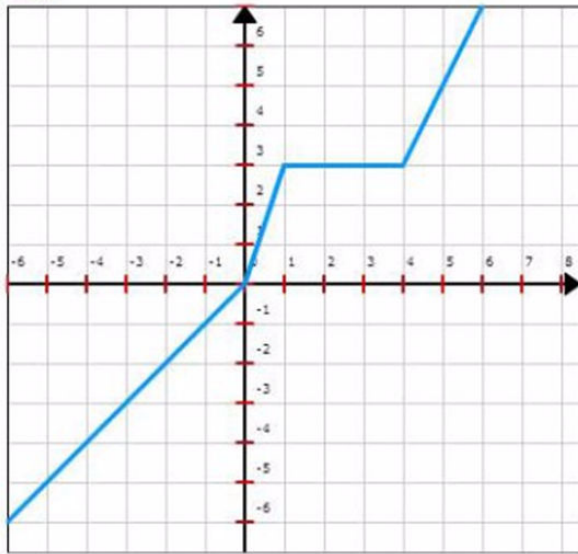


Actividad 4.1 Trozos.

Ejemplo

Funciones a trozos.



$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{si } x \leq -1 \\ 2x + 1 & \text{si } -1 < x < 1 \\ -x + 4 & \text{si } 1 \leq x < 4 \\ x - 1 & \text{si } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

```
clear
close all
clc
```

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

Cambiamos el tiempo para que de esta manera no tuviera problemas con las dimensiones además de cumplir con la ruta de la simulación.

```
tf = 11;           % Tiempo de simulacion en segundos (s)
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)
```

La posición en este caso también cambia conforme a la imagen de muestra, para cumplir con las especificaciones del modelo de ruta.

```
x1(1) = -5;        % Posicion inicial eje x
y1(1) = -5;        % Posicion inicial eje y
phi(1) = pi/4;     % Orientacion inicial del robot
```

```
%sigzag
```

```

%x1(1) = -5;    % Posicion inicial eje x
%y1(1) = -5;    % Posicion inicial eje y

%circulo
%x1(1) = 4;
%y1(1) = 0;

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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)

```

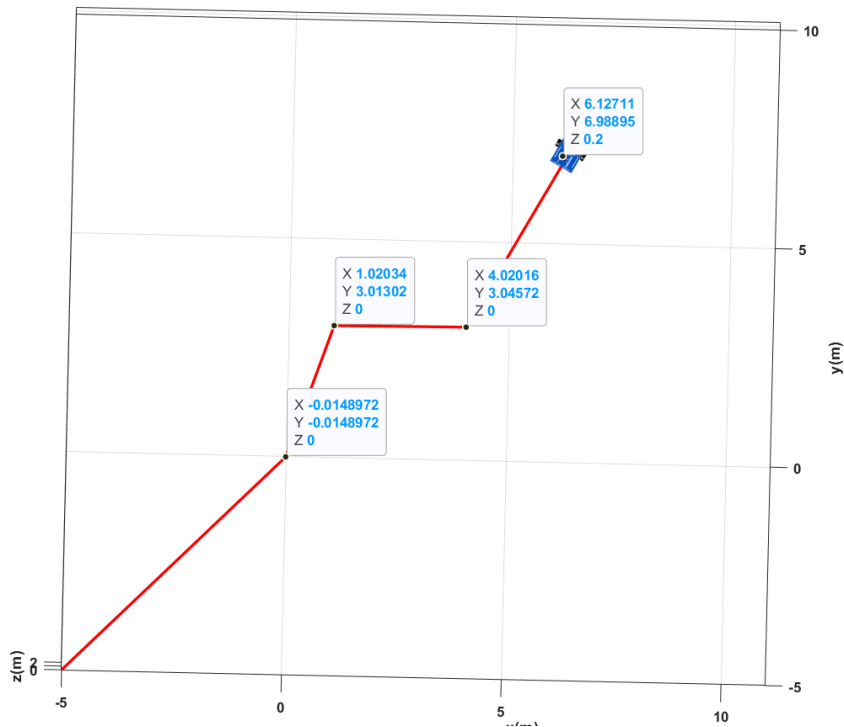
Se fueron probando distintos rangos con el fin de ver los angulos y distancias correctas, con el fin de alcanzar los mismos aspectos que la de referencia, ademas de dividir un vector de distancia por que al momento de correr el código hubo complicaciones (vector inicial partido en tres).

```

%zigzag
u =[ 2.35*ones(1,5)  2.35*ones(1,5)  2.35*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,5)
2.0*ones(1,8)      0*ones(1,5)      3*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,5)  3.35*ones(1,13)];
w =[ 0*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,5)  0.455959*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,8)
4.825*pi/3*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,5)  1.05*ones(1,5)  0*ones(1,13)];
%pi/6

```

Se presentan los resultados de como es que la simulación cumple con los puntos clave de la figura.



```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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); % Configurar 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

```

En esta parte podemos decir que se expandió la orientación o tamaño del plano de la simulación además de sus límites mínimos y máximos de los ejes, para que se pudiera obtener y observar toda la simulación.

```

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

% b) Graficar robots en la posición 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 simulación de movimiento del robot

step=1; % pasos para simulación

for k=1:step:N

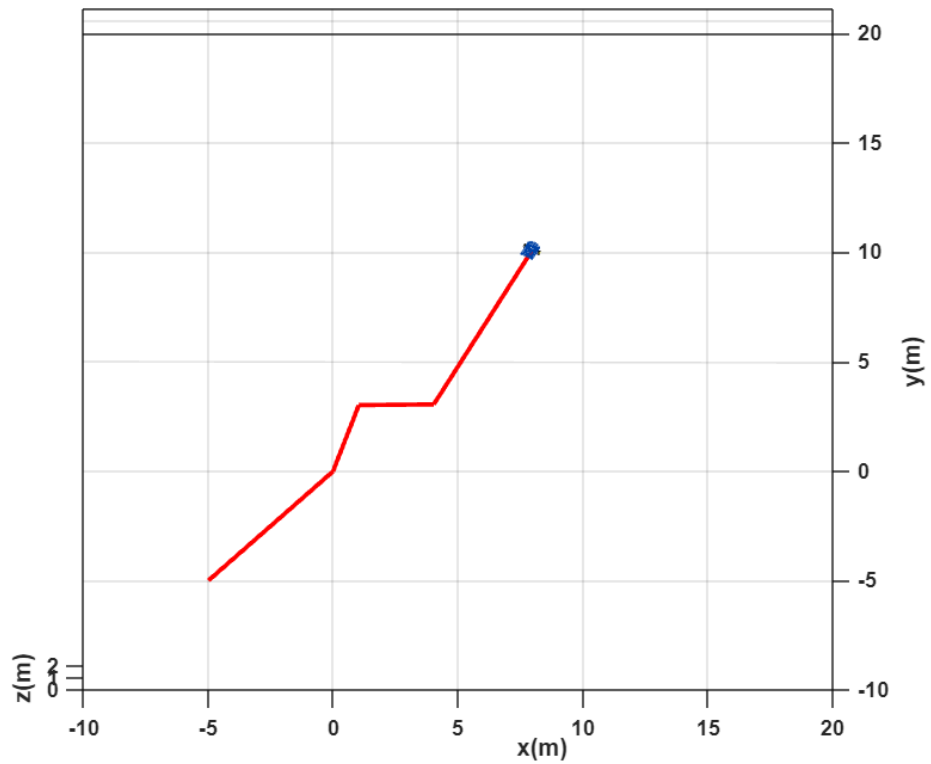
    delete(H1);
    delete(H2);

    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');

```

