

• Path length:

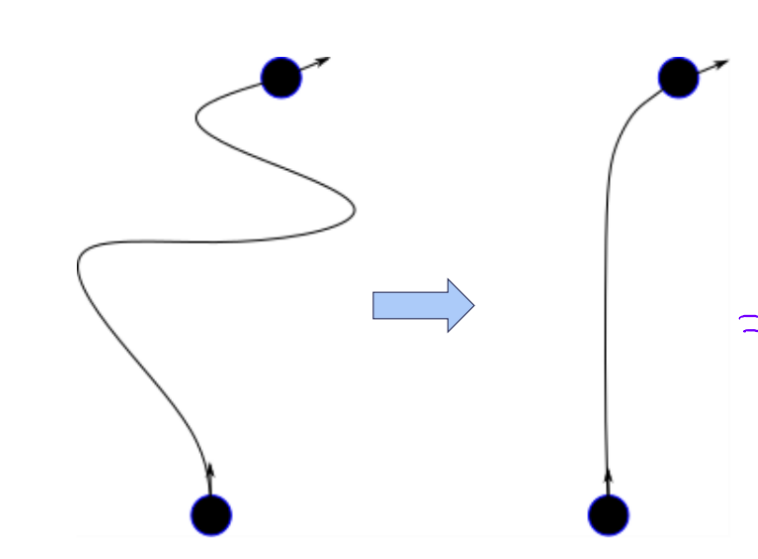
- Minimize the arc length of a path to generate the shortest path to the goal

$S_f = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$

路径的结束 x 坐标

路径的起始 x 坐标

积分弧长



⇒ 第一条路径比第二条路径的长度更长, 到达目的地的效率更低

$S_f = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$

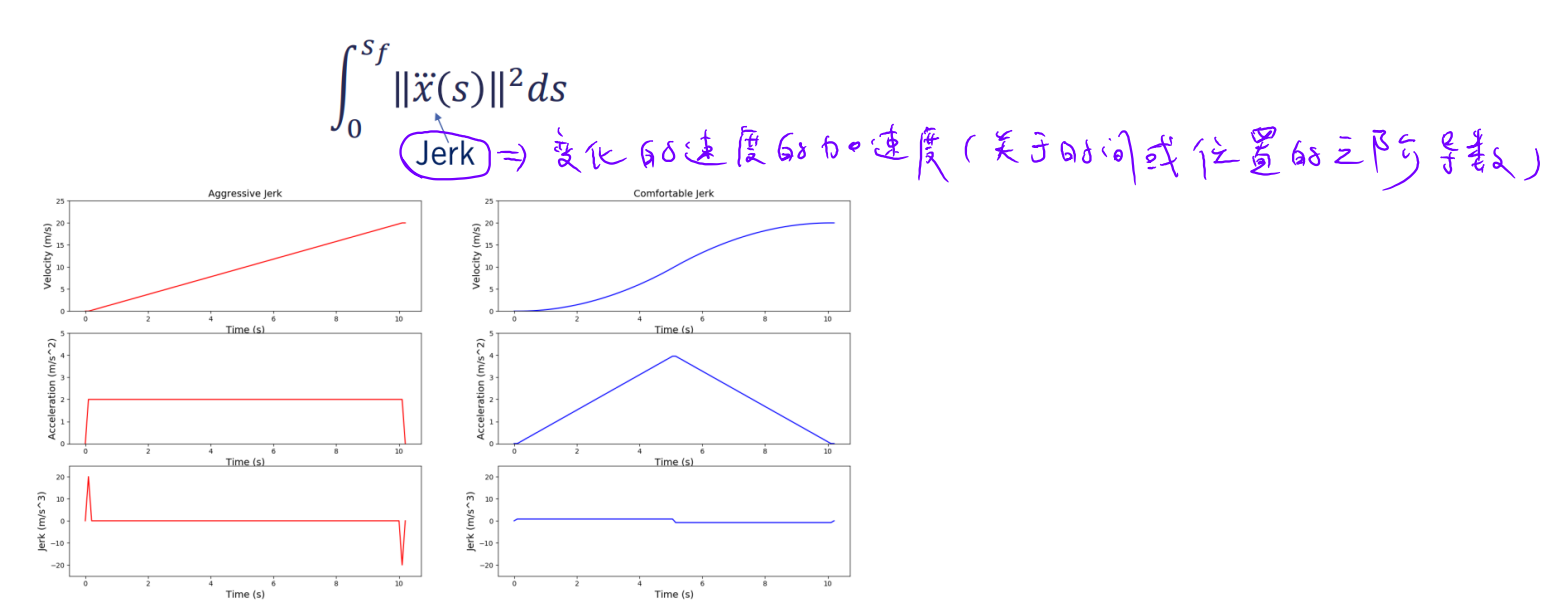
• Travel time:

- Minimize time to destination while following the planned path

$T_f = \int_0^{S_f} \frac{1}{v(s)} ds$

车辆的总时间

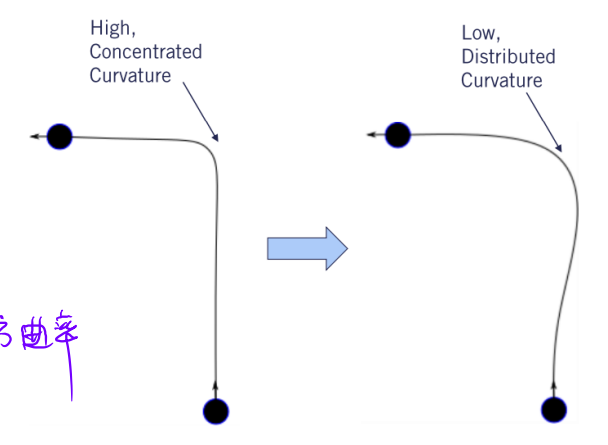
纵向速度



为了确保我们避开路径上的高曲率点, 需要对大的绝对曲率值制定某种惩罚

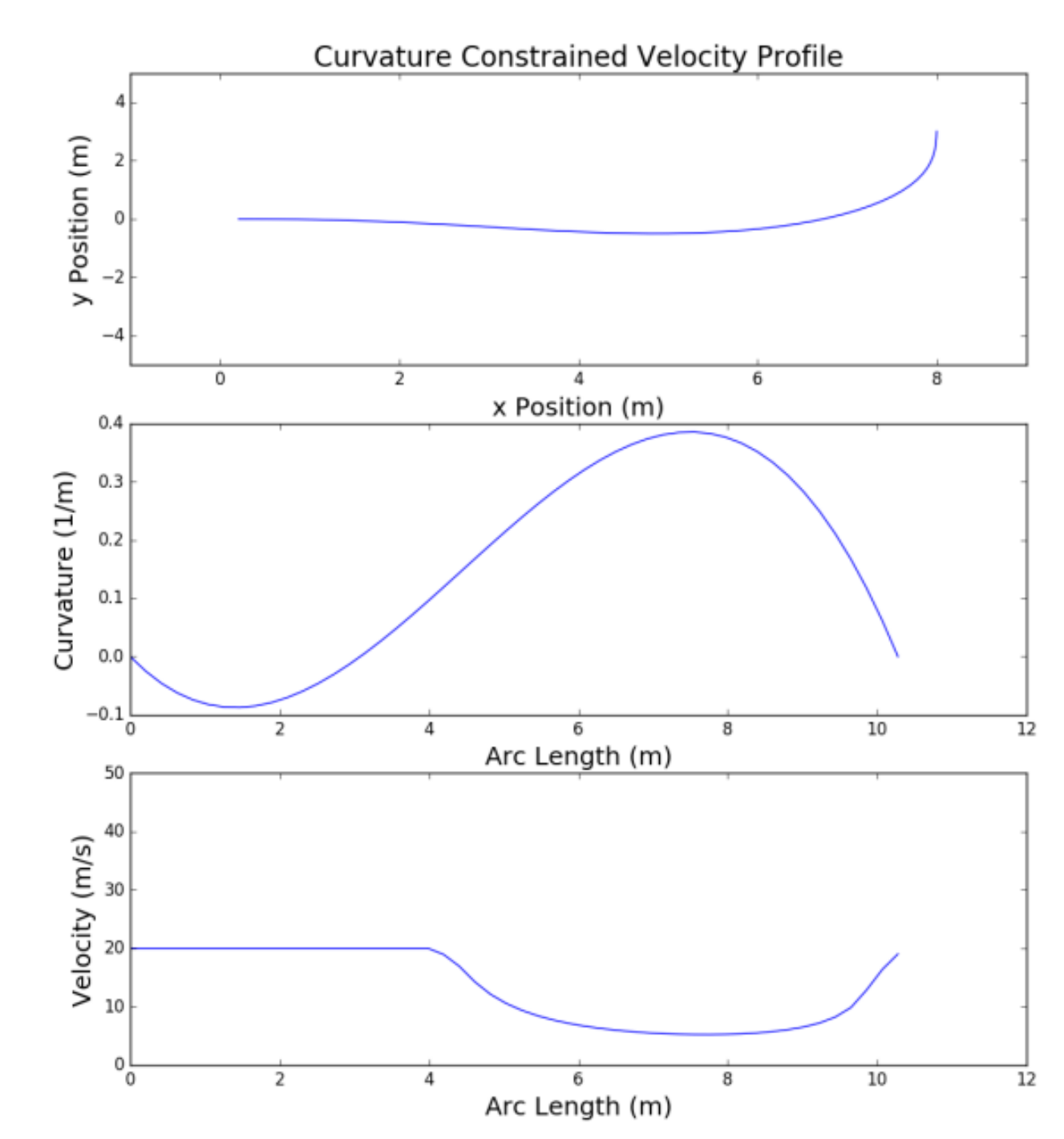
$\int_0^{S_f} \|\kappa(s)\|^2 ds$

