



C basic language

임베디드스쿨 2기

Lv1과정

2021. 06. 18

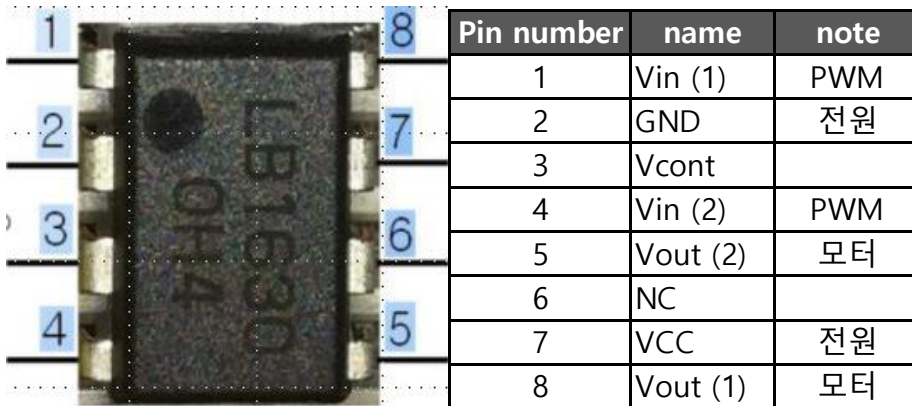
김효창

DC 모터

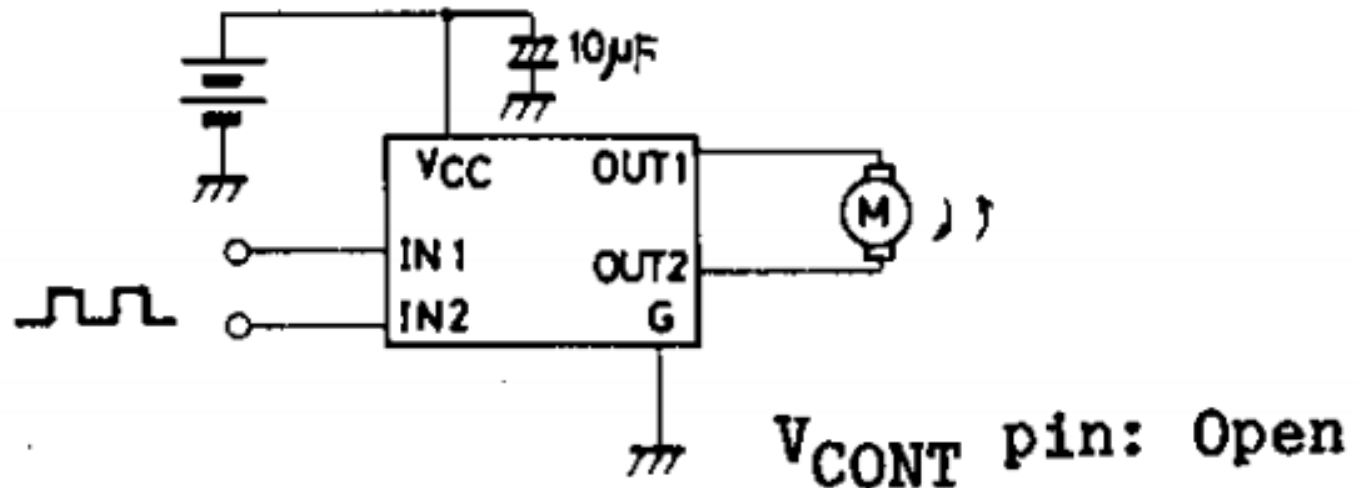
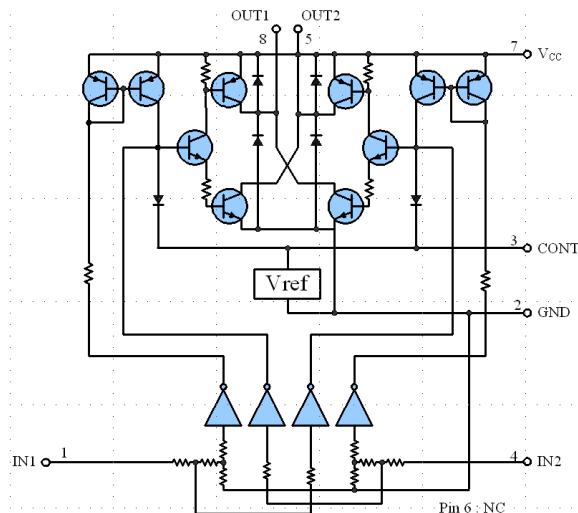
DC 모터는 큰 전류가 필요하다

(노트북으로 하면 공급 전류량이 작다, USB로 직접 구동 어려움)

정회전 : $V_{in}(1) = \text{PWM}$, $V_{in}(2) = 0V$

역회전 : $V_{in}(1) = 0V, V_{in}(2) = PWM$ 

IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT2	MOTOR
H	L	H	L	Forward
L	H	L	H	Reverse
H	H	off	off	Standby
L	L	off	off	Standby



