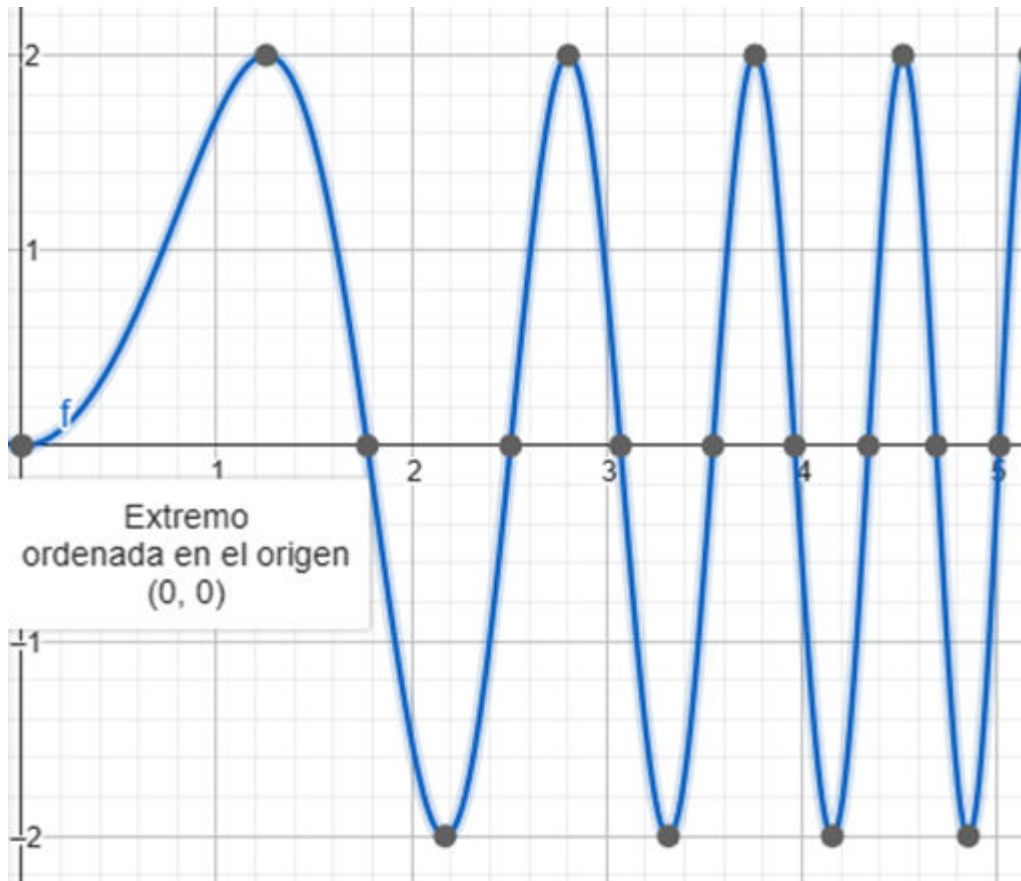


Actividad 4.1 Senoidal



```
clear
close all
clc
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% TIEMPO %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

Para esta parte se fue modificando el tiempo en base a el numero de los vectores que se iba aumentando, hasta alcanzar uno optimo para la simulación, en este caso se cumple mas o menos la parte de la senoidal, debido a que es muy dificil lograrlo de manera adecuada con robot y mas, sin embargo se puede mejorar acortando el tiempo de muestreo pasandolo a .1 y ocupando lo que es vectores mas largos para tomar las vueltas mas cerradas o en este caso mas suaves para que así se cumpla con lo especificado.

```
tf = 18;           % Tiempo de simulacion en segundos (s) 8 circulo
ts = 0.2;          % Tiempo de muestreo en segundos (s)
t = 0: ts: tf;     % Vector de tiempo
N = length(t);     % Muestras
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% CONDICIONES INICIALES %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

```
x1 = zeros (1,N+1); % Posición en el centro del eje que une las ruedas (eje x) en
metros (m)
y1 = zeros (1,N+1); % Posición en el centro del eje que une las ruedas (eje y) en
metros (m)
```

```
phi = zeros(1, N+1); % Orientacion del robot en radianes (rad)
```

En este caso la simulación inicia en el origen.

```
x1(1) = 0; % Posicion inicial eje x
y1(1) = 0; % Posicion inicial eje y
phi(1) = pi/4; % Orientacion inicial del robot

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% PUNTO DE CONTROL %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

hx = zeros(2, N+1); % Posicion en el punto de control (eje x) en metros (m)
hy = zeros(2, N+1); % Posicion en el punto de control (eje y) en metros (m)

hx(1) = x1(1); % Posicion en el punto de control del robot en el eje x
hy(1) = y1(1); % Posicion en el punto de control del robot en el eje y

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% VELOCIDADES DE REFERENCIA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
0*ones(1,6) ,, pi/2*ones(1,6)
%Senoidal
```