沿路径积分的平方曲率



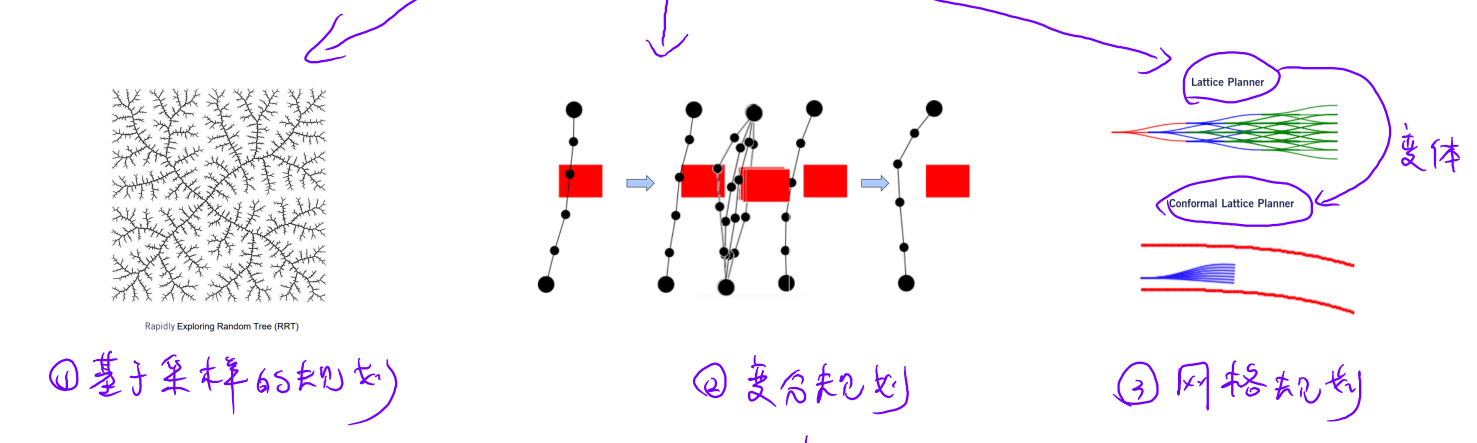
用来表示这种惩罚的目标函数称为 **路径的弯曲能量**

- Smoothness
  - Deviation from reference
  - Lateral acceleration limit
- $v^2 \leq \frac{a_{lat_{max}}}{\kappa}$



好的路径规划器关键在于减少优化的搜索量

路径规划有三大类



依靠微扰与变化来优化轨迹函数 (chomp算法)