



**Tecnológico
de Monterrey**

Evaluación (Localización de un robot diferencial)

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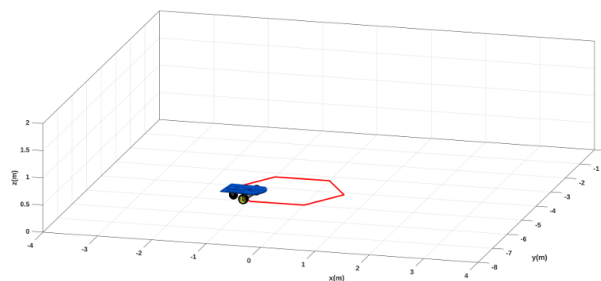
Examen Localización de un robot diferencial

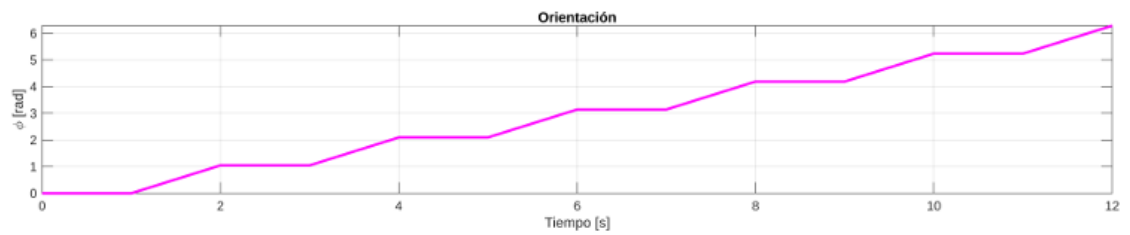
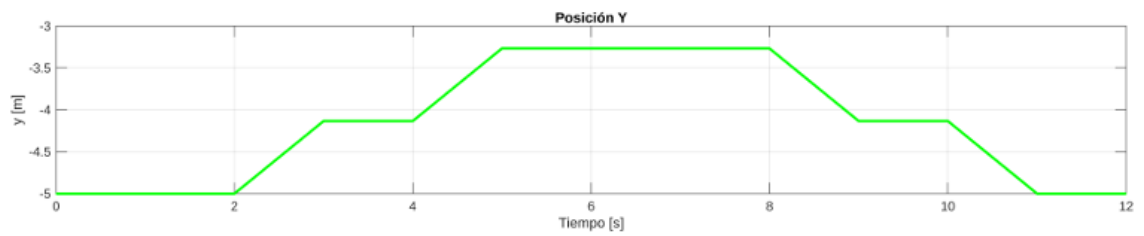
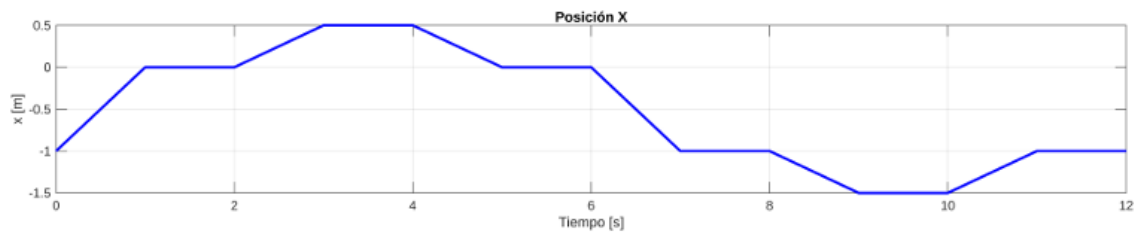
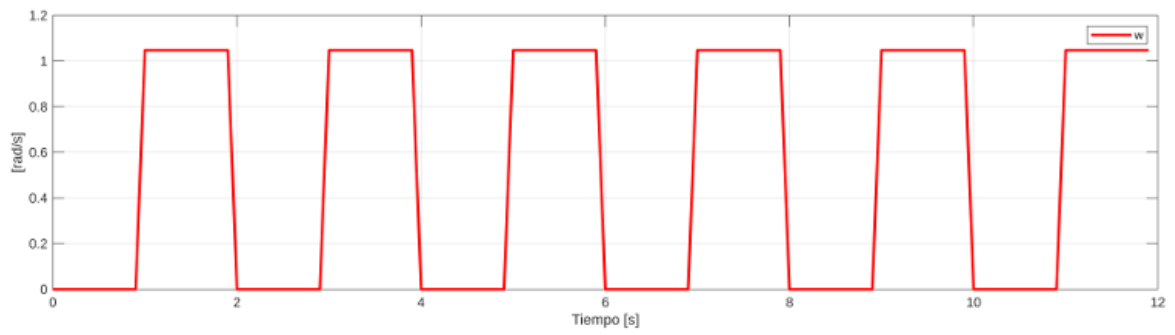
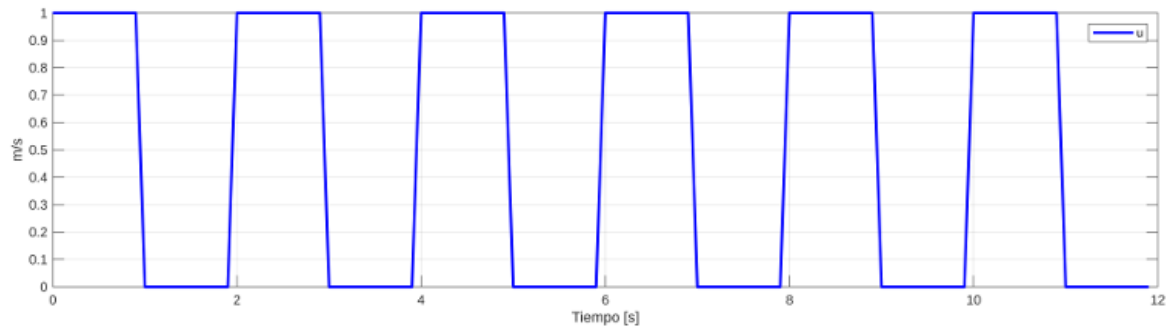
Alumno:

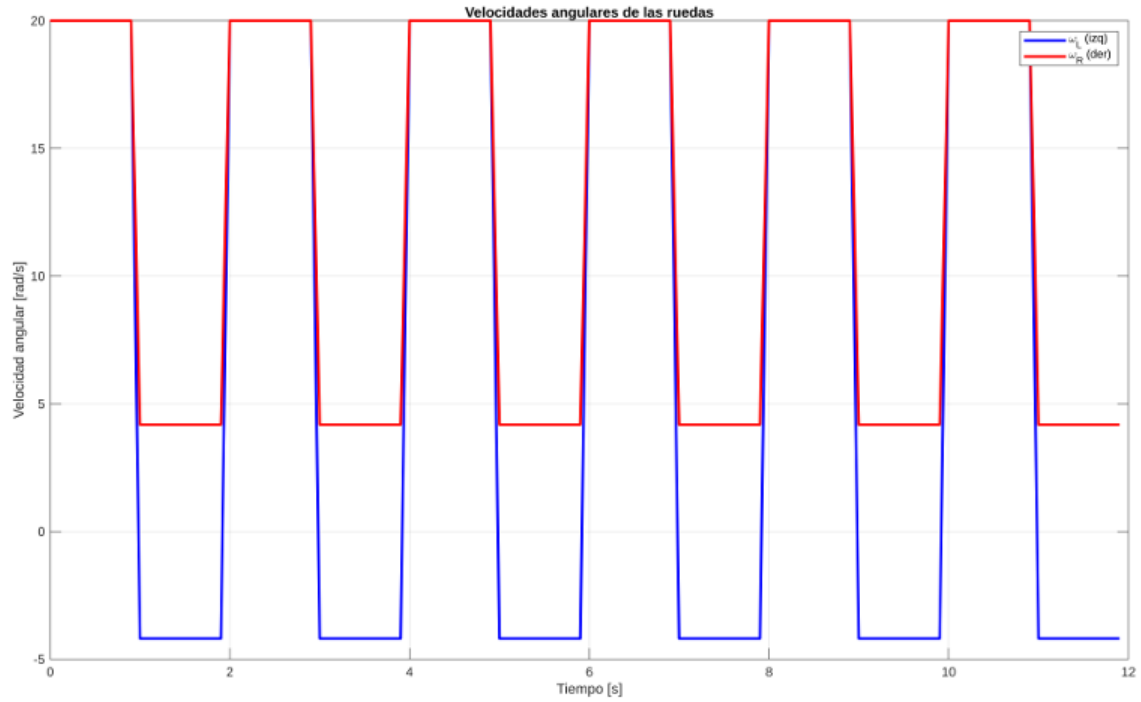
1.- Un robot diferencial se encuentra en la posición inicial $(-1, -5, 0^\circ)$, posteriormente genera el siguiente historial de pasos:

Paso	$v(m/s)$	$\omega (rad/s)$	$\Delta t (s)$
1	1.0	0.0	1.0
2	0.0	$\pi/3$	1.0
3	1.0	0.0	1.0
4	0.0	$\pi/3$	1.0
5	1.0	0.0	1.0
6	0.0	$\pi/3$	1.0
7	1.0	0.0	1.0
8	0.0	$\pi/3$	1.0
9	1.0	0.0	1.0
10	0.0	$\pi/3$	1.0
11	1.0	0.0	1.0
12	0.0	$\pi/3$	1.0

- Obtén la pose del robot en cada paso, integrando numéricamente siguiendo la suposición de Markov. Muestra tus resultados en una tabla.
- Calcula la pose final (x, y, θ) del robot tras completar los 12 pasos.







Tiempo_s	X_m	Y_m	Theta_rad
0	-1	-5	0
1	-1.3878e-16	-5	0
2	-1.3878e-16	-5	1.0472
3	0.5	-4.134	1.0472
4	0.5	-4.134	2.0944
5	4.0246e-16	-3.2679	2.0944
6	4.0246e-16	-3.2679	3.1416
7	-1	-3.2679	3.1416

6

8	-1	-3.2679	4.1888
9	-1.5	-4.134	4.1888
10	-1.5	-4.134	5.236
11	-1	-5	5.236

POSE FINAL
 $x = -1.0000$ m
 $y = -5.0000$ m
 $\phi = 6.2832$ rad

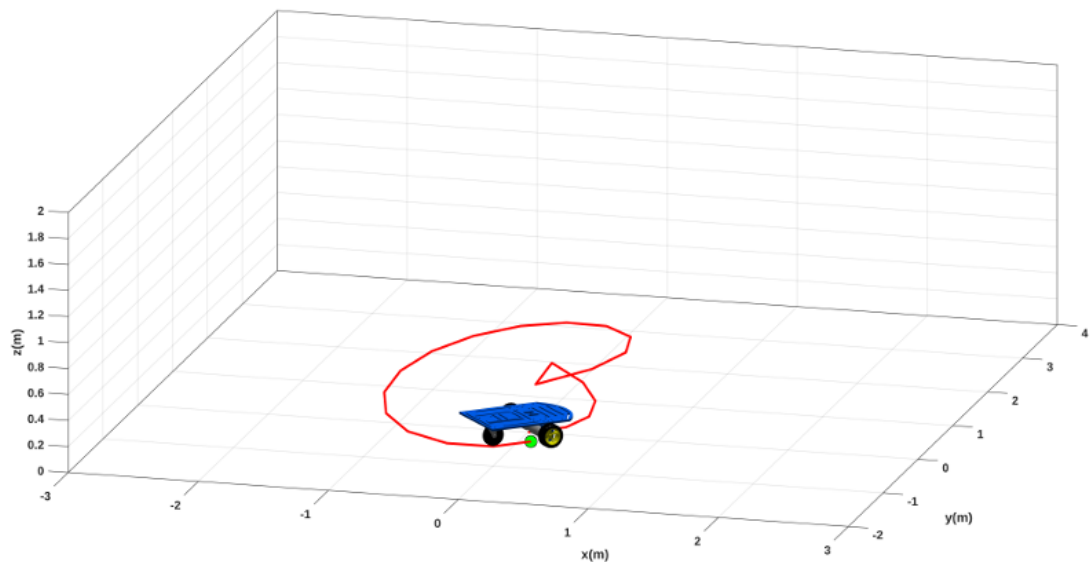
2.- Un robot diferencial con los siguientes parámetros:

Radio de las ruedas: 0.1m.

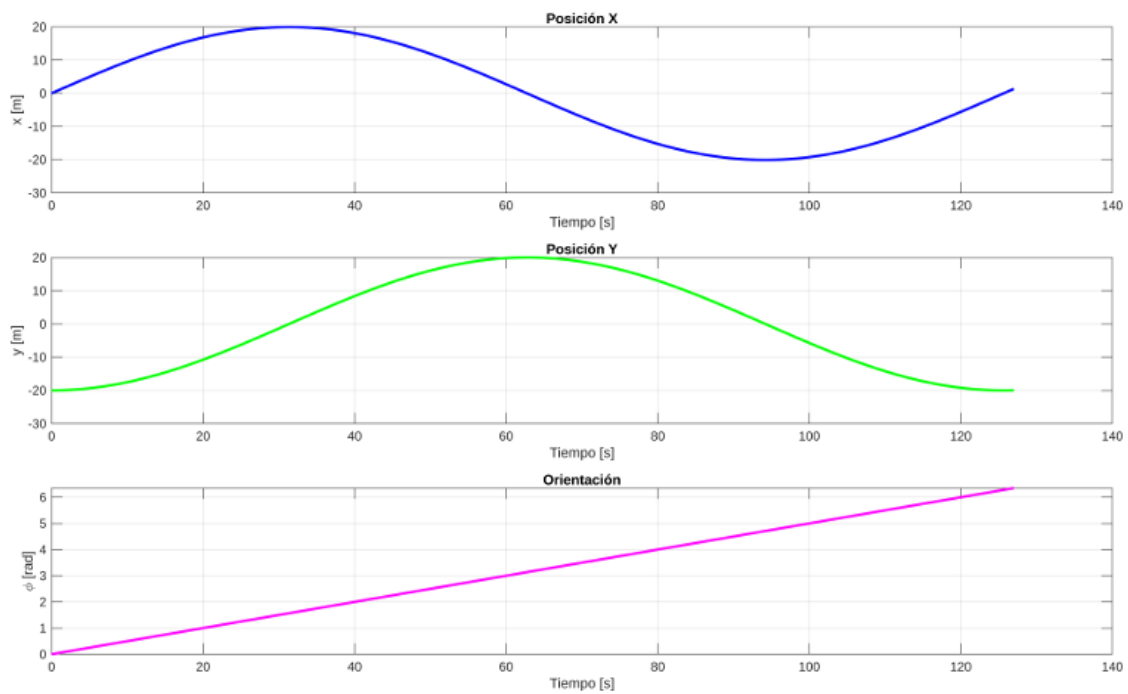
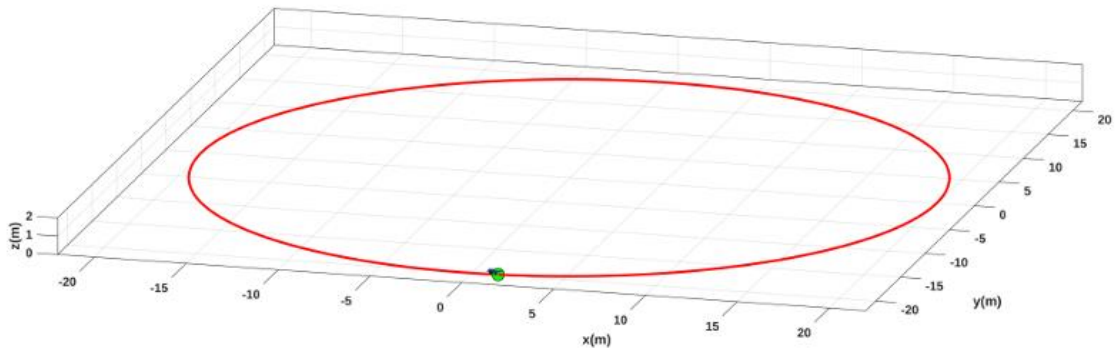
Distancia entre ruedas (eje): $L = 0.4\text{m}$

