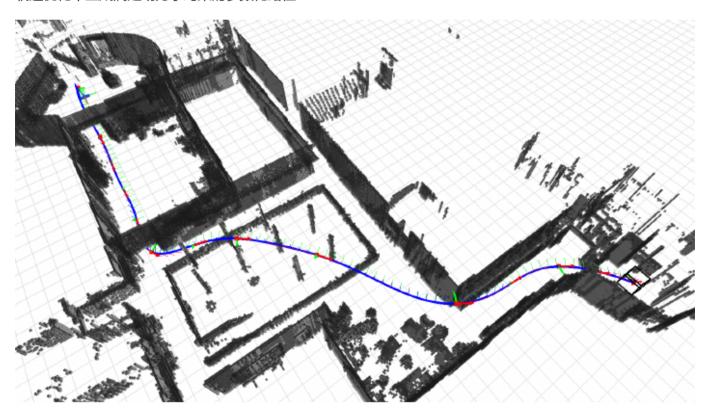
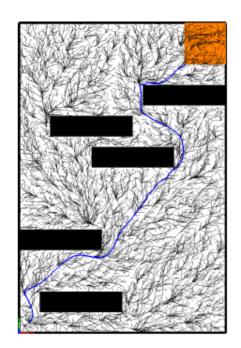
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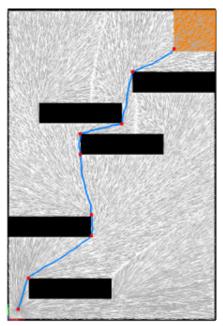
1.背景

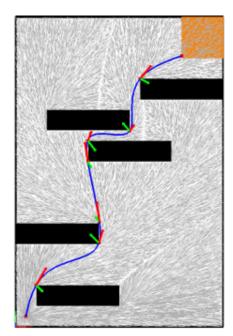
轨迹优化中生成满足动力学约束的参数化路径



•







比如通过前段的A*得到了一系列waypoints,现在要得到一条满足机器人约束的可执行的轨迹。

2.原理

2.1多项式表达

$$p(t) = oldsymbol{t} \cdot oldsymbol{c}; oldsymbol{t} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & t & t^2 \dots t^{N-1} \end{bmatrix}; oldsymbol{c} = [c_0 \dots c_{N-1}]$$

对于多段高维的多项式曲线, 平滑约束可以表示为

$$J_{ ext{polynomials}} \, = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{d=1}^{D} \int_{0}^{T_{a,i}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left\| rac{d^{j} p_{i,d}(t)}{dt^{j}}
ight\| \cdot w_{j}$$

比如对于minimum snap问题,目标函数可以为表示为:

$$\begin{split} J &= \min \int_0^T \left(p^{(4)}(t) \right)^2 dt \\ &= \min \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \left(p^{(4)}(t) \right)^2 dt \\ &= \min \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^T Q_i p_i \\ &= \min p^T Q p \end{split}$$

计算Q过程如下:

$$egin{aligned} \mathrm{v}(\mathrm{t}) &= \mathrm{p}'(\mathrm{t}) = \sum_{\mathrm{i}\geqslant 1}^{\mathrm{n}=7} \mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{p_i} \mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{i}-1} \ &\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{t}) = \mathrm{p}''(\mathrm{t}) = \sum_{\mathrm{i}\geqslant 2}^{\mathrm{n}=7} rac{\mathrm{i}!}{(\mathrm{i}-2)!} \cdot \mathrm{p_i} \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{i}-2} \ &\mathrm{jerk}(\mathrm{t}) = \mathrm{p}^{(3)}(\mathrm{t}) = \sum_{\mathrm{i}\geqslant 3}^{\mathrm{n}=7} rac{\mathrm{i}!}{(\mathrm{i}-3)!} \cdot \mathrm{p_i} \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{i}-3} \ &\mathrm{snap}(t) = p^{(4)}(t) = \sum_{\mathrm{i}\geqslant 4}^{n=7} rac{i!}{(i-4)!} \cdot p_i t^{i-4} \end{aligned}$$

