

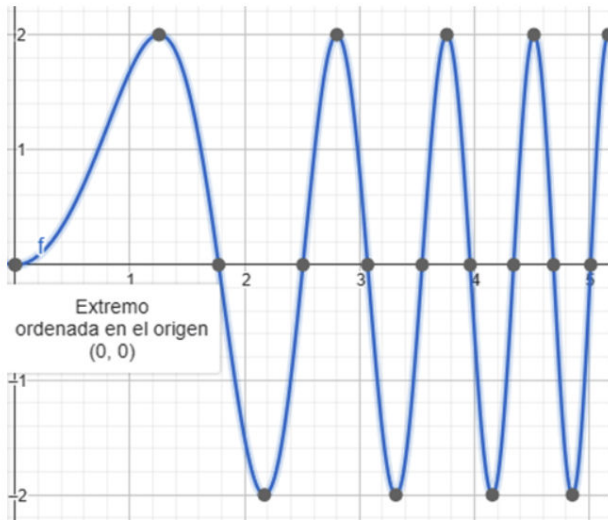
MARIAM LANDA BAUTISTA TRAYECTORIA 1

Describe la simulación de tres trayectorias diferentes realizadas con un robot móvil. Cada simulación utiliza un modelo gráfico 3D del robot y muestra su desplazamiento a lo largo de trayectorias personalizadas definidas matemáticamente. Las trayectorias permiten observar el comportamiento del robot en movimiento, así como su orientación (ángulo ϕ) en todo momento.

Trayectoria 1:

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

$F(x) = 2 \cdot \sin(x^2)$



El primer script genera una trayectoria sobre el eje X en el intervalo $[0,5]$ y calcula los valores de Y utilizando la función $y = 2 \cdot \sin(x^2)$. Esta trayectoria tiene un comportamiento oscilatorio que se intensifica conforme aumenta x. Es Una trayectoria ondulada, con variaciones rápidas a lo largo del eje Y conforme el robot avanza en X.

- Se genera el vector x_range con 300 puntos.
- Se calcula ϕ_square usando la derivada aproximada del ángulo de orientación.
- Se visualiza la trayectoria en una escena 3D con el robot animado.

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clear
close all
clc

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% TRAYECTORIA PERSONALIZADA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

x_range = linspace(0, 5, 300);      % Vector de X
y_range = 2 * sin(x_range.^2);      % Y = 2 * sin(x^2)
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hx_square = x_range;
hy_square = y_range;

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% ORIENTACIÓN DEL ROBOT %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

phi_square = atan2(diff(hy_square), diff(hx_square));
phi_square(end+1) = phi_square(end); % Igualar longitudes

x1_square = hx_square;
y1_square = hy_square;

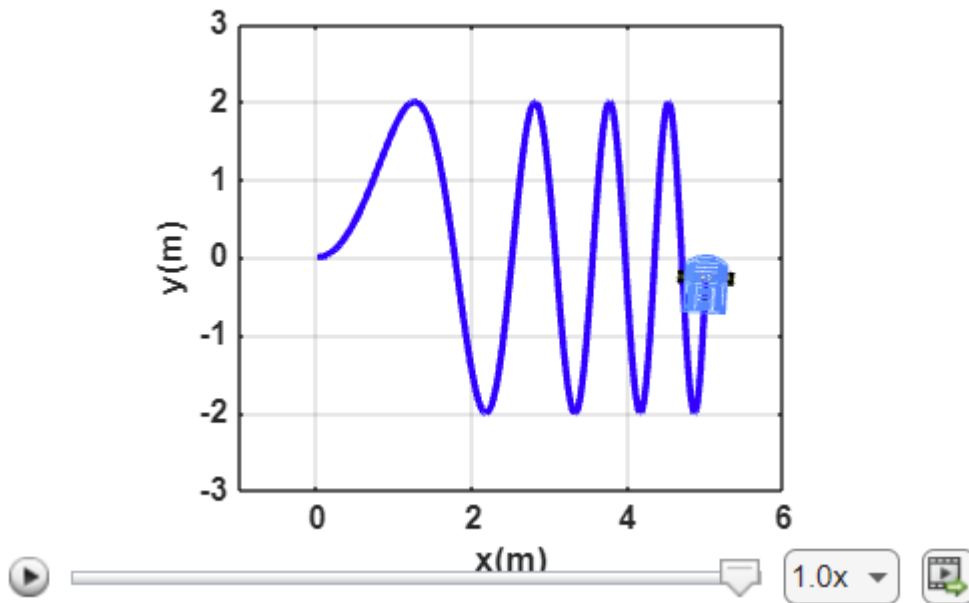
N_square = length(x_range);
ts = 0.03; % Tiempo de muestreo

