

Planning in Continuous Spaces: Motion Planning

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Machine Learning for Robot Planning

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Fall 2025

Recap and Preview

Earlier:

- Planning in finite “tabular” state and action spaces
- Careful treatment of uncertainty in transitions and observations
- Offline planning and online planning

Last Time:

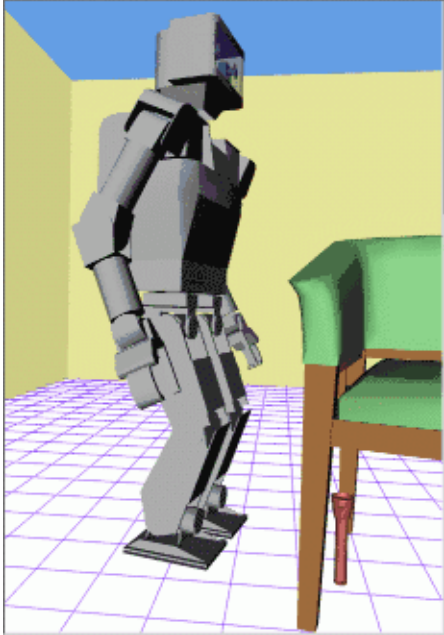
- Planning in finite “**factored**” state and action spaces
- **No more uncertainty**
- **Online planning** only

This Time:

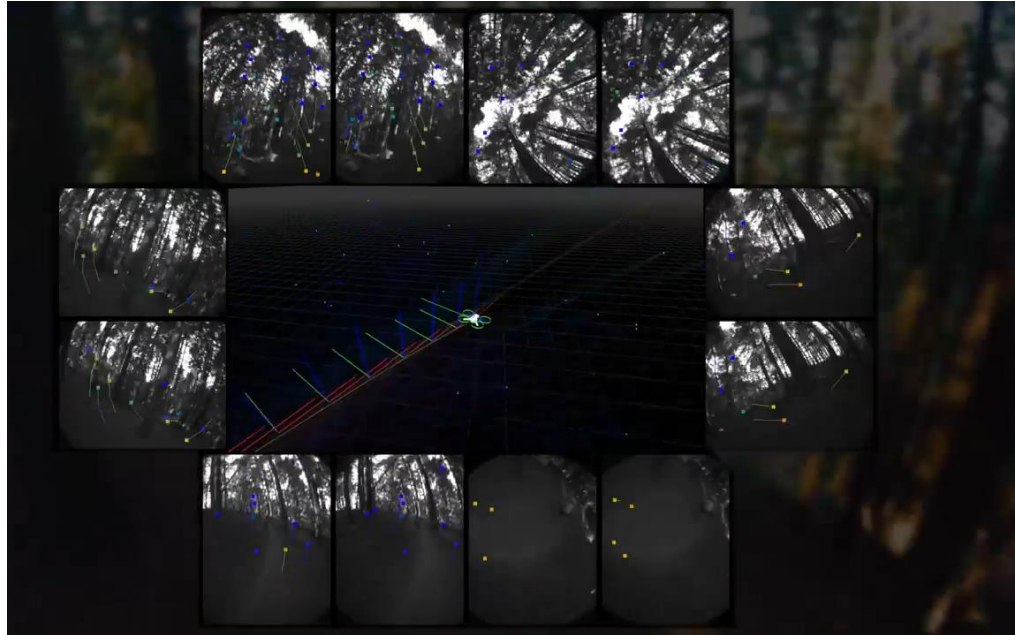
- Planning in **continuous** spaces

But with a very specific structure

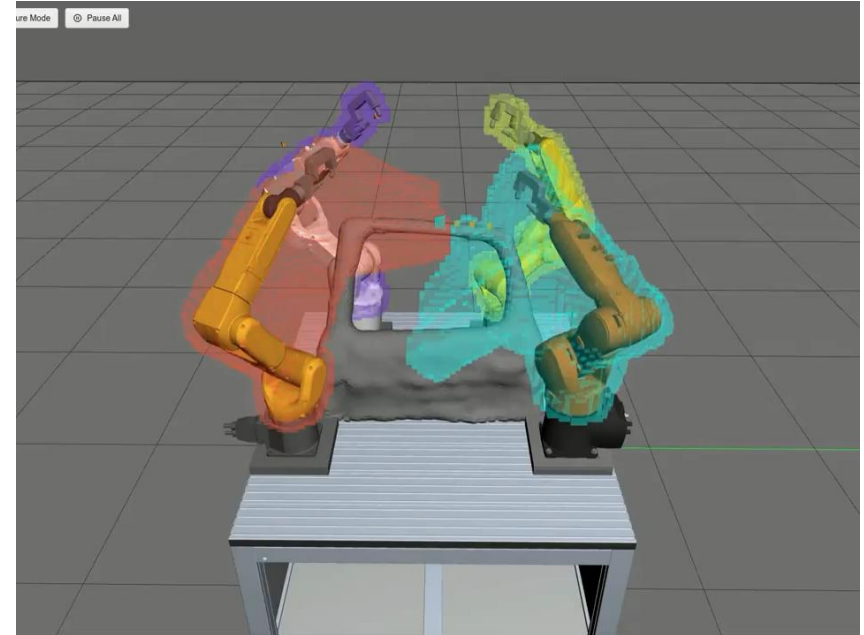
Motion Planning



Kuffner (2002)



Skydio (2019)



Realtime Robotics (2023)

Motion Planning Problem Setting

A motion planning problem includes:

- A *configuration space* \mathcal{X}

Must be bounded & have distance metric & have other nice properties...

- An initial configuration $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}$

- A goal configuration $x_g \in \mathcal{X}$

Alternative definition: set of configurations

- A *feasibility check* $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$

Usually: feasible (T) if robot not in collision

Motion Planning Solution

A *solution* to a motion planning problem is a trajectory

$$\alpha: [0, H] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

where

1. $\alpha(0) = x_0$
2. $\alpha(H) = x_g$
3. The robot can follow the trajectory

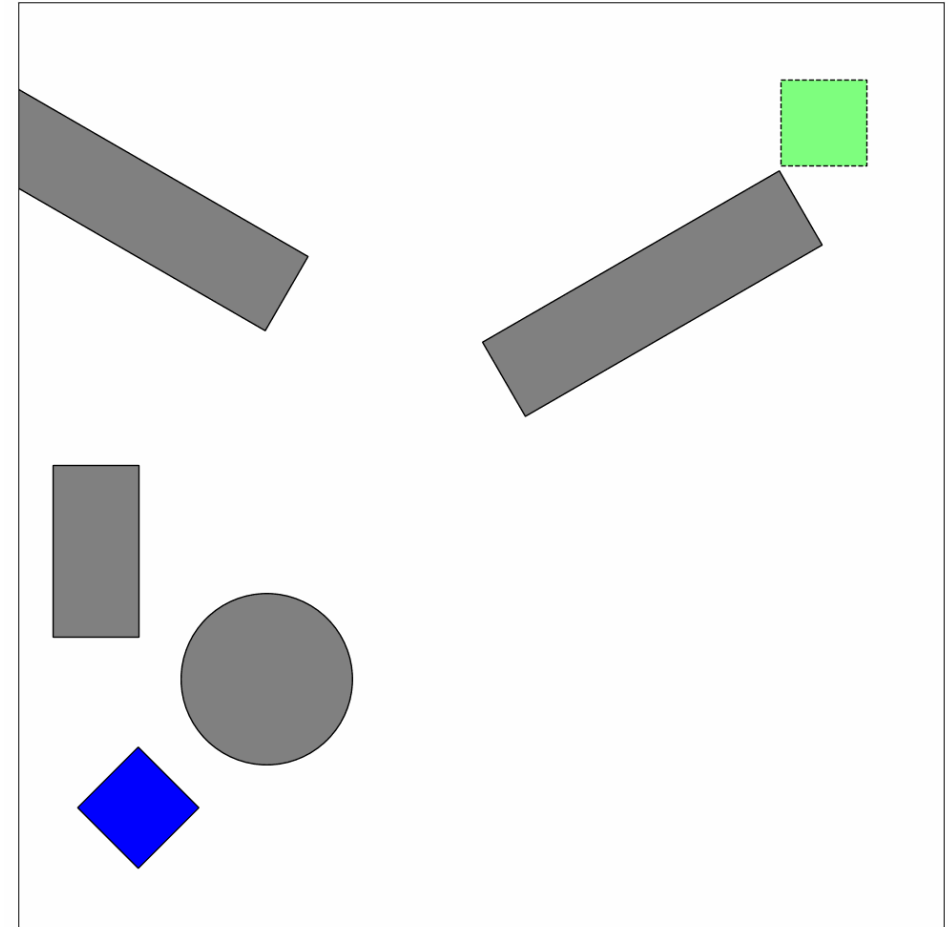
Continuous states *and* continuous time!

Many different ways to specify this

Actions are now implicit

Example: Motion Planning with 2D Shapes

- Configuration space:
 - (x position, y position, rotation)
 - x and y position are bounded
 - Subset of $SE(2)$
- Initial configuration: see image
- Goal configuration: see image
- Feasibility check:
 - Configuration is feasible if robot is not in collision with obstacles



A Stupidest Possible Algorithm

1. Discretize the configuration space
2. Run path planning (e.g., A^* with distance-to-goal heuristic)

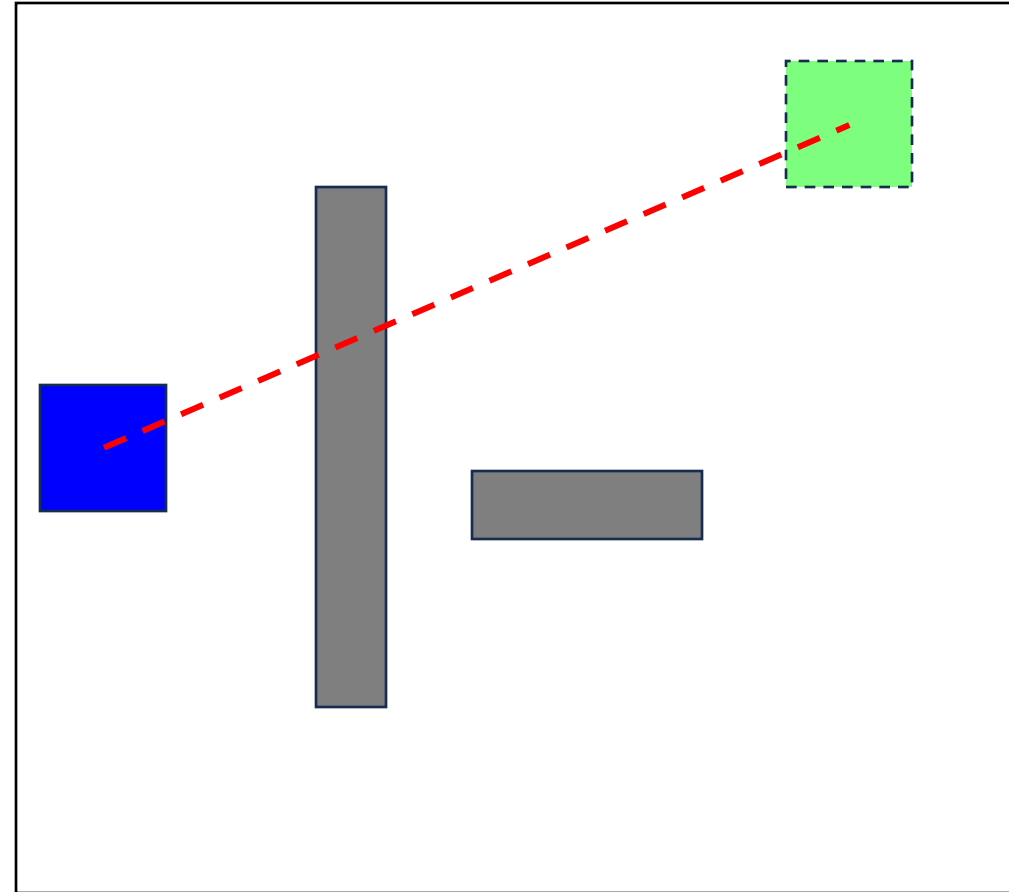
When will this go badly?

Is this sound, complete, optimal?

A “Bug Algorithm”

At each time step:

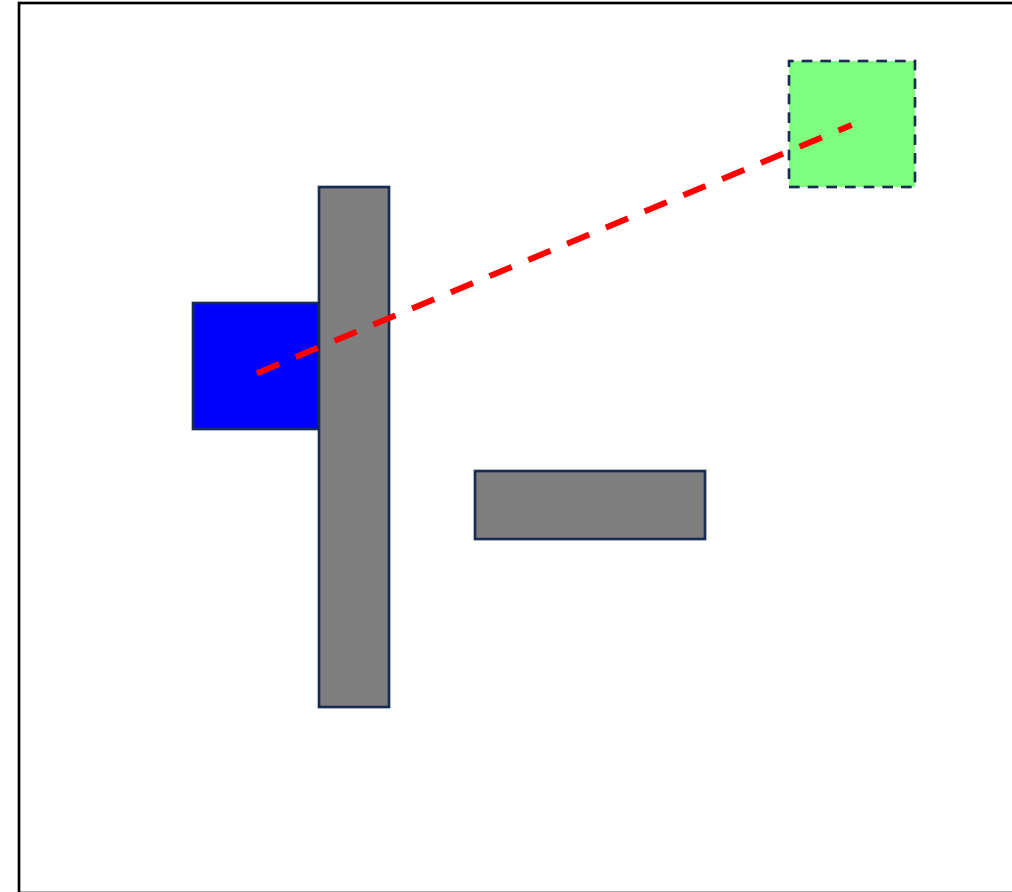
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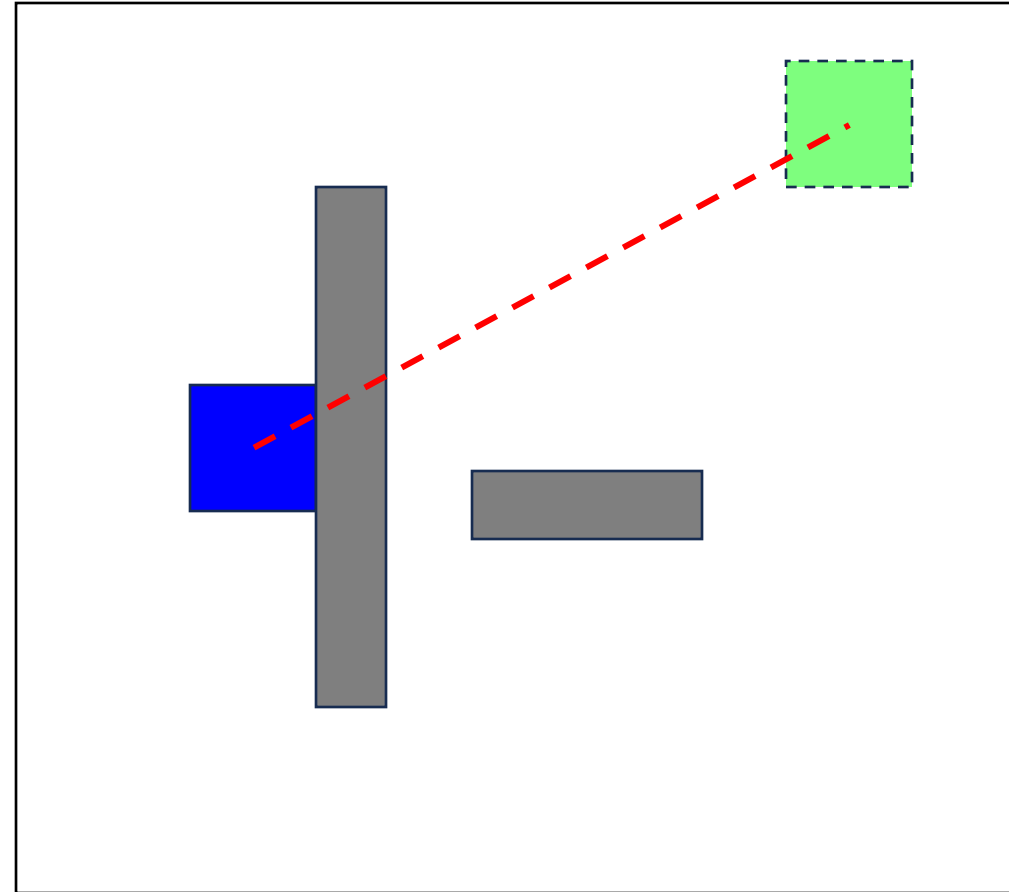
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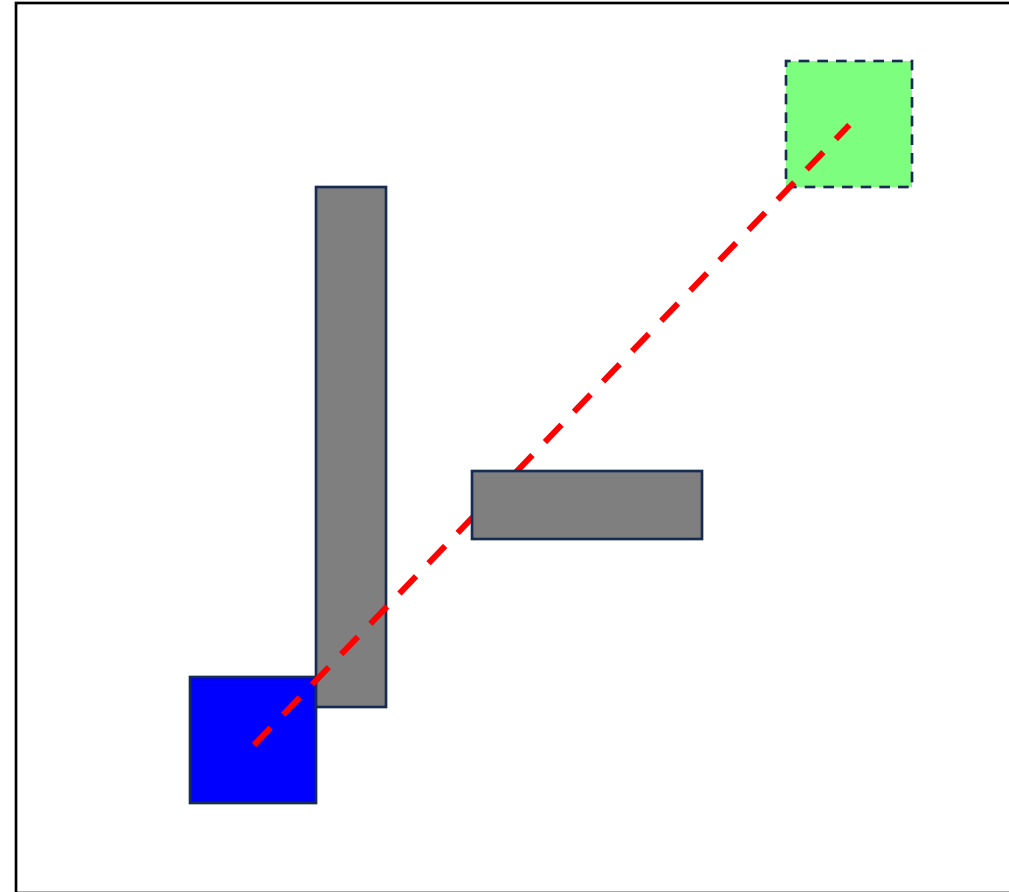
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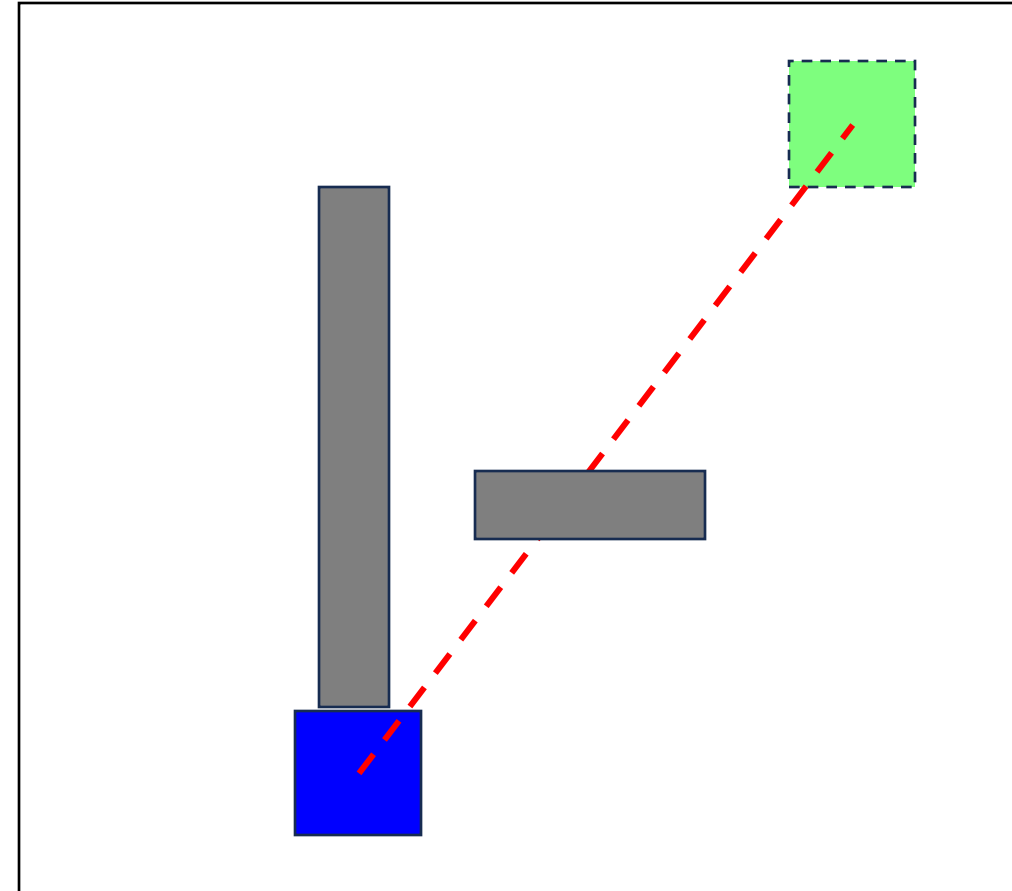
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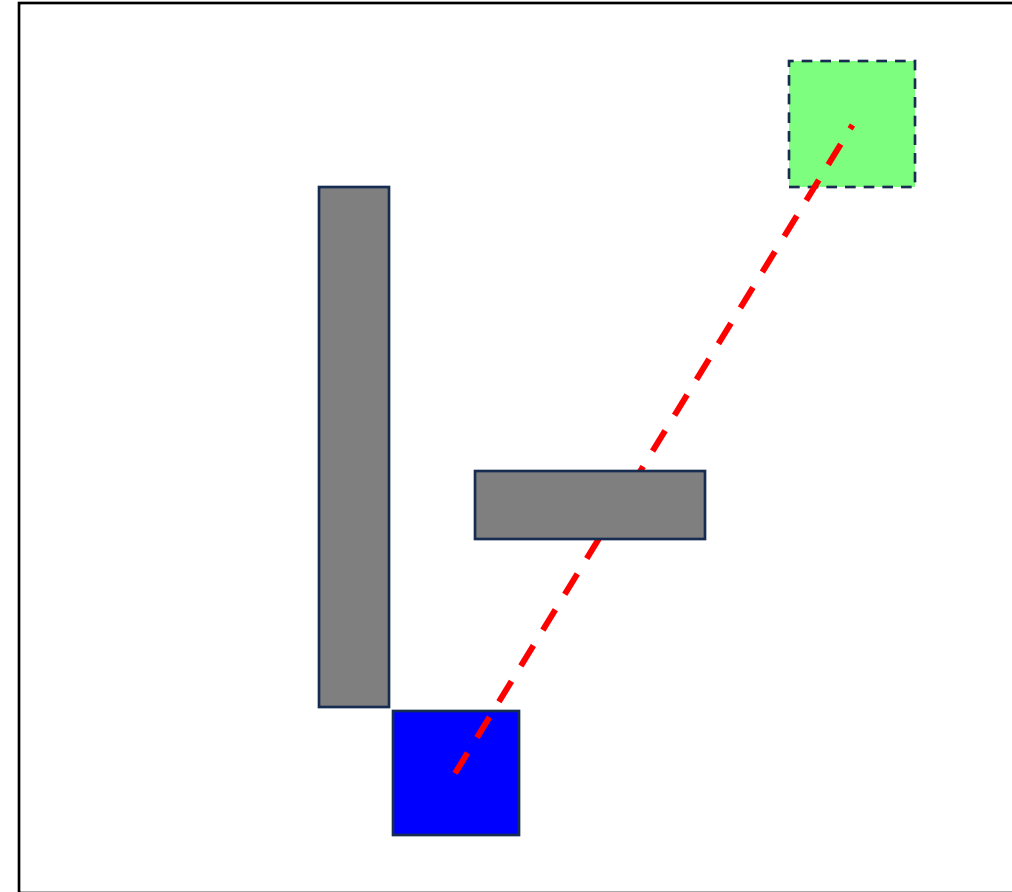
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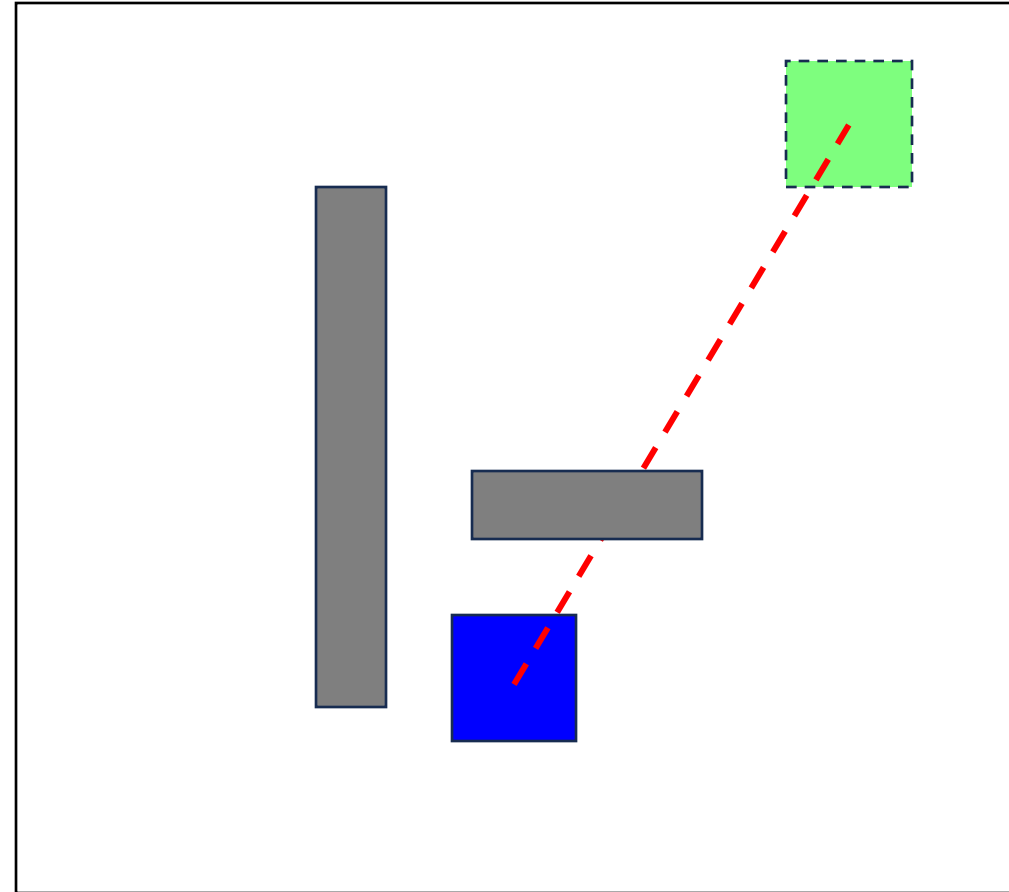
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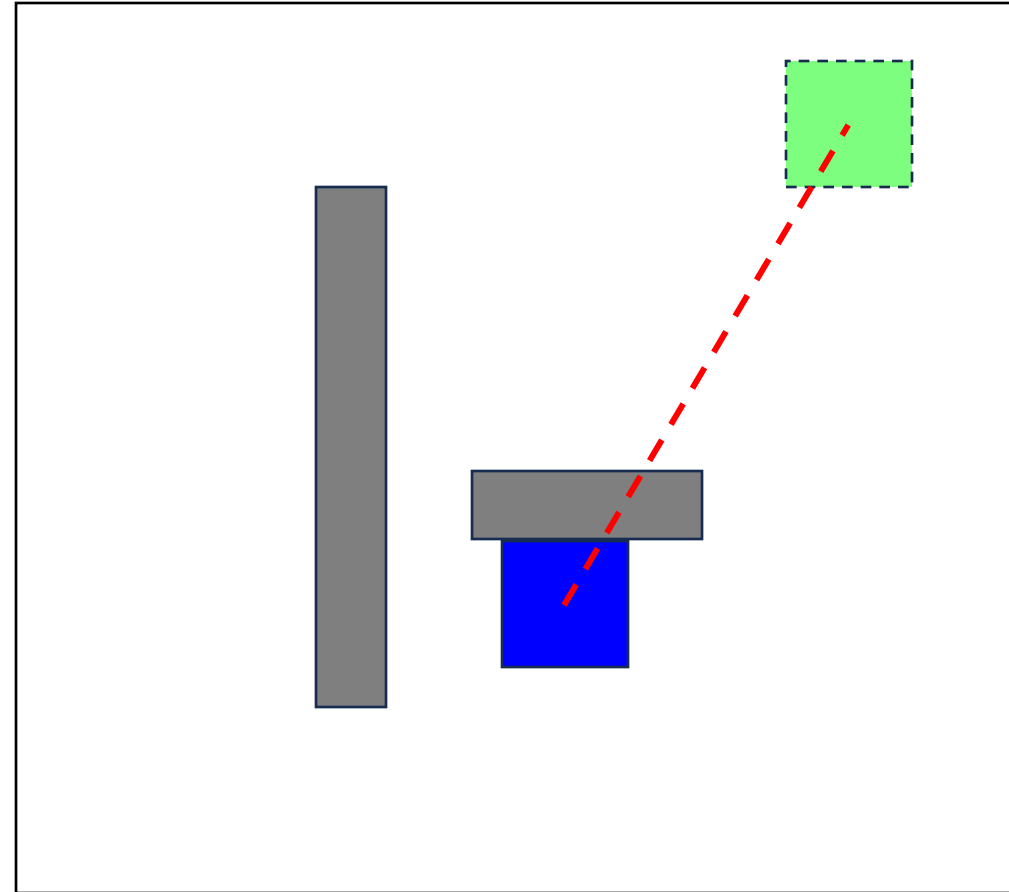
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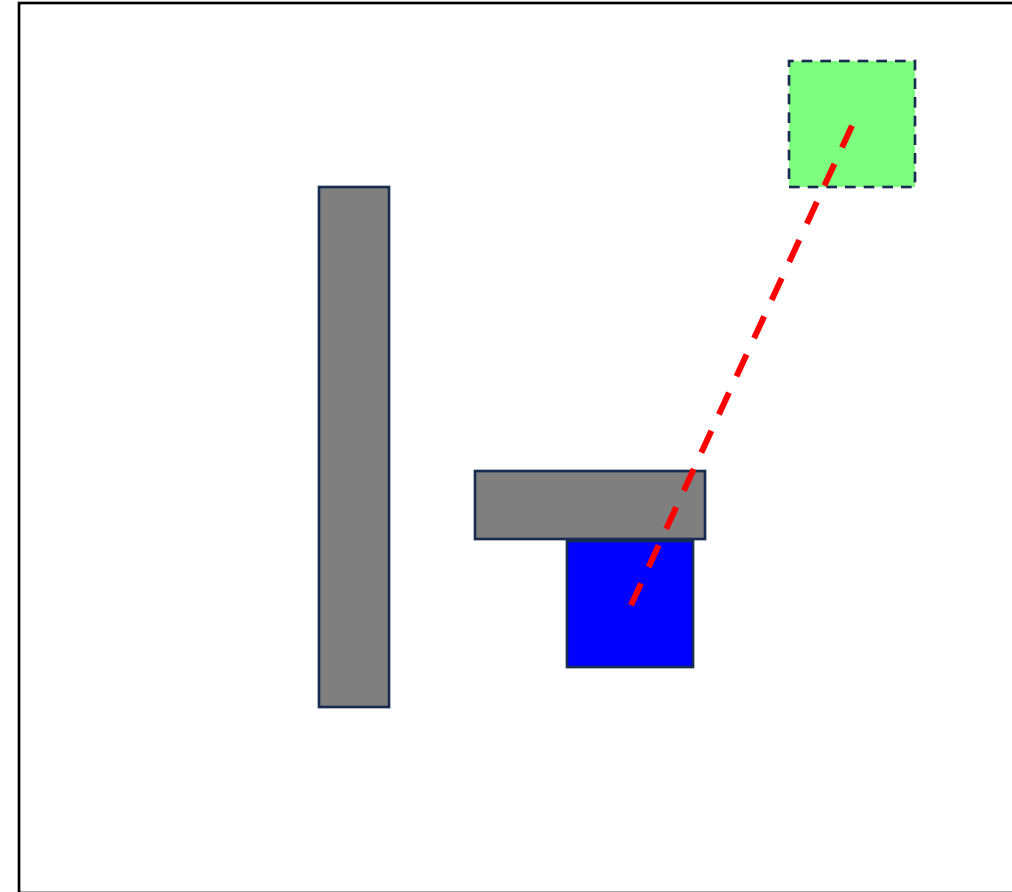
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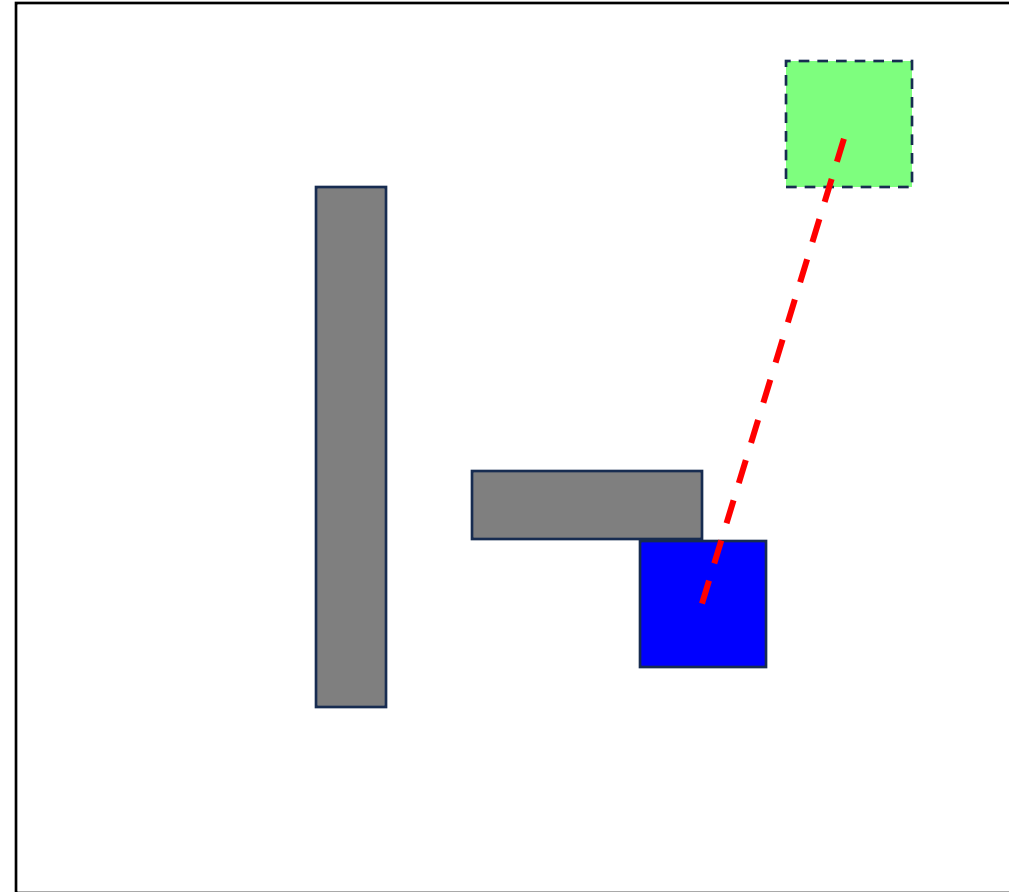
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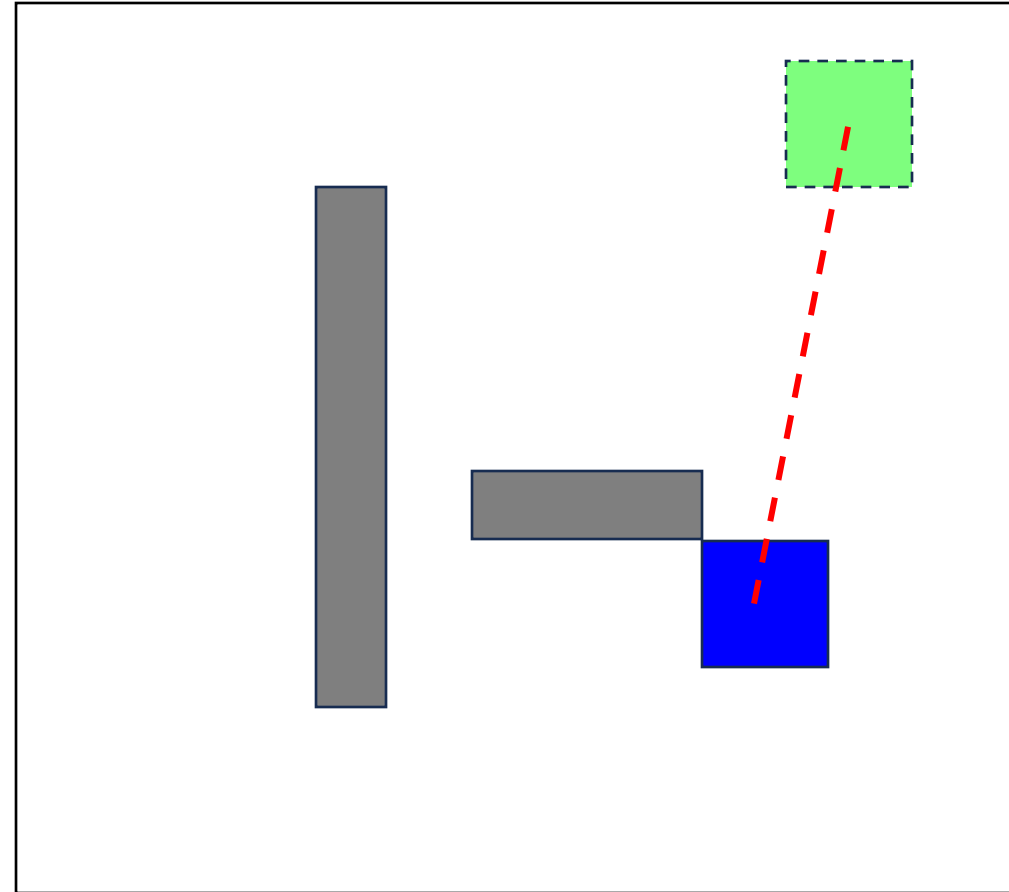
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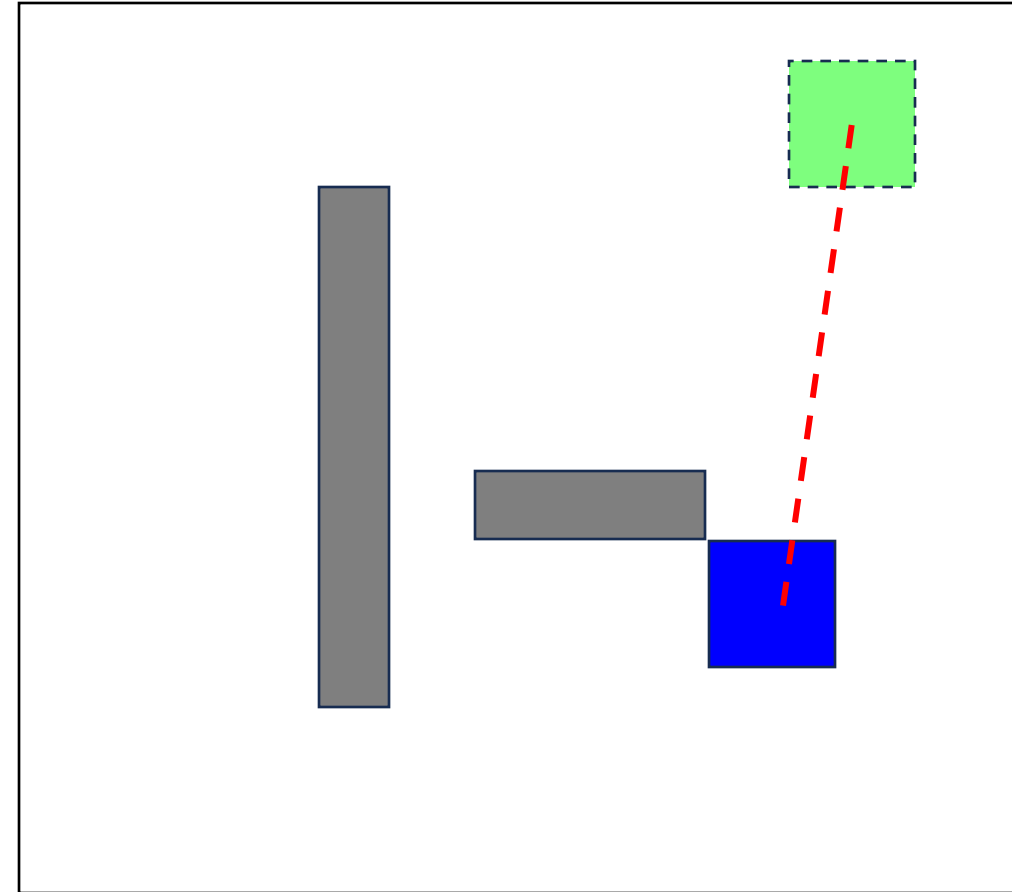
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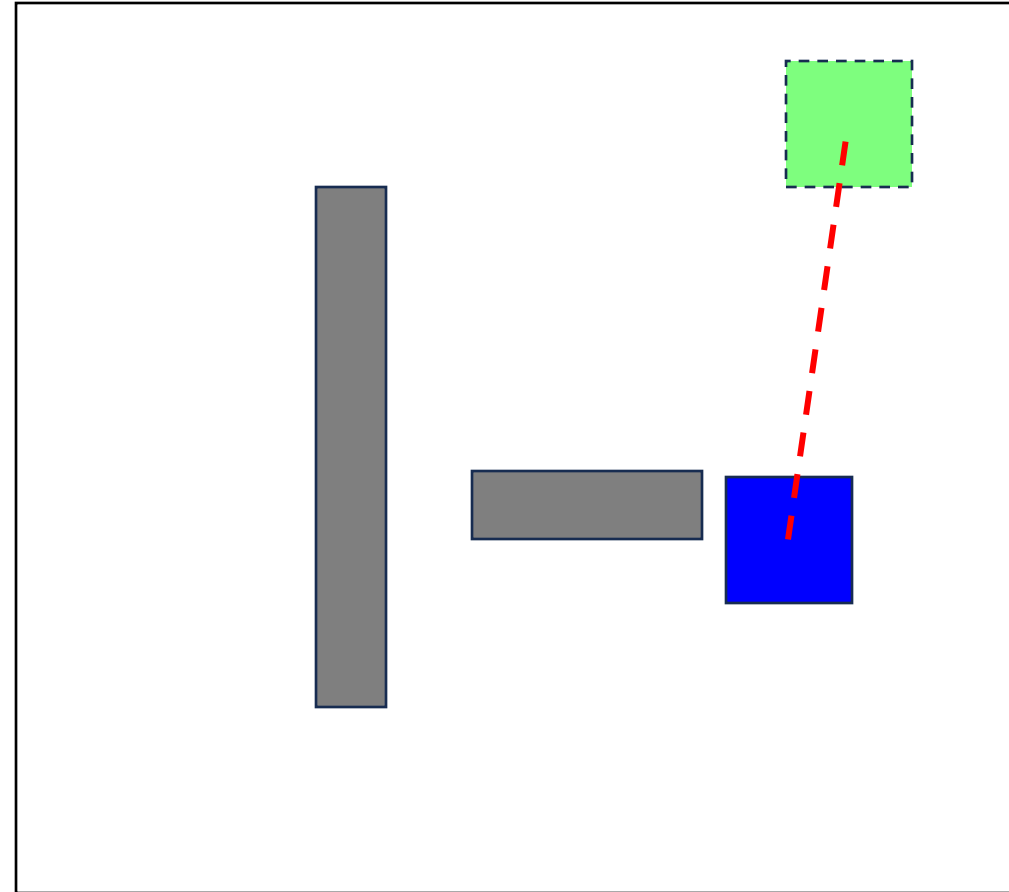
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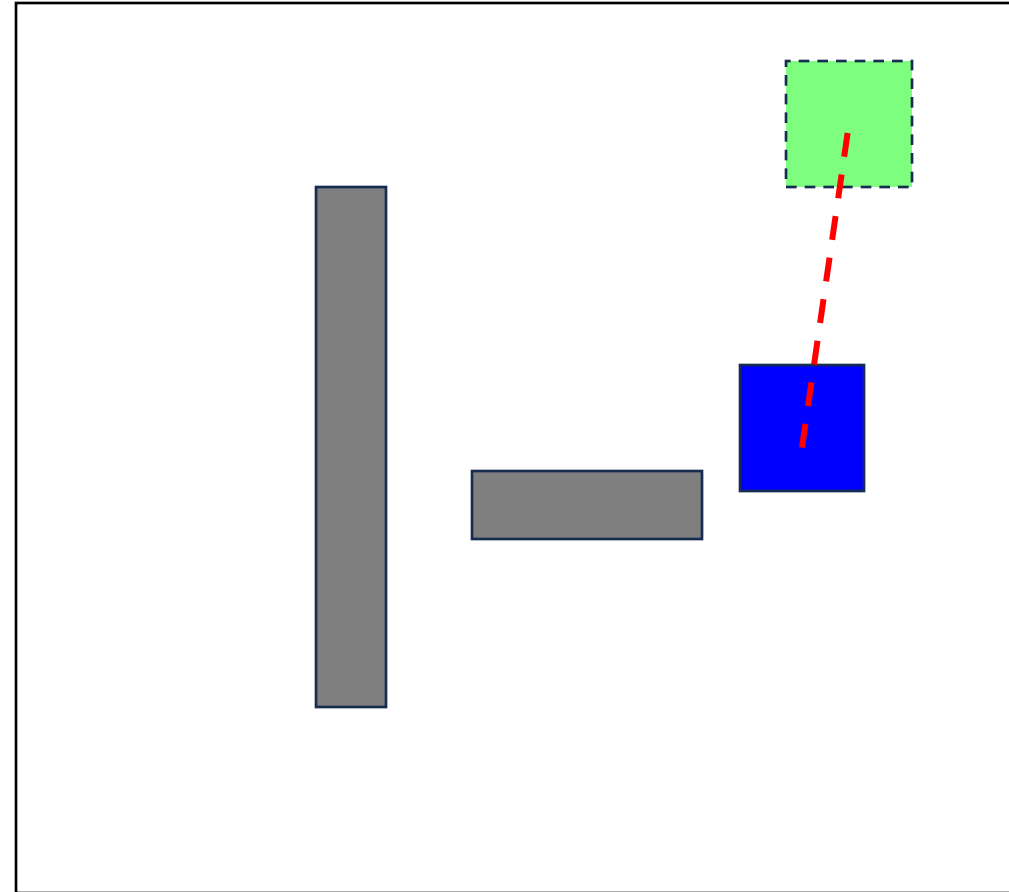
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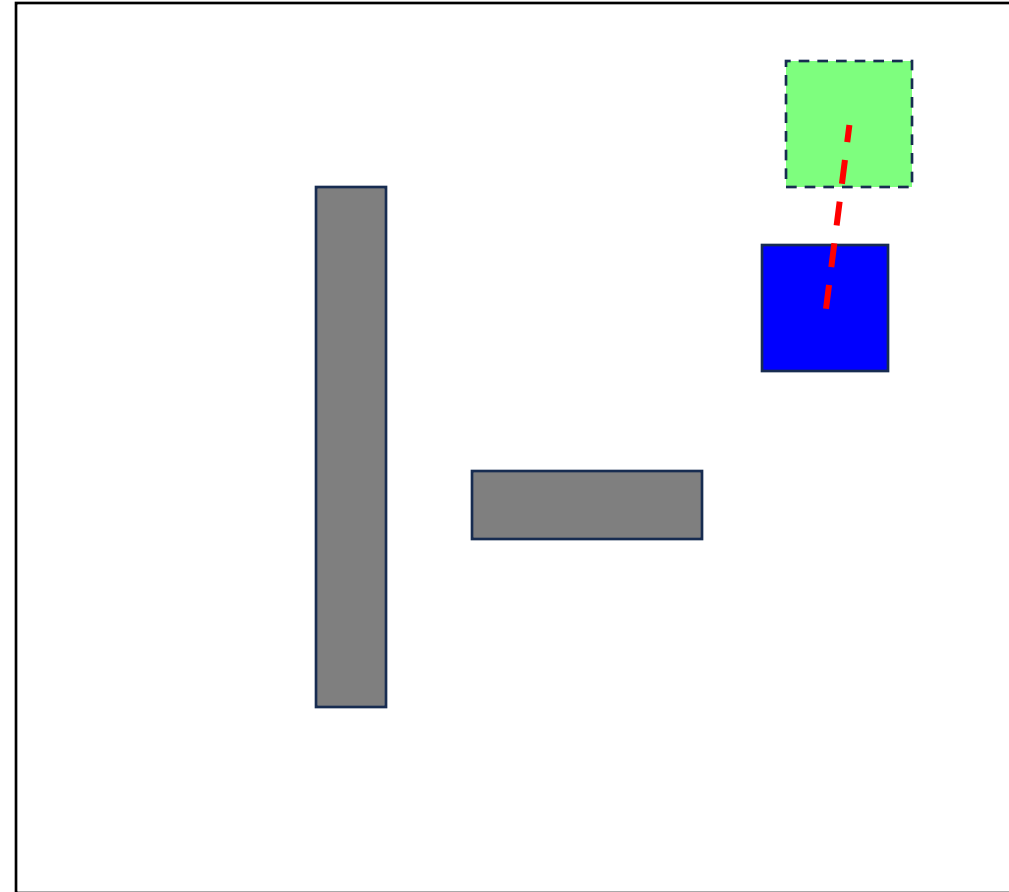
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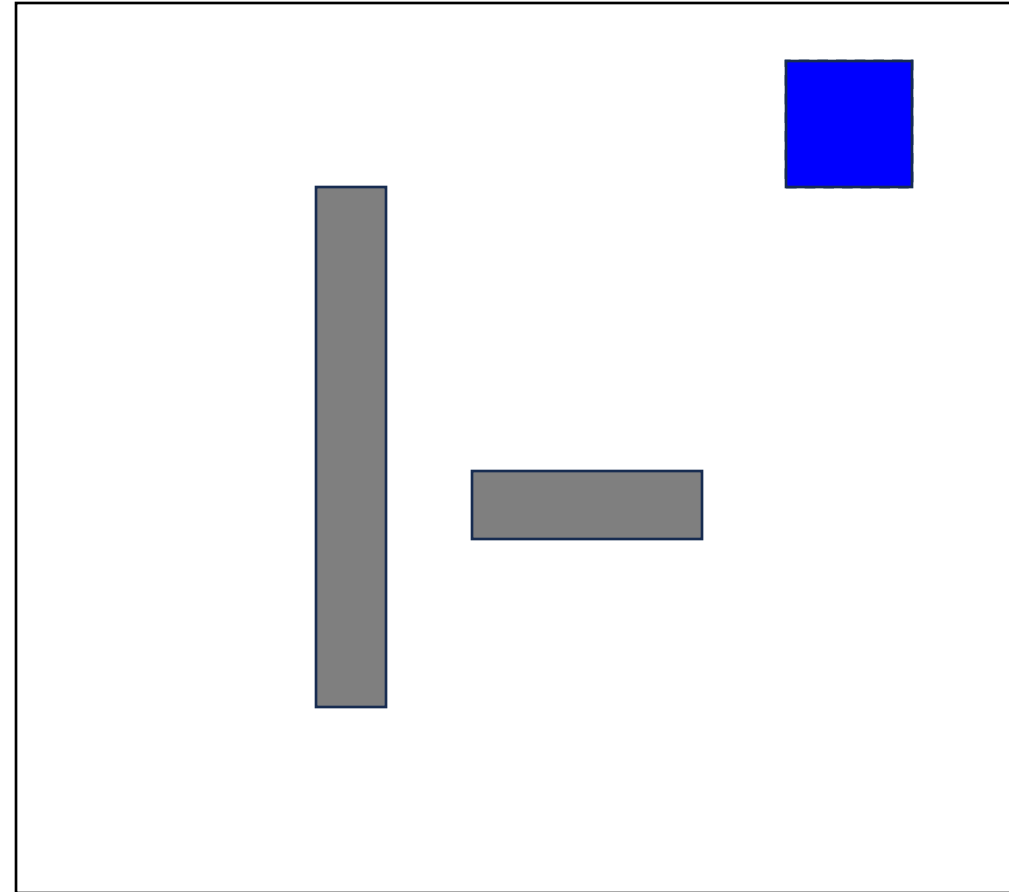
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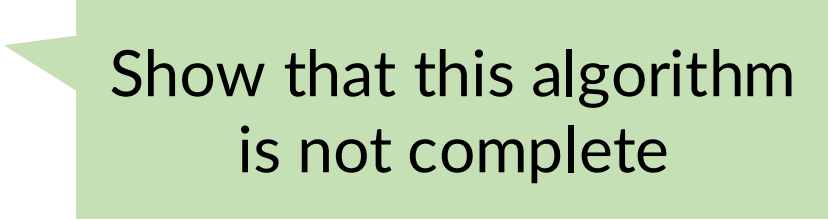
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Show that this algorithm is not complete



