, u_2) \mapsto (x, v, w)$ converting system (3) in natural coordinates (i.e., defined on

$SE(2) \times M$ with M denoting a $(n - 3)$ -dimensional manifold) into a $(2, n)$ chained form, which is a particular case of system (3).

Definition 2 A $(2, n)$ chained system is a kinematic system in the form (3) with two control inputs and the following vector fields:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} &= X_1(x)v + X_2w, & x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ X_1 &= (1, 0, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}) \\ X_2 &= (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

The degree of nonholonomy of system (6) is $p = n - 1$.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND MAIN RESULT

Problem 1 Let N_c denote the control horizon of a predictive control law and $(v, w) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, the control input of system (6). Consider a piecewise constant control family $\{v_k, w_k\}_{k \leq N_c}$ over N_c sampling periods T_e . With notations of section II-B, let:

$$s : \tilde{v} \mapsto x_f = e^{Y_{N_c}} \circ \dots \circ e^{Y_2} \circ e^{Y_1} \circ x_0 \quad (7)$$

where $Y_k(x) = T_e(X_1(x)v_k + X_2w_k)$ and $\tilde{v} = (\tilde{v}, \tilde{w})$ is the control sequence with $\tilde{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_{N_c})$ and $\tilde{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_{N_c})$. What is the minimal control horizon N_c such that there exists a control sequence \tilde{v} solving equation (7) for any desired final configuration x_f , i.e. such that s is surjective?

Solving Problem 1 is not always simple. Since the vector fields of system (6) are left-invariant on the Lie group \mathbb{R}^n , then equation (7) can be expressed as a product of exponentials, whose direct calculation is provided either using the Campbell-Hausdorff formula or using the group operation of the Lie group. For more generic systems in the form (3), producting the exponentials using the Campbell-Hausdorff formula will result in an infinite number of bracketings. If possible, it is thus preferable to feedback nilpotentize system (3) in order to avoid errors induced by the truncation of brackets longer than a given order [16]. Note however that feedback nilpotentization may induce singularities, thus limiting reachable points for a given control horizon.

Proposition 1 Solving Problem 1 for any $(2, n)$ chained system (6) generically requires a control horizon $N_c = p + 1 = n$.

The detailed proof is given in Appendix.

Remark 1 Solving Problem 1 for unicycle or car-like vehicles in natural coordinates, i.e., in the form (3) on respective manifolds $N = SE(2)$ and $N = SE(2) \times (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ with vector fields respectively given by:

$$Z_1(z) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0), \quad Z_2 = (0, 0, 1) \quad (8a)$$

$$Z_1(z) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, \frac{\tan \phi}{L}, 0), \quad Z_2 = (0, 0, 0, 1) \quad (8b)$$

generically requires a control horizon $N_c = p = n - 1$. Such trajectories consist of two semi arcs of circle and three arcs of clothoids, respectively.

The price to pay using a chained system (6) instead of system in natural coordinates (3) with vector fields (8a) or (8b) is linked to the nilpotence degree p of the chained system, which increases the minimal control horizon length

needed to solve *Problem 1*. Indeed, the minimal control horizon required to solve *Problem 1* for the car is $N_c = p = 3$ in natural coordinates, versus $N_c = p + 1 = 4$ in chained form. Let us discuss the case $N_c = p$, where s is surjective for any motion along $\mathfrak{g}_{p-1} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{p-2}$, but is no longer surjective on $\mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{p-1}$. This lack of solution is due to the nilpotentization, which is illustrated hereinafter by the significant car example, and therefore should not be regarded as an intrinsic property, but rather as a consequence of the choice of the coordinate system the nonholonomic system is written in.

Example 1 Any translation along $\mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_2$, corresponding to a pure transversal motion (along $X_4 = [X_1, [X_1, X_2]] = (0, 0, 0, 1)$), is clearly feasible by a car modeled by system (3) with vector fields (8b) and $N_c = p = 3$, but requires that the orientation reaches values forbidden by the nilpotentization feedback [17] (namely $\theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$). Basically, along $\mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_2$, the nilpotence degree $p = 3$ of the car in chained form (6) results in a null translation. This motion is thus impossible to achieve for the car in chained form with $N_c = 3$. The same problem was reported in [18] using the nilpotent approximation of the unicycle. Nevertheless, it should be noted that any motion along $\mathfrak{g}_2 \setminus \mathfrak{g}_1$ (along $X_3 = [X_1, X_2] = (0, 0, -1, 0)$), i.e., a pure rotation around the location of the rear wheels, can be achieved with $N_c = 3$, whatever the coordinate system the car-like vehicle is written in.

