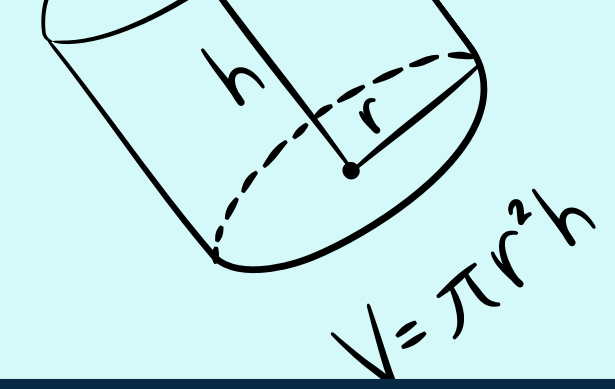


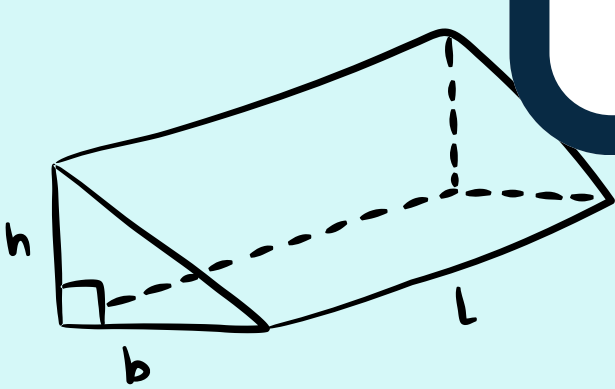
$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$



$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

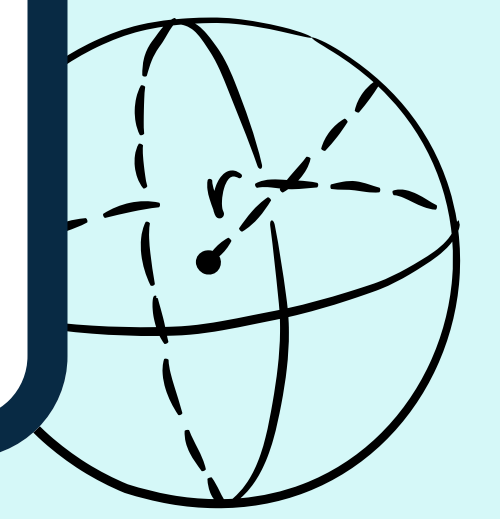
$$a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$$



$$V = \frac{1}{2} bhl$$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$



$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

PROJECT: INITIAL PLAN

NUMERICAL ALGORITHMS

Analysing Cart Pole Swing up (26)