There are complete bug algorithms

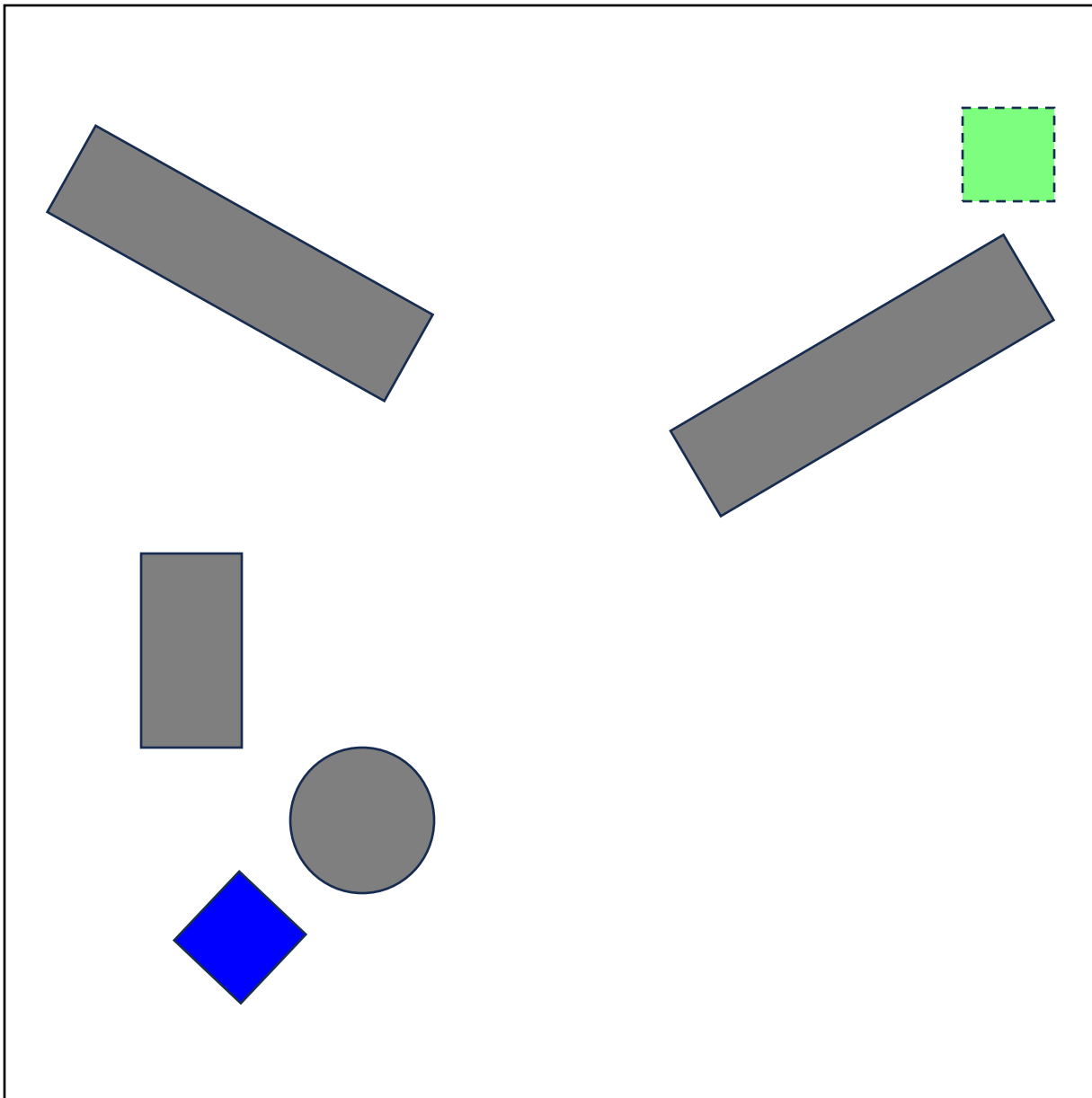
Sampling-Based Motion Planning

A yellow speech bubble with a black outline, pointing to the left. It contains the text "Let's assume we can sample from the configuration space".