DC 모터

D0	PCINT16 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D1	PCINT17 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D2	PCINT18 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D3	PCINT19 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D4	PCINT20 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D5	PCINT21 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D6	PCINT22 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D7	PCINT23 (PCMSK2 / PCIF2 / PCIE2)
D8	PCINT0 (PCMSK0 / PCIF0 / PCIE0)
D9	PCINT1 (PCMSK0 / PCIF0 / PCIE0)
D10	PCINT2 (PCMSK0 / PCIF0 / PCIE0)
D11	PCINT3 (PCMSK0 / PCIF0 / PCIE0)
D12	PCINT4 (PCMSK0 / PCIF0 / PCIE0)
D13	PCINT5 (PCMSK0 / PCIF0 / PCIE0)
A0	PCINT8 (PCMSK1 / PCIF1 / PCIE1)
A1	PCINT9 (PCMSK1 / PCIF1 / PCIE1)
A2	PCINT10 (PCMSK1 / PCIF1 / PCIE1)
A3	PCINT11 (PCMSK1 / PCIF1 / PCIE1)
A4	PCINT12 (PCMSK1 / PCIF1 / PCIE1)
A5	PCINT13 (PCMSK1 / PCIF1 / PCIE1).

Num	Related Pins	Definition
1		External Pin, Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and Watchdog System Reset
2	PD2	External Interrupt Request 0
3	PD3	External Interrupt Request 1
4	PB0 ~ PB7	Pin Change Interrupt Request 0
5	PC0 ~ PC6	Pin Change Interrupt Request 1
6	PD0 ~ PD7	Pin Change Interrupt Request 2
7		Watchdog Time-out Interrupt
8	OC2A(PB3)	Timer/Counter2 Compare Match A
9	OC2B(PD3)	Timer/Counter2 Compare Match B
10		Timer/Counter2 Overflow
11		Timer/Counter1 Capture Event
12	OC1A(PB1)	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match A
13	OC1B(PB2)	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match B
14		Timer/Counter1 Overflow
15	OC0A(PD6)	Timer/Counter0 Compare Match A
16	OC0B(PB5)	Timer/Counter0 Compare Match B
17		Timer/Counter0 Overflow
18	PB2,PB3,PB4,PB5	SPI Serial Transfer Complete
19	PD0,PD1	USART Rx Complete
20		USART Data Register Empty
21		USART Tx Complete
22	PC0 ~ PC5	ADC Conversion Complete
23		EEPROM Ready
24		Analog Comparator
25	PC4,PC5	2-wire Serial Interface
26		Store Program Memory Ready

DC 모터

PCICR – Pin Change Interrupt Control Register

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
(0x68)	–	–	–	–	–	PCIE2	PCIE1	PCIE0	PCICR
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

PCIE0 가 설정되고, SREG 의 I- 비트가 설정되면 핀 변경 인터럽트 0이 활성화 된다.
활성화 된 PCINT0 ~ 7 핀의 변경은 인터럽트가 발생한다.
핀 변경 인터럽트 요청의 해당 인터럽트는 PCINT0_vect 에서 실행된다.
PCINT0 ~ 7 핀은 PCMSK0 에 의해 개별적으로 활성화된다.

PCMSK0 – Pin Change Mask Register 0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
(0x6B)	PCINT7	PCINT6	PCINT5	PCINT4	PCINT3	PCINT2	PCINT1	PCINT0	PCMSK0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

PCMSK0 에서 PCINTn 인터럽트를 enable 한다.
PCINT0~7 은 PORTB 를 사용할 수 있다.

```
PCMSK0 |= _BV(PCINT0) | _BV(PCINT1);  
: PB0 , PB1 사용
```

DC 모터

TCCR2A – Timer/Counter Control Register A

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
(0xB0)	COM2A1	COM2A0	COM2B1	COM2B0	–	–	WGM21	WGM20	TCCR2A
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TCCR2B – Timer/Counter Control Register B

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
(0xB1)	FOC2A	FOC2B	–	–	WGM22	CS22	CS21	CS20	TCCR2B
Read/Write	W	W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TCCR2A 의 COM2A1 와 COM2B1 비트는 출력 비교 핀 (OC2A 와 OC2B) 의 상태를 제어합니다. (표 50 참조)

이 때 OC2A 나 OC2B 핀의 DDRx(DDB5) Bit 는 출력으로 설정되어야 한다..

