

Actividad 1.5 (Evaluación)

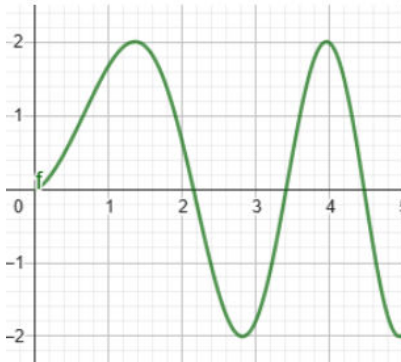
Víctor Manuel Vázquez Morales A01736352

```
clear
close all
clc
```

Trayectoria 1:

$X = [0 \text{ a } 5]$

$F(x) = 2 \cdot \sin(x^{1.5})$



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

```
%Definimos el vector de tiempo
```

```
tf = 5;           % Tiempo final
ts = 0.1;         % Tiempo de muestreo en segundos (s)
t = 0.1:ts:tf;    % Vector de tiempo
N = length(t);    % Muestras
```

Para este caso, observemos que el robot parte del punto $[0,0,0]$

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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)
```

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

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

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

```

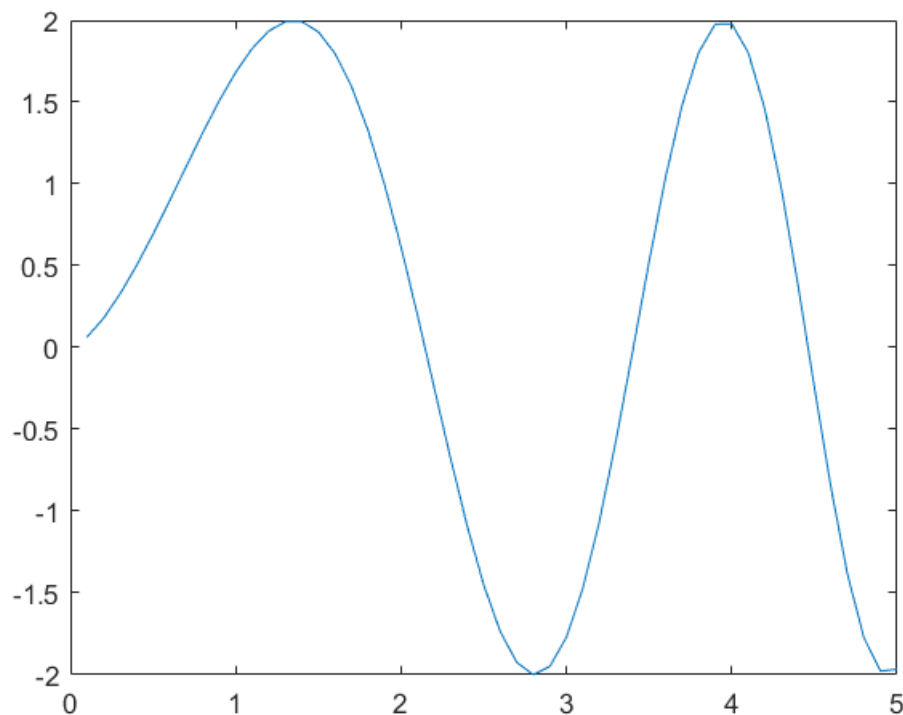
Para este caso, encontrar un valor o función para la velocidad lineal o angular puede resultar difícil debido a que es una trayectoria más compleja. Para otras trayectorias más rectas o cuadradas resulta más sencillo realizar el cálculo de velocidades, esto debido a que son vértices específicos a los que deseamos llegar.