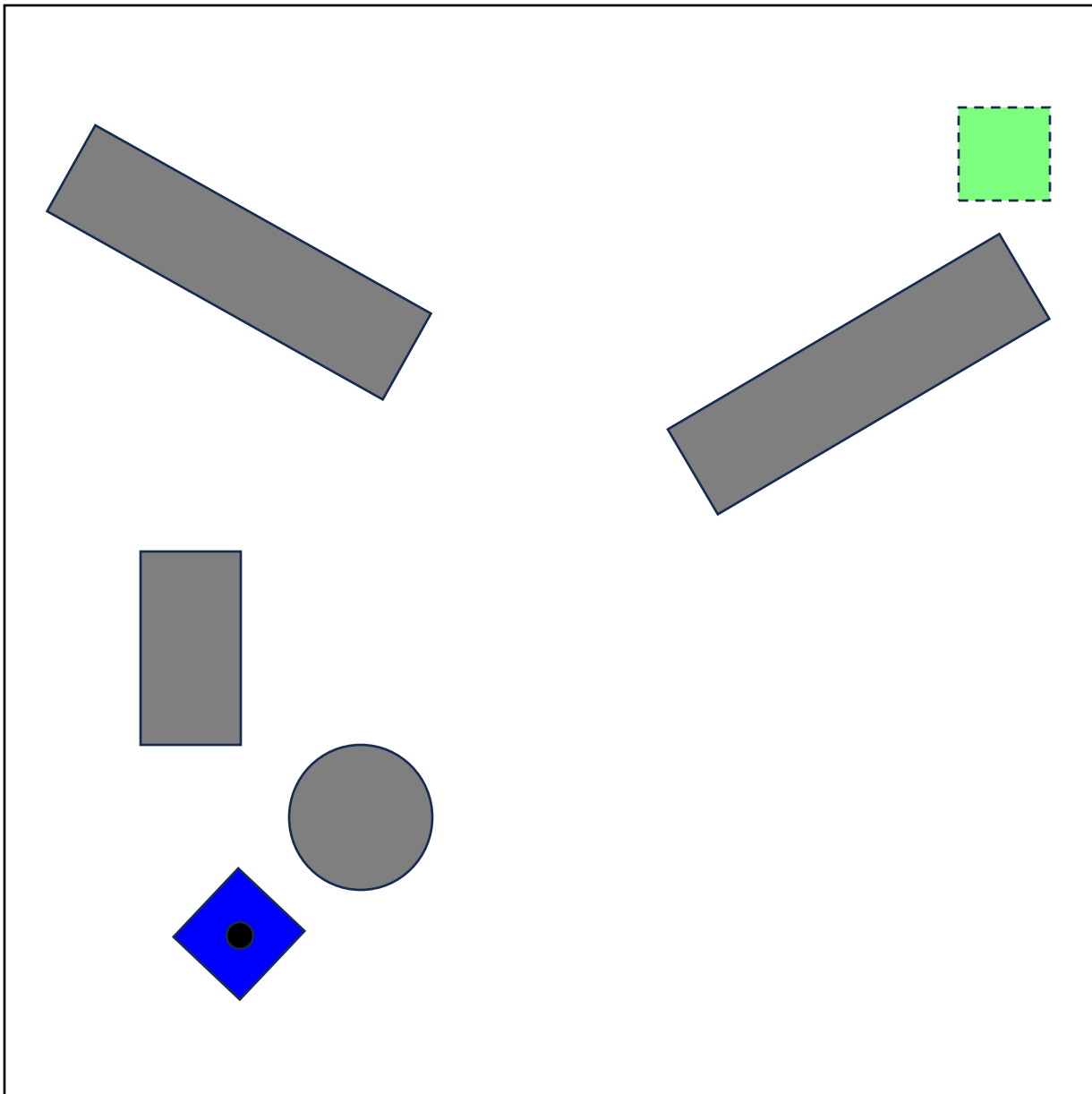
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Rapidly Exploring Random Trees (RRT)

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3  repeat:
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5          // Try to go directly to the goal
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9           $x_{\text{target}} = \text{sample}(\mathcal{X})$ 
10     // Extend the tree towards the target
11     node = getClosest(nodes,  $x_{\text{target}}$ )
12      $x_{\text{node}} = \text{node.conf}$ 
13     for  $x$  in extend( $x_{\text{node}}, x_{\text{target}}$ )
14         if  $f(x)$ :
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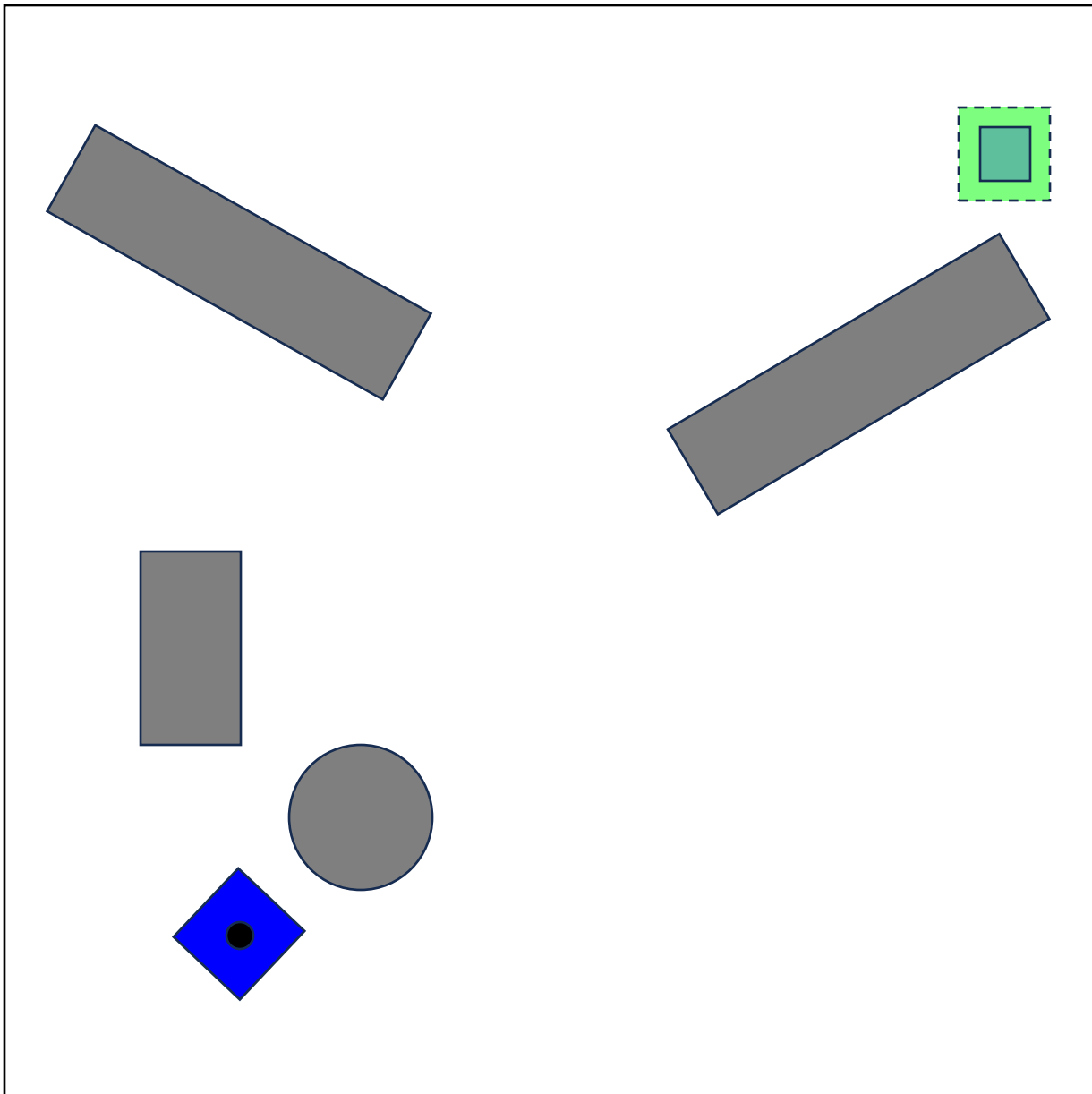


