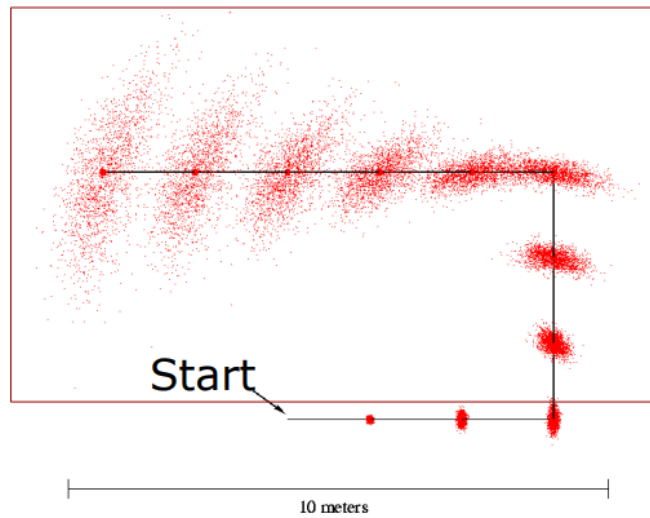


# Homework 5 Guide

## Homework 4

---

**Problem 1:** Please generate samples of the odometry-based motion model ( $N=500$ ).



```

1:      Algorithm sample_motion_model_odometry( $u_t, x_{t-1}$ ):

2:           $\delta_{\text{rot1}} = \text{atan2}(\bar{y}' - \bar{y}, \bar{x}' - \bar{x}) - \bar{\theta}$ 
3:           $\delta_{\text{trans}} = \sqrt{(\bar{x} - \bar{x}')^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{y}')^2}$ 
4:           $\delta_{\text{rot2}} = \bar{\theta}' - \bar{\theta} - \delta_{\text{rot1}}$ 

5:           $\hat{\delta}_{\text{rot1}} = \delta_{\text{rot1}} - \text{sample}(\alpha_1 \delta_{\text{rot1}}^2 + \alpha_2 \delta_{\text{trans}}^2)$ 
6:           $\hat{\delta}_{\text{trans}} = \delta_{\text{trans}} - \text{sample}(\alpha_3 \delta_{\text{trans}}^2 + \alpha_4 \delta_{\text{rot1}}^2 + \alpha_4 \delta_{\text{rot2}}^2)$ 
7:           $\hat{\delta}_{\text{rot2}} = \delta_{\text{rot2}} - \text{sample}(\alpha_1 \delta_{\text{rot2}}^2 + \alpha_2 \delta_{\text{trans}}^2)$ 

8:           $x' = x + \hat{\delta}_{\text{trans}} \cos(\theta + \hat{\delta}_{\text{rot1}})$ 
9:           $y' = y + \hat{\delta}_{\text{trans}} \sin(\theta + \hat{\delta}_{\text{rot1}})$ 
10:          $\theta' = \theta + \hat{\delta}_{\text{rot1}} + \hat{\delta}_{\text{rot2}}$ 

11:         return  $x_t = (x', y', \theta')^T$ 