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% SIMULACIÓN GRÁFICA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
scene1 = figure;
set(scene1, 'Color', 'white');
set(gca, 'FontWeight', 'bold');
sizeScreen = get(0, 'ScreenSize');
set(scene1, 'position', sizeScreen);
camlight('headlight');
axis equal; grid on; box on;
xlabel('x(m)'); ylabel('y(m)'); zlabel('z(m)');
view([2]);
axis([-1 6 -3 3 0 2]); % Ajustado al rango de la función

scale = 4; % Tamaño del robot
MobileRobot_5; % Cargar modelo del robot
H1 = MobilePlot_4(x1_square(1), y1_square(1), phi_square(1), scale); hold on;
H2 = plot3(hx_square(1), hy_square(1), 0, 'b', 'lineWidth', 2); % Trazo en azul

% Animación del movimiento
for k = 1:N_square
    delete(H1); delete(H2);
    H1 = MobilePlot_4(x1_square(k), y1_square(k), phi_square(k), scale);
    H2 = plot3(hx_square(1:k), hy_square(1:k), zeros(1,k), 'b', 'lineWidth', 2);
    pause(ts);
end

```



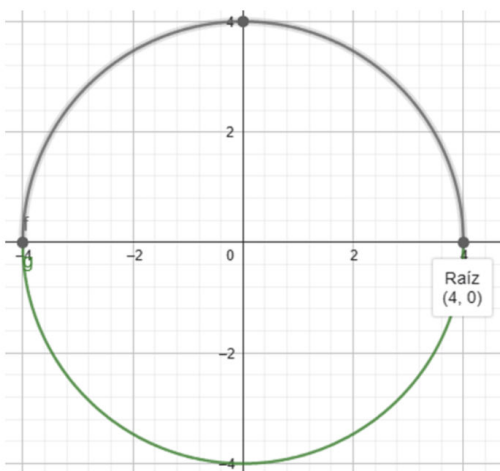
circular de radio 4 mediante las funciones paramétricas

- con un radio $r = 4$ y 300 valores de θ entre 0 y 2π .
- Se calcula la orientación ϕ_{i_square} para que el robot siempre mire tangente a la circunferencia.
- Se grafica en 3D con color rojo y se anima el movimiento paso a paso.

Trayectoria 2:

$X = [-4 \text{ a } 4]$

$F(x) = x^2 + y^2 - 16$



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clear
close all
clc
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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% TRAYECTORIA COMPLETA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

r = 4; % Radio
theta = linspace(0, 2*pi, 300); % Ángulo de 0 a 2pi (círculo completo)

hx_square = r * cos(theta); % x(t) desplazado para que entre en escena [0 a 8]
hy_square = r * sin(theta); % y(t) desplazado para que entre en escena [0 a 8]

