



A classical arcade videogame
powered by Hamilton-Jacobi equations

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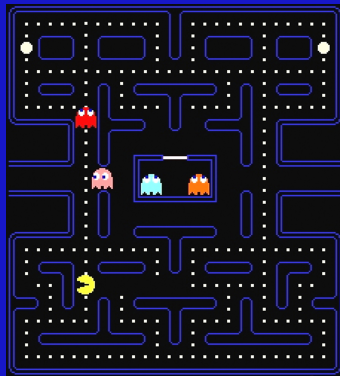
Control of State Constrained Dynamical Systems

25-29 September 2017, Padova

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Back to the 80's: the original game (Tohru Iwatani)



- Goal: eat all the pills avoiding ghosts
- Power pills make ghosts temporary harmless
- Predetermined strategies for ghosts (GET method)
- No cooperation

Optimal Control

- **Controlled Dynamical System**

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}(t) = f(y(t), \alpha(t)), & t > 0 \\ y(0) = x \end{cases} \quad \dashrightarrow y_x(t; \alpha)$$

- **State** $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- **Admissible compact control set** $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$
- **Dynamics** $f : \mathbb{R}^n \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ (**Lipschitz continuous**)
- **Control** $\alpha \in \mathcal{A} = \{\text{measurable } \alpha : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow A\}$
- $y_x(t; \alpha)$ **trajectory starting from** $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ **using** $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$

Find an optimal control $\alpha^* \in \mathcal{A}$ **minimizing some cost** $J(x, \alpha)$ **among all the trajectories starting from** x .

The Minimum Time Problem

- **Target** $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ closed set
- **First arrival time** $J(x, \alpha) = \inf \{t \geq 0 : y_x(t; \alpha) \in \mathcal{T}\}$
- **Value function** $T(x) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} J(x, \alpha)$
- **Dynamic programming principle**

$$T(x) = \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \{t + T(y_x(t; \alpha))\} \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq t \leq T(x)$$

- **Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equation**

$$\begin{cases} \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \{-f(x, a) \cdot \nabla T(x)\} = 1 & x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathcal{T} \\ T(x) = 0 & x \in \mathcal{T} \end{cases}$$

- **Feedback optimal controls** $a^*(x) := \arg \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \{-f(x, a) \cdot \nabla T(x)\}$
- **Optimal trajectories**

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}^*(t) = f(y^*(t), a^*(y^*(t))) & 0 \leq t \leq T(x) \\ y^*(0) = x \end{cases}$$

Zero-sum Differential Games

- **Controlled Dynamical System**

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}(t) = f(y(t), \alpha(t), \beta(t)), & t > 0 \\ y(0) = x \end{cases} \quad \dashrightarrow y_x(t; \alpha, \beta)$$

- **State** $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

- **Admissible compact control sets** $A \subset \mathbb{R}^{m_A}$, $B \subset \mathbb{R}^{m_B}$

- **Dynamics** $f : \mathbb{R}^n \times A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ (**Lipschitz continuous**)

- **Controls**

$$\alpha \in \mathcal{A} = \{\text{measurable } \alpha : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow A\}$$

$$\beta \in \mathcal{B} = \{\text{measurable } \beta : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow B\}$$

- $y_x(t; \alpha, \beta)$ **trajectory starting from** $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ **using** $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ **and** $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$

Minimax solutions: find strategies $\alpha^* \in \mathcal{A}$, $\beta^* \in \mathcal{B}$ **such that**

$$J(x, \alpha^*, \beta) \leq J(x, \alpha^*, \beta^*) \leq J(x, \alpha, \beta^*)$$

Pursuit-Evasion Games

- **Dynamics** $f(x, a, b) := (f_p(x_p, a), f_e(x_e, b))$, $x = (x_p, x_e) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$
- **Target** $\mathcal{T} = \{z = (z_p, z_e) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} : |z_p - z_e| \leq \varepsilon\}$
- **Capture time** $J(x, \alpha, \beta) = \inf \{t \geq 0 : y_x(t; \alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{T}\}$
- **Non anticipating strategies**

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{A}} := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} : \forall t > 0, \forall \beta, \tilde{\beta} \in \mathcal{B} \\ \beta(s) = \tilde{\beta}(s) \quad \forall s \leq t \Rightarrow \Phi[\beta](s) = \Phi[\tilde{\beta}](s) \quad \forall s \leq t \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{B}} := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} : \forall t > 0, \forall \alpha, \tilde{\alpha} \in \mathcal{A} \\ \alpha(s) = \tilde{\alpha}(s) \quad \forall s \leq t \Rightarrow \Psi[\alpha](s) = \Psi[\tilde{\alpha}](s) \quad \forall s \leq t \end{array} \right\}$$