```

```
%Algoirithm motion_model_odometry with Normal Distribution Noise
```

```
clc
```

```
close all
```

```
%Initial setting of mobile robot
```

```
x =
```

```
y =
```

```
theta =
```

```
a1 =
```

```
a2 =
```

```
a3 =
```

```
a4 =
```

```
%This is an example setting, you can set it up on your own.
```

```
trajectory_data = zeros(3,500,30);
```

```
odom = zeros(3,30);
```

```
odom(:, :) = NaN;
```

```
odom(:, 1:3) = 0;
```

```
trajectory_data(:, :, :) = NaN;
```

```
trajectory_data(:, :, 1) = 0;

n = 1;
t = 2;

%Setting the trajectory parameters
while (t <= 30 )

    if t < 10
        delta_rot1 = 0;

        delta_trans = 50;

        delta_rot2 = 0;

    elseif (t >= 10) && (t < 12)
        delta_rot1 = 0;

        delta_trans = 50;

        delta_rot2 = pi/4;

    elseif (t >= 12) && (t < 20)
        delta_rot1 = 0;

        delta_trans = 50;

        delta_rot2 = 0;

    elseif (t >= 20) && (t < 22)
        delta_rot1 = 0;

        delta_trans = 50;
```

```
delta_rot2 = pi/4;
```

```
elseif (t >= 22)&&(t <= 30)
```

```
    delta_rot1 = 0;
```

```
    delta_trans = 50;
```

```
    delta_rot2 = 0;
```

```
end
```

```
for n = 1: 500
```

```
% Do your sampling
```

```
n = n + 1;
```

```
end
```

```
t = t + 1;
```

```
if t < 10
```

```
    delta_rot1 = 0;
```

```
    delta_trans =50;
```

```
    delta_rot2 = 0;
```

```
    odom(1,t) = odom(1,t-1) + delta_trans;
```

```
    odom(2,t) = odom(2,t-1);
```

```
    odom(3,t) = odom(3,t-1) + delta_rot1 + delta_rot2;
```

```
elseif (t >= 10)&&(t < 12)
    delta_rot1 = 0;

    delta_trans = 50;

    delta_rot2 = deg2rad(45);

    odom(1,t) = odom(1,t-1) + delta_trans * cos(theta + delta_rot1);

    odom(2,t) = odom(2,t-1) + delta_trans * sin(theta + delta_rot1);

    odom(3,t) = odom(3,t-1) + delta_rot1 + delta_rot2;

elseif (t >= 12)&&(t < 20)
    delta_rot1 = 0;

    delta_trans = 50;

    delta_rot2 = 0;

    odom(1,t) = odom(1,t-1);

    odom(2,t) = odom(2,t-1) + delta_trans;

    odom(3,t) = odom(3,t-1) + delta_rot1 + delta_rot2;

elseif (t >= 20)&&(t < 22)
    delta_rot1 = 0;

    delta_trans = 50;

    delta_rot2 = deg2rad(45);

    odom(1,t) = odom(1,t-1) + delta_trans * cos(theta + delta_rot1);

    odom(2,t) = odom(2,t-1) + delta_trans * sin(theta + delta_rot1);

    odom(3,t) = odom(3,t-1) + delta_rot1 + delta_rot2;
```

```

elseif (t >= 22)&&(t <= 31)
    delta_rot1 = 0;

    delta_trans = 50;

    delta_rot2 = 0;

    odom(1,t) = odom(1,t-1) + delta_trans * cos(-pi);

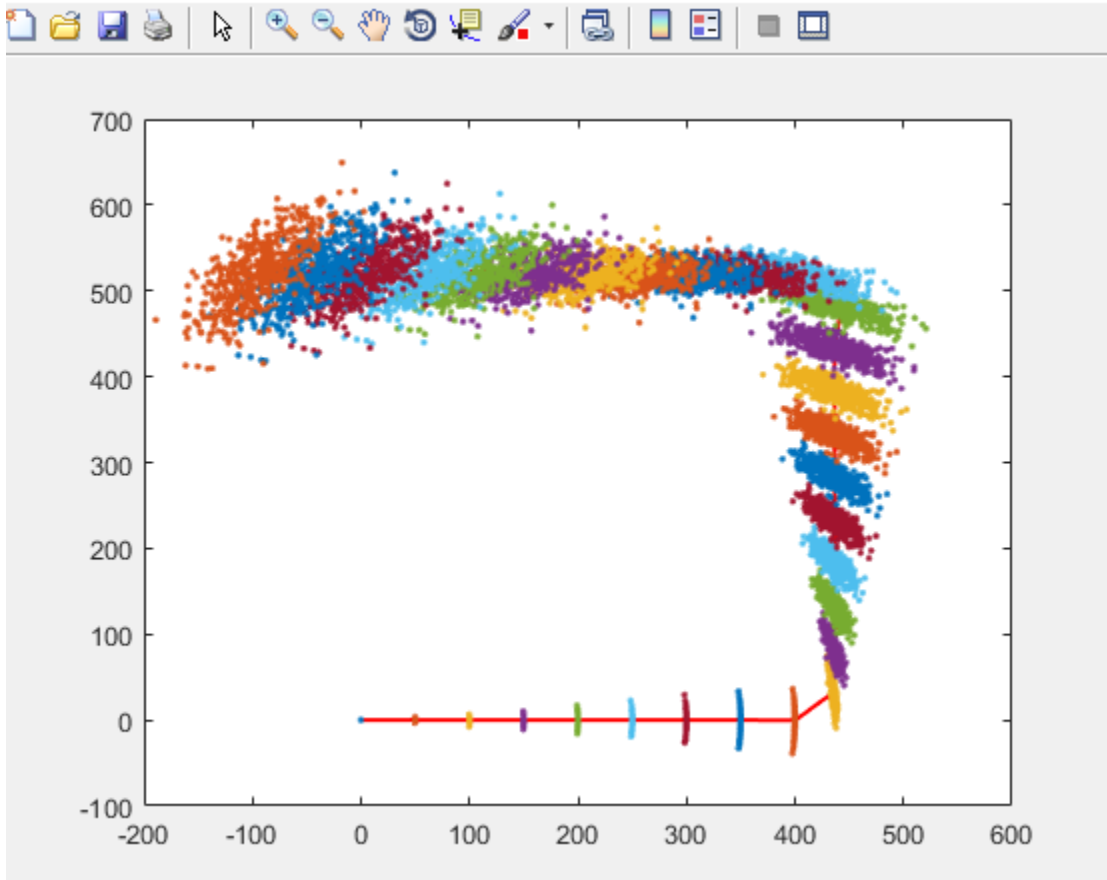
    odom(2,t) = odom(2,t-1);

    odom(3,t) = odom(3,t-1) + delta_rot1 + delta_rot2;
end
end

plot(odom(1,:),odom(2,:), 'r', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
pause(3);
hold on

for m = 1:30
    scatter(trajectory_data(1,5:500,m),trajectory_data(2,5:500,m), '.');
    pause(1);
    hold on
End

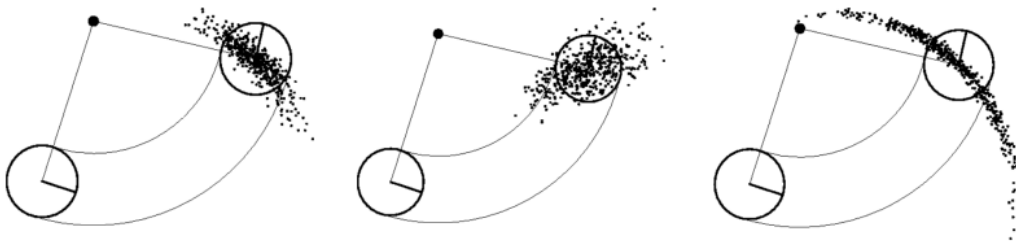
```