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% ORIENTACIÓN DEL ROBOT %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

phi_square = atan2(diff(hy_square), diff(hx_square));
phi_square(end+1) = phi_square(end); % Igualar longitudes

x1_square = hx_square; % Para animación con robot
y1_square = hy_square;

N_square = length(theta);
ts = 0.03; % Tiempo de muestreo

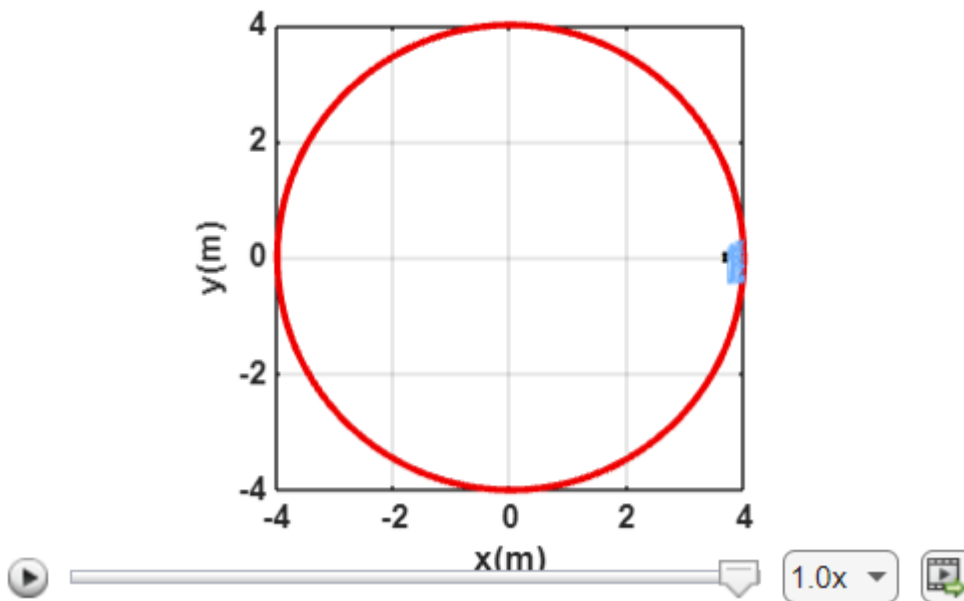
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% SIMULACIÓN GRÁFICA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

scene1 = figure;
set(scene1, 'Color', 'white');
set(gca, 'FontWeight', 'bold');
sizeScreen = get(0, 'ScreenSize');
set(scene1, 'position', sizeScreen);
camlight('headlight');
axis equal; grid on; box on;
xlabel('x(m)'); ylabel('y(m)'); zlabel('z(m)');
view([2]);
axis([-4 4 -4 4 0 2]);

scale = 4; % Tamaño del robot
MobileRobot_5; % Cargar modelo del robot
H1 = MobilePlot_4(x1_square(1), y1_square(1), phi_square(1), scale); hold on;
H2 = plot3(hx_square(1), hy_square(1), 0, 'r', 'lineWidth', 2);

% Animación del movimiento
for k = 1:N_square
    delete(H1); delete(H2);
    H1 = MobilePlot_4(x1_square(k), y1_square(k), phi_square(k), scale);
    H2 = plot3(hx_square(1:k), hy_square(1:k), zeros(1,k), 'r', 'lineWidth', 2);
    pause(ts);
end

```



TRAYECTORIA 3

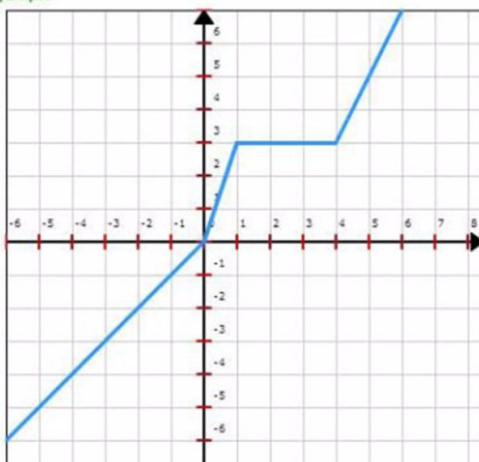
- Se define un conjunto de velocidades lineales (u) y angulares (w) para cada segundo durante 7 segundos.
- Se inicia en la posición $(-6, -6)$ con una orientación de 45° ($\pi/4$ rad).
- Se emplea el método de Euler para calcular nuevas posiciones y orientaciones del robot en cada paso.
- Se grafica en 3D la trayectoria en color cian, junto con dos gráficas:
- Velocidad lineal (u) vs. tiempo.
- Velocidad angular (w) vs. tiempo.

