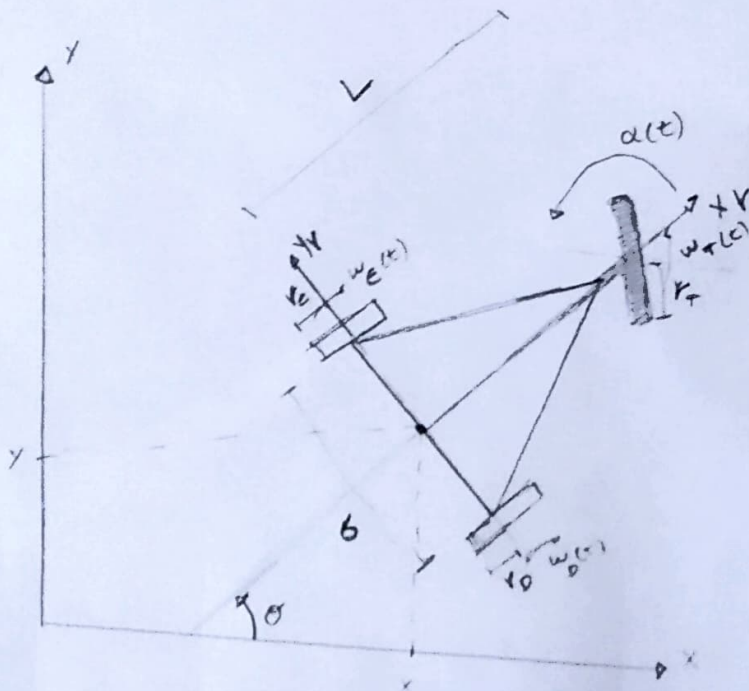


1: Prova SISTEMAS ROBOTICOS AUTONOMOS

ALUNO: ATYSON JAIME DE SOUSA MARTINS

MATRICULA: 20190153956

01-



DADOS:

- RODAS TRASEIRAS:

$$D: \phi_0 = -90^\circ \alpha_0 = 180^\circ l_0 = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$E: \phi_e = 90^\circ \alpha_e = 0^\circ l_e = \frac{b}{2}$$

- RODA DIANTEIRA:

$$\phi = 0^\circ \alpha(t) l = L$$

• ENCONTRANDO AS RESTRIÇÕES

→ RODAS TRASEIRAS

- COMO SÃO RODAS NÃO TRACIONADAS, AS RESTRIÇÕES DE ROLAMENTO NÃO PRECISAM SER CALCULADAS.

• RESTRIÇÃO DE ROLAMENTO LATERAL

$$D: [\cos(-90^\circ + 180^\circ) \sin(-90^\circ + 180^\circ) \frac{b}{2} \cdot \sin(180^\circ)] \cdot {}^I R_R(\theta) \cdot q' = 0$$

$$D: [0 \ 1 \ 0] \cdot ({}^I R_R)^T \cdot q' = 0$$

$$E: [\cos(90^\circ + 0^\circ) \sin(90^\circ + 0^\circ) \frac{b}{2} \cdot \sin(0^\circ)] \cdot {}^I R_R(\theta) \cdot q' = 0$$

$$E: [0 \ 1 \ 0] \cdot ({}^I R_R)^T \cdot q' = 0$$

- DADO QUE AS DUAS DERMAM IGUAIS, PRECISAMOS USAR APENAS UMA DELAS.

→ RODA DIANTEIRA

→ Como a roda é TRACIONADA, TEMOS TAMBÉM A RESTRIÇÃO DE ROLAMENTO.

• RESTRIÇÃO DE ROLAMENTO

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sin(\theta^0 + \alpha(t)) & -\cos(\theta^0 + \alpha(t)) & -L \cdot \cos(\alpha(t)) \end{bmatrix} \cdot {}^I R_R(\theta) \dot{q}' = w_T v_T$$

• RESTRIÇÃO DE DERAPAGEM LATERAL

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta^0 + \alpha(t)) & \sin(\theta^0 + \alpha(t)) & L \cdot \sin(\alpha(t)) \end{bmatrix} \cdot {}^I R_R(\theta) \dot{q}' = 0$$

• JUNTANDO TODAS EM UMA ÚNICA MATRIZ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sin(\alpha(t)) & -\cos(\alpha(t)) & -L \cdot \cos(\alpha(t)) \\ \cos(\alpha(t)) & \sin(\alpha(t)) & L \cdot \sin(\alpha(t)) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot {}^I R_R(\theta) \cdot \dot{q}' = \begin{bmatrix} w_T v_T \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

• COLOCANDO O \dot{q}' EM EVIDÊNCIA:

$$\dot{q}' = \begin{bmatrix} w_T v_T \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot ({}^I R_R(\theta))^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\alpha(t)) & -\cos(\alpha(t)) & -L \cdot \cos(\alpha(t)) \\ \cos(\alpha(t)) & \sin(\alpha(t)) & L \cdot \sin(\alpha(t)) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