Una forma de atacar este problema es obtener algunas muestras o puntos de la función brindada:

```

x = 0.1:0.1:5;
fx = 2*sin(x.^(1.5));
plot(x,fx);

```



En base a estos datos, podríamos intentar calcular la velocidad lineal y angular que se requiere para ir de punto a punto:

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% VELOCIDADES DE REFERENCIA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%Vamos a realizar el movimiento en cada punto calculando la velocidad
%lineal y angular para dicho setpoint

for i = 2:N
    %Calculamos la distancia entre puntos:
    x_ = x(i) - x(i-1);
    y = fx(i) - fx(i-1);
    d = sqrt(x_^2 + y^2);

```

```

%Calculamos el angulo
angle = atan2(y, x_);

%Creamos el vector de velocidades
u(i) = d;
w(i) = angle;
end

```

El código anterior intenta seguir la trayectoria segun los puntos dados de la función, sin embargo aun necesita corregirse y mejorarse, pues su error es muy grande.

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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 e
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([135 35]); % Orientacion de la figura
axis([-1 6 -1 4 0 2]); % Ingresar limites minimos y maximos en los ejes x y z [minX maxX minY r

```

```

% 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);

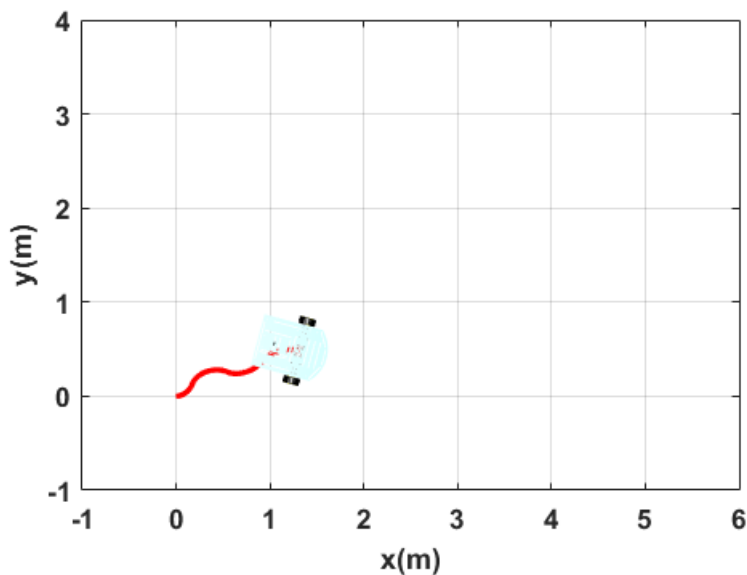
    view([0 90.0])
    delete(H2);

    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

```

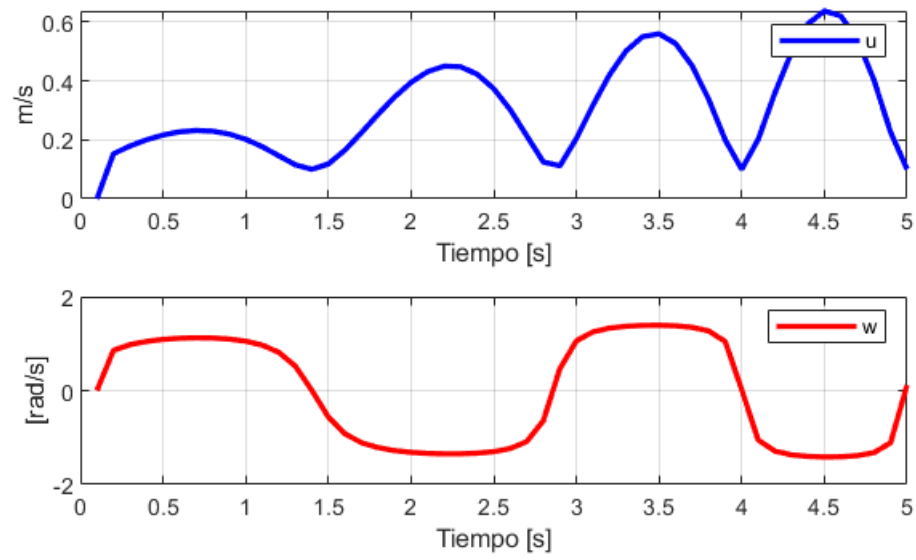


```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Graficas %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
graph=figure; % Crear figura (Escena)
set(graph,'position',sizeScreen); % Configurar 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');
```