Remark 2 *Proposition 1* gives a sufficient and necessary condition on N_c for the wide class of nonholonomic vehicles modeled by the $(2, n)$ chained form, so as to ensure the existence of solutions to *Problem 1* given arbitrary initial and final configurations. In the scope of optimization-based control, there are slight differences with the formulation of *Problem 1*. Firstly, the goal in NMPC is not explicitly to regulate to zero the error between the reference and the model output configuration obtained by applying N_c control steps, but rather to minimize a weighted sum of errors over a prediction horizon $N_p \geq N_c$. Secondly, the handling of constraints either on the control inputs and/or on the states may reduce the set of solutions. Restrictions imposed using an NMPC approach thus result in relaxing the sufficient and necessary condition for solving the theoretical *Problem 1* into a necessary condition, in practice, for solving the NMPC optimization problem formulated in the next section.

IV. NMPC DESIGN FOR FULL-STATE CONTROL OF CHAINED SYSTEMS

As for all predictive strategies, a reference trajectory, a model of the dynamic process, a cost function and a solving optimization method are necessary. In the sequel, the choice of these four points is discussed according to the control objective: the full-state control and stabilization of a chained system.

First of all, to address robustness to modeling errors and disturbances, the well-known Internal Model Control (IMC) structure (see Fig. 1) has been chosen. The tracking of the reference trajectory y_{ref} by the process output y_p is

equivalent to the tracking of the desired trajectory y_d by the model output y_m . The signal error $e(k) = y_p(k) - y_m(k)$ includes modeling errors and measurement noises. The error is assumed to be constant over the prediction horizon but is updated at each new measurement. The control task is to steer the process to the origin, consequently y_{ref} is null.

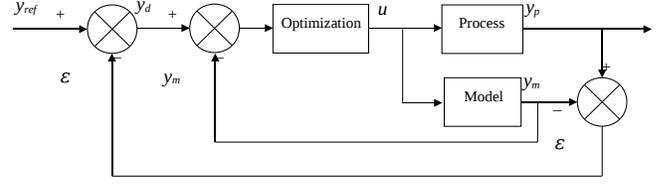


Fig. 1. Control Structure

The model of prediction. The model has to predict the process behavior over the prediction horizon.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = X_1(x(t))v(t) + X_2w(t), & x(0) = x_0 \\ y_m(k+j|k) = x((k+j)T_e). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

The variables $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $(v, w) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $y_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are respectively the state, the input and the output of the model. The model output is sampled at each $T_e = 1s$ and $y_m(k+j|k)$ is the predicted output at time $k+j$ from the current time k . The computed input is kept constant over a sampling period: $\forall j \in [1; N_p]$,

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= v(k+j-1|k) \text{ for } (k+j-1)T_e < t < (k+j)T_e, \\ w(t) &= w(k+j-1|k) \text{ for } (k+j-1)T_e < t < (k+j)T_e. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The model output $y_m(k)$ is initialized with the updated measures of the process output $y(k)$ providing an implicit feedback.

The cost function. Due to the IMC structure and the sampled measurements of the process, the mathematical formulation of the cost function is written, in discrete-time, as:

$$J(x, u) = \sum_{j=k+1}^{k+N_p} [y_d - y_m]^{(k+j|k)T} Q(j) [y_d - y_m]^{(k+j|k)} + F(x(k+N_p)) \quad (11)$$

where $Q(j)$ is a symmetric positive definite matrix and $y_m(k+j|k)$ is given by (9).

The role of the time-varying matrix $Q(j)$ consists in weighting the tracking error at each iteration more and more over the prediction horizon. It reinforces the role of the terminal constraint. Giving a heavy weight at the end of N_p , which corresponds to the final objective, makes the NMPC problem (2) tend to the theoretical *Problem 1*. The time variation of the weighted matrix $Q(j)$ is given by:

$$Q(j) = \alpha Q(j-1), \text{ with } \alpha \geq 1. \quad (12)$$

The solving optimization method. A sequential quadratic programming (SQP) is used (function *fminunc* from Matlab) to solve the optimization problem (2) with (9)-(12). The cost function J is minimized with respect to the control sequence $\tilde{u} = \{u(k), u(k+1), \dots, u(k+N_c), \dots, u(k+N_p-1)\}$, composed of N_c different controls. From $u(k+N_c+1)$ to $u(k+N_p-1)$, the inputs are constant and equal to $u(k+N_c)$.