把4阶导数带入到积分表达式计算,并整理出系数向量p后,会发现Qi的表达式如下

$$Q_i = \left[egin{array}{ccc} 0_{4 imes 4} & 04 imes ({
m n}-3) \ 0_{({
m n}-3) imes 4} & rac{{
m r!}}{({
m r}-4)!}rac{{
m c!}}{({
m c}-4)!}rac{1}{({
m r}-4)+({
m c}-4)+1}\left({
m t}_{
m i}^{({
m r}+{
m c}-7)} - {
m t}_{
m i-1}^{({
m r}+{
m c}-7)}
ight) \end{array}
ight]_{({
m n}+1) imes ({
m n}+1)}$$

因为有多段多项式,把所有段的cost加起来写成矩阵形式有

$$J = \min \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ p_2 \ dots \ p_k \end{array}
ight]^T \left[egin{array}{ccc} Q_1 \ Q_2 \ & \ddots \ & Q_k \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ p_2 \ dots \ p_k \end{array}
ight]$$

这是个QP问题。

2.2 约束

约束主要包含

• 始末点的p, v,a约束

$$egin{aligned} & p_1(0) = \sum_{i=0}^{n=7} p_{1,i} * 0^i \ & v_1(0) = p_1'(0) = \sum_{i\geqslant 1}^{n=7} i \cdot p_{1,i} * 0^{i-1} \ & a_1(0) = p_1''(0) = \sum_{i\geqslant 2}^{n=7} rac{i!}{(i-2)!} \cdot p_{1,i} * 0^{i-2} \ & ext{jerk}_1(0) = p_1^{(3)}(0) = \sum_{i\geqslant 3}^{n=7} rac{i!}{(i-3)!} \cdot p_{1,i} * 0^{i-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} p_k(T) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n=7} p_{k,i} T^i \\ v_k(T) &= p_k'(T) = \sum_{i\geqslant 1}^{n=7} i \cdot p_{k,i} T^{i-1} \\ a_k(T) &= p_k''(T) = \sum_{i\geqslant 2}^{n=7} \frac{i!}{(i-2)!} \cdot p_{k,i} T^{i-2} \\ jerk_k(T) &= p_k^{(3)}(T) = \sum_{i\geqslant 3}^{n=7} \frac{i!}{(i-3)!} \cdot p_{k,i} T^{i-3} \end{split}$$

• 中间位置约束

$$p_{j}^{(m)}\left(T_{j}\right)-p_{j+1}^{(m)}(0)=0$$

• 中间点速度、加速度、加加速度连续性约束

把所有约束写在一起有

$$egin{aligned} \underbrace{A_{ ext{total}}}_{k(n+1) imes 6k} \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ i \ p_k \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} d_1 \ i \ d_k \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_0) \ a_1 \ (t_0) \ p_1 \ (t_1) \ v_1 \ (t_1) \ a_1 \ (t_1) \end{array}
ight] \ dots \ p_k \ (t_{k-1}) \ v_k \ (t_{k-1}) \ a_k \ (t_{k-1}) \ p_k \ (t_k) \ a_k \ (t_k) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_1) \ v_1 \ (t_1) \ a_1 \ (t_1) \ v_2 \ (t_{k-1}) \ a_k \ (t_{k-1}) \ a_k \ (t_k) \ a_k \ (t_k) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ v_2 \ (t_k) \ a_k \ (t_k) \ a_k \ (t_k) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_1 \ (t_2) \ a_2 \ (t_2) \ a_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_2 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
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ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_3) \ a_3 \ (t_3)$$

去重

会发现向量d含有很多重复的元素,为了获得紧凑的表示,可以构造映射M,

$$egin{aligned} \underbrace{A_{ ext{total}}}_{k(n+1) imes 6k} \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ i \ p_k \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} d_1 \ i \ d_k \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_0) \ a_1 \ (t_0) \ p_1 \ (t_1) \ a_1 \ (t_1) \ a_1 \ (t_1) \ \vdots \ p_k \ (t_{k-1}) \ a_k \ (t_{k-1}) \ a_k \ (t_k) \ a_k \ (t_k) \ a_k \ (t_k) \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_0) \ a_1 \ (t_1) \ a_2 \ (t_1) \ a_2 \ (t_{k-1}) \ a_2 \ (t_k) \ a_2 \ (t_k) \ a_2 \ (t_k) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_0) \ a_2 \ (t_1) \ a_2 \ (t_2) \ a_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ (t_2) \ a_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
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ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \ a_3 \ (t_2) \ \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{c} p_2 \ (t_2) \$$