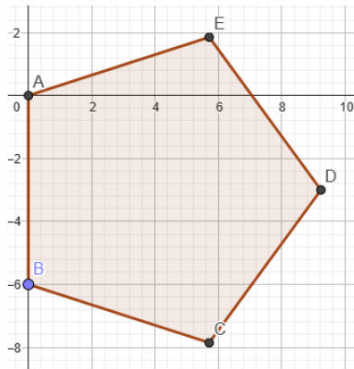
Actividad 1.5 (Evaluación)

Víctor Manuel Vázquez Morales A01736352

```
clear
close all
clc
```

Trayectoria 2:

X = [0 a 9]



Iniciaremos la codificación de la trayectoria declarando el vector de tiempo en el que realizaremos las simulación, en dónde t_f es el tiempo total de simulación y t_s es el tiempo de muestro en segundos.

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

```
%Definimos el vector de tiempo
```

```
tf = 10;           % Tiempo final
ts = 0.1;          % Tiempo de muestreo en segundos (s)
t = 0.1:ts:tf;     % Vector de tiempo
N = length(t);     % Muestras
```

Ahora bien, considerando la imagen mostrada en la figura, iniciare la trayectoria posicionando al robot en la coordenada $[0, -6, 0]$, con una orientación de 90 grados, de tal forma que comience su movimiento en dirección de la trayectoria que se encuentra pegada al eje de las y:

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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)

x1(1) = 0;          % Posicion inicial eje x
y1(1) = -6;         % Posicion inicial eje y
phi(1) = pi/2;       % Orientacion inicial del robot
```

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

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

Ahora bien, podemos resaltar ciertas características de esta trayectoria:

- **Velocidad angular:** La trayectoria es un pentagono, por lo que el ángulo que formas sus angulos internos son de 108 grados. Ahora bien, si tomamos como referencia el lado del pentagono que esta pegado al eje tenemos que el angulo que debe rotar será de $180^\circ - 108^\circ$. Dicho esto, sabemos que en cada rotación el robot debera girar 72° grados a su derecha (negativos).
- **Velocidad lineal:** La velocidad lineal del robot esta relacionada con la distancia que debe recorrer. En este caso, cada lado del pentagono mide 6 unidades.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% VELOCIDADES DE REFERENCIA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

```
%Dividimos el tiempo en 10 secciones (5 rotaciones y 5 traslaciones):
n = floor(N/10)
```

```
n = 10
```

```
%Rotación de 72 grados:
angle = deg2rad(72);
```

```
%Avanzamos 6 unidades
u_a= 6*ones(1, n);
w_a = zeros(1, n );
```

```
%Rotamos 72 grados
u_b= zeros(1, n);
w_b = -angle*ones(1, n );
```

```
%Dado que seguimos el mismo patron, unicamente debemos concatenar esto
%varias veces
```

```
u = [u_a, u_b , u_a, u_b , u_a, u_b , u_a, u_b , u_a, u_b];
w = [w_a, w_b, w_a, w_b, w_a, w_b , w_a, w_b, w_a, w_b];
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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 e
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([135 35]); % Orientacion de la figura
axis([-2 10 -9 3 0 2]); % Ingresar limites minimos y maximos en los ejes x y z [minX maxX minY

% 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);