The control horizon N_c plays a crucial role: it provides a solution by proposing N_c different controls at time k comparable to a manoeuvre. According to *Proposition 1*, the control horizon will be chosen equal to or greater than the degree of nonholonomy of the chained system: $N_c \geq p + 1$. We have deliberately chosen a standard algorithm to show that the efficiency of the NMPC for full-state control is due to the control horizon and does not depend on the optimization algorithm.

V. SIMULATIONS

We consider a (2,5) chained system, describing a car vehicle with one trailer, defined by the following vector fields:

$$X_1(x) = (1, 0, x_2, x_3, x_4), \quad X_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0, 0). \quad (13)$$

The degree of nonholonomy is given by $p = n - 1 = 4$. All the simulations are performed on the chained system. The NMPC parameters are respectively set to $N_p = 10$ and $N_c = 5$ according to *Proposition 1*. The time variation of $Q(j)$ is given by (12) with $\alpha = 5$ and $Q(1) = I$.

We first illustrate the role of N_c as a necessary condition for the state feedback of chained systems without constraints. In the particular case where the initial state is (0,0,0,0,1) and the desired one is (0,0,0,0,0), the final position is not reached with $N_c < 5$. With $N_c = 5$, in accordance with *Proposition 1*, the control strategy is able to determine a control sequence such that the full-state converges to the desired state (see Fig. 2(a) and 2(d)).

To better illustrate the effectiveness of the approach, a change of coordinates has been applied on the graphical illustration of the simulation results. Constraints handling is one of the advantages of NMPC design. In simulation 2, the control inputs and the state variables of the chained system are respectively constrained to ± 2 and ± 4 . We can notice that the convergence is still obtained while the constraints are satisfied (see Fig. 2(b) and 2(e)). From a different initial state (0.2, -0.6, 0.25, -0.3, 0.5), the control strategy finds a control sequence satisfying the same constraints and the control task is always achieved (see Fig. 2(c) and 2(f)).

To test the robustness of the approach, the initialization of the process is different from the model's one (25% on the state x_5), the controls really applied to the process have got an error of 5% on the computed value of v and w . With $N_c = 5$ and $N_p = 6$, the states of the chained system converge to the origin in spite of modeling errors (see Fig. 2(g) and 2(h)). The control inputs satisfy the constraints ± 2 (see Fig. 2(i)).

Remark 3 For all the presented simulations performed on a PC intel Core 2 duo, 3.06 GHz under Matlab, the computational time required to solve the optimization problem was about 2 seconds. This computational time is composed of the Matlab function call, the differential equation resolution and the optimization solving. The over-all computational time can be greatly reduced by using a discrete-time model of the mobile robot (simulations have already been performed and required 50ms) and by using a more efficient minimization algorithm. It is worth mentioning that the computational load

relative to the usual choice of $N_c = N_p$ is divided by 3 approximately by using the appropriate choice of $N_c = p + 1$.

VI. CONCLUSION

From a theoretical point of view, we have established a necessary condition on the length of the control horizon whatever the dimension of the chained system. This necessary condition provides a useful lower bound for the control horizon to ensure the full-state control of chained systems. From a practical point of view, the appropriate choice of the control horizon makes it possible to minimize the computational load. On the other hand, the choice of the prediction horizon still remains an open problem in an NMPC strategy. Since N_c is often equal to N_p , a useful information on the minimum length of the prediction horizon can also be given. However it is worth noting that the presence of constraints on states or inputs will inevitably impact the lengths of the horizons.

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APPENDIX

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1

Proof: The proof consists in four steps. The first step aims at reformulating the *Problem 1* using the properties of the (2, n) chained systems. The second and third steps are devoted to the study of cases where $s(\tilde{v}) = e^X(0)$, $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_1$ and $s(\tilde{v}) = e^X(0)$, $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{N_c-2}$, that is motions in the direction of vector fields of increasing length, and thus of increasing difficulty. The last step concludes the proof.