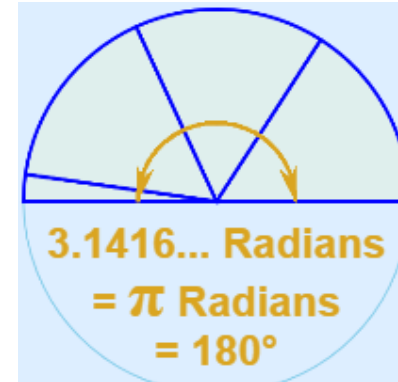
Radian , Degree

$$\pi \text{ radians} = 180^\circ$$

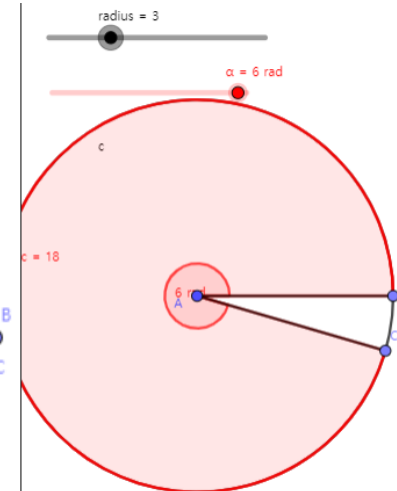
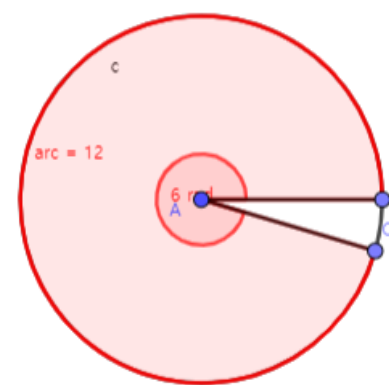
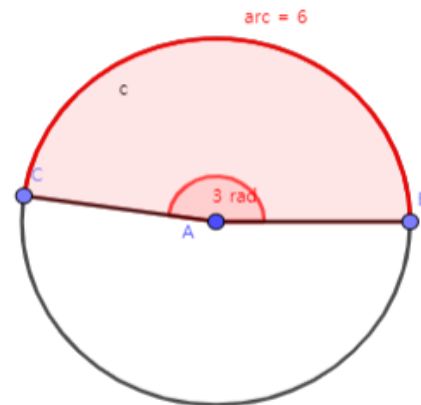
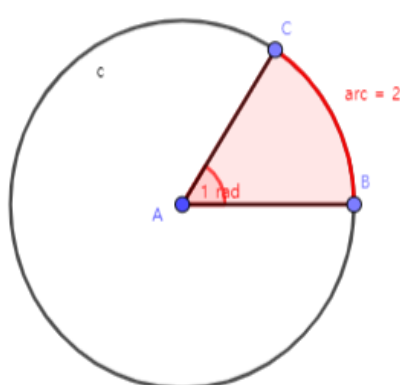
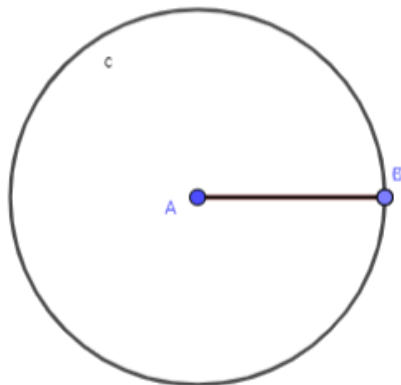
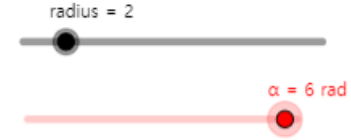
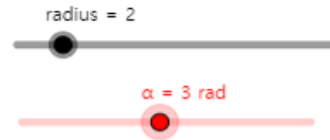
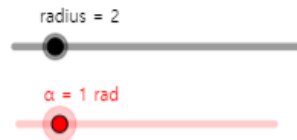
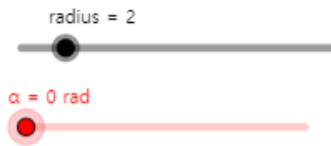
$$1 \text{ radian} = 180^\circ / \pi = 57.2958^\circ$$

radians to **degrees** : multiply by 180, divide by π
 degrees to **radians** : multiply by π , divide by 180

라디안은 "원주를 따라 놓이는 반지름"
 radius 증가하면 원의 크기가 커진다.

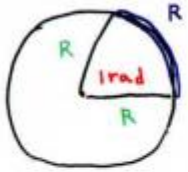


x (radians)	1	0.1	0.01	0.001
sin(x)	0.8414710	0.0998334	0.0099998	0.0009999998

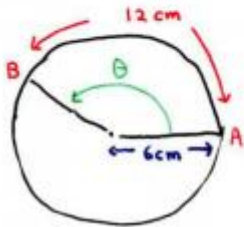


수학

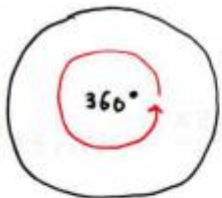
Radian and Degrees



$$\theta = \frac{S}{R}$$

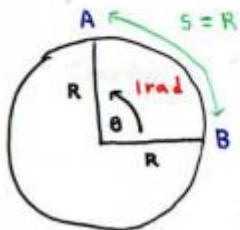


$$\theta = \frac{S}{R} = \frac{12 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm/rad}} = 2 \text{ rad}$$



$2\pi \text{ rad}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ radian} &= \frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \\ &= 57.29577951 \\ &= \boxed{57.3^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

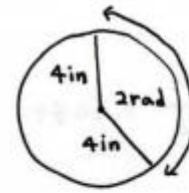


$$S = \theta R$$

$$\frac{R}{R} = \frac{\theta R}{R}$$

$$1 = \theta$$

$$1 \text{ rad} = \theta$$

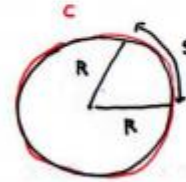


$$S = 8 \text{ in}$$

$$S = \theta R \quad \text{Arc Length}$$

$$8 = 2(4)$$

$$S = \frac{2 \text{ rad}}{1} \left(\frac{4 \text{ in}}{\text{rad}} \right) = 8 \text{ in}$$



$$C = 2\pi R$$

$$S = \theta R$$

1 circle

$$\theta = 2\pi \text{ rad} \approx 2(3.14159) \approx 6.28 \text{ rad}$$

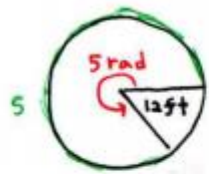
$60^\circ \rightarrow \text{radians}$

$$\frac{60^\circ}{1} \times \frac{x}{180^\circ} = \frac{6x}{18} = \frac{x}{3} \text{ rad}^\circ$$

Radians \rightarrow Degrees

$$\frac{5x}{6} \times \frac{180^\circ}{x} = \frac{5 \cdot 180^\circ}{6} = 150^\circ$$

수학

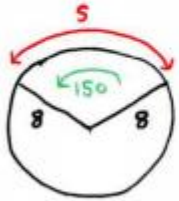


$$\theta = 5 \text{ rad}$$

$$s = \theta R$$

$$R = 12 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = (5 \text{ rad}) \frac{12 \text{ ft}}{\text{rad}} = 60 \text{ ft}$$



$$R = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$150^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta = 150^\circ$$

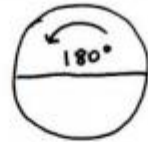
$$s = \theta R$$

$$= \frac{5\pi}{6} (8) = \frac{40\pi}{6} = \frac{20\pi}{3}$$

$$C = 2\pi R$$

$$s = \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \right) 2\pi R$$

$$\frac{180}{360} (2\pi R) = \pi R$$



$$s = \frac{150^\circ}{360^\circ} (2\pi)(8) = 20.944 \text{ cm}$$

$$s = \theta R \quad \theta = \text{radians}$$

$$s = \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \right) 2\pi R \quad \theta = \text{degrees}$$



$$A = \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \right) \pi R^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta R^2$$

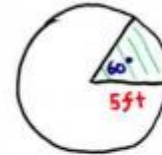
$$\frac{90}{360} \pi (10)^2 = 25\pi$$

$$s = \theta R \quad \left(\frac{2\pi}{360} \right)$$

$$s = \frac{\theta}{360} 2\pi R$$

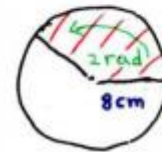
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta R^2 \quad \left(\frac{2\pi}{360} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi R^2$$



$$A = \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \right) \pi R^2$$

$$= \frac{60}{360} \pi (5)^2 = \frac{25\pi}{6} = 13.1 \text{ ft}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta R^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (2 \text{ rad}) (8 \text{ cm})^2 = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

수학

$$\theta_{ref} = \theta_1$$

$$'' = 180 - \theta_2$$

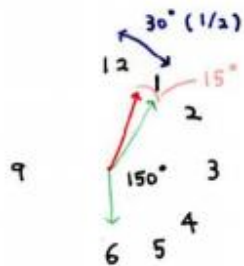
$$'' = \theta_3 - 180$$

$$'' = 360 - \theta_4$$

$$-\frac{8\pi}{9} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = -160^\circ$$

$$-160^\circ + 360^\circ = +200^\circ \rightarrow \theta_3$$

$$\theta_{ref} = \theta_3 - 180^\circ = 200^\circ - 180^\circ = 20^\circ$$



$$12 \text{ hr} = 360^\circ$$

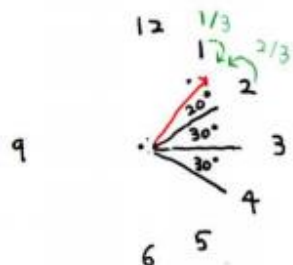
$$1 \text{ hr} = 30^\circ$$

$$5 \text{ hr} = 150^\circ$$

$$+15^\circ$$

$$165^\circ$$

12:30

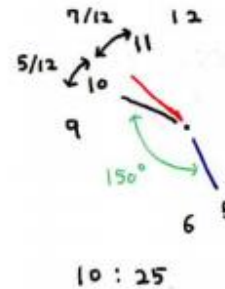


$$\frac{20}{60} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (30^\circ) = 20^\circ$$

1:20

80°



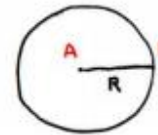
10:25

$$\frac{25}{60} = \frac{5}{12}, 1 - \frac{5}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$1 \text{ hr} = 30^\circ$$

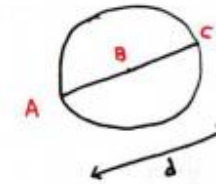
$$5 \text{ hr} = 150^\circ$$

$$\frac{5}{12} (30) = 12.5^\circ \rightarrow 162.5^\circ$$



$$A = \pi R^2$$

$$C = 2\pi R$$



$$d = 2R$$

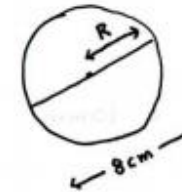
$$C = \pi d$$

diameter : 지름

circumference : 원의 둘레

area : 원의 넓이

radius : 반지름



$$d = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} (8) = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$C = \pi d = \pi 8 = 25.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \pi R^2 = \pi (4)^2 = 16\pi \text{ cm}^2 = 50.27 \text{ cm}^2$$

