

## MPC-MAP Assignment No. 3 - Report

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### Task 1

Using the values that we measured in the first report I implemented pose prediction and then distributed the particles all around the map – I didn't implement functions to check if the particles are in the wall, but if the particle leaves the map, it gets punished with very low weight.

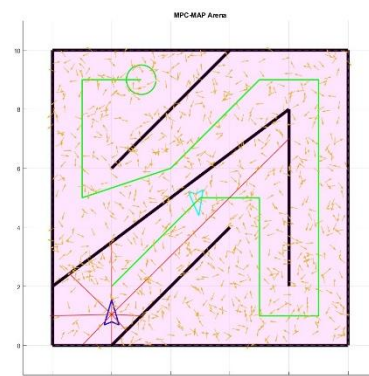


Figure 1 - Distributed particles

### Task 2

After implementing the `compute_lidar_function` I created another function that compares LiDAR and MoCap data. For the `weight_particles` function I used the Euclidean distance.

```
==== Comparison LIDAR vs. MoCap-based measurement ====
Predicted distances: 2.1381    1.7073    1.9947    1.9773    1.3795    0.9793    1.3667    8.3819
Real distances:      2.0667    1.7644    2.0117    1.9286    1.3679    0.91986   1.3371    8.4572
Diff:                0.071414  -0.057055  -0.016959  0.048685  0.011582  0.059435  0.029579  -0.075251
Mean error:          0.046245
```

Figure 2 - Comparison of LiDAR and MoCap

### Task 3

In the `resample_particles` function I used algorithm Low Variance Systematic Resampling and implemented injection of random particles for solving the kidnapped robot problem that helped the particle filter to work even better.

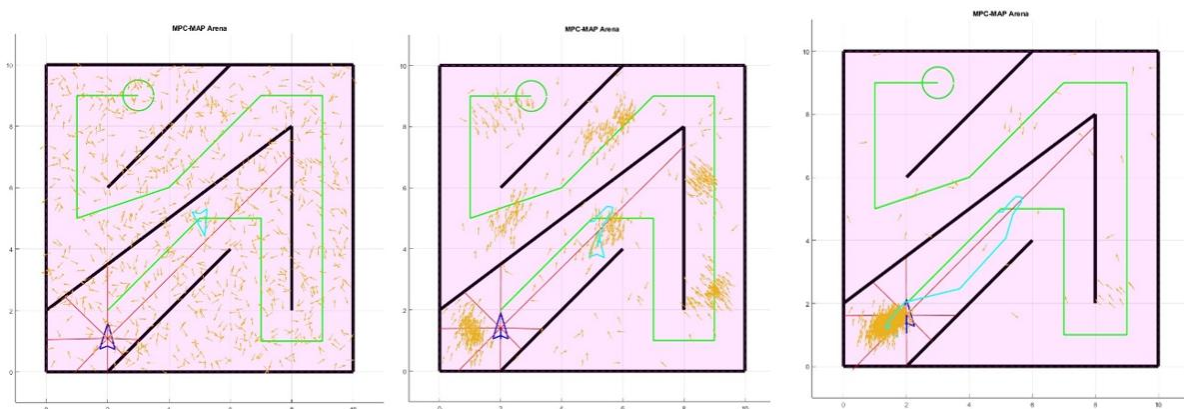


Figure 3 - Stepping of the code - Step 1,10,20

## Task 4

For testing, I used the first and third maps. In the figure below, you can see a close-up of the robot and particles. I've also implemented the `estimate_pose` function, which calculates the robot's pose using the median of all particles.

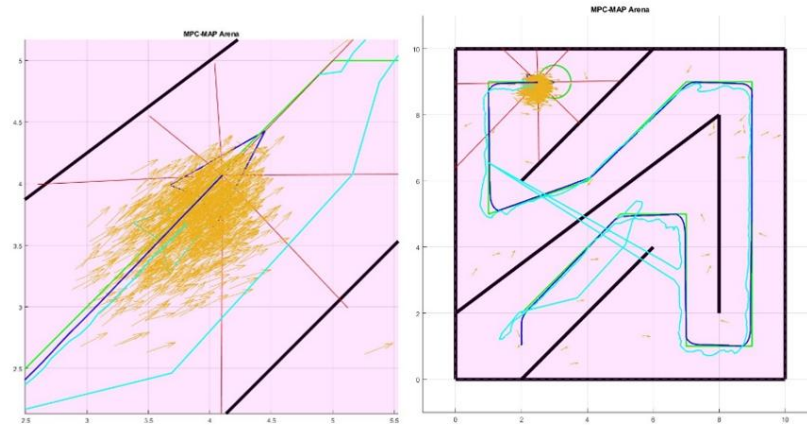


Figure 4 - Close-up and how robot made it to the finish