En este caso se fueron definiendo los vectores de velocidad lienal y de velocidad angular, de manera intercalada mas o menos con el fin de cumplir la parte de distancia entre los puntos y la parte de la curva, como podemos ver los vectores lineales tienen valores de 3 y de 1, dependiendo para que de esta manera se cumpla la rotación y la linea. mientras que los vectores angulares tienen intercalados uno en cero y otro con valor, esto se hace con el fin de mantener la parte de las curvas o picos de la senoidal y la linealidad.

```
u = [ 2*ones(1,5) 3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5) 3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5)
3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5) 3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5) 3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5)
3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5) 3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5) 3*ones(1,5) 1*ones(1,5)
3*ones(1,6)];
w = [ 0.98*ones(1,5) 0*ones(1,5) -2.44*ones(1,5) 0*ones(1,5) 2.66*ones(1,5)
0*ones(1,5) -2.74*ones(1,5) 0*ones(1,5) 2.81*ones(1,5) 0*ones(1,5) -2.9*ones(1,5)
0*ones(1,5) 3.06*ones(1,5) 0*ones(1,5) -3.16*ones(1,5) 0*ones(1,5) 3.16*ones(1,5)
0*ones(1,6)];
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% BUCLE DE SIMULACION %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

```
for k=1:N
```

```
    phi(k+1)=phi(k)+w(k)*ts; % Integral numérica (método de Euler)
```

```
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% MODELO CINEMATICO %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

```
    xp1=u(k)*cos(phi(k+1));
    yp1=u(k)*sin(phi(k+1));
```

```
    x1(k+1)=x1(k) + xp1*ts ; % Integral numérica (método de Euler)
    y1(k+1)=y1(k) + yp1*ts ; % Integral numérica (método de Euler)
```

```

    % Posicion del robot con respecto al punto de control
    hx(k+1)=x1(k+1);
    hy(k+1)=y1(k+1);

end

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% SIMULACION VIRTUAL 3D %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% a) Configuracion de escena

scene=figure; % Crear figura (Escena)
set(scene,'Color','white'); % Color del fondo de la escena
set(gca,'FontWeight','bold') ;% Negrilla en los ejes y etiquetas
sizeScreen=get(0,'ScreenSize'); % Retorna el tamaño de la pantalla del computador
set(scene,'position',sizeScreen); % Congigurar tamaño de la figura
camlight('headlight'); % Luz para la escena
axis equal; % Establece la relación de aspecto para que las unidades de datos sean
las mismas en todas las direcciones.
grid on; % Mostrar líneas de cuadrícula en los ejes
box on; % Mostrar contorno de ejes
xlabel('x(m)'); ylabel('y(m)'); zlabel('z(m)'); % Etiqueta de los eje

view([30 30]); % Orientacion de la figura
axis([-10 20 -10 20 0 2]); % Ingresar limites minimos y maximos en los ejes x y z
[minX maxX minY maxY minZ maxZ]

% b) Graficar robots en la posicion inicial
scale = 4;
MobileRobot_5;
H1=MobilePlot_4(x1(1),y1(1),phi(1),scale);hold on;

% c) Graficar Trayectorias
H2=plot3(hx(1),hy(1),0,'r','lineWidth',2);

% d) Bucle de simulacion de movimiento del robot

step=1; % pasos para simulacion

for k=1:step:N

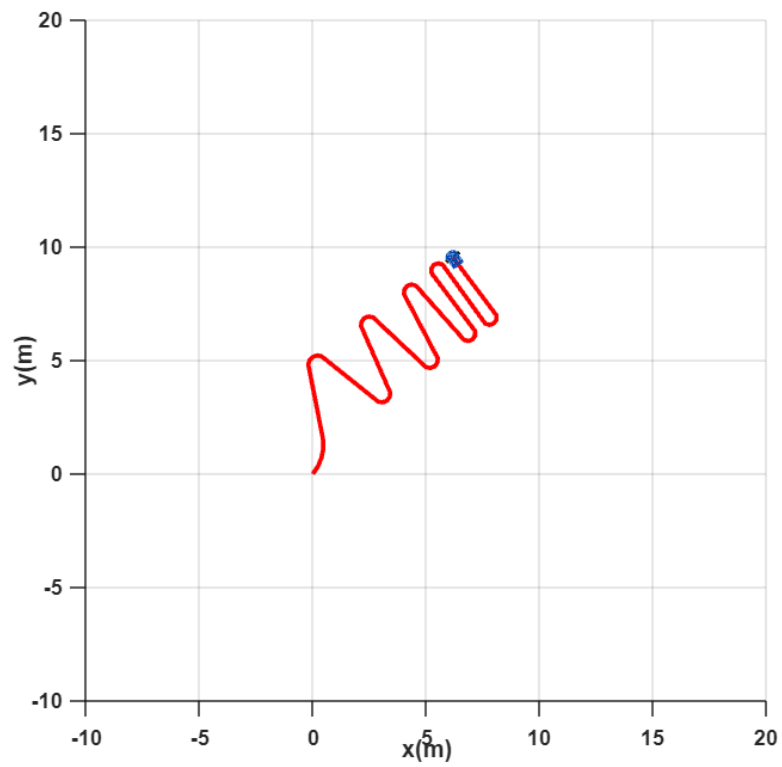
    delete(H1);
    delete(H2);

    H1=MobilePlot_4(x1(k),y1(k),phi(k),scale);
    H2=plot3(hx(1:k),hy(1:k),zeros(1,k),'r','lineWidth',2);

    pause(ts);

end

```



```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Graficas %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
graph=figure; % Crear figura (Escena)
set(graph,'position',sizeScreen); % Congigurar tamaño de la figura
subplot(211)
plot(t,u,'b','LineWidth',2),grid('on'),xlabel('Tiempo [s]'),ylabel('m/
s'),legend('u');
subplot(212)
plot(t,w,'r','LineWidth',2),grid('on'),xlabel('Tiempo [s]'),ylabel('[rad/
s]'),legend('w');

```