Mayaank Ashok

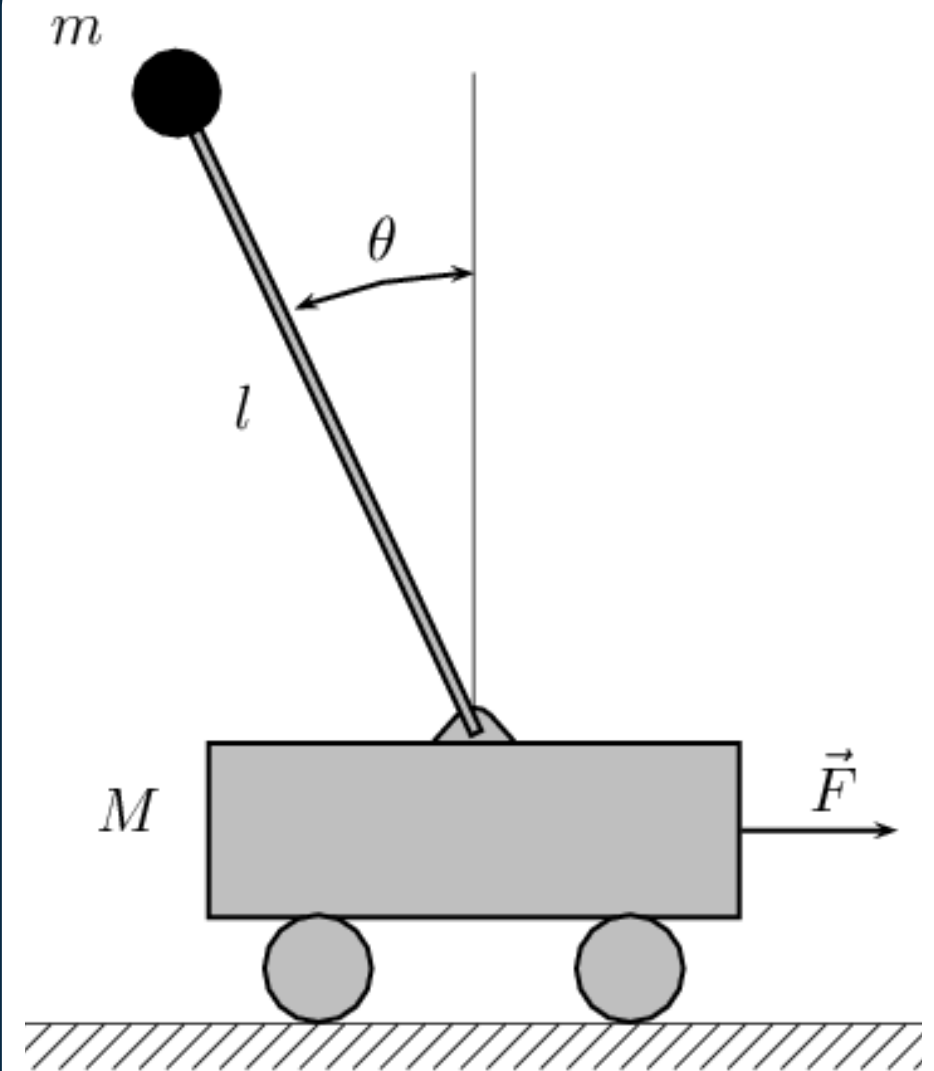
2022111022

Abhinav Raundhal

2022101089

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The cart-pole system comprises a cart that travels along a horizontal track and a pendulum that hangs freely from the cart. There is a motor that drives the cart forward and backward along the track. It is possible to move the cart in such a way that the pendulum, initially hanging below the cart at rest, is swung up to a point of inverted balance above the cart. The problem is to numerically compute the minimum-force trajectory to perform this so-called "swing-up" maneuver.



PROBLEM APPROACH

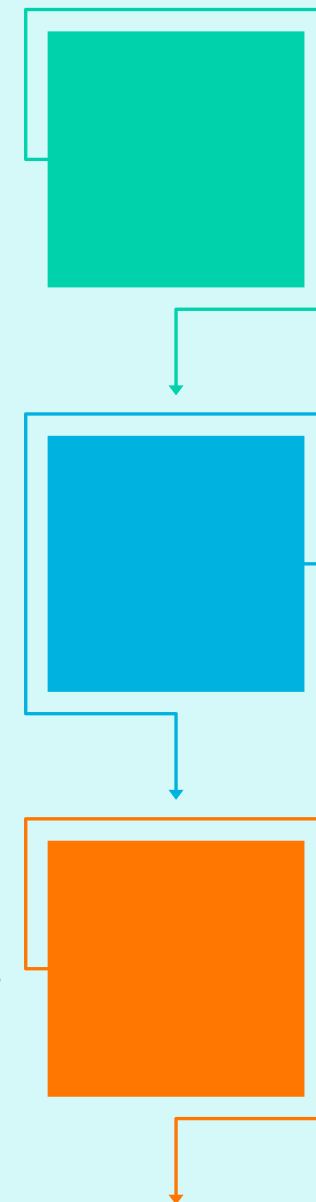
Objective function: the integral of the actuator-effort (control) squared:

$$J = \int_0^T u^2(\tau) d\tau.$$

Obtain differential equations for the position of the cart q_1 , the angle of the pole q_2 , and the control force is given by u .

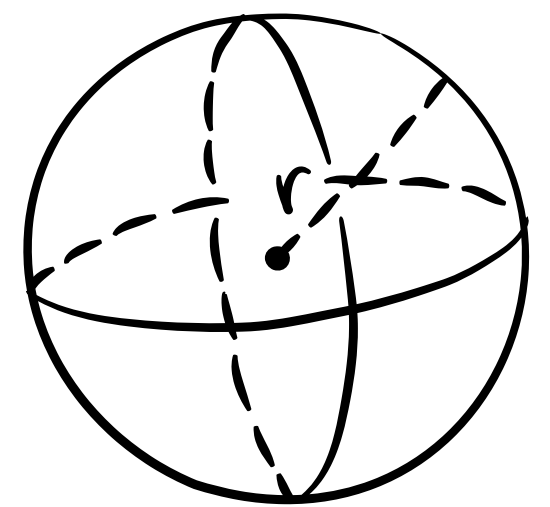
Set boundary constraints and state and control bounds.

The Goal is to minimize J over all possible functions of $u(t)$ satisfying the boundary constraints.