수학

$$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time}} \quad \text{변위}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_F - x_I}{t_F - t_I} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{나중 위치} - \text{처음 위치} \\ \text{나중 시간} - \text{시작 시간} \end{array}$$

$$a = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{v_F - v_I}{\Delta t} \quad a = 8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

t	v
0	0
1	8 m/s
2	16 m/s
3	24 m/s

나중 속도 초기 속도 가속도, 시간

$$v_F = v_I + at$$

정지 상태에서 5초 만에 최대 30 rad/s 의 속도를 얻을 수 있다

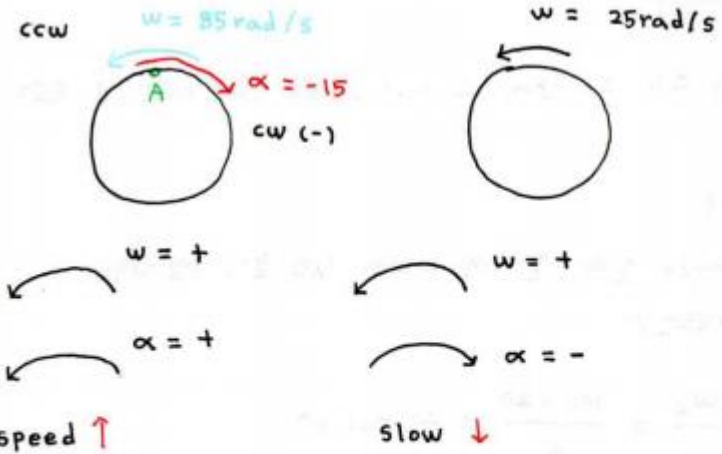
평균 각가속도는?

$$\alpha = \frac{\overset{30}{\omega_F} - \overset{0}{\omega_I}}{\Delta t} = \frac{30 \text{ rad/s}}{5 \text{ s}} = 6 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

4초 만에 85 rad/s 에서 25 rad/s 로 느려진다

평균 각가속도는?

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_F - \omega_I}{\Delta t} = \frac{25 - 85}{4} = \boxed{-15 \text{ rad/s}^2}$$



직경 30cm 의 원은 40 rad/s 의 일정한 속도로 회전한다

가장 자리에 있는 점의 선형 속도는?

반경 방향 가속도는?

$$v = \omega R = \frac{40 \text{ rad}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{0.15 \text{ m}}{\text{rad}} = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_c = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{6^2}{0.15} = 240 \text{ m/s}^2$$

radial acceleration

$$A_c = \omega^2 R$$

angular speed

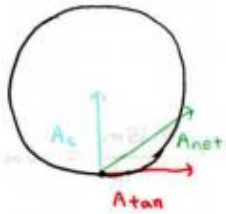
수학

반경이 1.5cm 인 원은 2초 안에 20 rad/s 에서 100 rad/s 로 속도가 빨라진다.

- 평균 각속도는?
- 각속도가 60 rad/s 일 때 원 가장 자리에 있는 점의 구심 가속도는?
- (b) 에서 순 가속도는?

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_F - \omega_I}{\Delta t} = \frac{100 - 20}{2} = \boxed{40 \text{ rad/s}^2}$$

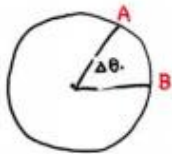
$$A_c = \omega^2 R = (60)^2 (0.015) = \boxed{54 \text{ m/s}^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A_{tan} &= \alpha R \\ &= \frac{40 \text{ rad}}{\text{s}^2} \times 0.015 = \boxed{0.6 \text{ m/s}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{net} = \sqrt{A_c^2 + A_{tan}^2} = \boxed{54.003 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$v \uparrow \quad A_c \uparrow \quad A_{net} \simeq A_c$$

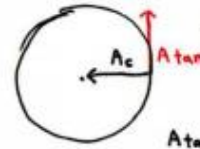


$$\Delta \theta = \theta_B - \theta_A = \text{rad}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}, \quad v = \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \omega_A &= \omega_B & R \uparrow \quad v \uparrow \\ v_B &> v_A & v = \omega R \end{aligned}$$



$$A_c = v^2 / R = (\omega R)^2 / R = \omega^2 R$$

$$A_{tan} = \alpha R = \frac{v_F - v_I}{\Delta t}$$

$$A_{net} = \sqrt{A_c^2 + A_{tan}^2} \quad A_{net} = A_c$$

원형의 주파수는 30Hz ,

원의 지름이 50cm 인 경우, 각속도는? (초당 라디안)

주기는?

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ Rev}} \cdot \frac{30 \text{ Rev}}{5} = 60\pi \text{ rad/s} = \boxed{188.5 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$f = 30\text{Hz} = 30 \text{ rev/s}$$

$$1 \text{ rev} = 360^\circ = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$T = \frac{\text{time}}{\text{cycle}} = \frac{1}{30 \text{ rev}} = 0.033 \text{ s}$$

수학

10분마다 5000 radians 의 속도로 회전한다

각속도 rad/s 는?

