

Q2: Build an ego-graph of the linear modelled robot. Select the best trajectory with the model and cost function enclosed.

(1) Integration

$$p_{iT} = p_{i0} + v_{i0}T + \frac{1}{2}a_iT^2$$

$$v_{iT} = v_{i0} + a_iT$$

$$i = x, y, z$$

(2) Optimal solution

The solution process is shown in the enclosed 'chap4_2.mlx'.

First, get the cost function with single variable T, and known parameters P0, Pt, V0.

Then get the first order differential of $dJ(T)/dT = 0$.

The result is a 4th order polynomial equation.

I select to solve it by computing the eigenvalue of the companion matrix. The algorithm is shown here:

4 Companion matrices

Finding **roots of polynomials** is *equivalent* to finding **eigenvalues**. Not only can you find eigenvalues by solving for the roots of the characteristic polynomial, but you can conversely find roots of *any* polynomial by turning into a matrix and finding the eigenvalues.

Given the degree- n polynomial:

$$p(z) = c_0 + c_1z + \dots + c_{n-1}z^{n-1} + z^n,$$

(notice that the z^n coefficient is 1), we define the $n \times n$ **companion matrix**

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & 1 \\ -c_0 & -c_1 & \dots & -c_{n-2} & -c_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The amazing fact is that the *characteristic polynomial* $\det(C - \lambda I) = p(\lambda)$, and so the **eigenvalues of C are the roots of p**.

and the accurate result is here:

