## **Cart-pole Physics Code**

## **Overview**

The cart-pole game supposes an environment where you have a pole connected loosely to a cart with the help of a pin. The pole can rotate freely around the pin. The surface on which cart-pole travels is supposed frictionless. The goal is to keep the pole from rotating past a certain angle.

This code written in our Bemo language will help set up the environment for the cart-pole. Through random trial and error, the cart-pole is supposed to selflearn the variables it needs to keep balanced for the most possible number of frames. The code provides a realistic environment by taking into account the gravity, force of inertia, speed of the cart-pole, and angle of the pole.

## **Code Visualized**

```
ivar score = 0;
ivar counter1 = 0;
ivar seed = 0;
while ( 1w ) {
seed = seed + 1;
ivar counter2 = 0;
ivar reward = 0;
bvar done = false ;
ivar randomTemp = rand seed ;
randomTemp = randomTemp % 21000 ;
fvar randomLimit = randomTemp / 100000.0 ;
@----
@randomizing some values
seed = seed + 1;
ivar state1 = rand seed ;
state1 = state1 % 10000 ;
state1 = state1 - 5000 ;
seed = seed + 1;
ivar state2 = rand seed ;
state2 = state2 % 10000 ;
state2 = state2 - 5000 ;
seed = seed + 1;
ivar state3 = rand seed ;
state3 = state3 % 10000 ;
state3 = state3 - 5000 ;
seed = seed + 1;
ivar state4 = rand seed ;
state4 = state4 % 10000 ;
state4 = state4 - 5000 ;
```

```
fvar x = state1 / 100000.0;
   fvar x dot = state2 / 100000.0;
   @x_dot is speed(first derivative of x)
   fvar theta = state3 / 100000.0 ;
   fvar theta dot = state4 / 100000.0;
   @ Nested While:
   while( 2w ) {
   fvar costheta = cos theta ;
   fvar sintheta = sin theta ;
   fvar force ;
   ivar action ;
   @-----
   bvar actionCond1 = theta > randomLimit ;
   bvar actionCond2 = theta == randomLimit ;
   bvar actionCond = actionCond1 or actionCond2;
   if( actionCond ) {
      action = 1;
   } else {
   action = 0;
   @-----
   @In which direction
   bvar forceCond = ( action == 1 );
   if( forceCond ) {
      force = force_mag ;
   else {
      force = 0.0 - force_mag ;
```

```
@Calculating acceleration
   fvar temp1 = polemass_length * theta_dot ;
   fvar temp2 = theta_dot * sintheta;
   fvar temp3 = temp1 * temp2 ;
   fvar temp4 = force + temp3 ;
   @ temp:
   fvar temp = temp4 / total_mass ;
   @-----
   fvar thetaacc1 = gravity * sintheta;
   fvar thetaacc2 = costheta * temp ;
   fvar thetaaccNum = thetaacc1 - thetaacc2;
   fvar thetaacc3 = masspole * costheta;
   fvar thetaacc4 = costheta / total_mass ;
   fvar thetaacc5 = thetaacc3 * thetaacc4;
   fvar thetaacc6 = 4.0 / 3.0 - thetaacc5 ;
   fvar thetaaccDen = length * thetaacc6 ;
   @ thetaacc:
   fvar thetaacc = thetaaccNum / thetaaccDen;
   @-----
   fvar xacc1 = polemass_length * thetaacc ;
   fvar xacc2 = xacc1 * costheta ;
   fvar xacc3 = xacc2 / total_mass ;
   @ xacc:
   fvar xacc = temp - xacc3;
   @-----
```

```
@calculating position & angle
   if( implicit ) {
        fvar tauAcc = tau * xacc ;
       x_dot = x_dot + tauAcc;
       fvar tauXdot = tau * x_dot ;
        x = x + tauXdot;
       fvar tauThetaAcc = tau * thetaacc ;
        theta_dot = theta_dot + tauThetaAcc ;
        fvar tauThetaDot = tau * theta_dot ;
        theta = theta + tau * tauThetaDot ;
   else{
        fvar xp = tau * x_dot ;
       fvar x_dotp = tau * xacc ;
       fvar thetap = tau * theta_dot ;
       fvar theta_dotp = tau * thetaacc ;
       x_dot = x_dot + x_dotp;
       theta = theta + thetap ;
        theta dot = theta dot + theta dotp ;
   fvar negX_threshold = 0.0 - x_threshold;
   bvar d1 = x < negX_threshold ;</pre>
   bvar d2 = x > x_threshold;
   fvar negTheta_threshold = 0.0 - theta_threshold_radians ;
   bvar d3 = theta < negTheta_threshold ;</pre>
   bvar d4 = theta > theta_threshold_radians ;
   bvar d12 = d1 or d2;
   bvar d34 = d3 or d4;
   done = d12 or d34;
```