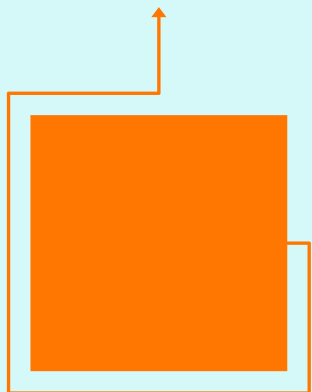
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

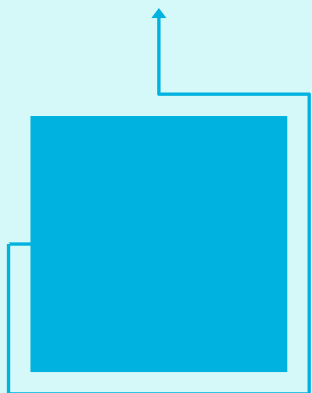


$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

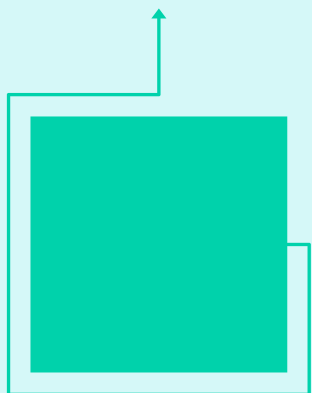
PROBLEM APPROACH



Initialise the states of the cart-pole.



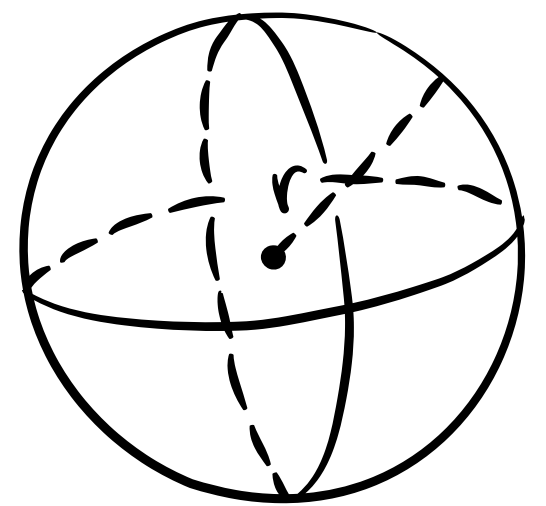
Use trapezoidal collocation to add the extra conditions and model the problem as a non-linear program.



Alternatively, Hermite-Simpson Collocation can be used to model it as a quadratic instead of linear.

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

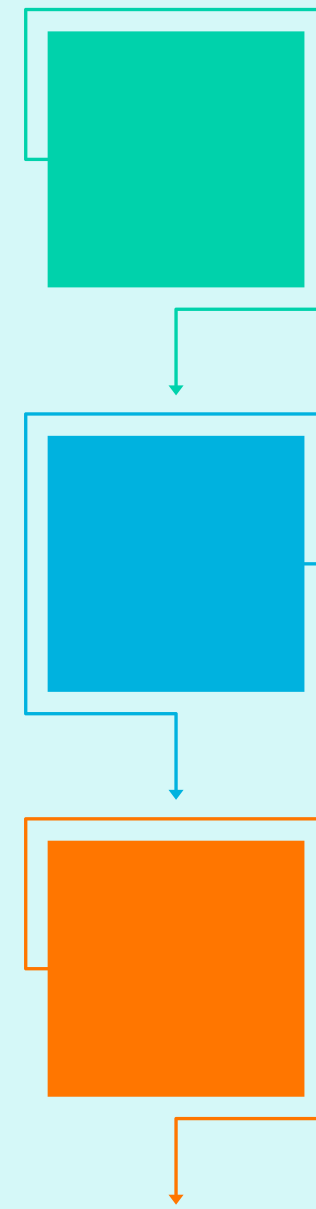


$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

PROBLEM APPROACH

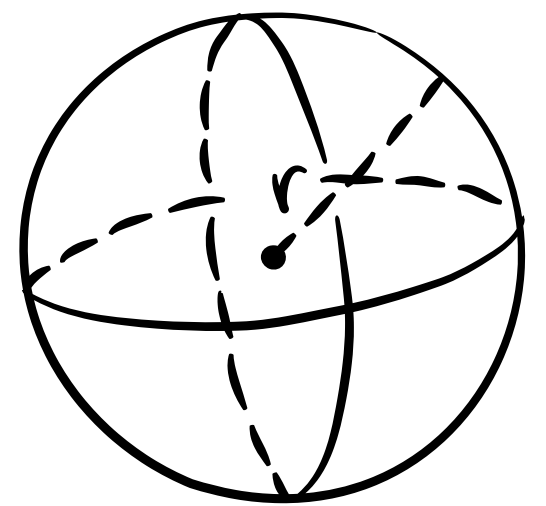
Results: Run the MATLAB code to show the trajectories obtained by the above collocation methods.