직경 20 cm 인 경우 linear velocity 는? m/s

원의 rpm 은? revolution per minute

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{5000 \text{ rad}}{600 \text{ s}} = \boxed{8.33 \text{ rad/s}} \quad 1 \text{ rad} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$R = 10 \text{ cm/rad} = 0.1 \text{ m/rad}$$

$$V = \omega R = \frac{8.33 \text{ rad}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{0.1 \text{ m}}{\text{rad}} = \boxed{0.833 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\text{rad/s} \rightarrow \text{Rev/min}$$

$$\frac{8.33 \text{ rad}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{60 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ min}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Rev}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} = \boxed{79.5 \text{ rpm}}$$

주기 : 1 회전하는 데 소요된 시간

속력 : 이동거리 / 시간

이동거리 : $2\pi \times$ 반지름

각속도 : 일정한 시간 동안 \sim° 의 각도를 회전

1초당 몇 rad 움직였는가 $\omega \text{ (rad/s)} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

특정 축을 기준으로 각이 돌아가는 속력

가속도 : 원의 중심 방향

$$2.2 \text{ rad/s}^2 \text{ (각가속도)} = ? \text{ rad/s (각속도)} / 0.9 \text{ s (시간)}$$

$$0.8 \text{ 초 후의 각속도는 } 1.98 \text{ rad/s}$$

라디안에서 \rightarrow 각도로 변경 $\times 57.3^\circ = 113.4^\circ/\text{s}$

$$1 \text{ Radian} = 180^\circ/\pi = 57.2958^\circ$$

북쪽으로 2m/s 이동하는 항공기가 10 m/s^2 가속한다

5초 동안 속도 증가량은?

$$a = 10 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad t = 5 \text{ s}$$

속도변화량 ($a \times t$) = 50 m/s 만큼 속도가 증가

$$V_F = V_I + at = 52 \text{ m/s}$$

방향 변화 없으므로 \rightarrow 나중속도

기차가 4초 동안 7 m/s^2 로 가속하고 35 m/s 속도에 도달했을 때 멈춘다면 초기속도는?

$$V_F = V_I + at$$

$$35 \text{ m/s} = V_I + (7 \text{ m/s}^2)(4 \text{ s})$$

$$= V_I + 28 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_I = 7 \text{ m/s}$$

수학

속력 Speed

1초 동안에 거리 몇 m 를 이동했는가?

스칼라 : 방향 X , 크기 O

속도 Velocity

1초 동안에 처음 위치에서 얼마의 변화가 있느냐 (거리, 시간, 방향)

벡터 : 방향 , 크기 O

속력은 속도의 크기 (속도의 절댓값)

일정한 속력으로 직선을 달릴 때 속도는 일정

구불구불한 도로를 달릴 때 속력은 일정해도 방향이 바뀌기 때문에 속도는 일정하지 않다

명이 동시에 출발해서 도착까지 이동한 시간이 모두 같다. (이동 속도는 같다.)

이동한 거리는 3명 모두 다르기 때문에 속력은 같지 않고, 먼 거리를 이동한 사람이 빠르다.

rpm : 장치가 1분 동안 몇 번의 회전을 하는가

수학

$$1\text{Hz} = 2\pi \text{ rad} / \text{sec} = 6.2831853 \text{ rad} / \text{sec}$$

$$1\text{rad} / \text{sec} = 1 / 2\pi \text{ Hz} = 0.1591549 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega \text{ (rad} / \text{s)} = 2\pi \times 300\text{Hz} = 1884.956 \text{ rad} / \text{s}$$

$$f \text{ (Hz)} = 300\text{rad} / \text{s} / 2\pi = 47.75\text{Hz}$$

$$1 \text{ rad/s} = 0.16 \text{ Hz}$$

$$1 \text{ 라디안/분} = 2.65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Hz}$$

$$1 \text{ Hz} = 6.28 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$1 \text{ rpm} = 0.02 \text{ Hz}$$

$$1 \text{ rad/s} = 0.16 \text{ cps}$$

$$1 \text{ 라디안/분} = 2.65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cps}$$