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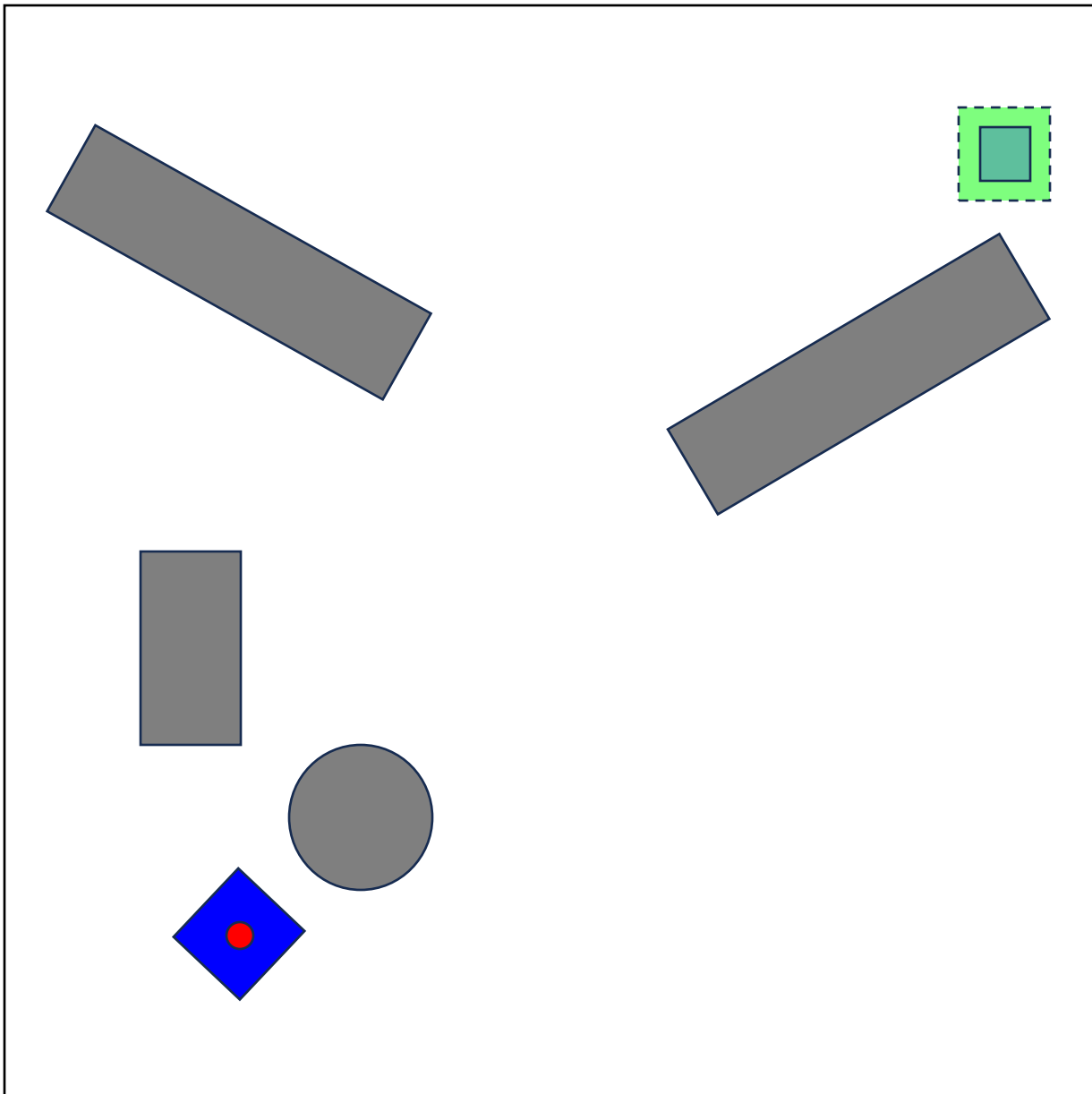
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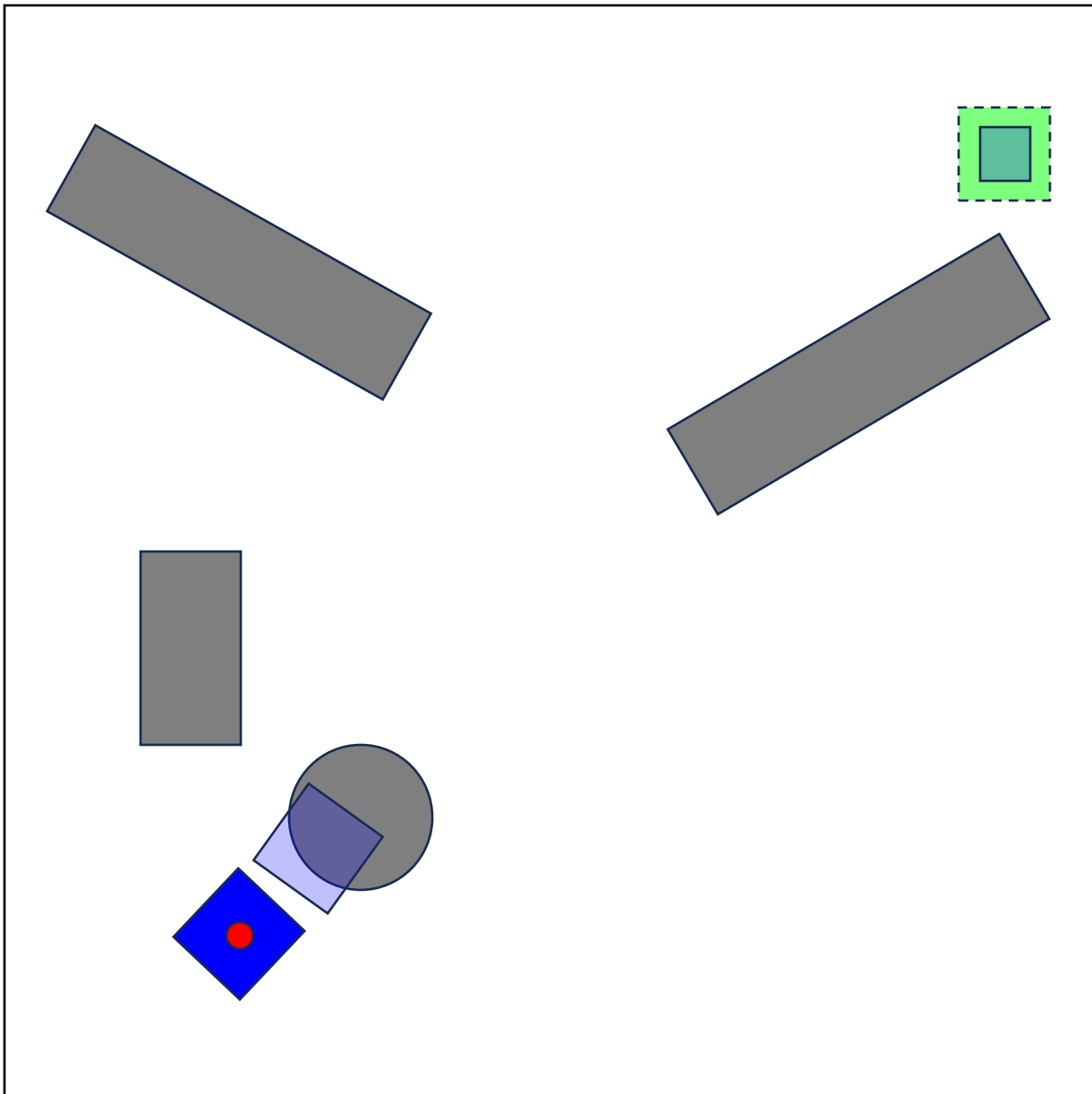
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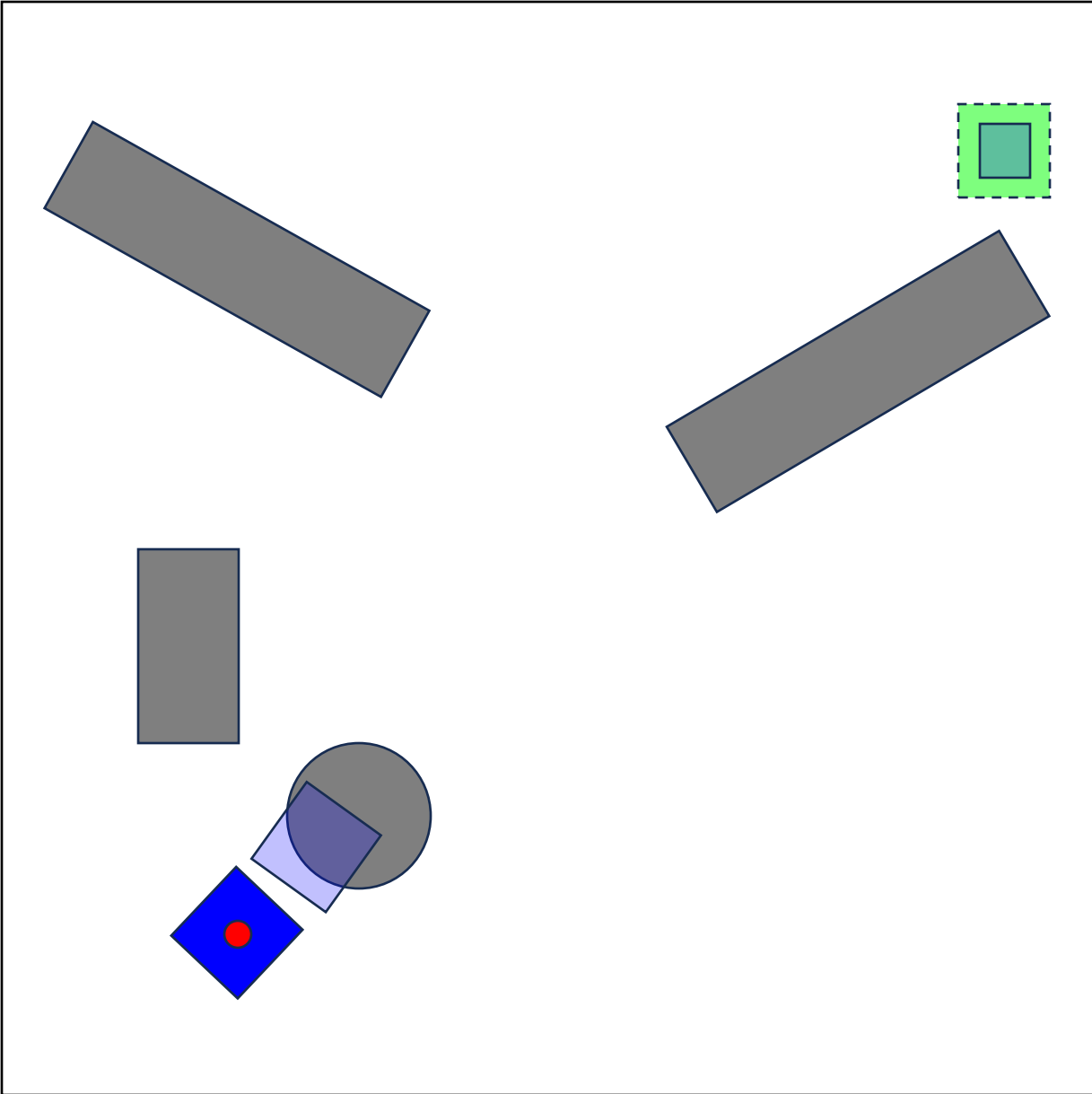
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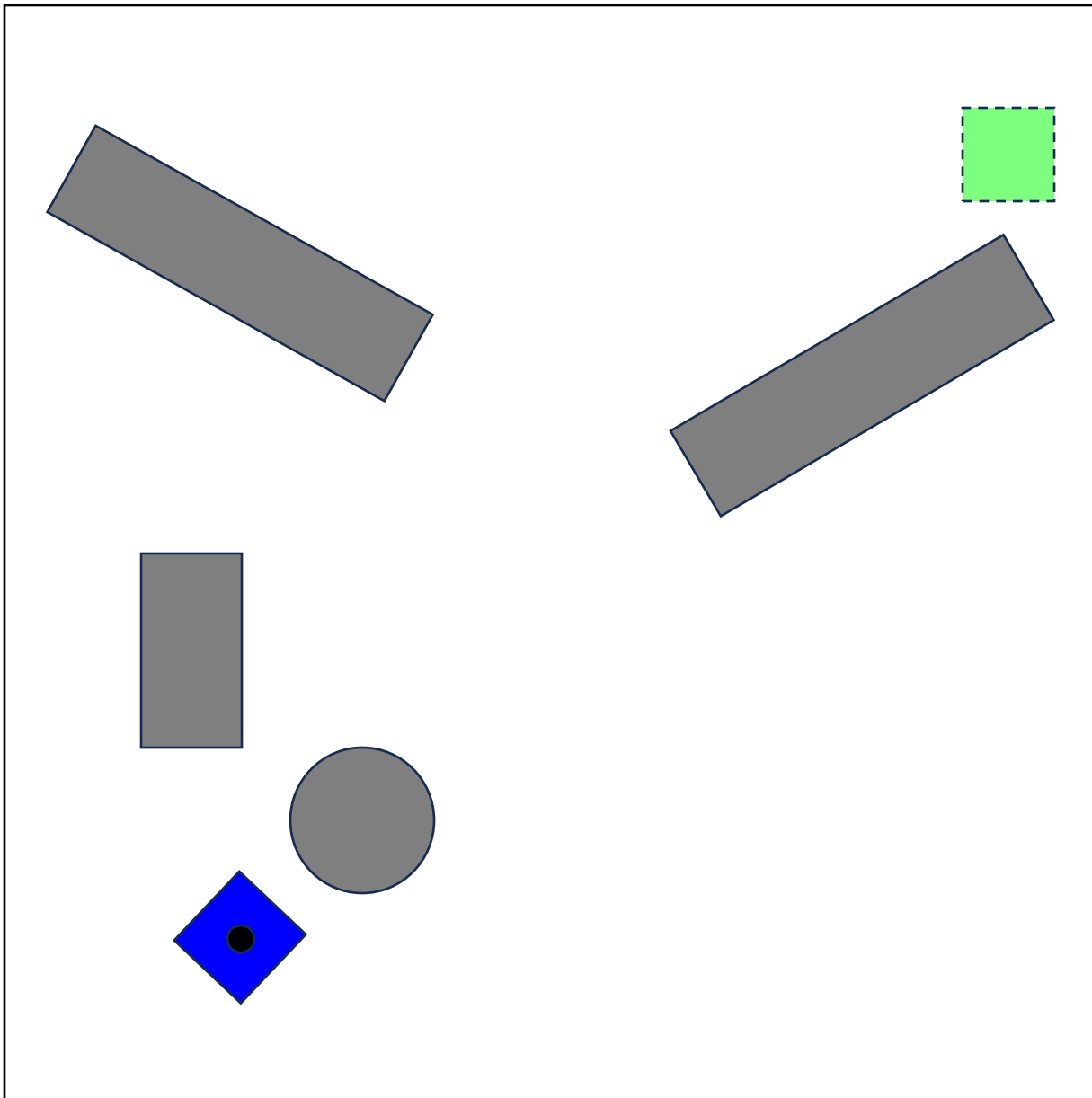
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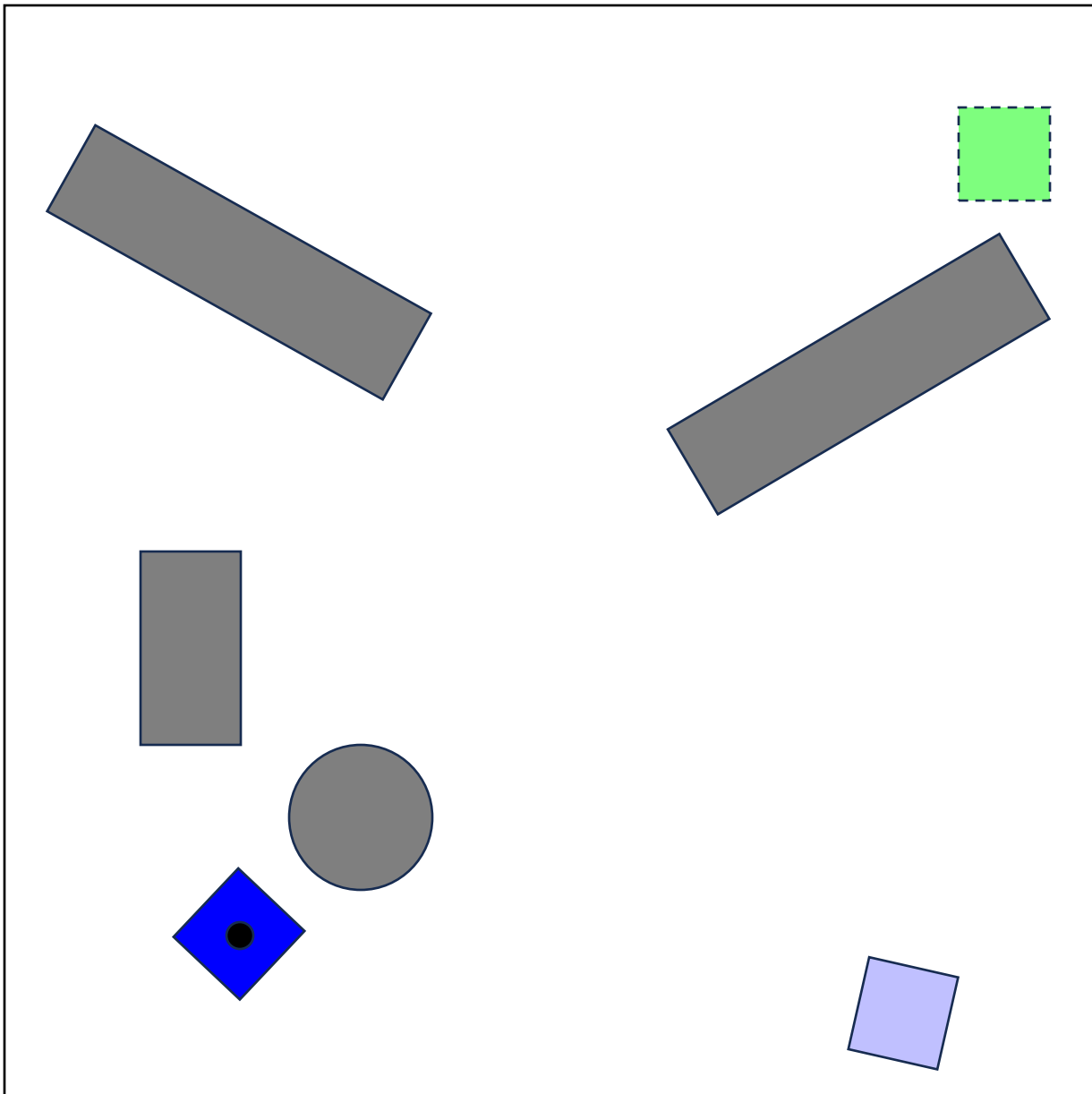
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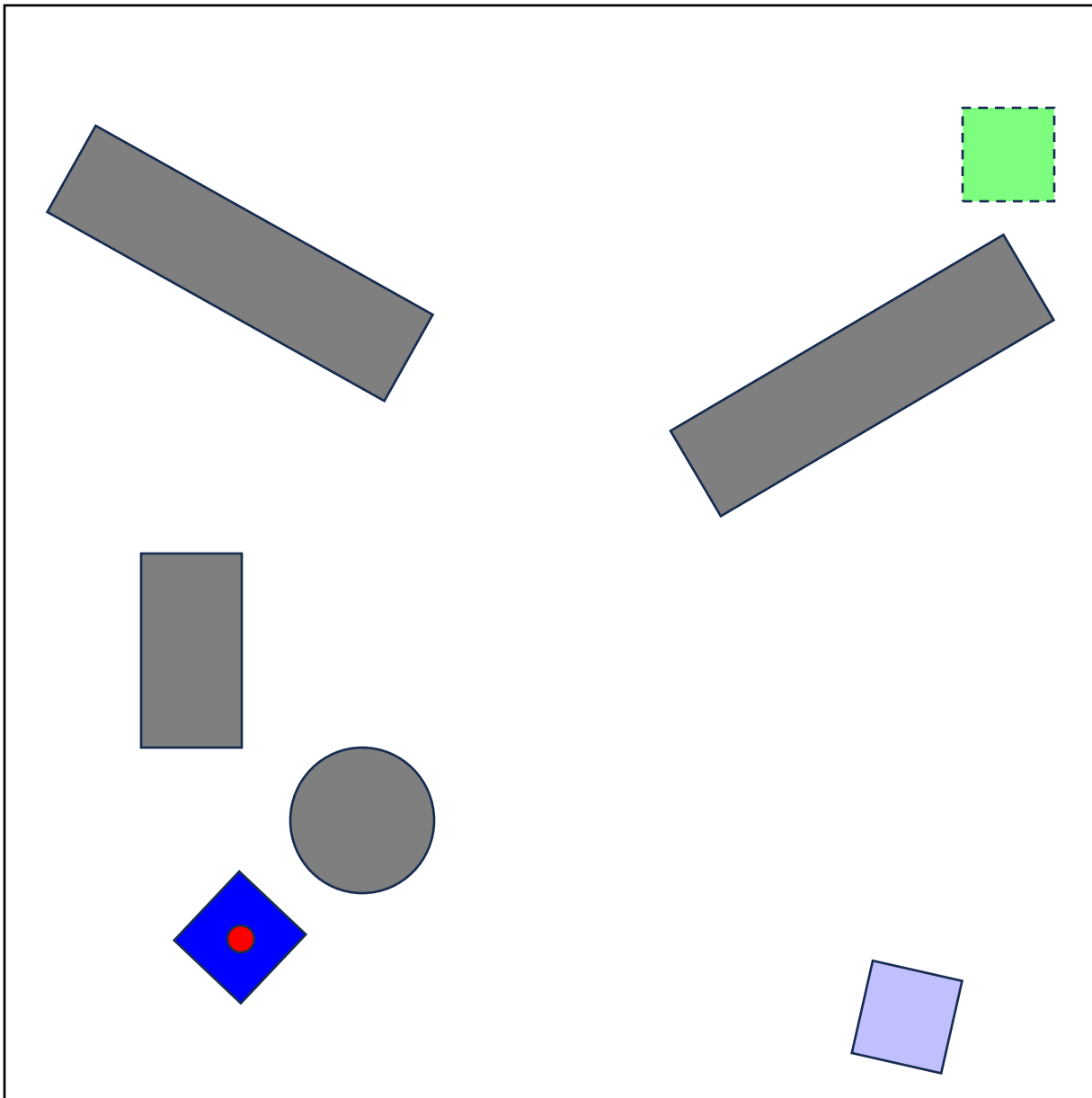
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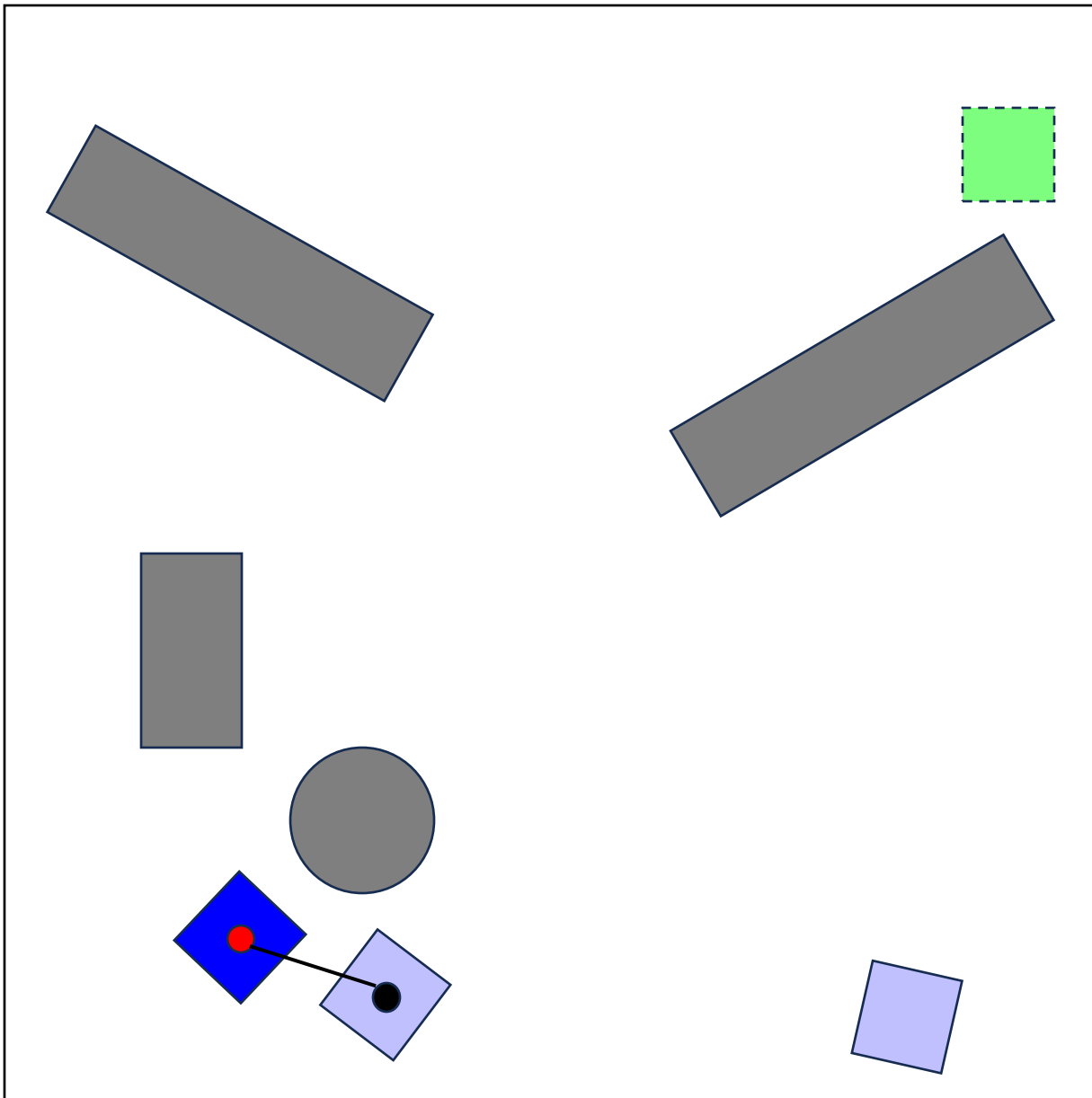
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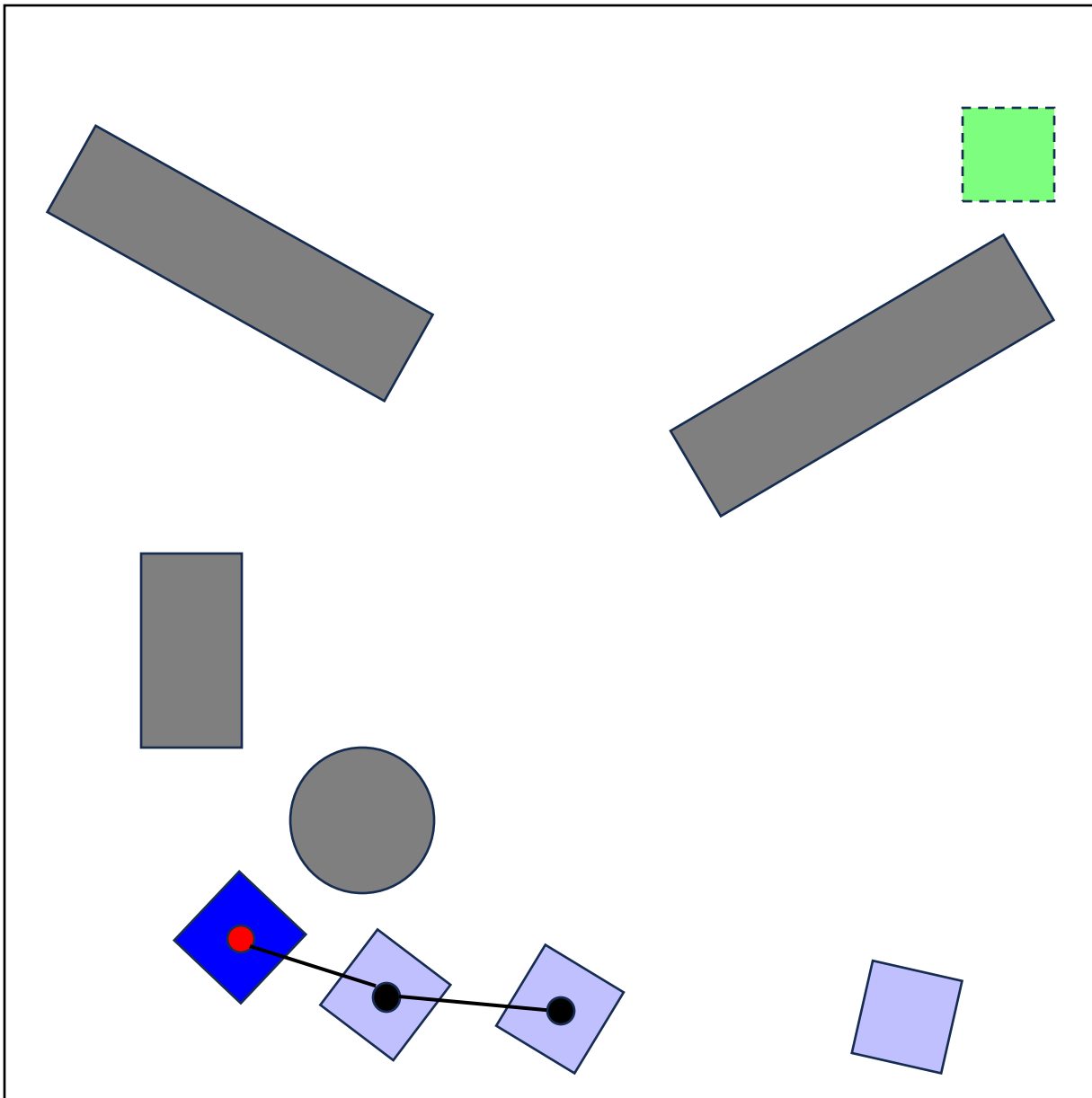
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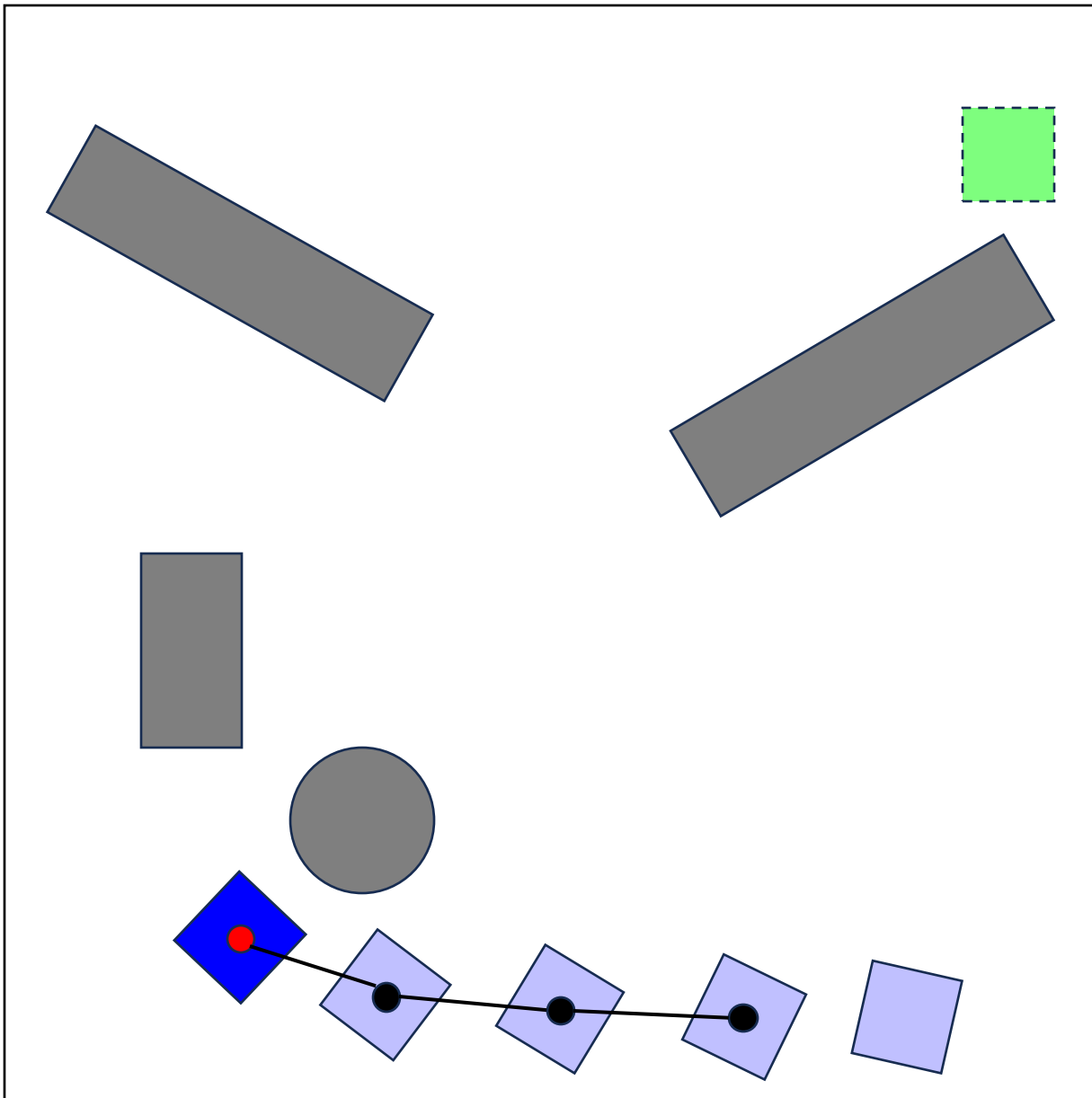
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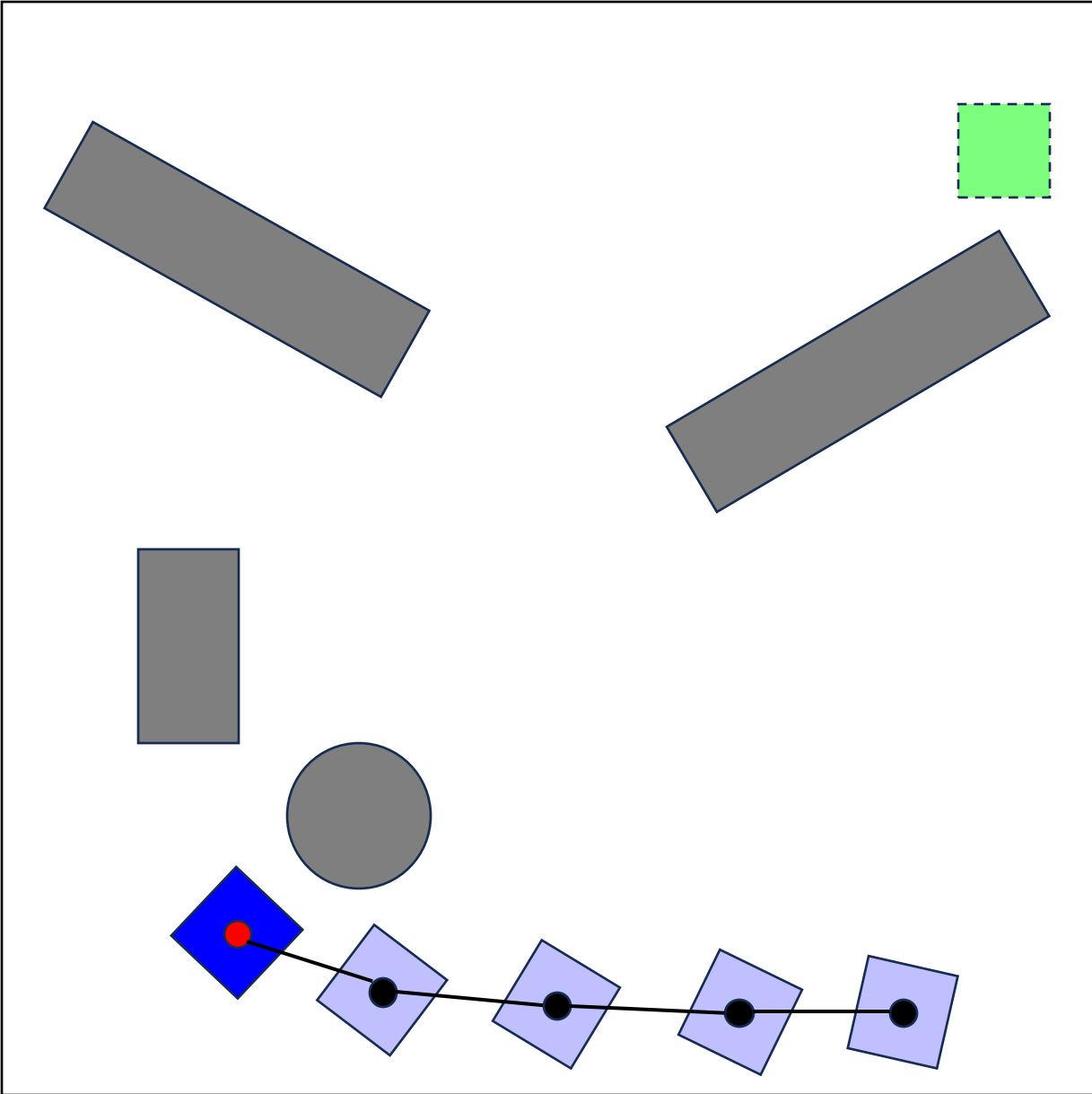
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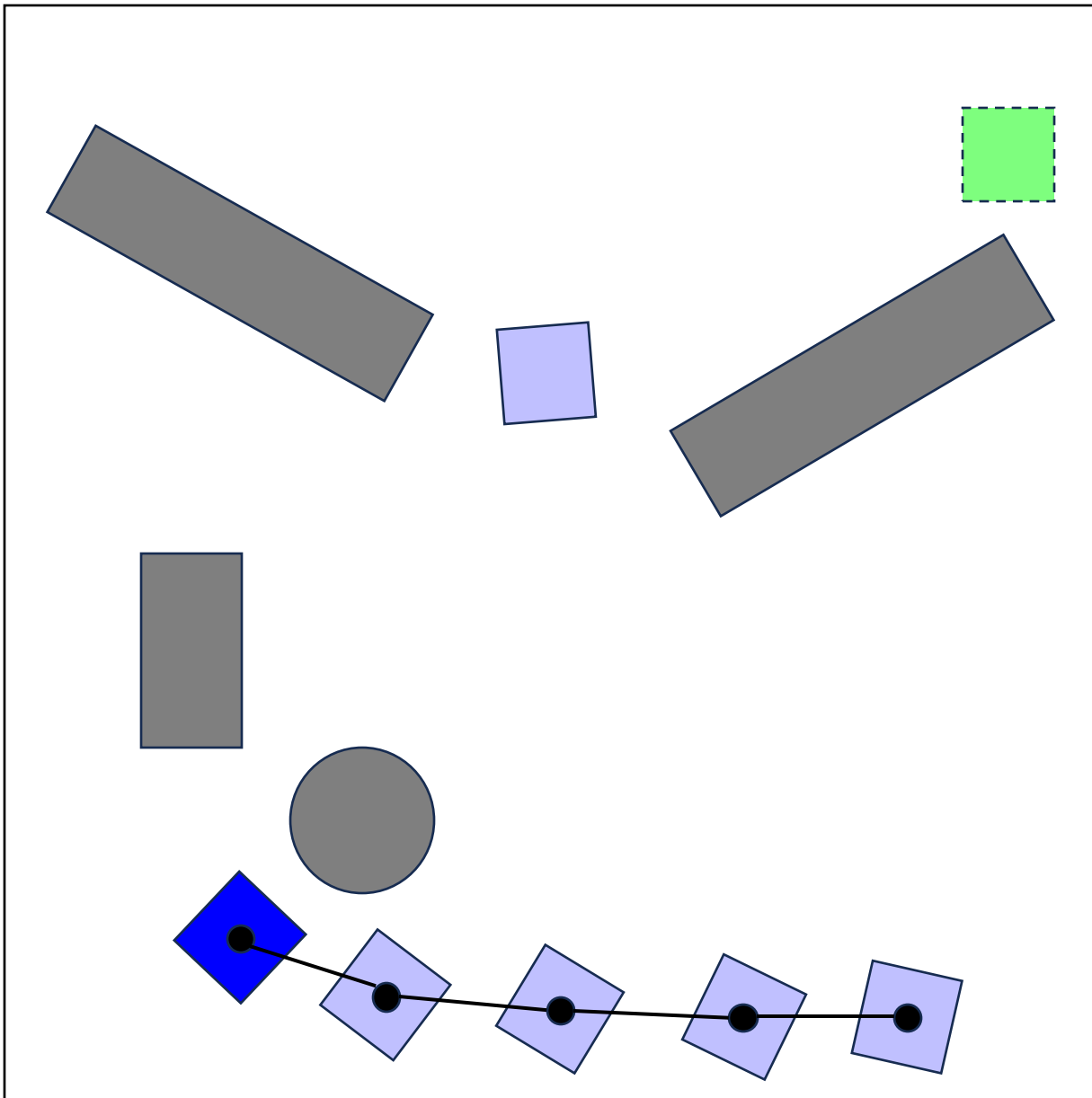