## Homework 4

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**Problem 2:** Please generate samples of the velocity-based motion model for following cases ( $N=500$ ).



1:       **Algorithm** `sample_motion_model_velocity`( $u_t, x_{t-1}$ ):

2:        $\hat{v} = v + \text{sample}(\alpha_1 v^2 + \alpha_2 \omega^2)$

3:        $\hat{\omega} = \omega + \text{sample}(\alpha_3 v^2 + \alpha_4 \omega^2)$

4:        $\hat{\gamma} = \text{sample}(\alpha_5 v^2 + \alpha_6 \omega^2)$

5:        $x' = x - \frac{\hat{v}}{\hat{\omega}} \sin \theta + \frac{\hat{v}}{\hat{\omega}} \sin(\theta + \hat{\omega} \Delta t)$

6:        $y' = y + \frac{\hat{v}}{\hat{\omega}} \cos \theta - \frac{\hat{v}}{\hat{\omega}} \cos(\theta + \hat{\omega} \Delta t)$

7:        $\theta' = \theta + \hat{\omega} \Delta t + \hat{\gamma} \Delta t$

8:       **return**  $x_t = (x', y', \theta')^T$

`% Implement above algorithm`

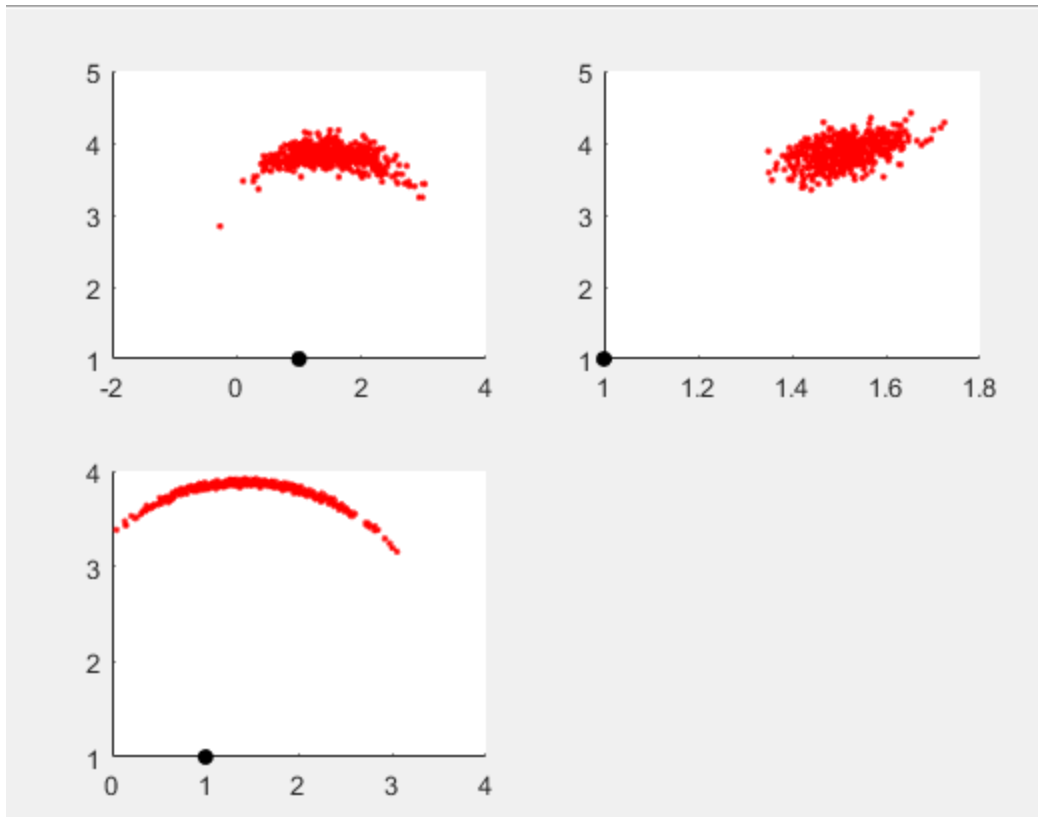
`% 1, Setting up the parameters for the errors  $\alpha$`

`% 2, Setting up the initial  $v, w, r$`

`% 3, Calculate predicted  $x, y, \theta$`

`% 4, plot it`

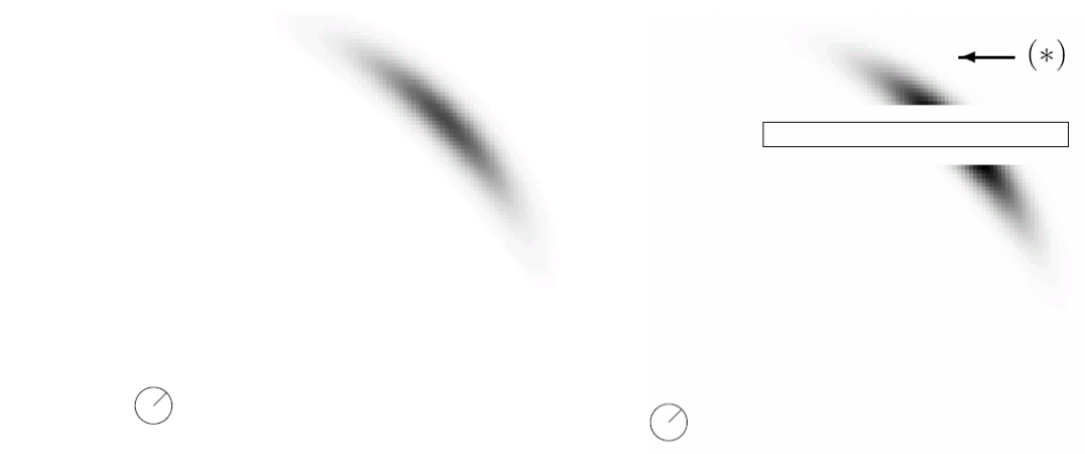




## Homework 4

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**Problem 3:** Please generate the map-consistent probability model in the following situation.



% Base on the models above, considering that there will be no chances for robot to be located on an obstacles.