1) First, we can make the *Problem 1* more explicit for the (2, n) chained system. The nilpotent algebra generated by the vector fields of (6) underlies the following group operation on the Lie group $N = \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$xy = \exp(Ay_1)x + y \quad (A.14)$$

where A is the square matrix of dimension n which nonzero entries are only $a_{i+1,i} = 1, \forall i \geq 2$.

Since the vector fields of system (6) are left-invariant with respect to the group operation given by (A.14), (7) can be expressed as a product:

$$s : \tilde{v} \mapsto x_f = x_0 e^{Y_1}(0) e^{Y_2}(0) \cdots e^{Y_{N_c}}(0) \quad (A.15)$$

with 0 denoting the identity element of $N = \mathbb{R}^n$. As the final configuration x_f is any element of N , the initial condition can be set to $x_0 = 0$ without loss of generality. Thus (A.15) becomes $s : \tilde{v} \mapsto x_f = x(1)x(2) \cdots x(N_c)$, where $x(j) = e^{Y_j}(0)$ is the solution of equation (6) for the j^{th} control input pair (v_j, w_j) and initial condition 0. Let $T_e = 1s$ so as not to burden notations, then using direct integration of (6), we get:

$$x(j) = \left(v_j, \quad w_j, \quad \frac{v_j w_j}{2}, \quad \cdots, \quad \frac{v_j^{n-2} w_j}{(n-1)!} \right). \quad (A.16)$$

Using the group operation (A.14) on \mathbb{R}^n , the solution to a succession of N_c iterations is thus given by:

$$s(\tilde{v}) = \prod_{j=1}^{N_c} x(j) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_c-1} \exp \left(A \sum_{i=j+1}^{N_c} v_i \right) x(j) + x(N_c)$$

