

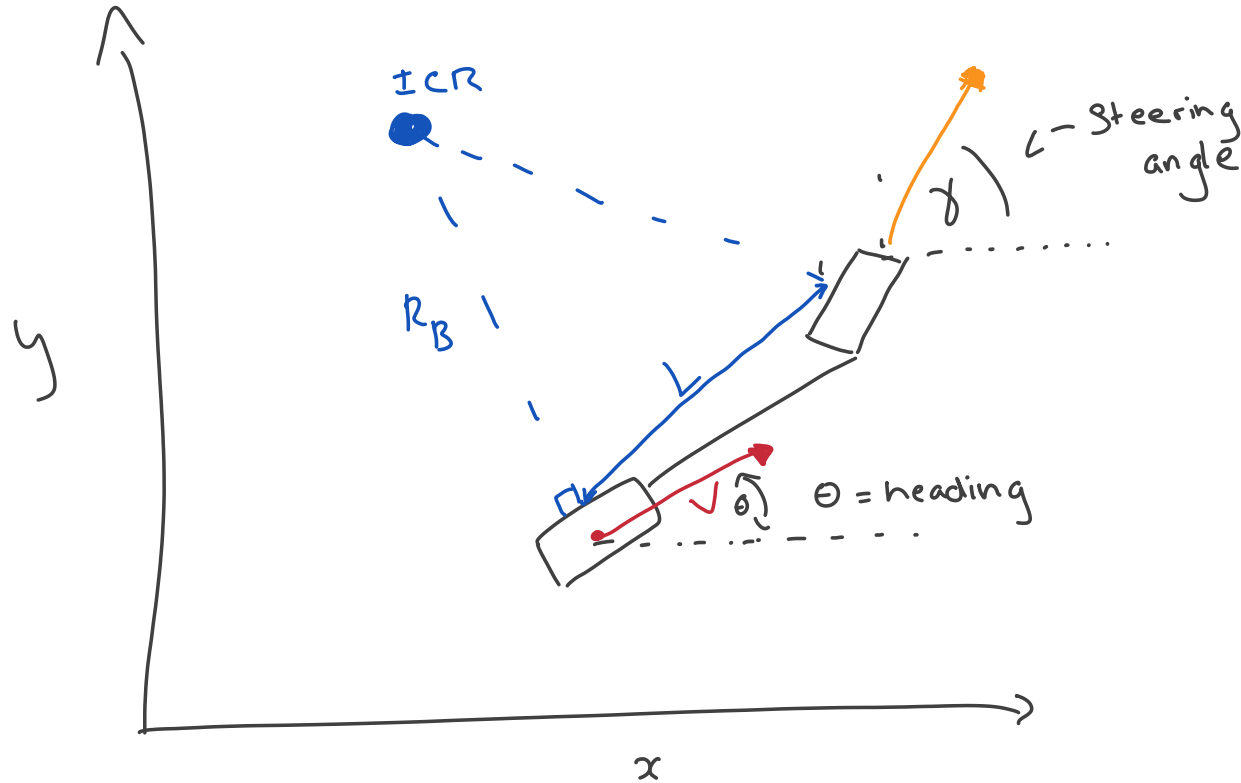
## Week 2 2 - 4

Wednesday, February 23, 2022 1:16 PM

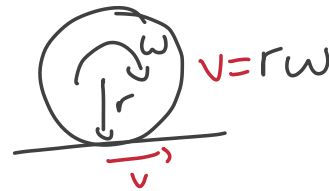
Remember:

- Gamma = steering angle
- Theta = heading angle
- L = distance from axle to axle
- Back wheel and front wheel follow different curved paths
- R\_b is the distance from the back wheel to the ICR

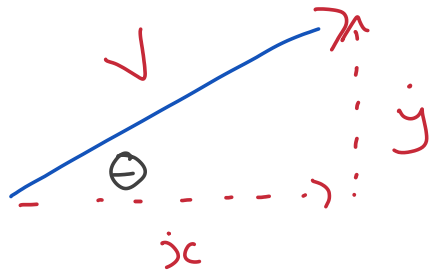
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \\ \dot{y} &= \\ \dot{\theta} &= \end{aligned}$$



Given a wheel's radius & angular velocity we can find the linear velocity.

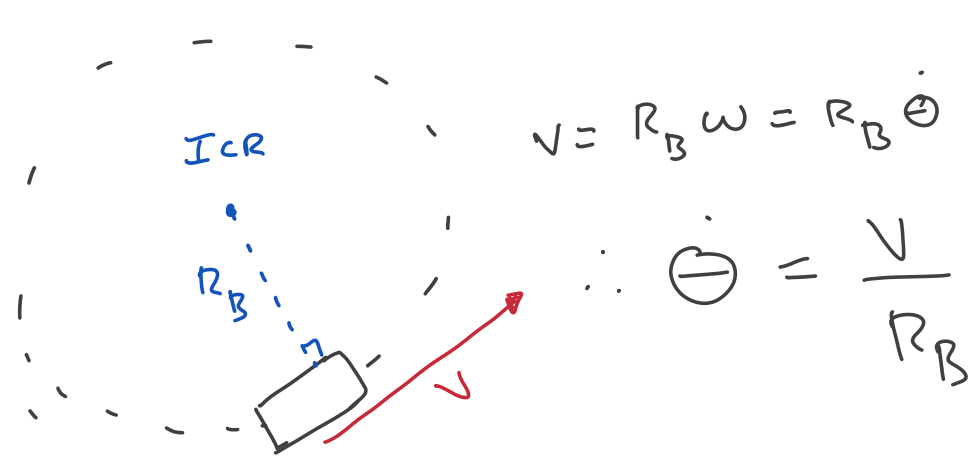


We can use the same principle above:



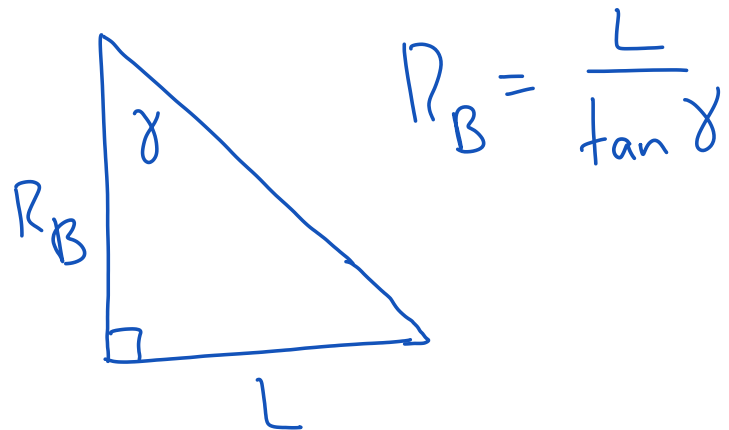
$$\dot{x} = v \cos \theta$$

$$\dot{y} = v \sin \theta$$

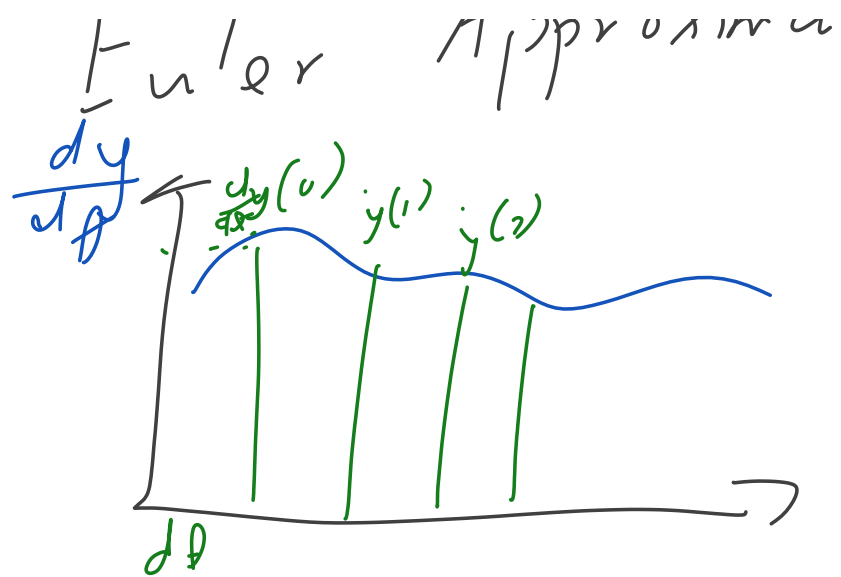


Now what is  $R_B$ ?

→ This is where the length of axle to axle becomes important.



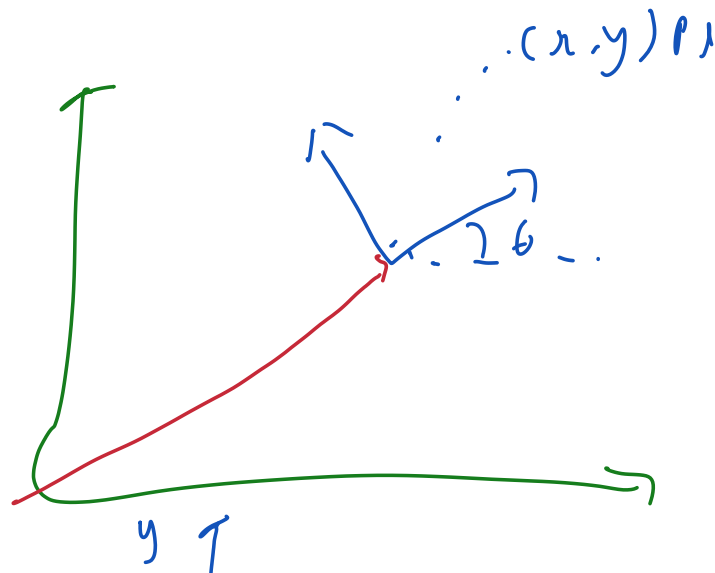




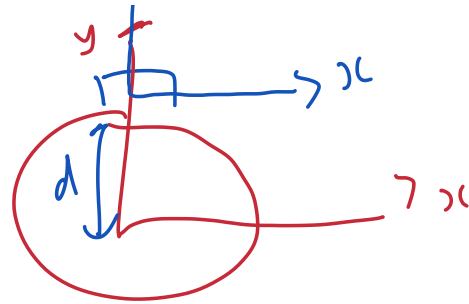
$$y = \int \frac{dy}{dt} dt$$

$$\approx \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} dt \frac{dy}{dt}(k)$$

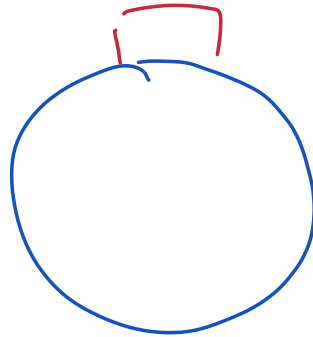
$$X(k+1) = X(k) + dt \cdot \dot{X}(k)$$



$$p_G = R(b) \cdot p_1 + T$$



steering angle of  $20^\circ$



Q5 week 1

1.  $v = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$

2)  $\dot{\theta} = 0$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \theta \\ v \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Q3 week 2

1. steering angle =

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \theta \\ v \sin \theta \\ \frac{v}{L} \tan \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