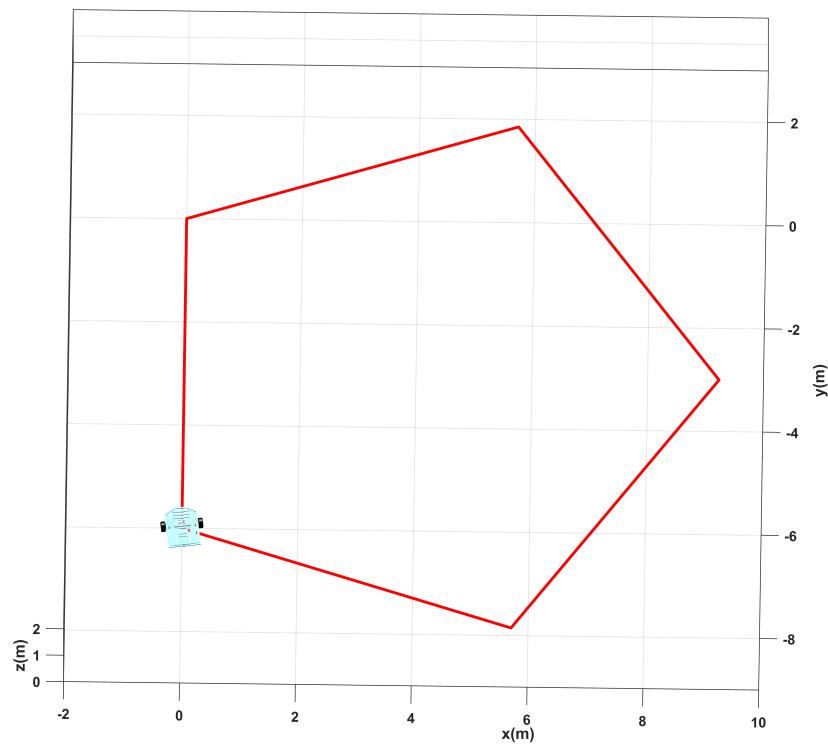
    H1=MobilePlot_4(x1(k),y1(k),phi(k),scale);
    H2=plot3(hx(1:k),hy(1:k),zeros(1,k),'r','lineWidth',2);

```

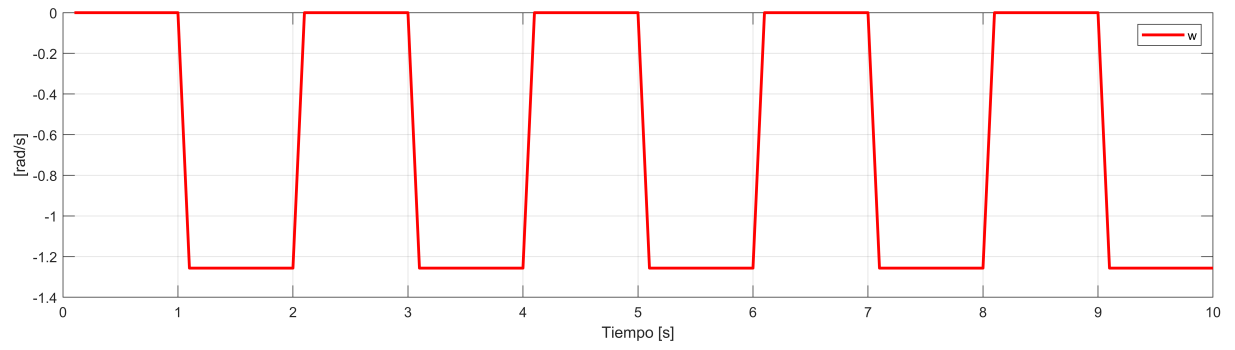
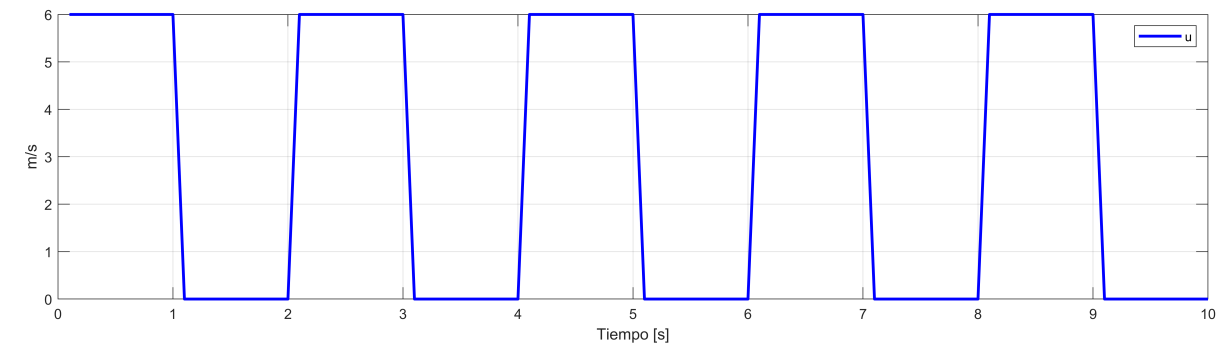