Trayectoria 3:

$X = [-6 \text{ a } 6]$

Ejemplo

Funciones a trozos.



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

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clear
close all
clc

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% TIEMPO %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

tf = 7;           % Tiempo de simulacion en segundos (s)
ts = 1;           % 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)

x1(1) = -6;    % Posicion inicial eje x
y1(1) = -6;    % Posicion inicial eje y
phi(1) = pi/4; % 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

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% VELOCIDADES DE REFERENCIA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
u = [8.5,    0,  3,    0,  3.6,    0,  3.8, 0];
w = [0,    0.65,  0,  -1.43,  0,  0.972,  0, 0];

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

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    % 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([135 35]); % Orientacion de la figura
axis([-10 10 -10 10 0 4]); % 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,'c','lineWidth',2);

% d) Bucle de simulacion de movimiento del robot

step=1; % pasos para simulacion

for k=1:step:N

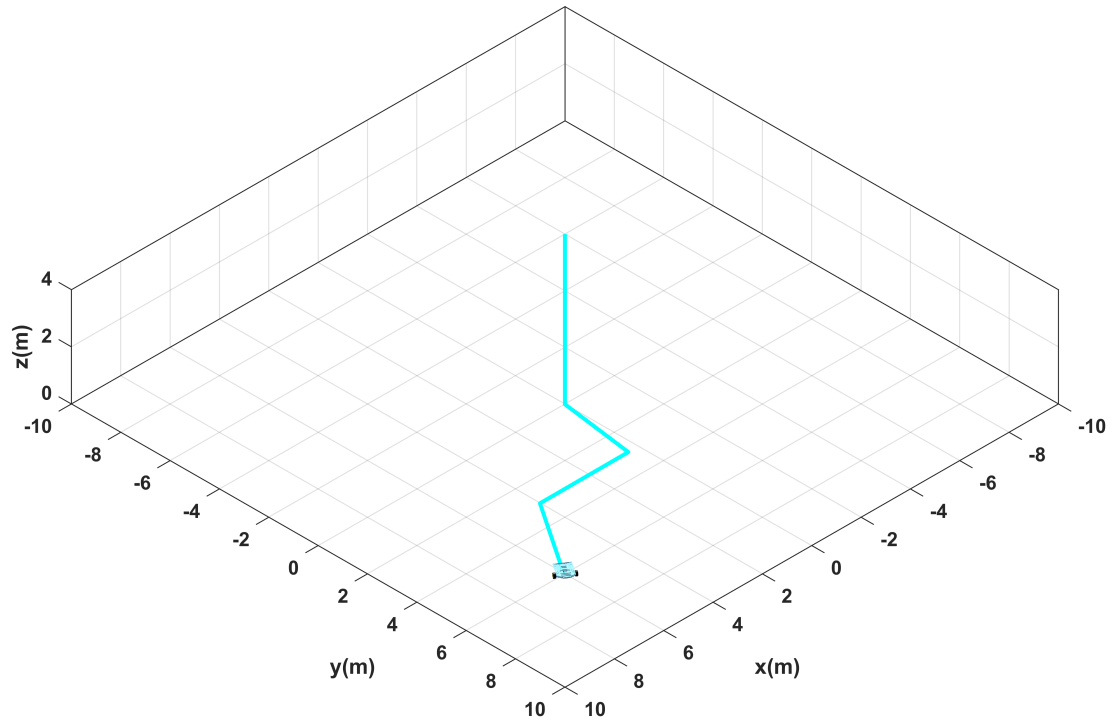
    delete(H1);
    delete(H2);

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

    pause(ts);

```

end



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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% 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')
```