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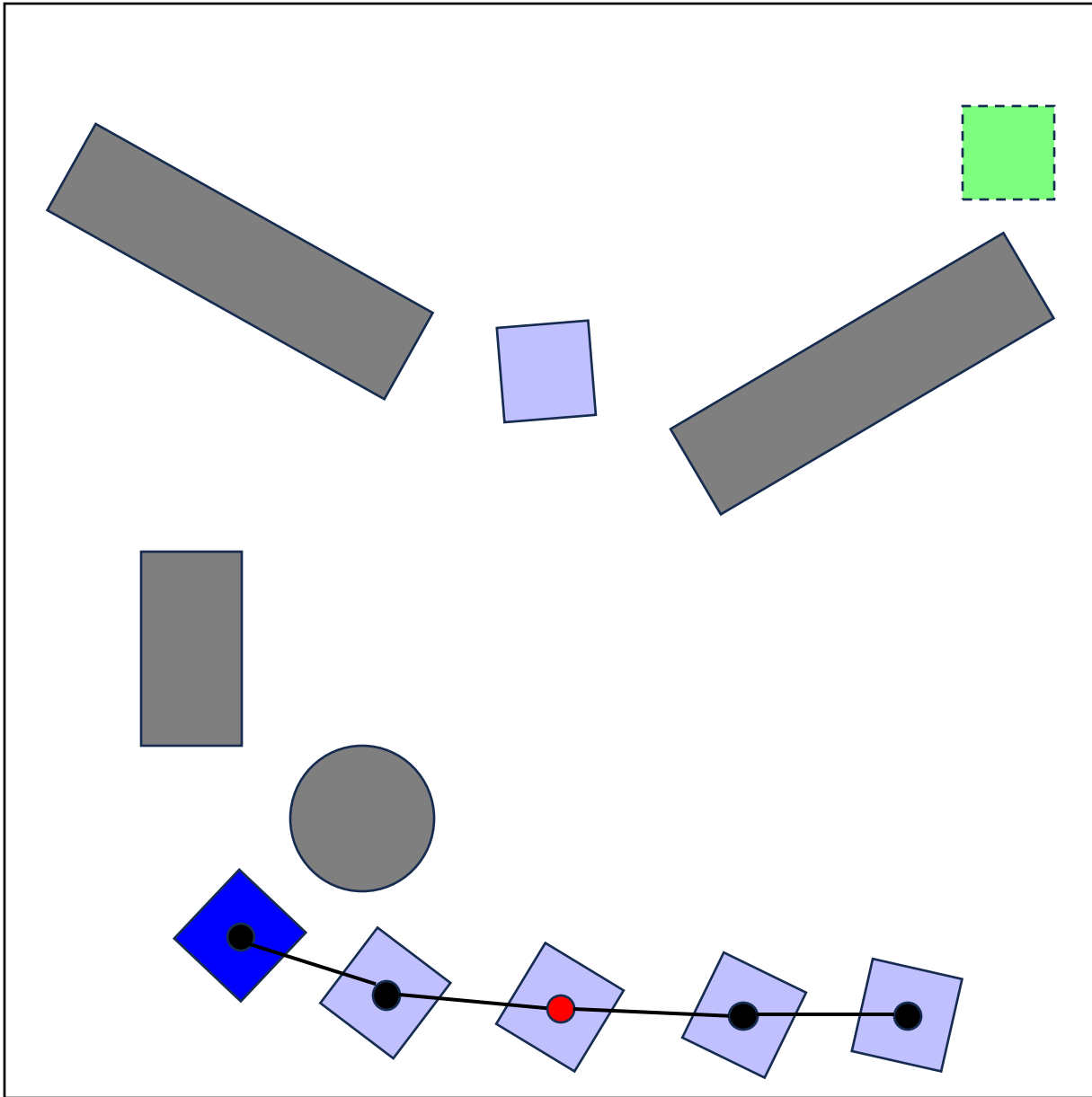


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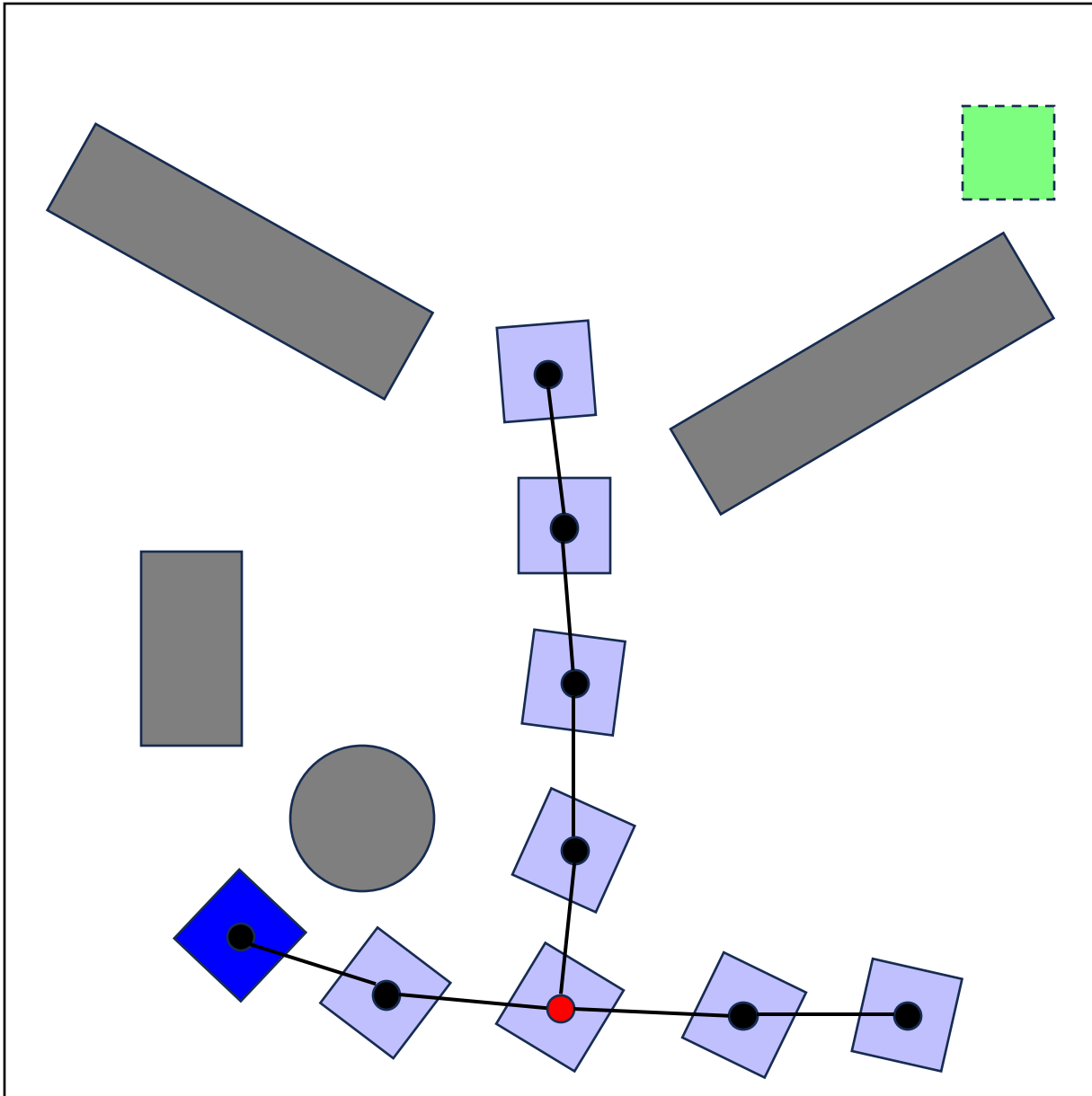


