

Note: Provide the list of assumptions, if any.

1. (3 points) Consider a robot having driving mechanism as a bicycle. The diameter of each wheel is d . Both wheels are mounted to the frame of length l . The front wheel can swivel around a vertical axis, and its steering angle will be denoted by α . The rear wheel is always parallel to the bicycle frame and cannot swivel. A range sensor is mounted on the handle of the bicycle robot. A sensor reading z_t at a time t comprises of range readings of 360° scan with the resolution of 1° . Driving mechanism for the handle allows it to take angular positions $2\pi k/12$ for $k = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$.
 - (a) Define the state variables X_t for a time t .
 - (b) Define action state variables u_t for a time t .
 - (c) Derive the posterior probability of state X_t given the action command u_t , $p(X_t | u_t, X_{t-1})$.
 - (d) Derive the probability of sensor reading z_t for a state X_t .
 - (e) Given a known map m describing occupancy of a state X_t , redo Parts (c) and (d).
2. (2 points) Consider landmark based map that describes the location of distinct features in the environment. A sensor mounted on the robot is able to provide the range and bearing information of visible features.
 - (a) How many features must be visible to uniquely identify the state of the robot with ideal sensor (accurate sensing)? Explain your answer.
 - (b) Define sensor reading z_t at a time t .
 - (c) Derive the probability of sensor reading z_t for a state X_t .