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Description of Generic Path Following Algorithm:

1. Define the path to be followed as a parametric function. ($F = F_x(T)\hat{i} + F_y(T)\hat{j} + F_z(T)\hat{k}$ where T is your parametric variable)
2. Place the object that will follow the path in its initial position $P_0 = (x, y, z) = (F_x(T_0), F_y(T_0), F_z(T_0))$.
3. Set the desired speed for the object.
4. Get the amount of time passed since last update of object's position. (For a game, this will be the time interval between last call of main game loop and current call of main game loop, e.g., for 60 frames / sec, time would be approximately $1/60 = 0.0167$ secs.)
5. Calculate desired distance object is to travel by multiplying speed * time.
6. Create a new point on the path, P_1 , just slightly ahead of P_0 , by adding a small increment (delta T) to the initial value of your parametric variable and calling your parametric function, $P_1 = (F_x(T_0 + \text{delta } T), F_y(T_0 + \text{delta } T), F_z(T_0 + \text{delta } T))$. (Unfortunately this is a bit confusing, because I used T for the parametric variable name. The delta T here is NOT the change in time, it's just an arbitrarily small value selected to get a new point, P_1).
7. Subtract P_0 from P_1 and place the result back into P_1 . P_1 will then be a vector from P_0 representing a tangent along your path (it will actually be a secant, but for small enough delta T they will be approximately the same).
8. Divide P_1 by delta T , this gives you an approximation of $F'(t)$ - the derivative of your parametric function.
9. Now we need to find the new value of the parametric variable, T_{NEW} , to get the object to its new point, P_2 . The distance to be traveled (calculated in step 5) = $T_{\text{INCREMENT}} * F'(t)$. So $T_{\text{INCREMENT}} = \text{distance} / F'(t)$.
10. Add $T_{\text{INCREMENT}}$ to T_0 to get T_{NEW} . ($T_{\text{NEW}} = T_0 + T_{\text{INCREMENT}}$).
11. Feed T_{NEW} into your parametric function to get the updated position for your object, $P_2 = (F_x(T_{\text{NEW}}), F_y(T_{\text{NEW}}), F_z(T_{\text{NEW}}))$.
12. Move object to P_2 . P_2 then becomes P_0 for the next iteration. Return to item 3 above until you no longer wish to keep moving the object.

