## Newton's method for CARE

$$F(X) = A^*X + XA + Q - XGX$$

$$L_{F,X}(E) = A^*E + EA - EGX - XGE = E(A - GX) + (A - GX)^*E.$$

$$\widehat{L}_{F,X} = (A - GX)^T \otimes I + I \otimes (A - GX)^*.$$

If  $X_*$  is the stabilizing solution then  $\Lambda(A-GX_*)\subset LHP\implies L_{F,X_*}$  is nonsingular.

### Newton's method

For k = 0, 1, 2, ...

- 1. Solve  $E(A GX_k) + (A GX_k)^*E = F(X_k)$  for E;
- 2. Set  $X_{k+1} = X_k E$ .

$$F(x) = A^*X + XA + Q - XGX$$

$$A^*(x+E) + (x+E)A + Q - (x+E)G(x+E) - A^*X - XA - Q + YGX$$

$$= A^*E + EA - EGX - XGE + O(11E11)$$

$$L_{F,x}(E)$$
  
=  $E(A-GX)+(A-GX)^*E$ 

 $\hat{\Gamma}_{F,x} = (A - Gx)^{T} \otimes \overline{I} + \overline{I} \otimes (A - Gx)^{*}$ 

Se Xx è le soluzione stabilizzante della ARE F(X)=0 A-GX. à stabile e la avbord. Updia qualli stabili di W. = Cli entovel. di CT,X sono A;+A; dove A; sono pi entovel. di A-GX, A: + A; he sempre parte reale < 0.

L=, x\_(E)= = (xk), cioè

 $(\divideontimes)$ 

(A-GX)\*E+E(A-GX)=Q+A\*X\*+X\*A-X\*GX\*

(equatione di Lyepunov)

$$(A-GX_{k})^{*}X_{k}+X_{k}(A-GX_{k})=\underline{A^{*}X_{k}+XA-2X_{k}GX_{k}}$$

$$Softraggo(*) do(***), e viene$$

$$(A-GX_{k})^{*}(X_{k}-E)+(X_{k}-E)(A-GX_{k})=-X_{k}GX_{k}-Q < 0$$

$$=X_{k+1}=X_{k+1}$$

- (X\*)G X\* <0, attende coningendo G

=0 Se A-GXK ha autoval. nel LHP, allone XK+1>0.

Remark: Se Xx è la stabilizing solution della ARE,  $\left( A - G \times_{*} \right)_{\times}^{*} + \chi_{*} \left( A - G \times_{*} \right) = - Q - \chi_{*} G \times_{*}$ A\*X-Xx6Xx = -Q-Xx6Xx Quind Xx risolve l'eq. d. Lyaponov

(A-GX\*)\* Z+Z(A-GX\*)=-Q-X\*GX\*
e A-GX\* = shobile => X\*>0.

## Newton's method

Note that  $|E(A - GX_k) + (A - GX_k)^*E = F(X_k)|$  is equivalent to

$$X_{k+1}(A - GX_k) + (A - GX_k)^*X_{k+1} = -Q - X_kGX_k.$$

This shows that  $A - GX_k$  stable  $\implies X_{k+1} \succeq 0$ .

Actually, something stronger holds.

Monotonicity of Newton's method sipark ale 1: Xo XX, was semple were

focile, perché

#### Theorem

Suppose  $X_0$  is chosen such that  $\Lambda(A-GX_0)\subset LHP$ . Then,  $X_1 \succeq X_2 \succeq X_3 \succeq \cdots \succeq X_* \succeq 0$ . Moreover,  $X_k \to X_*$  quadratically.

 $(X_* - X_{k+1})A_k + A_k^*(X_* - X_{k+1}) = -(X_* - X_k)G(X_* - X_k)$ 

Proof (sketch) Coupled induction. Set  $A_k := A - GX_k$ :

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$$A_k := A - GX_k$$
:
$$(X_k - X_{k+1})A_k + A_k^*(X_k - X_{k+1}) = -(X_k - X_{k-1})G(X_k - X_{k-1})$$

hence  $A_k$  stable  $\implies X_k \succeq X_{k+1} \succ X_*$ .

 $\mathbf{S} X_{k+1} v = \mathbf{S} X_k v$ , hence if  $A_k v = \lambda v$ .

$$\int (X_{k+1} - X_*) \underline{A_{k+1}} + A_{k+1}^* (X_{k+1} - X_*)$$

$$= -(X_{k+1} - X_k) G(X_{k+1} - X_k) - (X_{k+1} - X_*) G(X_{k+1} - X_*)$$

This does not prove immediately that  $A_{k+1}$  is stable (because the RHS is not  $\prec$  0), but  $A_{k+1}v = \lambda v$  with Re  $\lambda \geq 0$  gives

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left(A - G_{X_{k}}\right)^{*} X_{x} + X_{x} \left(A - G_{X_{k}}\right) = A^{*} X_{x} + X_{x} A_{x} - X_{k} G_{X_{k}} - X_{x} G_{X_{k}} \\
= X_{x} G_{X_{x}} - Q_{x} - X_{k} G_{X_{x}} - X_{x} G_{X_{k}} \qquad 4
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left(A - G_{X_{k}}\right)^{*} \left(X_{k+1} - X_{x}\right) + \left(X_{k+1} - X_{x}\right) \left(A - G_{X_{k}}\right) = \\
= -A - X_{k} G_{X_{k}} - X_{x} G_{X_{k}} + A + X_{k} G_{X_{k}} + X_{x} G_{X_{k}} \\
= -\left(X_{k} - X_{x}\right) G_{X_{k}} - X_{x} G_{X_{k}} + A + X_{k} G_{X_{k}} + X_{x} G_{X_{k}}
\end{array}$$

Xx+1-X\* %0

B) Se Ar Stabile, Xxx1 >Xx

C) Se 
$$X_k$$
  $\{X_k$  , allore  $A$ - $GX_k$   $\{X_k\}$   $\{X_k\}$ 

Supposions 
$$(A-GX_{k})U=AV$$
, con Re  $A>0$   
Moltiplichions l'eq. Per  $U^*$  e  $U$ :
$$V^*(A-GX_{k})^*(X_{k}-X_{k})U+V^*(X_{k}-X_{k})(A-GX_{k})U=V^*(X_{k}-X_{k-1})G(X_{k}-X_{k-1})U$$

$$+V^*(X_{k}-X_{k})G(X_{k}-X_{k})U$$

$$+V^*(X_{k}-X_{k})G(X_{k}-X_{k})U$$

$$=(\overline{A}+A)U^*(X_{k}-X_{k})U$$

 $M_{\bullet}$  se  $(A-GX_{\kappa})U=\lambda V$  e  $G(X_{\kappa}-X_{\kappa-1})U=O_{\gamma}$ allora (A-GX K-1) V= AV, e già A-GXK-1 hon era stabile Quindi il metado di Newton genera una successione limitate => converge a una solutione di ARE. Ad somi passo A-GXx i stobile, poindi A-GX on he tot: subsolori con ReA < 0. (e Xo risolve CARE). Ma se Xo risolve CARE, gli entovol. di A-GX so sono un sottoinsieme di pruelli di M, e non ce ne sono con parte reale = 0.

# Newton: wrap-up

- ▶ Use Bass's algorithm to find  $X_0$  such that  $A GX_0$  is stable
- Run Newton iterations till convergence.

Expensive: each iteration requires a Schur form.

One final step of Newton can be used to 'correct' an inaccurate Igorithin.

[ TX + X = C, poi back-sub) o"iterative refinement"