作业说明:

- 1. matlab 文件下的 hw1 1.m、hw1 2.m 分别对应课件上的 homework 1.1、1.2.
- 2. 本次 matlab 作业中采用的是 many relative timeline, 此时分段的轨迹表达式为下式:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} f_1(t) \doteq \sum_{i=0}^{N} p_{1,i} t^i & 0 \le t \le T_1 - T_0 = \Delta T_1 \\ f_2(t) \doteq \sum_{i=0}^{N} p_{2,i} t^i & 0 \le t \le T_2 - T_1 = \Delta T_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ f_M(t) \doteq \sum_{i=0}^{N} p_{M,i} t^i & 0 \le t \le T_M - T_{M-1} = \Delta T_M \end{cases}$$

3. 本次 matlab 作业的 Derivative constraints 规定为起始状态 pvaj、终止状态 pvaj,中间点 p。其中 p 值由输入点的坐标得到,起始、终止点处的 v、a、j 均设为 0;

```
    start_cond = [waypoints(1), 0, 0, 0];
    end_cond = [waypoints(end), 0, 0, 0];
```

Continuity constraints 规定为前后两段轨迹交点处 pvaj 连续。

- 4. 本次作业独立求解 x 和 y 轴的多项式系数,该功能封装为函数 MinimumSnapQPSolver()和 MinimumSnapCloseformSolver(),分别代表 OP 解法和闭式解法。
 - 4.1 对于MinimumSnapQPSolver(),需要实现函数体内调用的两个函数getQ()和getAbeq(),实现可以参考课件。

$$f(t) = \sum_{i} p_{i} t^{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(4)}(t) = \sum_{i \ge 4} i(i-1)(i-2)(i-3)t^{i-4}p_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(f^{(4)}(t)\right)^{2} = \sum_{i \ge 4, l \ge 4} i(i-1)(i-2)(i-3)l(l-1)(l-2)(l-3)t^{i+l-8}p_{i}p_{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(T) = \int_{0}^{T} \left(f^{4}(t)\right)^{2} dt = \sum_{i \ge 4, l \ge 4} \frac{i(i-1)(i-2)(i-3)j(l-1)(l-2)(l-3)}{i+l-7} T^{i+l-7}p_{i}p_{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(T) = \int_{0}^{T} \left(f^{4}(t)\right)^{2} dt = \begin{bmatrix} i(i-1)(i-2)(l-3) \\ i+l-7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\Rightarrow J_{j}(T) = \mathbf{p}_{j}^{T} \mathbf{Q}_{j}\mathbf{p}_{j} \quad \text{Minimize this!}$$

• Derivative constraint for one polynomial segment

• Also models waypoint constraint
$$(0^{th} \text{ order derivative})$$

• Ensures continuity between trajectory segments when no specific derivatives are given

$$f_j^{(k)}(T_j) = x_j^{(k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i \ge k} \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} T_j^{i-k} p_{j,i} = x_{T,j}^{(k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\cdots \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} T_j^{i-k} \cdots \right] \left[p_{j,i} \right] = x_{T,j}^{(k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\cdots \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} T_j^{i-k} \cdots \right] \left[p_{j,i} \right] = \left[x_{0,j}^{(k)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\cdots \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} T_j^{i-k} \cdots \right] \left[p_{j,i} \right] = \left[x_{0,j}^{(k)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow A_j \mathbf{p}_j = \mathbf{d}_j$$
• Continuity constraint between two segments

• Ensures continuity between trajectory segments when no specific derivatives are given

$$f_j^{(k)}(T_j) = f_{j+1}^{(k)}(T_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i \ge k} (i-k)! T_j^{i-k} p_{j,i} - \sum_{i \ge k} (i-k)! T_j^{i-k} p_{j+1,i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\cdots \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} T_j^{i-k} \cdots - \frac{i!}{(i-k)!} T_j^{i-k} \cdots \right] \left[p_{j,i} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[A_j - A_{j+1} \right] \left[p_j \right]$$