- **Value function (Isaacs conditions)**

$$T(x) = \inf_{\Phi \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}} \sup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}} J(x, \Phi[\beta], \beta) = \sup_{\Psi \in \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}} \inf_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} J(x, \alpha, \Psi[\alpha])$$

Pursuit-Evasion Games

- **Dynamic programming principle**

$$T(x) = \inf_{\Phi \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}} \sup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}} \{t + T(y_x(t; \Phi[\beta], \beta))\} \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq t \leq T(x)$$

- **Hamilton-Jacobi-Isaacs equation**

$$\begin{cases} \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \min_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \{-f(x, a, b) \cdot \nabla T(x)\} = 1 & x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus \mathcal{T} \\ T(x) = 0 & x \in \mathcal{T} \end{cases}$$

- **Optimal strategies**

$$(a^*(x), b^*(x)) := \arg \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \min_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \{-f(x, a, b) \cdot \nabla T(x)\}$$

- **Optimal trajectories**

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_p^*(t) = f_p(y_p^*(t), a^*(y_p^*(t), y_e^*(t))) & y_p(0) = x_p & x \in \mathbb{R}^{2d} \setminus \mathcal{T} \\ \dot{y}_e^*(t) = f_e(y_e^*(t), b^*(y_p^*(t), y_e^*(t))) & y_e(0) = x_e & 0 \leq t \leq T(x) \end{cases}$$

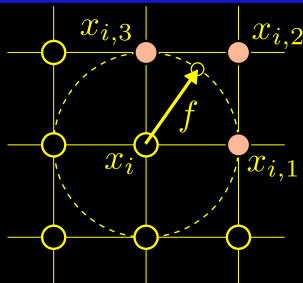
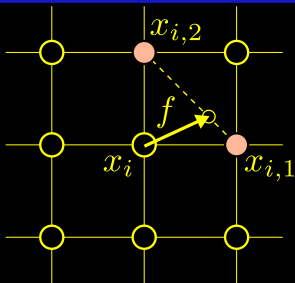
Semi-Lagrangian solvers for HJ equations

Discretize the HJ equation (or the DPP) on a Δx -grid:

- ODE solver for the underlying dynamical system
- Interpolation for the reconstruction of non-grid values

Example: Forward Euler + Linear Interpolation

- Approximated trajectory $y_{x_i}(\Delta t; a, b) \sim x_i + \Delta t f(x_i, a, b)$
- Fixed point scheme $T(x_i) = \max_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} \{ \Delta t + \mathcal{I}[T](x_i + \Delta t f(x_i, a, b)) \}$



Pacman^{HJ}: (some) implementation details

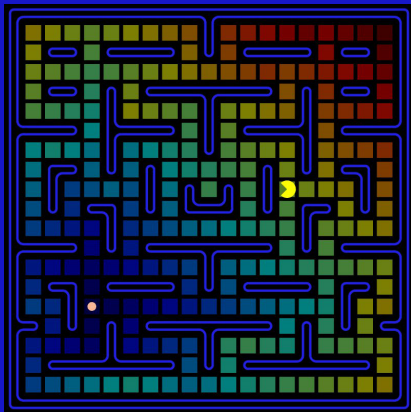
- Pursuit-Evasion Game in a 2D Maze
- 2 pursuers (Ghosts) and 1 evader (Pacman)
- Uniform 21×21 grid \mathcal{G} with space step $\Delta x = 1$
- $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{O}$, Maze \mathcal{M} (224 nodes), Obstacle \mathcal{O} (217 nodes)
- Control set $\mathcal{C} = \{0, N, S, W, E\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
- Connectivity map $\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{M} \mapsto \mathcal{C}$ (embeds state/control constraints)
- Dynamics $f(x, a) = a \in \mathcal{L}(x)$ for all players
- Time step $\Delta t = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is invariant under $f \Rightarrow$ No interpolation
- Coding only with integers in exact arithmetic
- Value functions precomputed and stored in a few Mbyte binary file
- Optimal strategies computed in real-time

Pacman^{HJ}: play for your pill

- Solving the HJ-Bellman equation for each pill $k \in \{0, \dots, 223\} \equiv \mathcal{M}$

$$\begin{cases} T_{\text{HJB}}^k(s) = \min_{\bar{s} \in \mathcal{N}_s} \left\{ T_{\text{HJB}}^k(\bar{s}) + 1 \right\} & \text{if } s \neq k \\ T_{\text{HJB}}^k(s) = 0 & \text{if } s = k \end{cases}$$

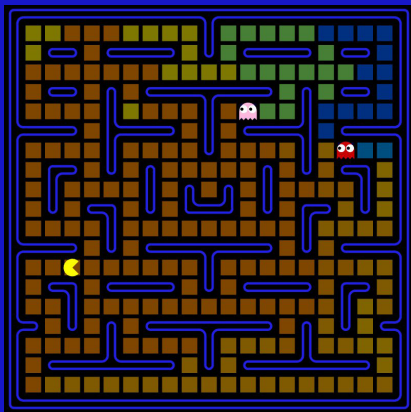
\mathcal{N}_s is the set of indices of admissible (through \mathcal{L}) neighbors of s



Pacman^{HJ}: play for your life

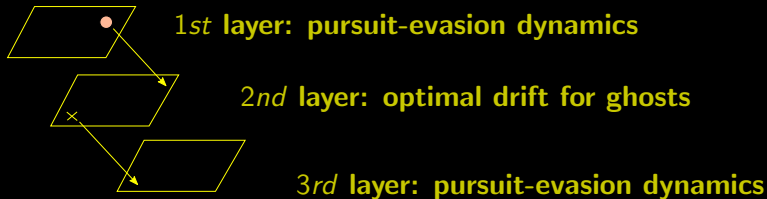
- Solving the HJ-Isaacs equation for each $(p_1, p_2, e) \in \mathcal{M}$

$$\begin{cases} T_{\text{HJI}}(p_1, p_2, e) = \max_{\bar{e} \in \mathcal{N}_e} \min_{\substack{\bar{p}_1 \in \mathcal{N}_{p_1} \\ \bar{p}_2 \in \mathcal{N}_{p_2}}} \left\{ T_{\text{HJI}}(\bar{p}_1, \bar{p}_2, \bar{e}) + 1 \right\} & \text{if } p_1 \neq e \wedge p_2 \neq e \\ T_{\text{HJI}}(p_1, p_2, e) = 0 & \text{if } p_1 = e \vee p_2 = e \end{cases}$$



Modelling power pills via Hybrid Systems

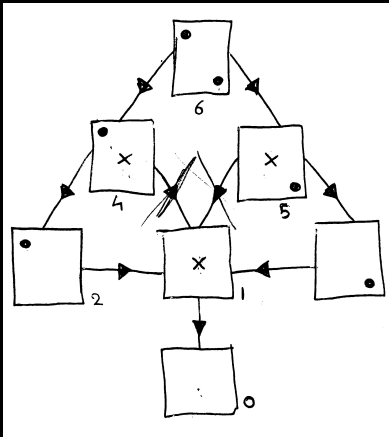
- **Hybrid system**
 - If Pacman gets a power pill, the ghosts switch their dynamics, running at maximal distance from the pill (using T_{HJB})
 - When the ghosts reach their target, they switch back to the pursuit dynamics
- **Hierarchical Varifold**
 - create a copy of the state space for each switch
 - order and connect different layers at switching points



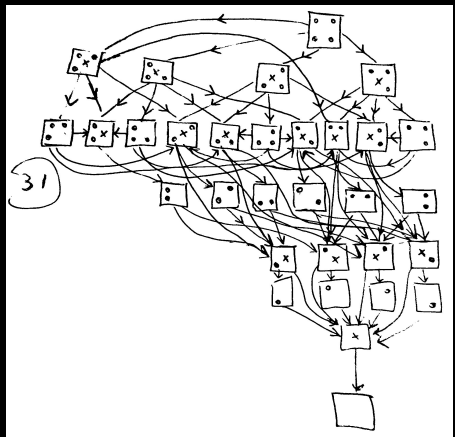
Compute solution backward & bottom-top, use value function restricted at switching points as boundary data for the next layer

Modelling power pills via Hybrid Systems

2 power pills \implies 7 layers

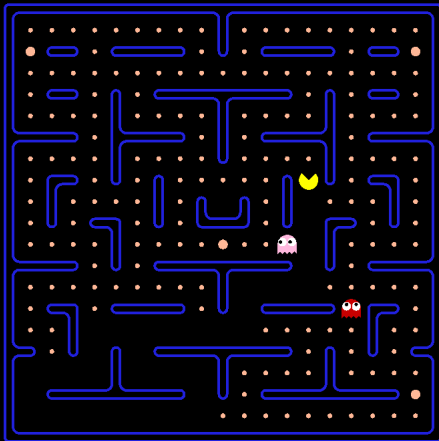


4 power pills \implies 31 layers



The full game... an open problem!

- Take all the pills (Salesman Problem)
- Time dependent problem?
- How to combine with pursuit-evasion game?



Pacman^{HJ} at European Researchers' Night

Department of Mathematics and Physics University Roma Tre
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GAME OVER

Thank you!