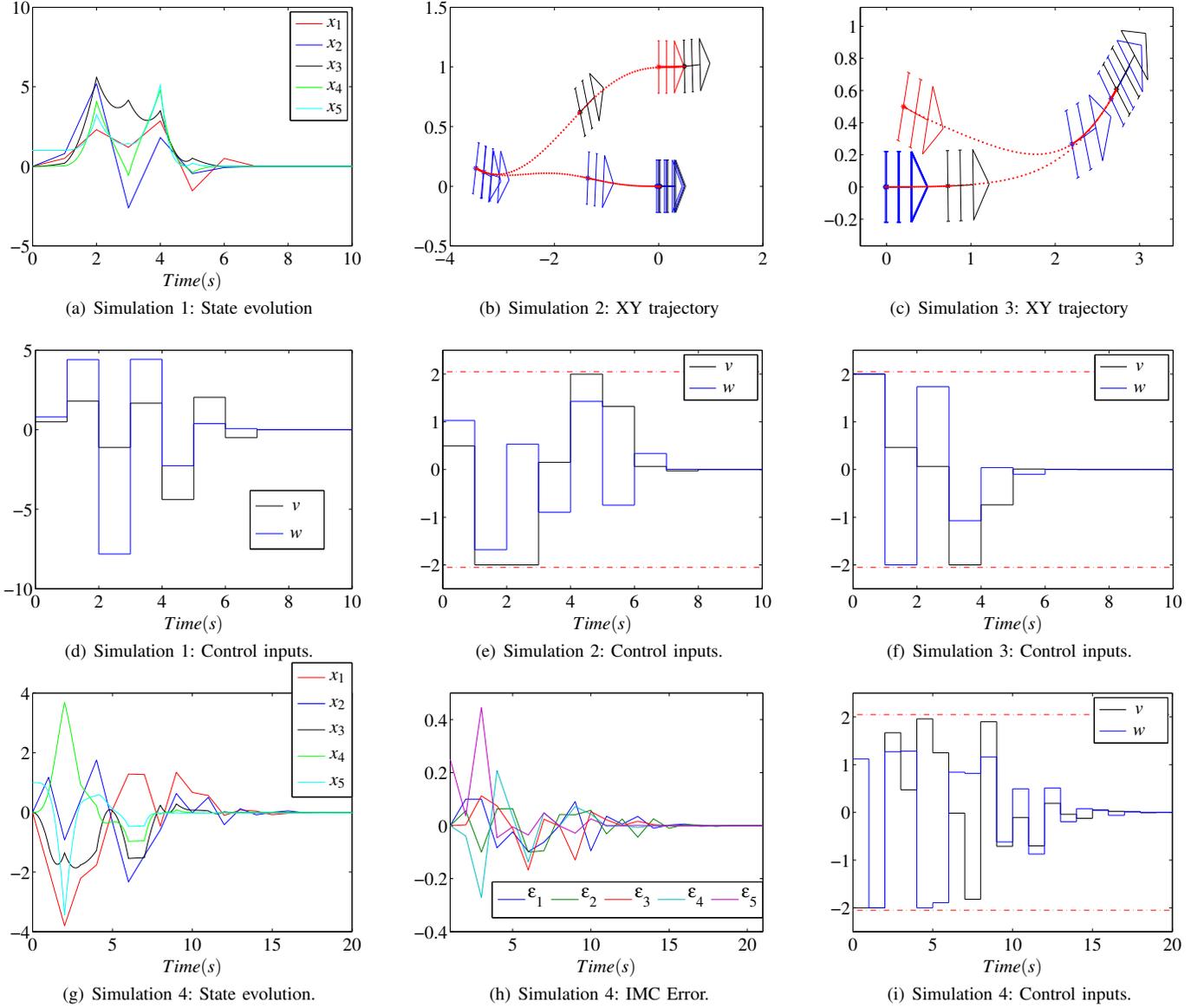


Fig. 2. Different simulations of the (2,5) chained systems

Using (A.16) in the previous equation leads to:

$$s(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 \cdots 1 \\ 0_{n-2, N_c} & B(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}, \quad (\text{A.17})$$

with matrix B elements $b_{i, N_c} = v_{N_c}^i / (i+1)!$ and

$$b_{i, j} = \sum_{r=0}^i \frac{\left(\sum_{q=j+1}^{N_c} v_q \right)^{i-r} v_j^r}{(i-r)!(r+1)!}, \quad \forall j \leq N_c - 1. \quad (\text{A.18})$$

2) If $s(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) = e^X(0)$, $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_1$, i.e. the shift's two first components are null while the others are not, (A.17) gives:

$$(s_3, \dots, s_n)(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) = \bar{B}(\tilde{\mathbf{v}})\tilde{\mathbf{w}}, \quad (\text{A.19})$$

with, $\forall i \leq n-2, \forall j \leq N_c - 1$, coefficients of \bar{B} given by:

$$\bar{b}_{i, j} = \frac{(-1)^{i+1} \left[\binom{N_c-1}{r=1} v_r \right]^i - \sum_{q=0}^i \binom{i+1}{q} v_j^{i-q} \left[\sum_{r=1}^{j-1} v_r \right]^q}{(i+1)!}. \quad (\text{A.20})$$

Using (A.20), we get $\sum_{j=1}^{N_c-1} v_j \bar{b}_{i, j} = 0, \forall i$, and (A.19) gives:

$$(s_3, \dots, s_n)(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) = D(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) \lambda, \quad (\text{A.21})$$

where D denotes the $N_c - 2$ first columns of \bar{B} , and $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{N_c-2})$ with $\lambda_j = w_j - v_j w_{N_c-1} / v_{N_c-1}$.

3) We will now show that, with a control sequence of length N_c , having $s(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}) = e^X(0)$ with $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{N_c-2}$ implies that $s_{N_c}(\cdot)$ divides $s_{N_c+1}(\cdot), \dots, s_n(\cdot)$.

Let $s(\tilde{v}) = e^X(0)$ with $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{N_c-2}$. We have $s_i(\cdot) = 0$, $\forall i \leq N_c - 1$ and (A.21) can be decomposed as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0_{1, N_c-3} \\ s_{N_c} \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{pmatrix} (\tilde{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} C & E \\ \bar{b}_{N_c,1} & R_{N_c} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \bar{b}_{n,1} & R_n \end{pmatrix} (\tilde{v}) \lambda, \quad (\text{A.22})$$

where the matrix D is partitioned in blocks C , R_{N_c+q} and E respectively denote $(N_c - 3)$ column and row vectors and a $(N_c - 3) \times (N_c - 3)$ matrix. Using the Schur complements for $s_{N_c+q}(\cdot)$, $\forall q = 0, \dots, n - N_c$, we get:

$$s_{N_c+q}(\cdot) = (\bar{b}_{N_c+q,1} - R_{N_c+q} E^{-1} C) \lambda_1. \quad (\text{A.23})$$

