Trajectory Optimization

$$||a-b||^2 = 100$$
 \Rightarrow b is closer to a than c is

$$\nabla: 0 + \nabla U[3_i] + \kappa(3-9_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{9}{9} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9}$$

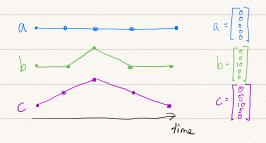
Idea: redefine (2,, 2) s.t. c is closer to a



$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_N \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{N_T} \| \gamma_{t+1} - \gamma_t \|^2$$

$$\sqrt{3}$$
 $U(i) = -(q_{i+1} - q_i) + q_i - q_{i-1} = 2q_i - q_{i-1} - q_{i+1}$

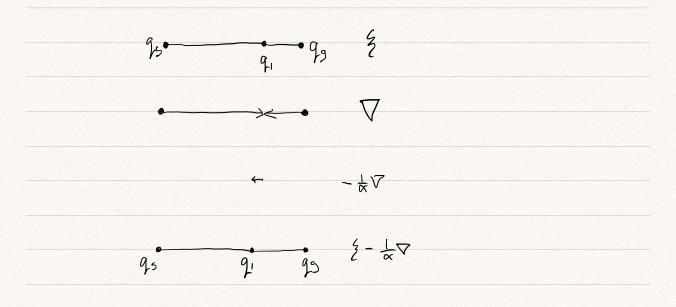
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\|\xi_1 - \xi_2\|^2 = (\xi_1 - \xi_2)^T A(\xi_1 - \xi_2)$$

$$\|a-b\|^2 = (a-b)^T A(a-b) = 200$$

$$\|a-c\|^2 = (a-c)^T A(a-c) = 100$$



$$\begin{cases}
\gamma_{i+1} = \arg\min_{g} V[g_{i}] + \nabla V[g_{i}]^{T}(g - g_{i}) + \frac{1}{2}X||g - g_{i}||_{A}^{2} \\
\nabla : O + \nabla_{g_{i}}U + \alpha A(g - g_{i})
\end{cases}$$

$$\chi A(g - g_{i}) = -\nabla_{g_{i}}U$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{i}}{\gamma_{i}} = \frac{\gamma_{i}}{\gamma_{i}} - \frac{1}{\alpha}A^{-1}\nabla_{g_{i}}U$$

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$$V[g] \approx V[g_{i}] + \nabla_{g_{i}}V^{A}U^{T}A(g - g_{i})$$

$$\nabla_{g_{i}}^{A}U = A^{-1}\nabla_{g_{i}}U$$

Presentations -2 papers. For each: PRO presenter 215 min - pretend you wrote the paper - outline ways it could and are presenting it are also and are presenting it are also are presenting it are also are presenting it. improved - how would you do it implementation differently? Whole process Experiments writing - motivation - problem statement why it's hard key insight details/results restate insignt BOTH Relate it back to lecture material: - vocab/notation consistency - how does it fit?

Slides:

- be visual
- informative title ("x had a positive effect on y")
- ONE point per slide Don't put anything you won't talk about