变换位置

把确定值的约束和浮动约束分开,

$$d'=C\left[egin{array}{c} d_F\ d_P \end{array}
ight]$$

举例:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{C} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \\ d \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

2.3优化求解

优化问题回顾,

$$J=\min \left[egin{array}{c} p_1\ p_2\ dots\ p_k \end{array}
ight]^T \left[egin{array}{ccc} Q_1\ &Q_2\ &\ddots\ &Q_k \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} p_1\ p_2\ dots\ p_k \end{array}
ight]$$

s.t.

$$\underbrace{A_{ ext{total}}}_{k(n+1) imes 6k} \left[egin{array}{c} p_1 \ dots \ p_k \end{array}
ight] = \left[egin{array}{c} d_1 \ dots \ d_k \end{array}
ight] = MC \left[egin{array}{c} d_F \ d_P \end{array}
ight]$$

带约束的QP问题。

解析求解

$$egin{aligned} \min J &= p^T Q p \ J &= \left[egin{array}{c} d_F \ d_P \end{array}
ight]^T \underbrace{\mathcal{K}^T Q \mathcal{K}}_R \left[egin{array}{c} d_F \ d_P \end{array}
ight] \ &= \left[egin{array}{c} d_F \ d_P \end{array}
ight]^T \left[egin{array}{c} R_{FF} & R_{FP} \ R_{PF} \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} d_F \ d_P \end{array}
ight] \ &= d_F^T R_{FF} d_F + d_F^T R_{FP} d_P + d_P^T R_{PF} d_F + d_P^T R_{PP} d_P \ Q$$
 对称 $\Rightarrow R$ 对称 $\Rightarrow = d_F^T R_{FF} d_F + 2 d_F^T R_{FP} d_P + d_P^T R_{PP} d_P \end{array}$

令J对dp求导,得

$$egin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2d_F^TR_{FP} + 2d_P^TR_{PP}d_P &= 0 \ ig((注意 \ R_{PP}^T = R_{PP} ig) \ \Rightarrow d_p &= -R_{PP}^{-1}R_{FP}^Td_F \end{aligned}$$

2.4 总结

- 1. 先确定轨迹阶数 (比如 5 阶), 再确定 d 向量中的约束量 (pva), 进而根据各段的时间分配求得 A_{total} 。
- 2. 根据连续性约束构造映射矩阵 M, 并确定 dd 向量中哪些量是 Fix(比如起点终点 pva, 中间点的 p 等), 哪些量是 Free, 进而构造置换矩阵 C, 并求得 $K = A^{-1}MC$ 。
- 3. 计算 QP 目标函数中的 Q (minJerk/SnapminJerk/Snap) 并计算 R = K^TQK, 根据 fix 变量的长度将 R 拆分成 R_{FF}, R_{FP}, R_{PF}, R_{PF} 四块。填入已知变量得到 dFdF, 并根据 d_P = -R⁻¹_{PP}R^T_{FP}d_F 计算得到 d_P。
- 4. 根据公式15计算得到轨迹参数 p。

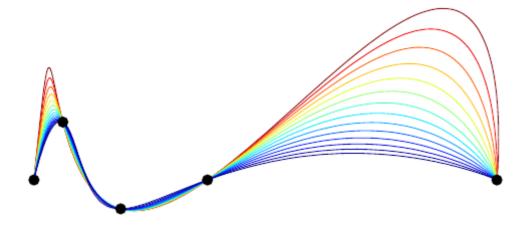
3.非线性优化

前面假设每段多项式时间是给定的,实际中不太容易给定。因此一种做法是直接放在目标函数里面优化,即

$$J_T = \left[egin{array}{c} \mathbf{p}_1 \ dots \ \mathbf{p}_M \end{array}
ight]^T \left[egin{array}{ccc} Q_1\left(T_1
ight) & & & \ & \ddots & & \ & & Q_M\left(T_M
ight) \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} \mathbf{p}_1 \ dots \ \mathbf{p}_M \end{array}
ight]^T + k_T \sum_{i=1}^M T_i$$

这是一个非线性优化问题,可以用nlopt求解

优化结果举例



4.安全性