```
pause(ts);
```

```
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');
```



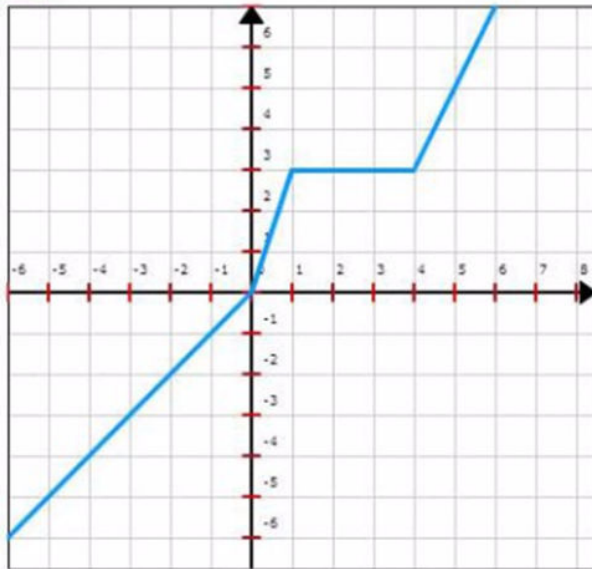
```
clear
close all
clc
```

Trayectoria 3:

X = [-6 a 6]

Ejemplo

Funciones a trozos.



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

Iniciaremos la codificación de la trayectoria declarando el vector de tiempo en el que realizaremos las simulación, en dónde tf es el tiempo total de simulación y ts es el tiempo de muestro en segundos.

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

```
%Definimos el vector de tiempo
```

```
tf = 8;           % Tiempo final
ts = 0.1;         % Tiempo de muestreo en segundos (s)
t = 0.1:ts:tf;    % Vector de tiempo
N = length(t);    % Muestras
```

Para este caso, partiremos del punto inferior de la gráfica, es decir, en la coordenada [-6, -6, 0].

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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)

x1(1) = -6;        % Posicion inicial eje x
y1(1) = -6;        % Posicion inicial eje y
phi(1) = 0;        % Orientacion inicial del robot
```

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

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

Ahora bien, identifiquemos que en esta trayectoria contamos con 4 segmentos, en donde habra 4 rotaciones y 4 avances en recta, es decir, tendremos un total de 8 segmentos o movimientos. Considerando esto, crearemos 8 sub-vectores para velocidad lineal y angular y los concatenaremos al final para lograr el movimiento completo.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% VELOCIDADES DE REFERENCIA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
n = floor(N/8);
```

1. Primer movimiento: Rotación: A simple vista, podemos darnos cuenta que nuestro robot en primer instante necesita rotar 45 grados ($\pi/4$). Esto lo podemos comprobar utilizando funciones trigonometricas:

```
%Rotamos 45 grados
u_a= zeros(1, n); %DADO QUE SOLO DESEAMOS ROTAR, LA VELOCIDAD LIENAL ES CERO
w_a = pi/4*ones(1, n );

angle = pi/4; %El angulo al que se encuentra el robot
```

2. Segundo movimiento: Avance en recta: Ahora que hemos rotado, debemos avanzar cierta cantidad de unidades. Podemos conocer esta cantidad de unidades de manera precisa aplicando un teorema de pitagoras, ya que en esta primera trayectoria se forma un triangulo rectangulo cuyos catetos son de 6 unidades. Dicho esto, tenemos que la distancia a avanzar sera de $\sqrt{6^2+6^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{72}$.