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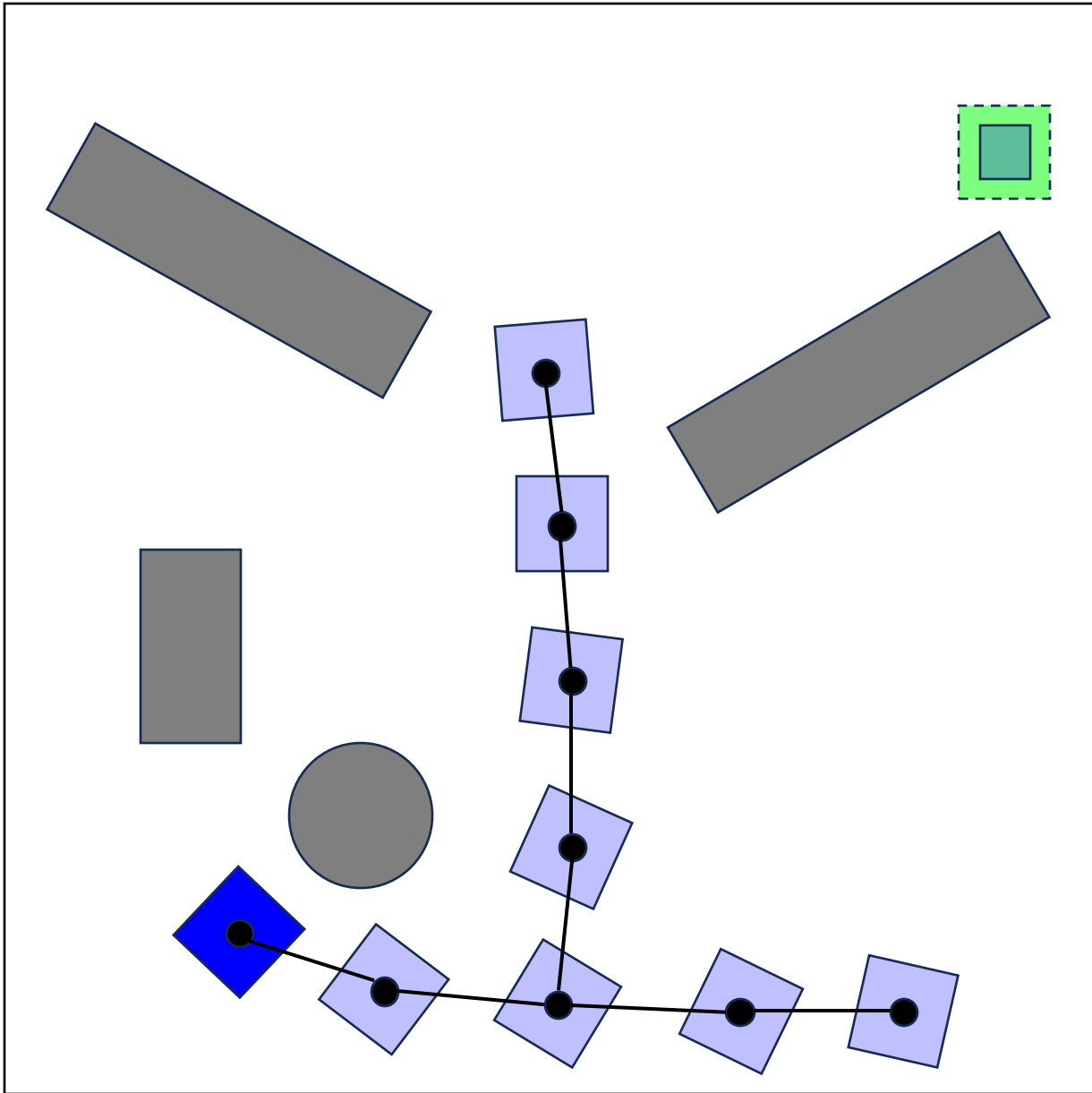


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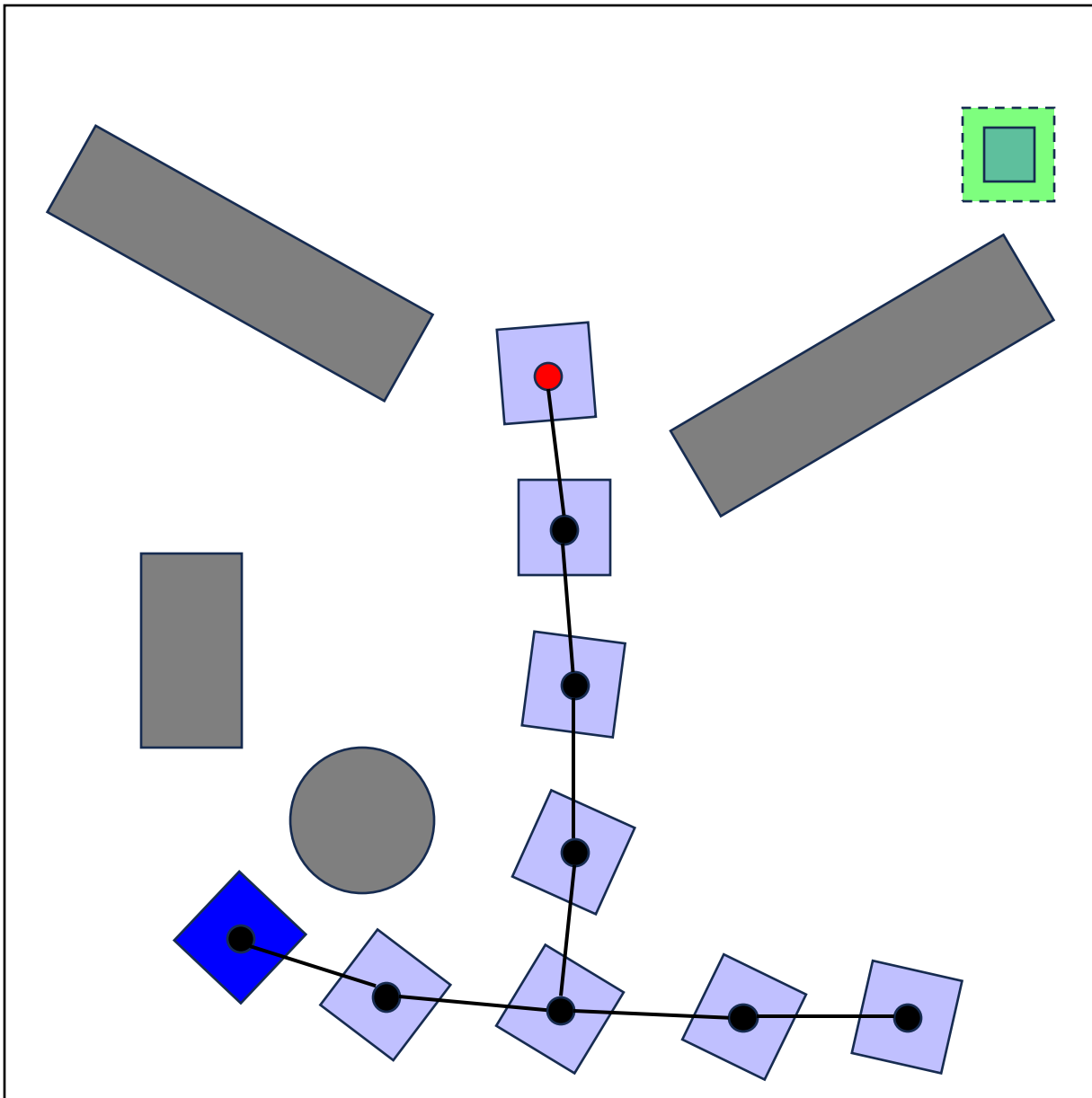


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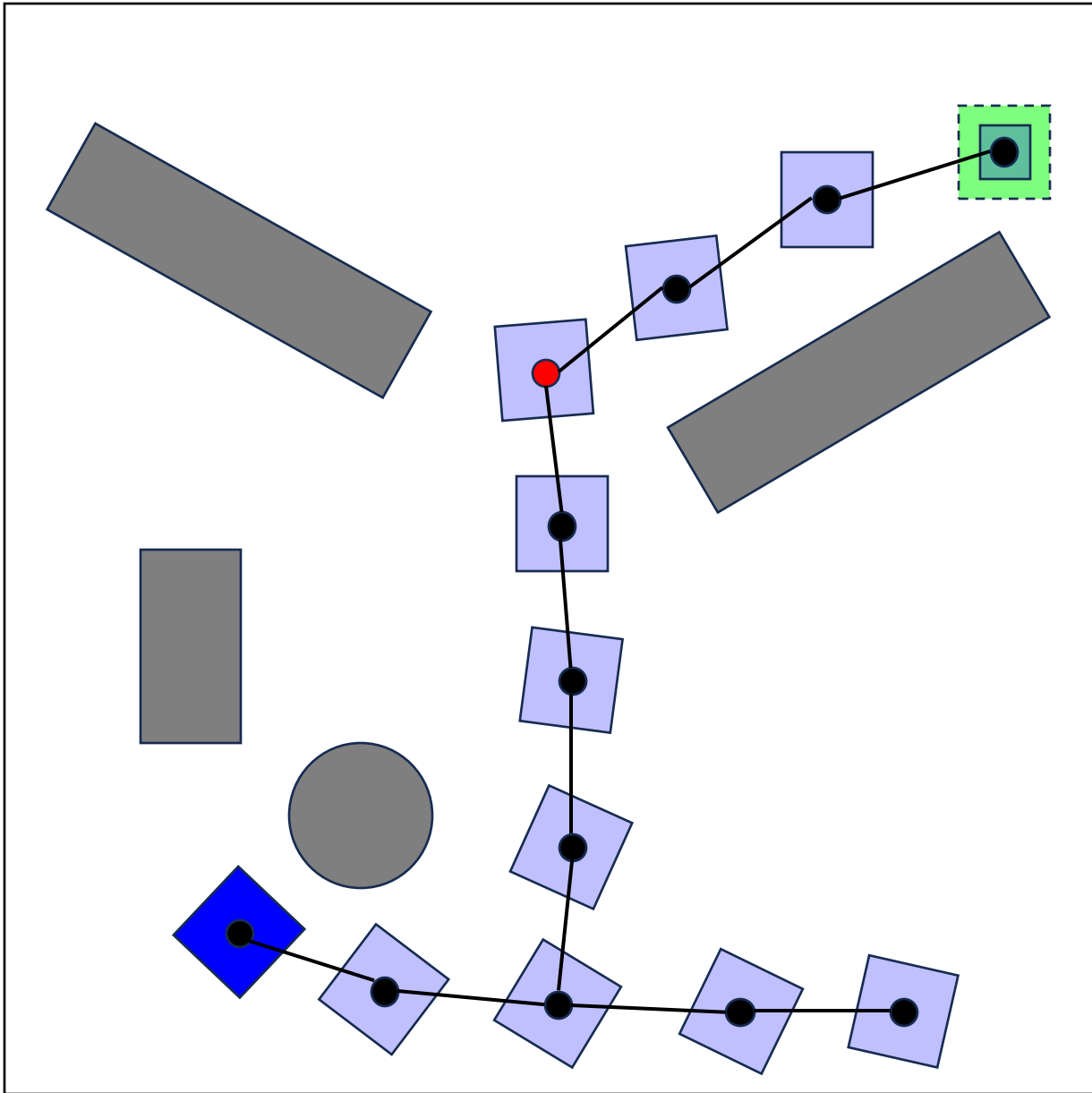


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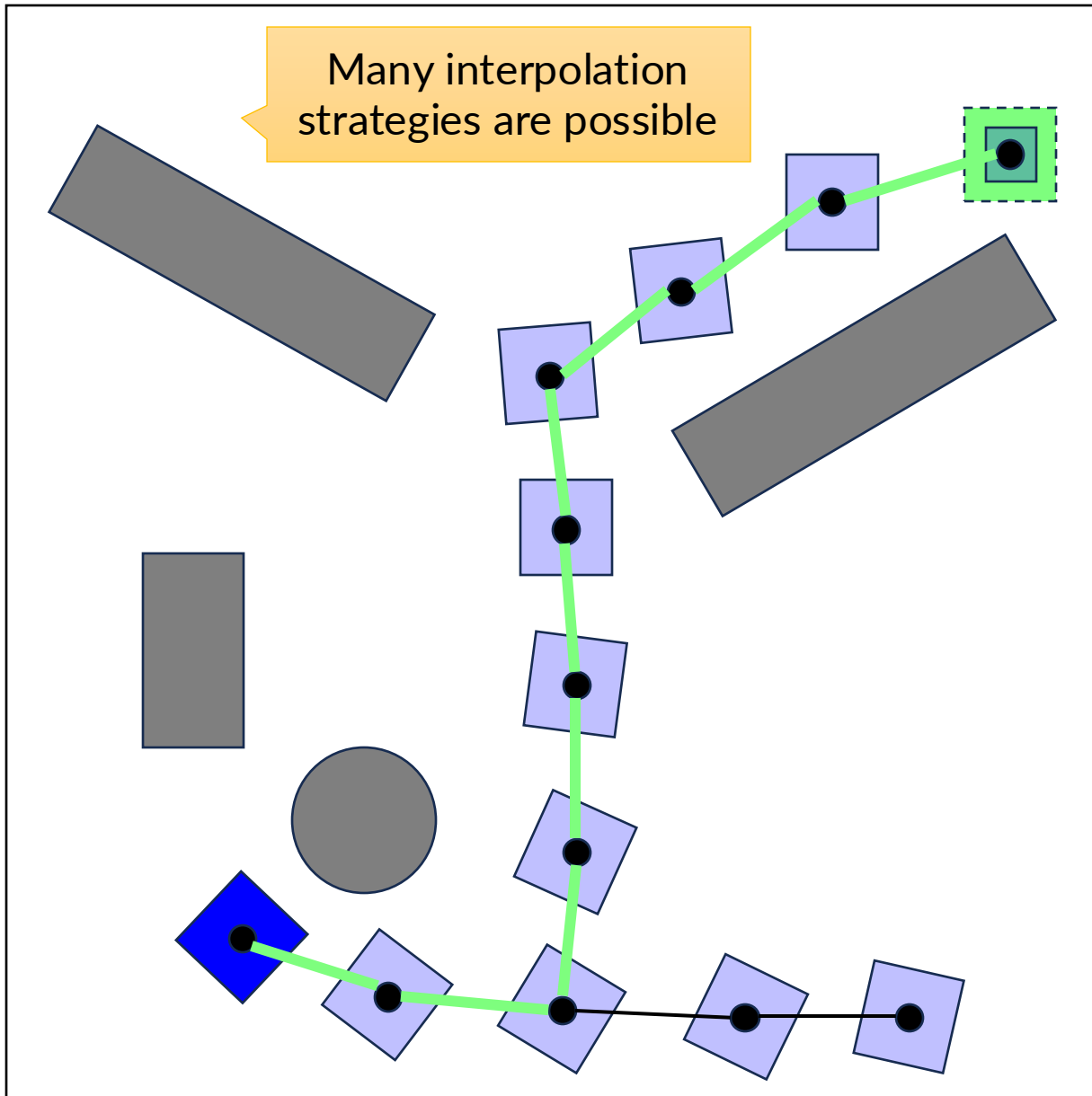