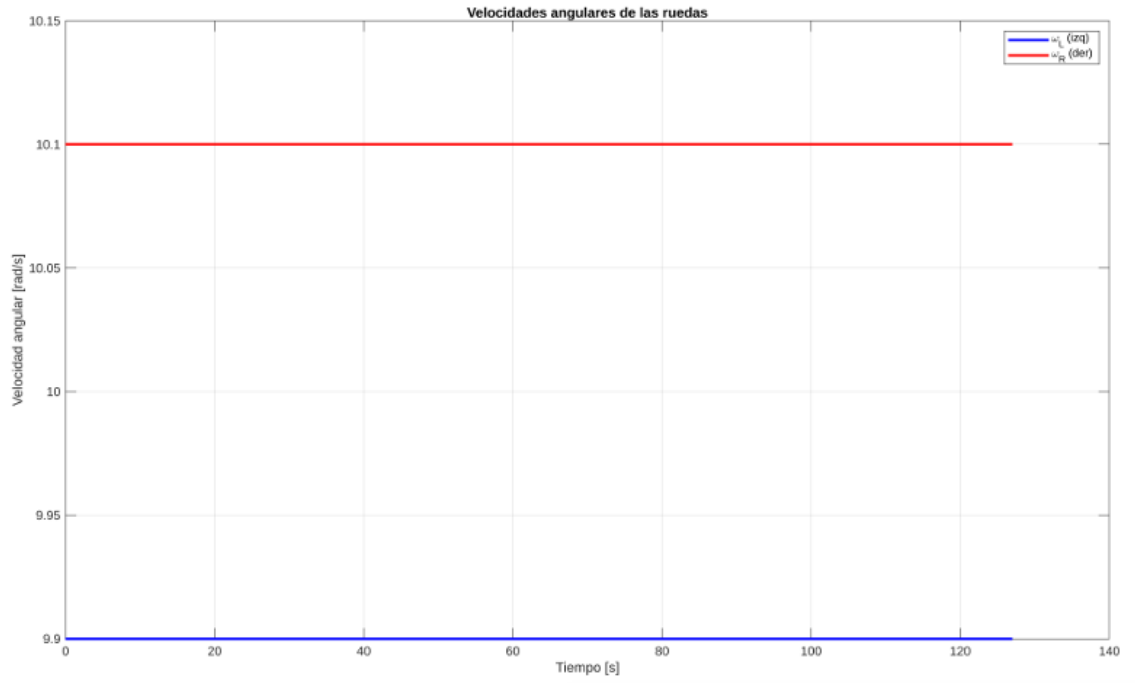
Pose inicial $(x_0, y_0, \theta_0) = (0, 0, 0^\circ)$

t_s	v_m_s	w_rad_s	wR_rad_s	wL_rad_s	x_m	y_m	theta_deg
0	0.31415	0.72025	4.582	1.701	0	0	0
1	0.3563	0.605	4.773	2.353	0.23613	0.2072	41.267
2	0.44835	0.40375	5.291	3.676	0.32274	0.55282	75.931
3	0.5408	0.276	5.96	4.856	0.2521	0.99557	99.064
4	0.6054	0.218	6.49	5.618	0.024596	1.4862	114.88
5	0.62835	-3.7257	-1.168	13.735	-0.34284	1.9673	127.37
6	0.6054	-3.709	-1.364	13.472	-0.30012	1.3404	-86.101
7	0.5408	0.276	5.96	4.856	-0.010216	1.8719	-298.61
8	0.44835	0.40375	5.291	3.676	0.10958	2.3993	-282.8
9	0.3563	0.605	4.773	2.353	0.029136	2.8403	-259.66
10	0.31415	0.72025	4.582	1.701	-0.2228	3.0923	-225
11	0.3563	0.605	4.773	2.353	-0.53629	3.1127	-183.73
12	0.44835	0.40375	5.291	3.676	-0.84192	2.9296	-149.07
13	0.5408	0.276	5.96	4.856	-1.105	2.5666	-125.94
14	0.6054	0.218	6.49	5.618	-1.2911	2.0588	-110.12
15	0.62835	0.20125	6.686	5.881	-1.3715	1.4588	-97.632
16	0.6054	0.218	6.49	5.618	-1.3288	0.83187	-86.101
17	0.5408	0.276	5.96	4.856	-1.158	0.25107	-73.611
18	0.44835	0.40375	5.291	3.676	-0.86975	-0.20654	-57.797
19	0.3563	0.605	4.773	2.353	-0.50098	-0.46155	-34.664
20	0.31415	0.72025	4.582	1.701	-0.14468	-0.46155	-6.3611e-15
21	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.091444	-0.25434	41.267



3.- Considerando los parámetros del robot descrito en el reactivo 2. Obtén la tabla de las señales de entrada ω_R (rad/s) y ω_L (rad/s) requeridas en cada instante de muestreo si se desea obtener una trayectoria circular con un radio de 20m, cuyo centro sea el origen (0, 0). Genera la simulación en Matlab.





Tiempo_s	omega_R_rad_s	omega_L_rad_s
0	10.1	9.9
5	10.1	9.9
10	10.1	9.9
15	10.1	9.9
20	10.1	9.9



25	10.1	9.9
30	10.1	9.9
35	10.1	9.9
40	10.1	9.9
45	10.1	9.9
50	10.1	9.9
55	10.1	9.9
60	10.1	9.9
65	10.1	9.9
70	10.1	9.9
75	10.1	9.9
80	10.1	9.9
85	10.1	9.9
90	10.1	9.9
95	10.1	9.9
100	10.1	9.9
105	10.1	9.9
110	10.1	9.9
115	10.1	9.9
120	10.1	9.9
125	10.1	9.9