ASSIM:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}' \\ \dot{y}' \\ \dot{\theta}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_T v_T \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\alpha(t)) & -\cos(\alpha(t)) & -L \cdot \cos(\alpha(t)) \\ \cos(\alpha(t)) & \sin(\alpha(t)) & L \cdot \sin(\alpha(t)) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

OZ -

DADOS:

$$r_T = r_D = r_E = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 50 \text{ cm} = L$$

$$\omega_T = 2 \text{ RAD/s}$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta' = \omega$$

$$x' = dx/dt$$

$$y' = dy/dt$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \theta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin(45^\circ) & -\cos(45^\circ) & -50 \cdot \cos(45^\circ) \\ \cos(45^\circ) & \sin(45^\circ) & 50 \cdot \sin(45^\circ) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \theta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/50 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \theta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sqrt{2}} & \sin(\theta) \\ -\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\sqrt{2}} & \cos(\theta) \\ -\frac{1}{50\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{50\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{50} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \theta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(\theta) \\ 10\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(\theta) \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

Assim:

Velocidade Angular do ROBO (ω):

$$\theta' = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \rightarrow \theta' = \omega \rightarrow \omega = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \text{ RAD/s}$$

Velocidade Linear (v):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dx/dt &= v \cdot \cos(\theta) \\ 10\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(\theta) &= v \cdot \cos(\theta) \end{aligned} \right\} v = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{RAD/s}$$

RAIO DE GIRO (r):

$$v = \omega \cdot r \rightarrow r = \frac{v}{\omega} \rightarrow r = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

RESPOSTAS:

$$v = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{RAD/s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \text{ RAD/s}$$

$$r = 50 \text{ cm}$$

03-

• CALCULANDO OS PARÂMETROS

INFORMAÇÕES:

$$(x_i, y_i) = (0, 0)_m$$

$$\theta_i = 0^\circ$$

$$(x_f, y_f) = (10, 10)_m$$

$$\theta_f = 45^\circ$$

$$\alpha_i = \tan(\theta_i) = 0$$

$$\alpha_f = \tan(\theta_f) = 1$$

$$\Delta x = 10 - 0 = 10$$

$$\Delta y = 10 - 0 = 10$$

$$a_0 = x_i = 0$$

$$a_1 = \Delta x = 10$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = \Delta x - a_1 - a_2 = 0$$

$$b_0 = y_i = 0$$

$$b_1 = \alpha_i \cdot a_1 = 0$$

$$b_2 = 3 \cdot (0 \cdot y - \alpha_f \cdot \Delta x) + 2 \cdot (\alpha_f - \alpha_i) \cdot a_1 + \alpha_f \cdot a_2$$

$$b_2 = 20$$

$$b_3 = 3 \cdot \alpha_f \cdot \Delta x - 2 \cdot \Delta y - (2 \cdot \alpha_f - \alpha_i) \cdot a_1 - \alpha_f \cdot a_2$$

$$b_3 = 30 - 20 - 20 = -10$$

• MONTANDO POLINÔMIOS

$$X(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_3 \lambda^3 \rightarrow X(\lambda) = 10\lambda$$

$$Y(\lambda) = b_0 + b_1 \lambda + b_2 \lambda^2 + b_3 \lambda^3 \rightarrow Y(\lambda) = 20\lambda^2 - 10\lambda^3$$

$$\theta(\lambda) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b_1 + 2b_2\lambda + 3b_3\lambda^2}{a_1 + 2a_2\lambda + 3a_3\lambda^2} \right) \rightarrow \theta(\lambda) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{40\lambda - 30\lambda^2}{10} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \theta(\lambda) = \tan^{-1}(4\lambda - 3\lambda^2)$$

$$a) \lambda = 0,5$$

$$X(0,5) = 10 \cdot 0,5 = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$Y(0,5) = 20 \cdot (0,5)^2 - 10 \cdot (0,5)^3$$

$$Y(0,5) = 5 - 1,25 = 3,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta(0,5) = \tan^{-1}(4 \cdot 0,5 - 3 \cdot 0,25)$$

$$\theta(0,5) = \tan^{-1}(2 - 0,75)$$

$$\theta(0,5) = \tan^{-1}(1,25) = 51,3^\circ$$

$$b) r(\lambda) = ? \quad \lambda = 0, \lambda = 1, \lambda = 0,5$$

$$r(\lambda) = \frac{[(0_x)^2 + (0_y)^2]^{3/2}}{[0_y^2 \cdot 0_x - 0_x^2 \cdot 0_y]} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0_x = dx(\lambda) = 10 \\ 0_y = dy(\lambda) = 40\lambda - 30\lambda^2 \\ 0_2 x = 0 \\ 0_2 y = 40 - 60\lambda \end{array} \right.$$

$$r(0) = \frac{(10^2)^{3/2}}{400} = \frac{1000}{400} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$r(0,5) = \frac{(10^2 + 12,5^2)^{3/2}}{100} = \frac{4102}{100} = 41,02 \text{ m}$$

$$r(1) = \frac{[(10)^2 + (-10)^2]^{3/2}}{-200} = \frac{2828,4}{-200} = -14,14 \text{ m}$$