Task 1

1. **Velocities**:
   Velocities for the robot are taken as derivative of its trajectory. The following listing shows generation of trajectory and velocity calculations. The velocity vectors are augmented with a zero to match the size of the trajectory vectors.

```
clc; close all
N = 500;
t = linspace(-pi, pi, N);

x = 8*(sin(t)).^3;
y = 8*(sin(2*t)).^3;

vx = [0 diff(x, 1)] ;
vy = [0 diff(y, 1)];
```

2. **Acceleration**:
   Taking time derivatives of the velocity vectors, we get acceleration as:

```
ax = [0 diff(vx, 1)];
ay = [0 diff(vy, 1)];
```

3. **Robot Velocities**:
   Using expression (1) and (3) from the assignment prompt, we calculate velocities as follows:

```
%calculate orientation of robot
phi = atan2(vy, vx);

%Calculate velocities:
v = vx.*cos(phi) + vy.*sin(phi);
omega = (vx.*ay - vy.*ax)./(vx.^2+vy.^2);

%plotting
subplot(2, 1, 1)
plot(v, 'linewidth', 4)
xlabel('time')
ylabel('velocity')
title('Linear velocity')

subplot(2, 1, 2)
plot(omega, 'linewidth', 4)
title('Linear velocity')
```

   Run the above presented code in chronological order, we get the following velocity plots:

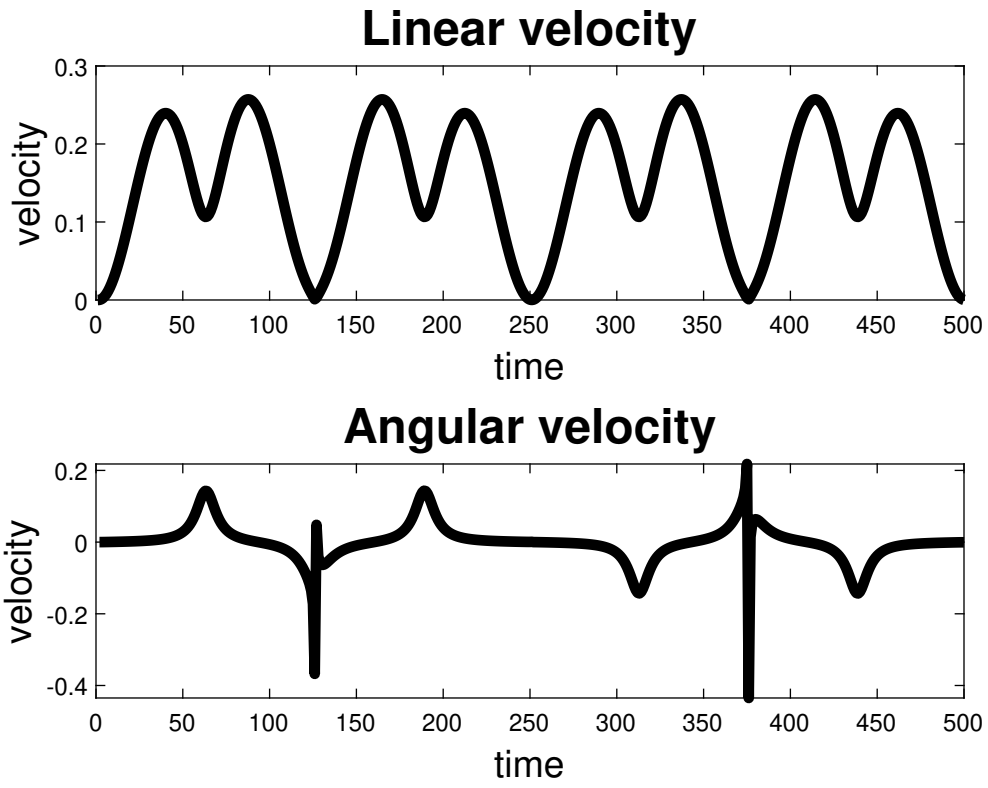

Figure 1: velocities

4. **Trajectory traversal**:
   The following code creates an animated gif with the point mobile node traversing the given trajectory:

```
h = figure;
axis tight manual % this ensures that getframe() returns a consistent size
filename = 'task1.gif';

for i=1:N
    plot(x(1:i), y(1:i), 'g-', 'linewidth', 6)
    hold on
    plot(x, y, '-k', 'linewidth', 2)
    legend('Original Trajectory', 'calculated Trajectory');
    drawnow;

    %create GIF
    frame = getframe(h);
    im = frame2im(frame);
    [imind,cm] = rgb2ind(im,256);
    % Write to the GIF File
    if i == 1
```

```
            imwrite(imind,cm,filename,'gif', 'Loopcount',inf);
        else
            imwrite(imind,cm,filename,'gif','WriteMode','append');
        end
    end
    hold off
```