4.2 对于MinimumSnapCloseformSolver(), 需要实现函数体内调用的两个函数 getM()和getCt(), 根据自己的理解定义constrained variables dF。为了方便大家理解, 下面给出一种构造方法。

假设采用7次多项式,一共有K段轨迹。 $p_{i,k}$ 表示第k段多项式的第i个系数

$$定义P_{\text{total}} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{1} \\ p_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ p_{N} \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{0,1} \\ p_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ p_{7,1} \\ \vdots \\ p_{0,K} \\ p_{1,K} \\ \vdots \\ p_{7,K} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{d}_{\text{total}} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{1} \\ d_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ d_{K} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{0} \\ v_{0} \\ a_{0} \\ j_{0} \\ p_{1} \\ v_{1} \\ a_{1} \\ j_{1} \\ \vdots \\ m_{p_{k}} \\ v_{k} \\ a_{k} \\ j_{K} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{m}M_{j}p_{j} = d_{j}, \quad \mathbf{o}$$

$$p_{0,j} = p_{j-1}$$

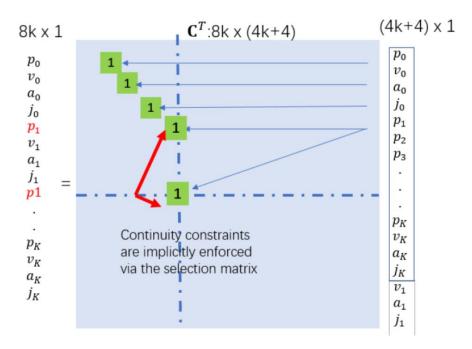
$$p_{1,j} = v_{j-1}$$

$$2p_{2,j} = a_{j-1}$$

$$6p_{3,j} = j_{j-1}$$

$$\begin{split} p_{0,j} + p_{1,j}t_j + p_{2,j}t_j^2 + p_{3,j}t_j^3 + p_{4,j}t_j^4 + p_{5,j}t_j^5 + p_{6,j}t_j^6 + p_{7,j}t_j^7 &= p_j \\ p_{1,j} + 2p_{2,j}t_j + 3p_{3,j}t_j^2 + 4p_{4,j}t_j^3 + 5p_{5,j}t_j^4 + 6p_{6,j}t_j^5 + 7p_{7,j}t_j^6 &= v_j \\ 2p_{2,j} + 6p_{3,j}t_j + 12p_{4,j}t_j^2 + 20p_{5,j}t_j^3 + 30p_{6,j}t_j^4 + 42p_{7,j}t_j^5 &= a_j \\ 6p_{3,j} + 24p_{4,j}t_j + 60p_{5,j}t_j^2 + 120p_{6,j}t_j^3 + 210p_{7,j}t_j^4 &= j_j \end{split}$$

定义
$$\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{F}} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{0} \\ v_{0} \\ a_{0} \\ j_{0} \\ p_{1} \\ p_{2} \\ \dots \\ p_{K-1} \\ p_{K} \\ v_{K} \\ a_{K} \\ j_{K} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{P}} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{1} \\ a_{1} \\ j_{1} \\ \dots \\ v_{K-1} \\ a_{K-1} \\ j_{K-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{d}_{M} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{C}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}_{F} \\ \mathbf{d}_{P} \end{bmatrix}$$
可得下列关系



5. 可能会用到的函数

5.1 blkdiag(a,b,c,d,···)

out = blkdiag(a,b,c,d,...)(其中 a、b、c、d、... 均为矩阵)输出以下形式的分块 对角矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

输入矩阵不必是方阵,其大小也不必相等。

5.2 factorial(n)

返回n的阶乘

5.3 polyval(p,x)= $p1xn + p2xn-1 + \cdots + pnx + pn+1$

返回在 x 处计算的 n 次多项式的值。输入参数 p 是长度为 n+1 的矢量,其元素是按要计算的多项式降幂排序的系数。

5.4 flipud(A)

返回一个相同长度的矢量,其元素的顺序颠倒。