$$1 \text{ Hz} = 376.99 \text{ rad/min}$$

$$1 \text{ rad/s} = 9.55 \text{ rpm}$$

$$1 \text{ 라디안/분} = 0.16 \text{ rpm}$$

$$1 \text{ Hz} = 1 \text{ cps (사이클 초)}$$

$$1 \text{ Hz} = 60 \text{ rpm (분 당 회전수)}$$

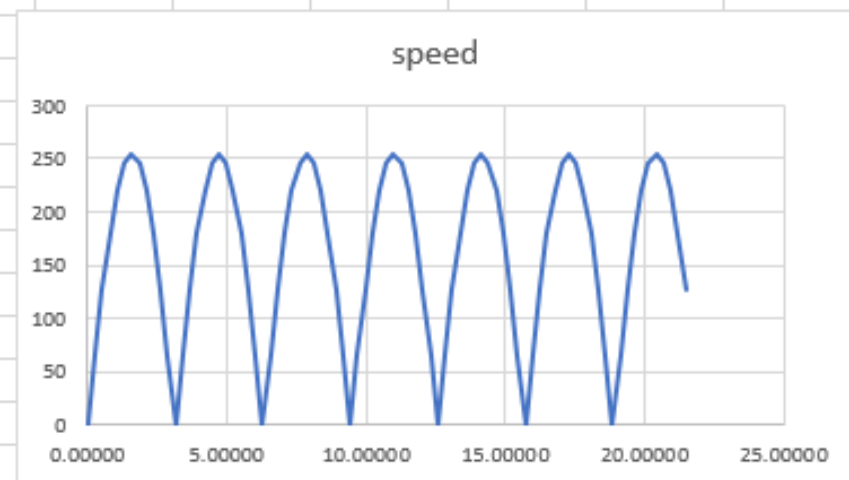
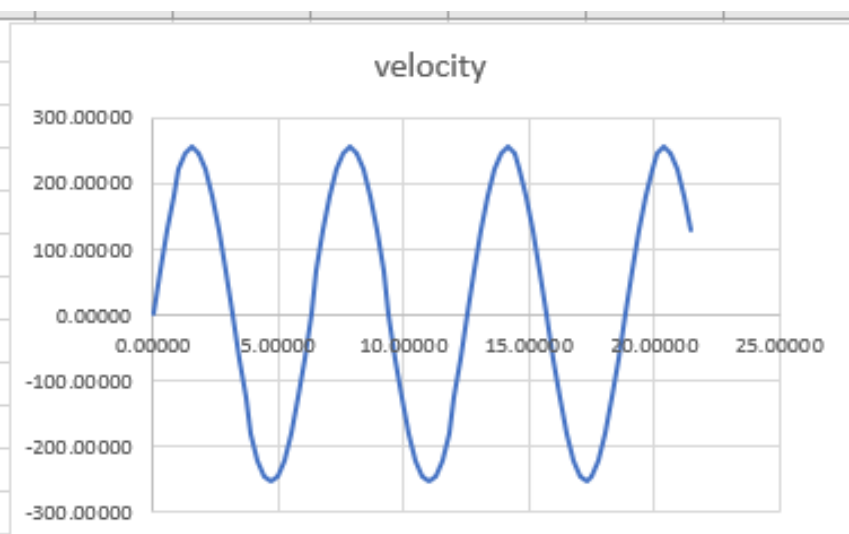
$$1 \text{ rad/s} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{ Hz} = \frac{60}{2\pi} \text{ rpm}$$

$$2\pi \text{ rad/s} = 1 \text{ Hz} = 60 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{60} \text{ rad/s} = \frac{1}{60} \text{ Hz} = 1 \text{ rpm}$$

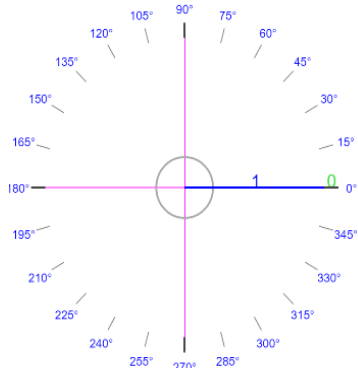
수학

count			t	sin(t)	Amplitude	velocity	speed
0	180	3.141592	0.00000	0.00000	255	0.00000	0
15	180	3.141592	0.26180	0.25882	255	65.99884	65
30	180	3.141592	0.52360	0.50000	255	127.49998	127
45	180	3.141592	0.78540	0.70711	255	180.31220	180
60	180	3.141592	1.04720	0.86603	255	220.83645	220
75	180	3.141592	1.30900	0.96593	255	246.31107	246
90	180	3.141592	1.57080	1.00000	255	255.00000	254
105	180	3.141592	1.83260	0.96593	255	246.31111	246
120	180	3.141592	2.09439	0.86603	255	220.83653	220
135	180	3.141592	2.35619	0.70711	255	180.31232	180
150	180	3.141592	2.61799	0.50000	255	127.50012	127
165	180	3.141592	2.87979	0.25882	255	65.99900	65
180	180	3.141592	3.14159	0.00000	255	0.00017	0
195	180	3.141592	3.40339	-0.25882	255	-65.99868	65
210	180	3.141592	3.66519	-0.50000	255	-127.49983	127
225	180	3.141592	3.92699	-0.70711	255	-180.31208	180
240	180	3.141592	4.18879	-0.86602	255	-220.83637	220
255	180	3.141592	4.45059	-0.96593	255	-246.31102	246
270	180	3.141592	4.71239	-1.00000	255	-255.00000	254
285	180	3.141592	4.97419	-0.96593	255	-246.31115	246
300	180	3.141592	5.23599	-0.86603	255	-220.83662	220
315	180	3.141592	5.49779	-0.70711	255	-180.31244	180
330	180	3.141592	5.75959	-0.50000	255	-127.50026	127
345	180	3.141592	6.02138	-0.25882	255	-65.99917	65
360	180	3.141592	6.28318	0.00000	255	-0.00033	0

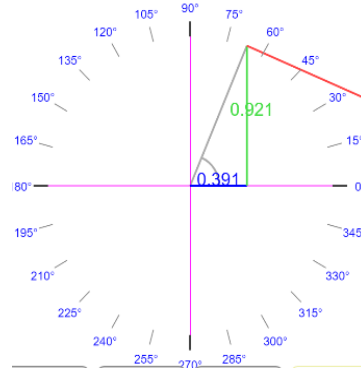


Radian , Degree

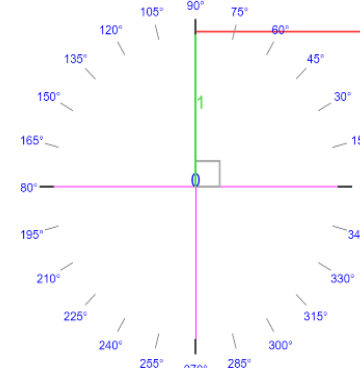
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(6.283) &= 1 \\ \sin(6.283) &= 0 \\ \tan(6.283) &= 0\end{aligned}$$



