## 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 
$$X_{k+1} = X_k - E$$
.

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

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

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

$$L_{F,x}(E)$$

$$= E(A - GX) + (A - GX)^*E$$

$$\hat{L}_{F,x} = (A - GX)^T \otimes I + I \otimes (A - GX)^*$$
Se X<sub>x</sub> is le solutione stabilizionte delle ARE F(X)=0  
A - GX = i stabile e La coloral. Updia quelli stabili di U.

$$(A-GX_{k})^{*}X_{k} + X_{k}(A-GX_{k}) = A^{*}X_{k} + XA - 2X_{k}GX_{k}^{(**)}$$
  
Softraggo (\*) do (\*\*\*), e viene  

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

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

$$-(X_{k}^{*})GX_{k} \ll 0,$$
  
oftenube  
coningendo G

=0 Se A-GXK ho autovel. nel LHP, allore XK+170.

Rement. Se X, è le stabiliting solution delle Arrè,  $\left( \dot{A} - G \times_{*} \right)^{*} \chi_{*} + \chi_{*} \left( A - G \times_{*} \right) = -Q - X_{*} G \times_{*}$  $A^*X_{*} - X_{*}GY_{*} + X_{*}A - X_{*}GX_{*} = -Q - X_{*}GX_{*}$ Quind Xx visalue l'eq. A. Lyspunov  $(A-GX_{*})^{*}Z+Z(A-GX_{*})=-Q-X_{*}GX_{*}$ e A-GX, ₹ stobile => 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  
is park du A: Xo 
$$kX_1$$
 now subprevente  
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.  
Proof (sketch) Coupled induction. Set  $A_k := A - GX_k$ :  
 $(X_k - X_{k+1})A_k + A_k^*(X_k - X_{k+1}) = -(X_k - X_{k-1})G(X_k - X_{k-1})$   
 $(X_* - X_{k+1})A_k + A_k^*(X_* - X_{k+1}) = -(X_* - X_k)G(X_* - X_k)$   
hence  $A_k$  stable  $\Longrightarrow X_k \succeq X_{k+1} \succeq X_*$ .  
 $\int (X_{k+1} - X_*)A_{k+1} + A_{k+1}^*(X_{k+1} - X_*)$ 

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

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  $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \ge 0$  gives  $\Im X_{k+1}v = \Im X_k v$ , hence if  $A_k v = \lambda v$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} A_{k} := A^{-} G X_{k} \\ A & Sobolie, X_{k} > X_{k+1} \\ A & Sobolie, X_{k} > X_{k+1} \\ A^{-} G X_{k} > X_{k+1} + X_{k+1} \\ A^{-} G X_{k} > X_{k+1} + X_{k+1} \\ A^{-} G X_{k} \\ A^{-} G X_{k-1} > X_{k} + X_{k} \\ A^{-} G X_{k-1} \\ A^{-} G X_{k-1} > X_{k} + X_{k} \\ A^{-} G X_{k-1} \\ A^{-} G X_{k} \\$$

B) Se Å<sub>E</sub> Stabile, X<sub>E+1</sub> 
$$\chi_{X}$$
  
 $(A - G_{X_{E}})^{*} X_{X} + X_{X} (A - G_{X_{K}}) = A^{*} X_{X} + X_{X} A_{Y} - X_{K} G_{X_{K}} - X_{X} G_{X_{K}}$   
 $= X_{X} G_{X_{X}} - Q - X_{K} G_{X_{X}} - X_{X} G_{X_{K}}$  (4)  
 $I - G : (A - G_{X_{K}})^{*} (X_{K+1} - X_{X}) + (X_{K+1} - X_{X}) (A - G_{X_{K}}) =$   
 $= -Q - X_{K} G_{X_{E}} - X_{X} G_{X_{X}} + Q + X_{K} G_{X_{X}} + X_{X} G_{X_{K}}$   
 $= -(X_{K} - X_{X}) G(X_{K} - X_{X}).$   
 $X_{K+1} - X_{X} = 0$ 

C) Se 
$$X_{k}$$
  $\lambda X_{k}$ , allore  $A-GX_{k}$  è stabile  
 $(A-GX_{k})^{*}(X_{k+1}-X_{k})+(X_{k+1}-X_{k})(A-GX_{k})=(X_{k}-X_{k-1})G(X_{k}-X_{k-1})$   
 $(A-GX_{k})^{*}(X_{k+1}-X_{k})+(X_{k+1}-X_{k})(A-GX_{k})=(X_{k}-X_{k})G(X_{k}-X_{k})$   
 $(A-GX_{k})^{*}(X_{k+1}-X_{k})+(X_{k}-X_{k})(A-GX_{k})=(X_{k}-X_{k})G(X_{k}-X_{k})$   
 $(\overline{A}-GX_{k})^{*}(X_{k}-X_{k})+(X_{k}-X_{k})(A-GX_{k})=(X_{k}-X_{k+1})G(X_{k}-X_{k+1})$   
 $+(X_{k}-X_{k})G(X_{k}-X_{k})$   
 $RHS_{i}O$  solutione  $(O = A-GX_{k} \text{ stabile}?$   
 $no! 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (2) = O$  non implice  $2 < 0$ ...  
Dobbiene dimetry rbs direttemente:

Suppositions 
$$(A-GX_{k})U=AU$$
, con ReAND  
Moldipli chions l'eq. Per  $U^{*}$  e  $U$ :  
 $V^{*}(A-GX_{k})^{*}(X_{*}-X_{k})U+U^{*}(X_{*}-X_{k})(A-GX_{k})U=U^{*}(X_{k}-X_{k-1})G(X_{k}-X_{k-1})U$   
 $+ U^{*}(X_{k}-X_{*})G(X_{k}-X_{k})U$   
LHS =  $U^{*}\overline{A}(X_{*}-X_{k})U+U^{*}(X_{*}-X_{k})AU = (\overline{A}+A)U^{*}(X_{*}-X_{*})U \leq O$ 

Ma RHS contiene metrice 7,0, quinde deviessere  $v^*(X_{k-X_{k-1}})G(X_{k-X_{k-1}})v = 0$  G=BR'B, R>0

$$= \mathcal{O} \left( \left( X_{k} - X_{k-1} \right) \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{O} \right) = \mathcal{O} \left( \left( X_{k} - X_{k-1} \right) \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{O} \right)$$

Ma se 
$$(A-GX_F)U=AV$$
 e  $G(X_F-X_{K-1})U=O$ ,  
allora  $(A-GX_{K-1})U=AV$ , e già  $A-GX_{K-1}$   
hon era stabile  
Quind: il metado di Newton genera una  
successione limitata zo converge a una soluzione  
di ANE. Ad agni passo  $A-GX_K$  è stabile, puindi  
 $A-GX_{00}$  ha tutt: autovolori con Re $A \leq O$ .  
(e Xoo risolve CANE). Ma se Xoo risolve CARE,  
gli entoval. di  $A-GX_{00}$  sono un sottoinsiene di puelli di M,  
e von ce ne sono can 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 algorithm.