```
u_b = sqrt(72)*ones(1,n);
w_b = zeros(1,n); %LA VELOCIDAD ANGULAR DEBE SER CERO
```

3. Tercer movimiento: Rotación: Nuevamente, podemos realizar la rotación de un nuevo ángulo, el cuál podemos conocer su medida gracias a las funciones trigonometricas. Aplicando esto, tendemos que este ángulo sería de:

```
angle_setpoint = acot(1/3) %Angulo al que se debe mover

angle_setpoint = 1.2490
```

No obstante, debemos considerar que previamente ya rotamos $\pi/4$:

```
angle = angle_setpoint-pi/4; %Rotación que debe realizar
u_c = zeros(1,n);
w_c = angle*ones(1,n);
```

4. Cuarto movimiento: Avance en recta: Aplicando un teorema de pitagoras podemos saber que debemos avanzar exactamente $\sqrt{10}$ unidades:

```
%Avanzamos sqrt(10)
u_d = sqrt(10)*ones(1,n);
w_d = zeros(1,n);
```

5. Quinto movimiento: Rotación: Ahora, debemos realizar una rotación hacia el sentido contrario (negativo) de tal forma que nos ubiquemos en 0 grados. Para lograr esto, rotaremos de manera negativa el ángulo al que nos encontramos:

```
u_e = zeros(1,n);
w_e = -angle_setpoint*ones(1,n);
```

6. Sexto movimiento: Avance en recta: Avanzamos 4 unidades:

```
u_f = 4*ones(1,n);
w_f = zeros(1,n);
```

7. Séptimo movimiento: Rotación: Para nuestro penultimo movimiento deberemos realizar una rotación de x grados. Podemos conocer este ángulo aplicando funciones trigonometricas:

```
angle = acot(2/4);
```

```
angle = 1.1071
```

```
u_g = zeros(1,n);
w_g = angle*ones(1,n);
```

8. Octavo movimiento: Avance en recta

```
u_h = sqrt(20)*ones(1,n);
w_h = zeros(1,n);
```

Finalmente, creamos el vector de velocidad angular y lineal realizando la concatenación de los declarados previamente:

```
%Concatenamos
u = [u_a, u_b, u_c, u_d, u_e, u_f, u_g, u_h];
w = [w_a, w_b, w_c, w_d, w_e, w_f, w_g, w_h];
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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 e
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([135 35]); % Orientacion de la figura
axis([-8 8 -8 8 0 2]); % Ingresar limites minimos y maximos en los ejes x y z [minX maxX minY r

% 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

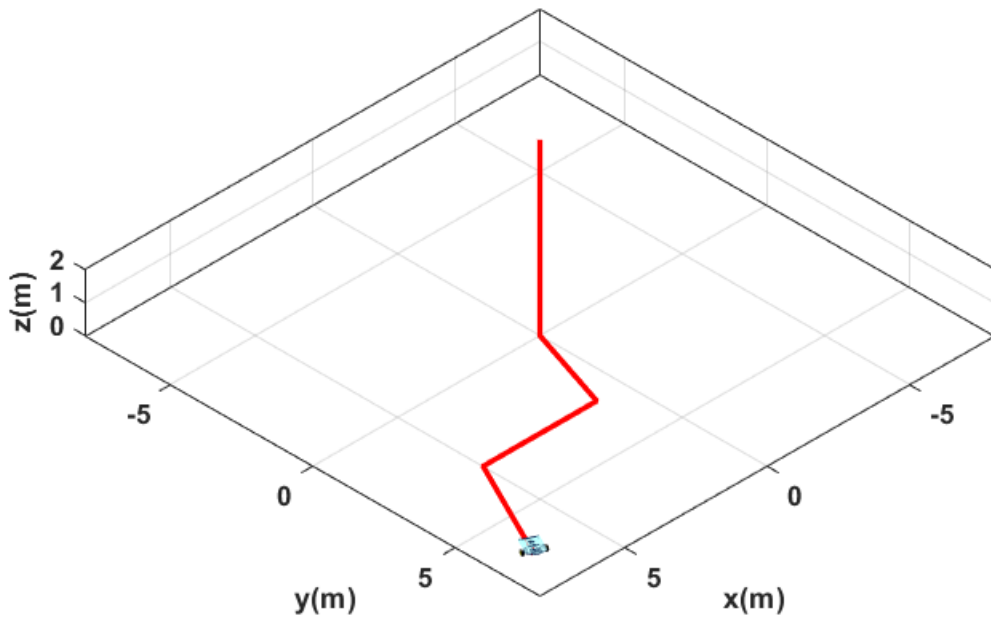
    delete(H1);
    delete(H2);

    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); % Configurar 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');
```