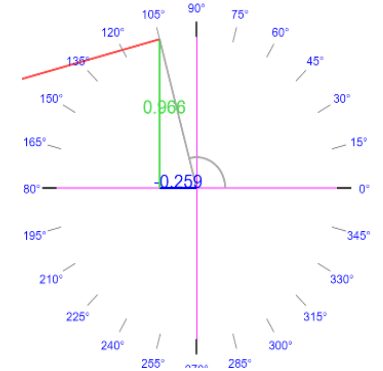
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(1.169) &= 0.391 \\ \sin(1.169) &= 0.921 \\ \tan(1.169) &= 2.356\end{aligned}$$



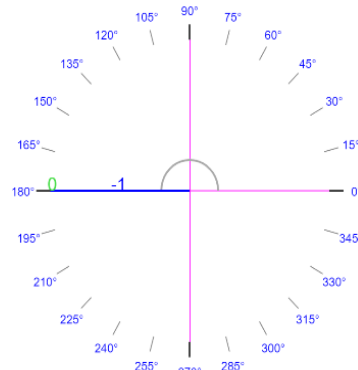
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(1.571) &= 0 \\ \sin(1.571) &= 1 \\ \tan(1.571) &= \text{undefined}\end{aligned}$$



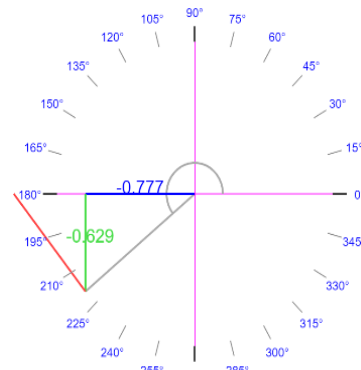
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(1.833) &= -0.259 \\ \sin(1.833) &= 0.966 \\ \tan(1.833) &= -3.732\end{aligned}$$



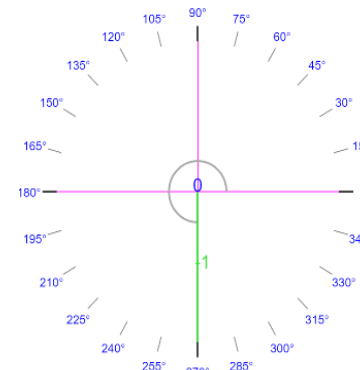
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3.142) &= -1 \\ \sin(3.142) &= 0 \\ \tan(3.142) &= 0\end{aligned}$$



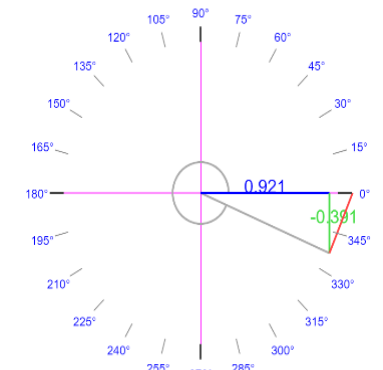
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3.822) &= -0.777 \\ \sin(3.822) &= -0.629 \\ \tan(3.822) &= 0.81\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos(4.712) &= 0 \\ \sin(4.712) &= -1 \\ \tan(4.712) &= \text{undefined}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos(5.882) &= 0.921 \\ \sin(5.882) &= -0.391 \\ \tan(5.882) &= -0.424\end{aligned}$$



질의응답

A1 : radian 값이므로 계속 증가하고 오버플로우가 나도 상관없다.

오버플로우가 나는 부분에서 매끄러운 사인파가 안나오긴 할겁니다

count 최대치 / 360 으로 판정해야해서 매끄러운 사인파는 안나옵니다.

count는 사인파형의 라디안 조정용 그 이상도 이하도 아닙니다.

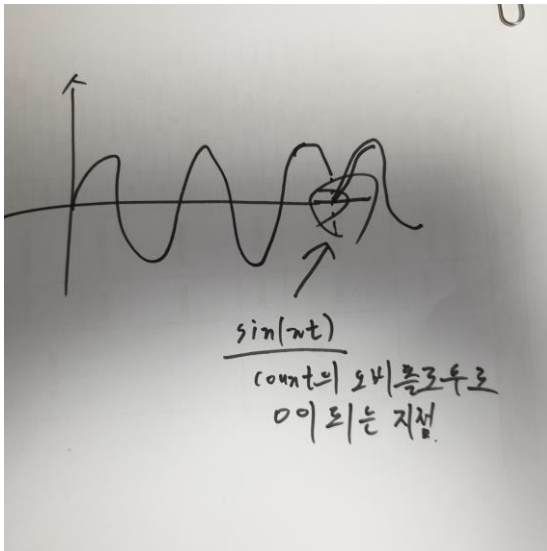
328이 연산자가 16비트 계산까지 도와준다고 하셨어서 $-255 \sim +255$ 범위지만 sin계산이 $-1 \sim 1$

이므로 그 계산 범위를 나타낸 것 같습니다. 예를 들어 8비트 연산자 였으면 127이 들어 갔을 것

이거 땀시 스피드가 x에서 x, x + 1, x - 1이 아닌 매끄럽지 못하게 0이 되는 구간이 발생합니다.

A2 : velocity 값은 fabs 함수를 써서 절대값으로 전환

방향성 있는 것을 (unsigned int)fabs(speed); 대입



End of Document