Motion Planning for Mobile Robots - $\ensuremath{\mathsf{HW7}}$

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1. 使用 DP 求解得到误差曲线和策略如 Fig.1、Fig.2所示。

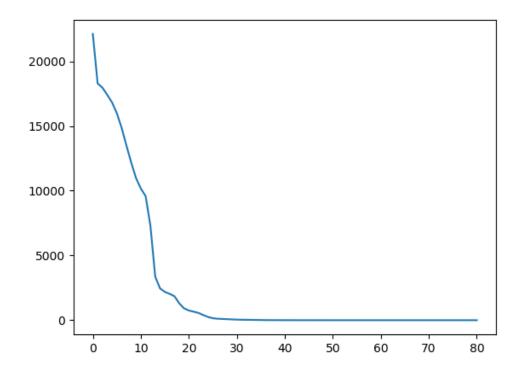


Figure 1: Bellman 误差曲线

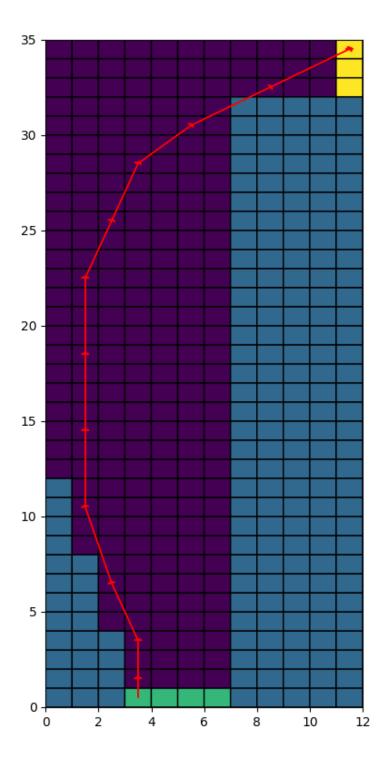


Figure 2: 策略 (DP)

使用 RTDP 以及不同的初始化代价函数求解得到误差曲线和策略如 Fig.3 Fig.8所示,其中初始化代价函数分别为 L1 距离、L2 距离以及 L1 和 L2 距离的平均值 (Heuristic $=\frac{1}{2}(\text{L}1+\text{L}2)$)。对比实验结果可以发现不同的代价函数会对 RTDP 的结果产生很大的影响,单独使用 L1 或 L2 距离作为代价函数都不能得到最优策略,而使用二者的平均值则可以得到最优策略。

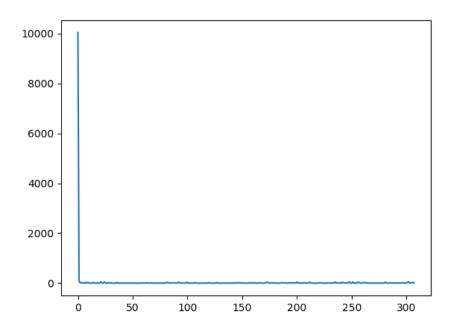


Figure 3: Bellman 误差曲线 (RTDP+L1)

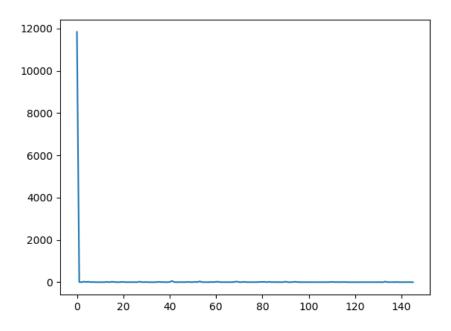


Figure 4: Bellman 误差曲线 (RTDP+L2)

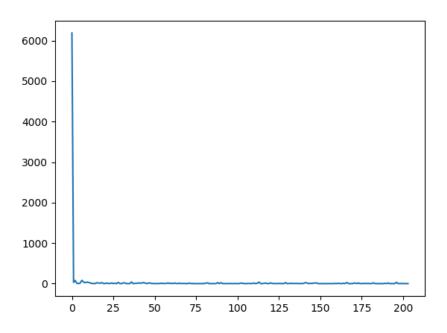


Figure 5: Bellman 误差曲线 (RTDP+Heuristic)

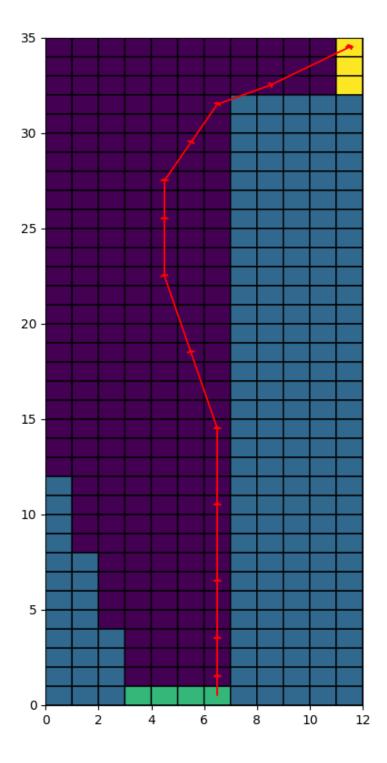


Figure 6: 策略 (RTDP+L1)

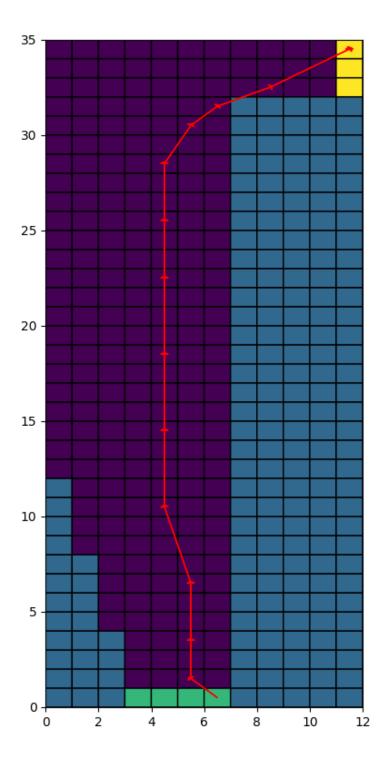


Figure 7: 策略 (RTDP+L2)

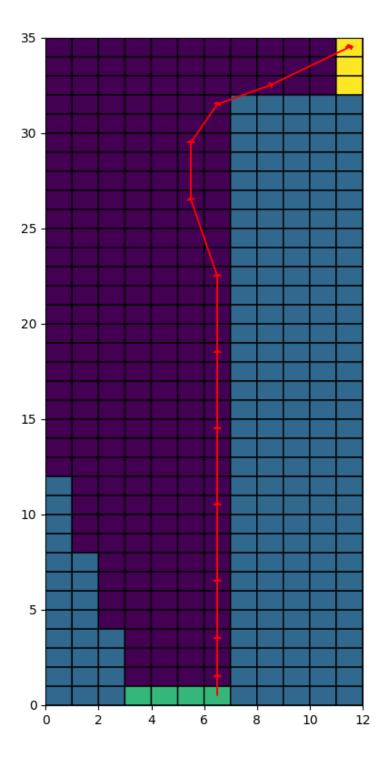


Figure 8: 策略 (RTDP+Heuristic)