With the block matrix F_{N_c+q} defined by:

$$F_{N_c+q} = \begin{pmatrix} C & E \\ \bar{b}_{N_c+q,1} & R_{N_c+q} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A.24})$$

the equation (A.23) leads to:

$$s_{N_c+q} = \frac{\det F_{N_c+q}}{(-1)^{N_c-3} \det E} \lambda_1. \quad (\text{A.25})$$

The determinants in the latter equation are determined using a LU decomposition with a unit triangular matrix L . Let $F_{N_c+q} = L_{N_c+q} U_{N_c+q}$, then the diagonal matrix U_{N_c+q} coefficients are given using (A.20):

$$U_{i,i} = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{(i+1)!} \left(\sum_{j=i+1}^{N_c-1} v_j \right) \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\sum_{r=j}^i v_r \right), & \text{if } i \leq N_c - 3 \\ \frac{(-1)^{N_c-1}}{(N_c-1)!} v_{N_c-1} \prod_{j=1}^{N_c-3} \left(\sum_{r=j}^{N_c-2} v_r \right) P_{N_c,q}, & \text{if } i = N_c - 2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.26})$$

with $P_{N_c,q}$ given by:

$$P_{N_c,q} = \frac{(-1)^q (N_c-1)!}{(N_c+q-1)!} \sum_{|I|=q} \binom{N_c+q-2}{I_1} \binom{N_c+q-3-I_1}{I_2} \dots \binom{q+1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N_c-3} I_j}{I_{N_c-2}} v_1^{I_1} \dots v_{N_c-1}^{I_{N_c-1}} \quad (\text{A.27})$$

where the sum is done for multiindex $I = (I_1, \dots, I_{N_c-1})$ such that $|I| = q$, i.e. for every I_j such that $\sum_{j=1}^{N_c-1} I_j = q$. Combining (A.26) and (A.27), we finally obtain:

$$\det F_{N_c+q} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{N_c(N_c-1)}{2} - 1} v_{N_c-1}^{N_c-1}}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_c-1} i!} \prod_{i=2}^{N_c-2} \left[\prod_{j=1}^{N_c-i} \left(\sum_{r=j}^{j+i-1} v_r \right) \right] P_{N_c,q}. \quad (\text{A.28})$$

In the same way, we obtain $\det E$:

$$\det E = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{N_c(N_c-1)}{2} + 1}}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_c-2} i!} \left\{ \prod_{i=2}^{N_c-3} \left[\prod_{j=2}^{N_c-1-i} \left(\sum_{r=j}^{j+i-1} v_r \right) \right] \right\} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-3} \left[\prod_{j=1}^i \left(\sum_{r=1}^j v_r \right) \prod_{j=1}^{N_c-3-i} \left(- \sum_{r=1}^j v_{N_c-r} \right) \right] \right\}. \quad (\text{A.29})$$

Using (A.28) and (A.29), (A.25) is simplified as:

$$s_{N_c+q}(\cdot) = \frac{(-1)^{N_c-1} v_{N_c-1}^{N_c-1} \prod_{i=2}^{N_c-2} \left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^i v_j \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^i v_{N_c-j} \right) \right] P_{N_c,q} \lambda_1}{(N_c-1)! \sum_{i=0}^{N_c-3} \left[\prod_{j=1}^i \left(\sum_{r=1}^j v_r \right) \prod_{j=1}^{N_c-3-i} \left(- \sum_{r=1}^j v_{N_c-r} \right) \right]}. \quad (\text{A.30})$$

As $P_{N_c,0} = 1$, the equation (A.30) implies that

$$s_{N_c+q}(\tilde{v}) = s_{N_c}(\tilde{v}) P_{N_c,q}(\tilde{v}), \quad \forall q = 1, \dots, (n - N_c). \quad (\text{A.31})$$

Consequently, $s(\tilde{v}) = e^X(0)$ with $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{N_c-1}$ will involve that $s(\tilde{v}) = 0$. Hence, s is not surjective for $N_c \leq p = n - 1$.

- 4) For $N_c = p + 1 = n$, $s(\tilde{v}) = e^X(0)$ with $X \in \mathfrak{g} \setminus \mathfrak{g}_{p-1}$ will have solutions provided that the numerator in (A.30) is not null, that is if $v_{N_c-1} \neq 0$ and no sum of strictly less than $N_c - 2$ successive controls v_i is null. As a result, s is surjective for $N_c = p + 1$. ■

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