The animation can be found here: /mehhdiii/Robot-External-Kinematics/figures

Task 2

Wheel velocities are obtained using the following script:

```
W = 1/2; r = 1/4; T=0.1;
%initialize Inverse kinematics velocities
omega = zeros(1, N); v = zeros(1, N);
vL = zeros(1, N); vR = zeros(1, N);
omegaL = zeros(1, N); omegaR = zeros(1, N);
for n = 2:N-1
    %calculating inverse kinematics variables:
    mu = 1/2*(sin(phi(n))*(y(n+1)-y(n))+cos(phi(n)*(x(n+1)-x(n))))...
        /(cos(phi(n))*(y(n+1)-y(n))-sin(phi(n))*(x(n+1)-x(n)));
    x_m = (x(n)+x(n+1))/2;
    y_m = (y(n)+y(n+1))/2;

    x_star = x_m - mu/2 * (y(n+1) - y(n));
    y_star = y_m + mu/2 * (x(n+1)-x(n));

    R_n = sqrt((x(n) - x_star)^2 + (y(n)-y_star)^2);
    theta_1 = atan2((y(n)-y_star), (x(n)-x_star));
    theta_2 = atan2((y(n+1)-y_star), (x(n+1)-x_star));
    del_phi = wrapToPi(theta_1 - theta_2);

    %resulting Inv-Kinematics velocities:
    omega(n) = del_phi/T;
    v(n) = R_n*abs(omega(n));
    vL(n) = (R_n-1/2 *W)*omega(n);
    vR(n) = (R_n+1/2 *W)*omega(n);
    omegaL(n) = vL(n)/r;
    omegaR(n) = vR(n)/r;
end

%plotting:
figure()
subplot 411
plot(vL, 'linewidth', 2)
title('Left Wheel velocity')
```

```
subplot 412
plot(vR, 'linewidth', 2)
title('Right Wheel velocity')
subplot 413
plot(omegaL, 'linewidth', 2)
title('Left Wheel angular velocity')
subplot 414
plot(omegaR, 'linewidth', 2)
title('Right Wheel angular velocity')
```

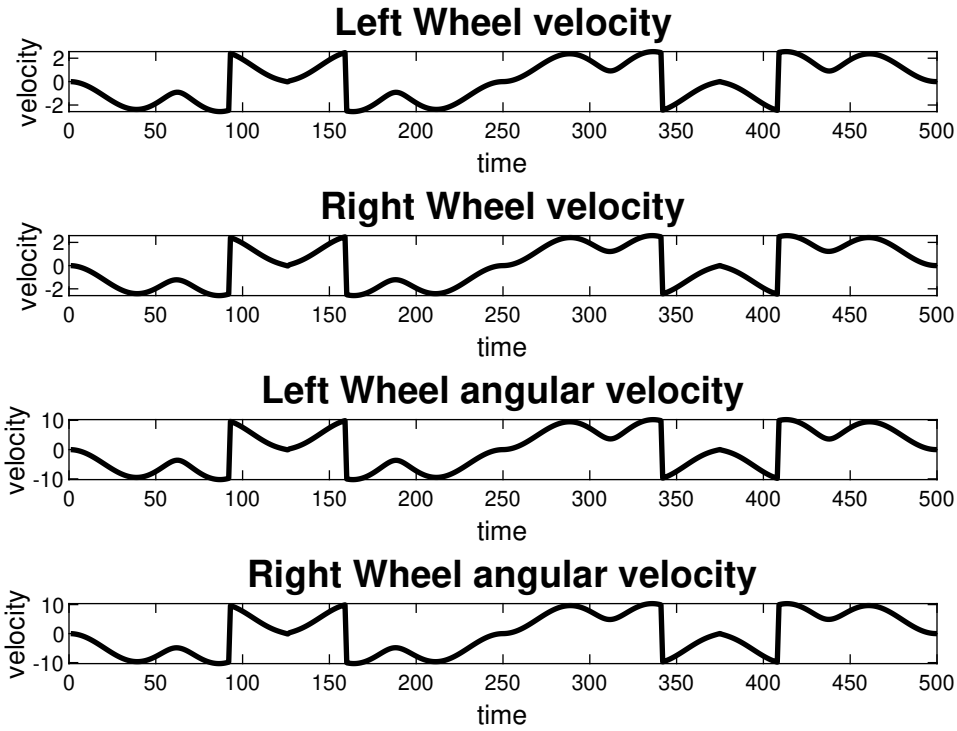

Figure 2: Wheel velocities

Complete code can be found at: github.com/mehhdiii/Robot-External-Kinematics