Test the stability of the algorithm by introducing perturbations in the simulation.

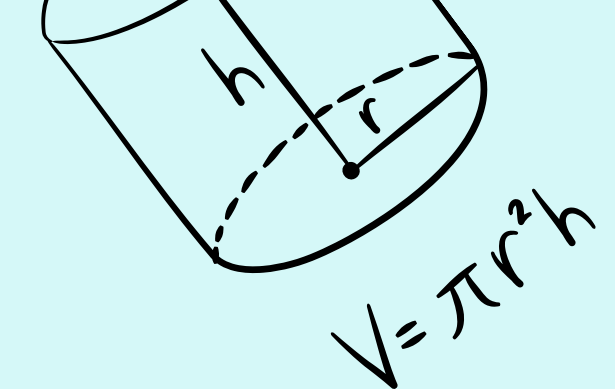
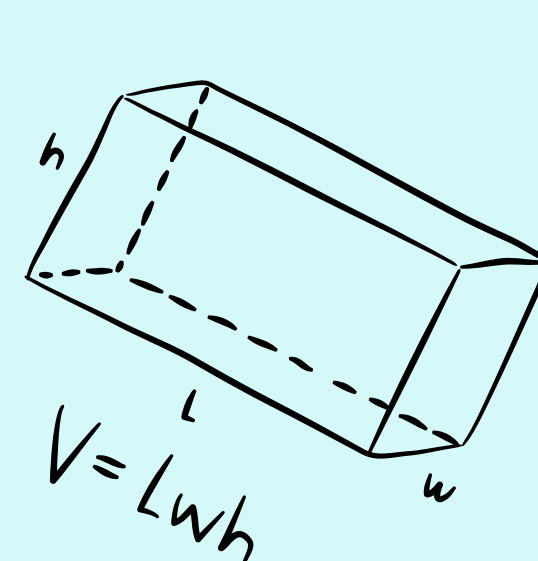
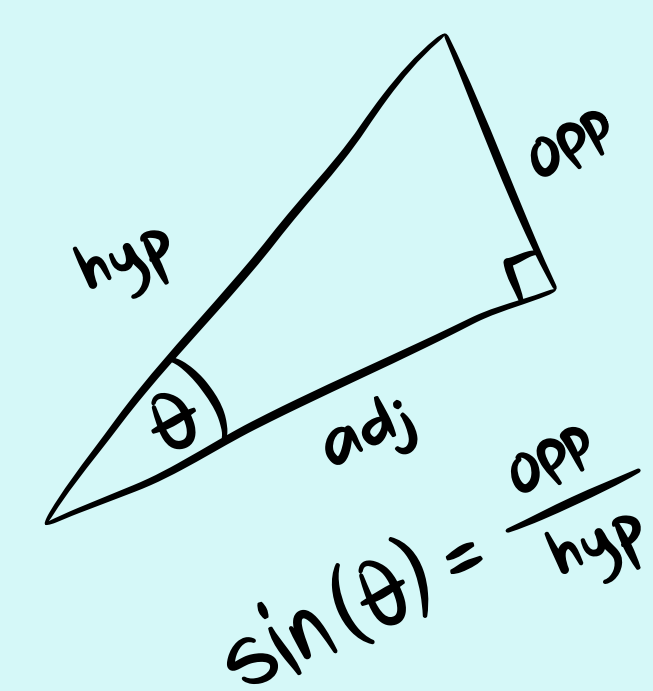


$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$y = mx + b$$



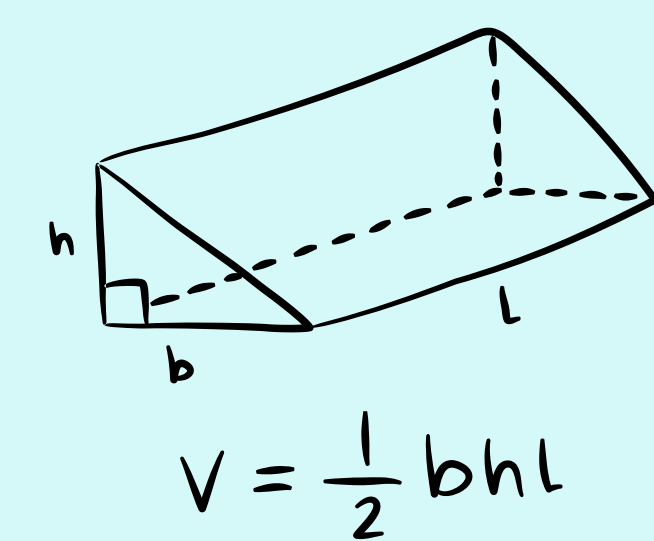
$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$



$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

THANK YOU



$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