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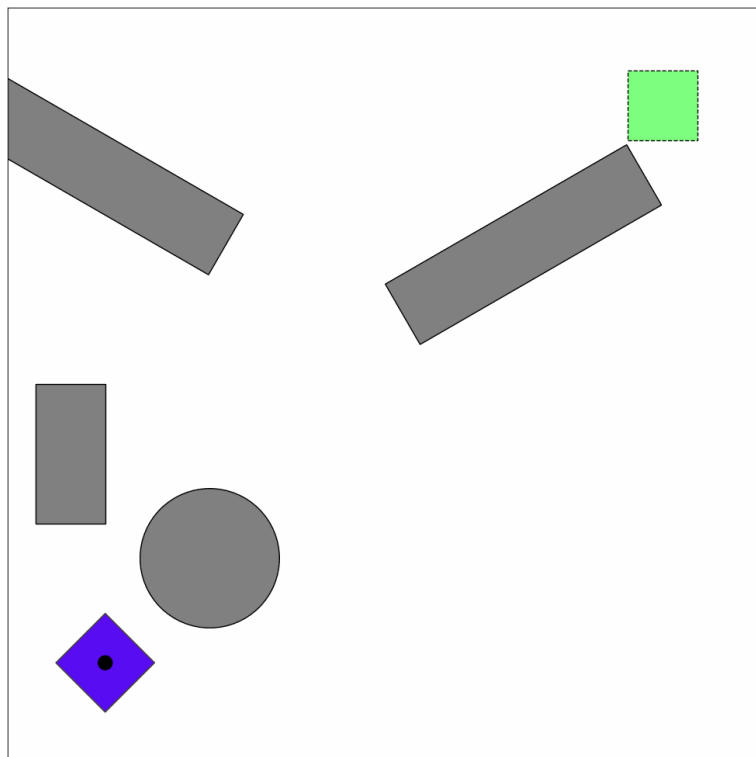
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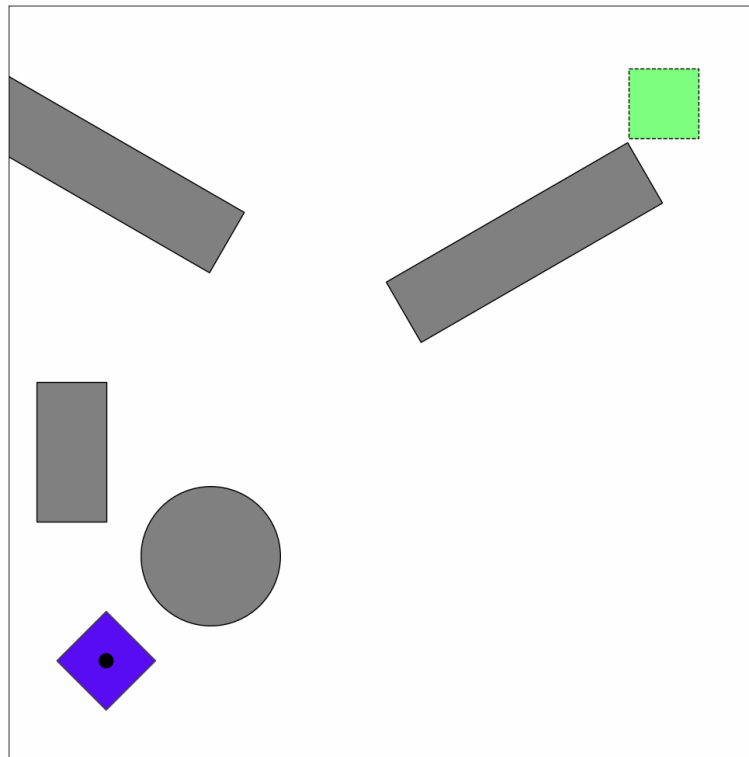
```

Important Hyperparameter: Feasibility Check Distance

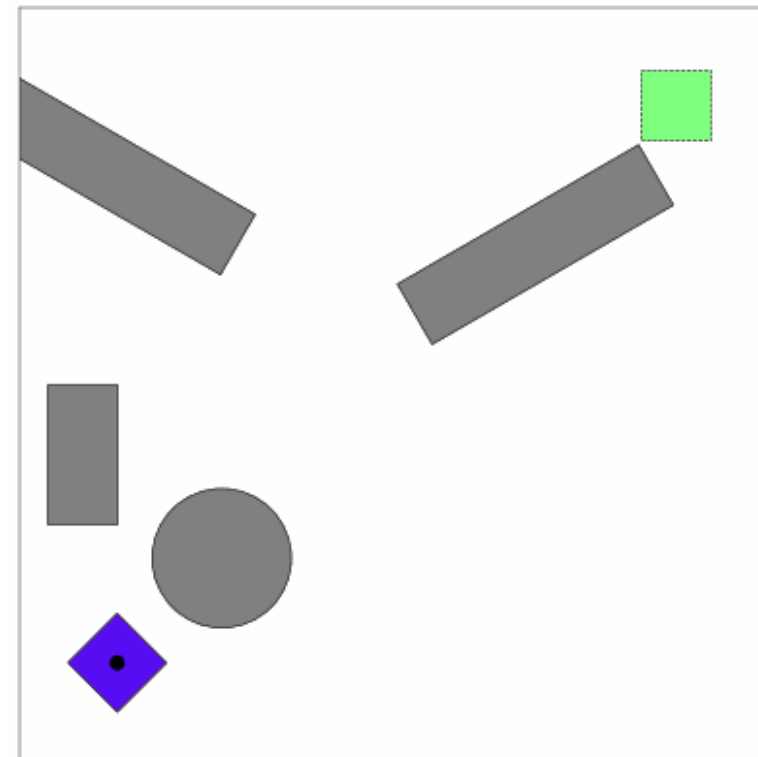
Check Distance = 5.0



Check Distance = 1.0



Check Distance = 0.2

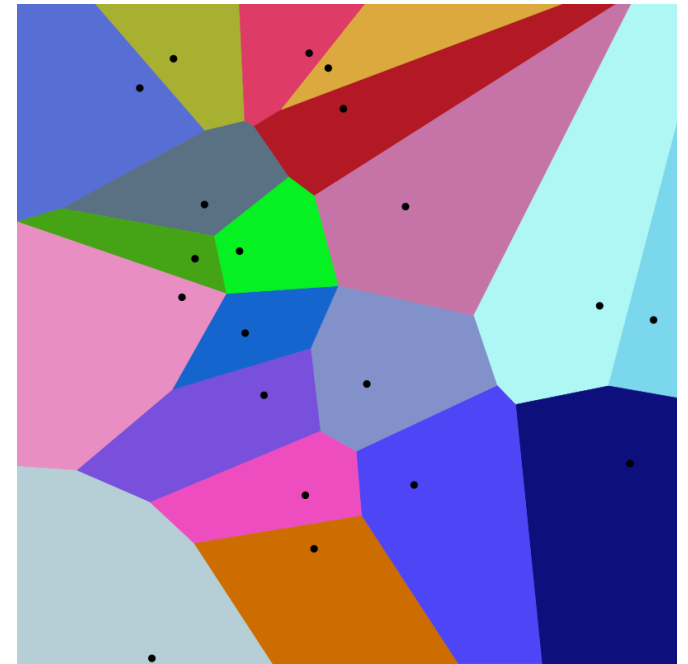


Properties of RRT

- Probabilistically complete
- *Not optimal*
- *Single query*
- Works with underactuated systems
- Works for kinodynamic problems

The probability of expanding a tree node is proportional to the size of its Voronoi region

- Has *Voronoi bias*

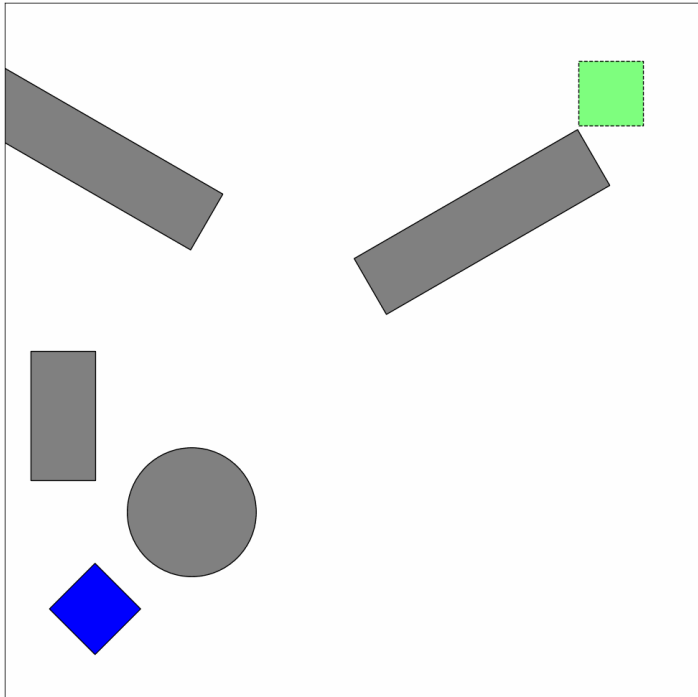


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voronoi_diagram

Post-Processing with Shortcuts

Repeatedly sample two points on the trajectory and check if a direct line between them is feasible (rewire if so)

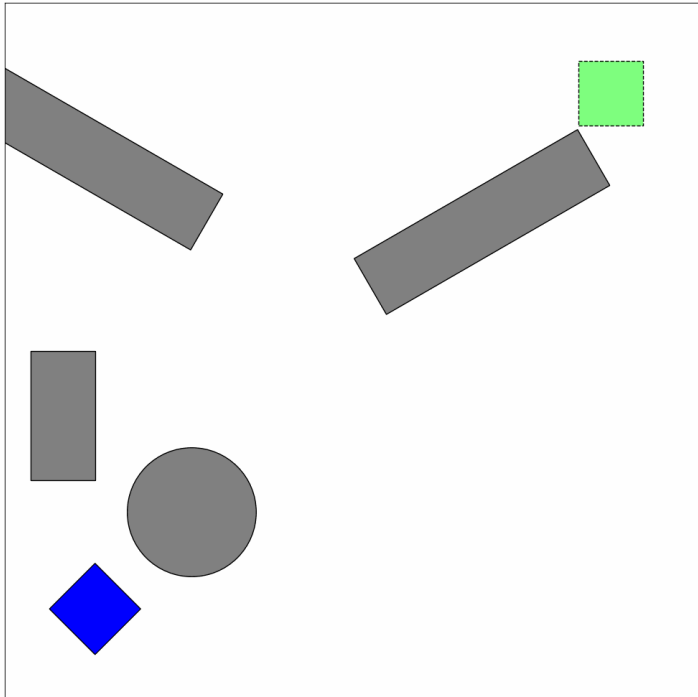
Attempts = 0



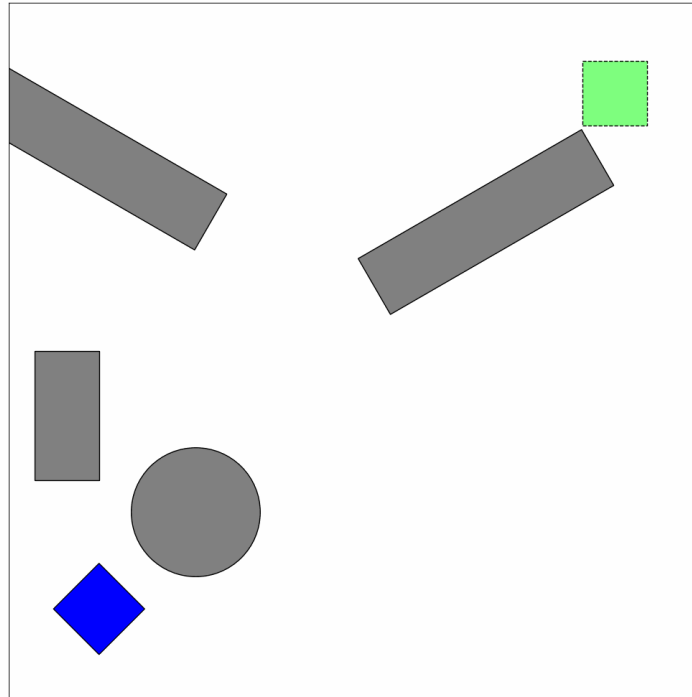
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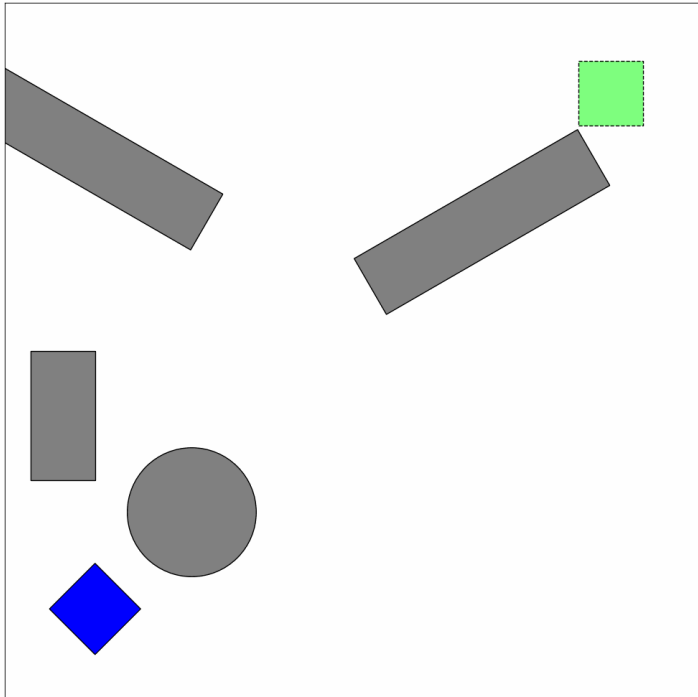
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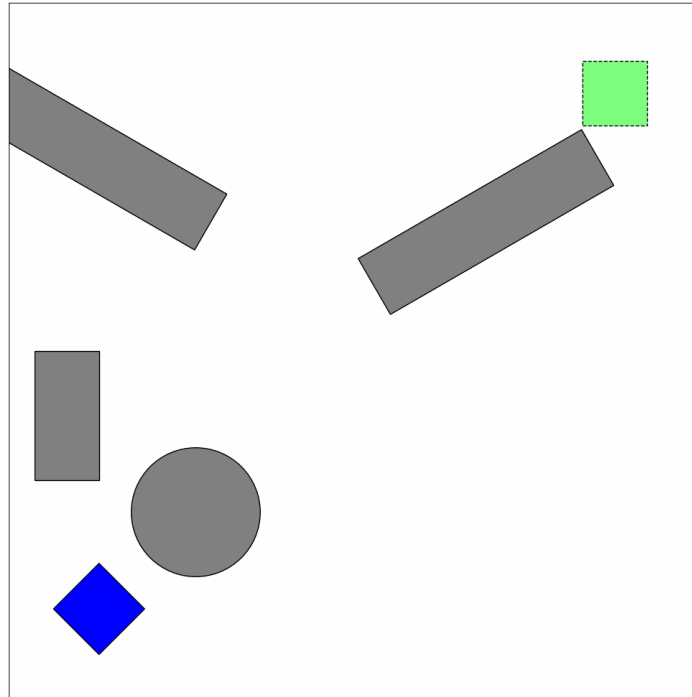
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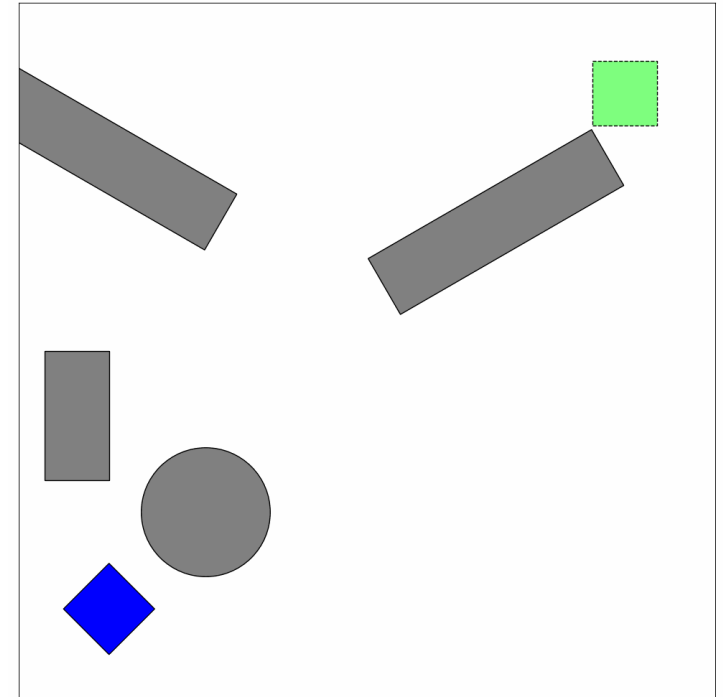
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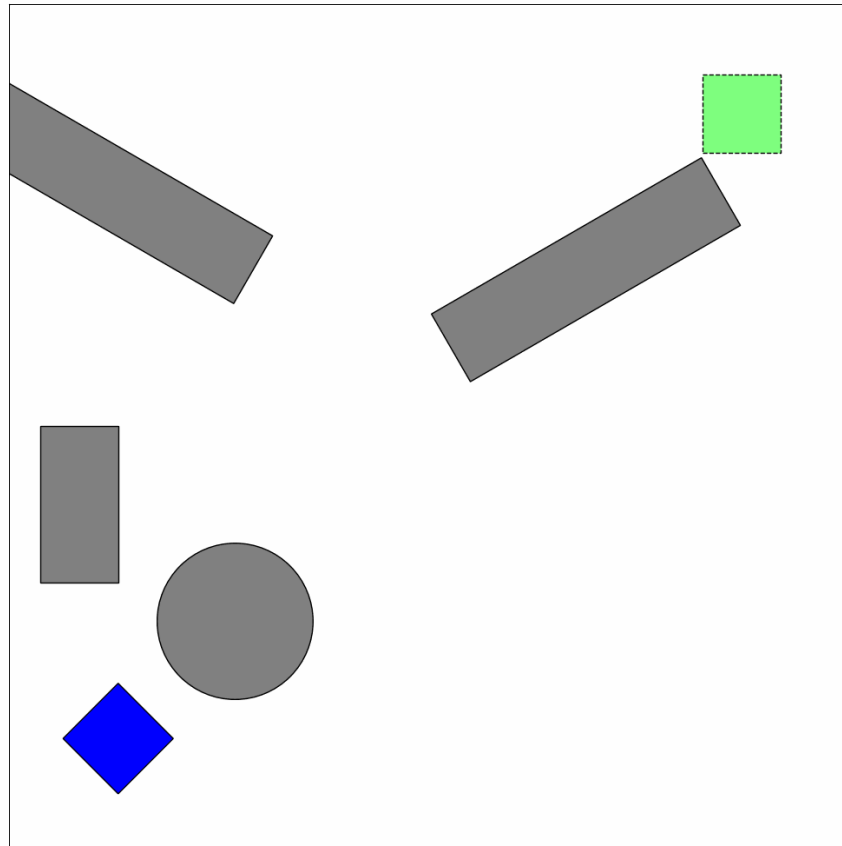
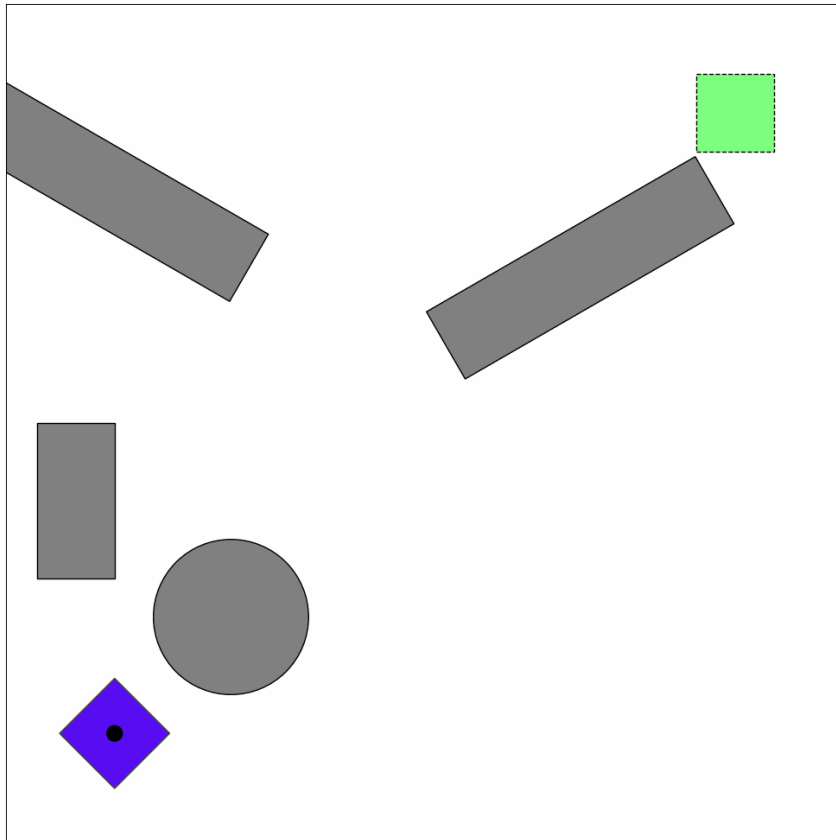
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Bidirectional RRT

Does not work for underactuated systems

Grow two trees: one from start, the other from goal



Multi-Query Motion Planning

- RRT grows tree once, from initial to goal
- After the robot moves, need to start from scratch
- Can we build a representation once, up front, instead?
- Need a *graph* instead of a *tree*

Probabilistic Roadmaps (PRMs)

BUILDPRM(\mathcal{X}, f)

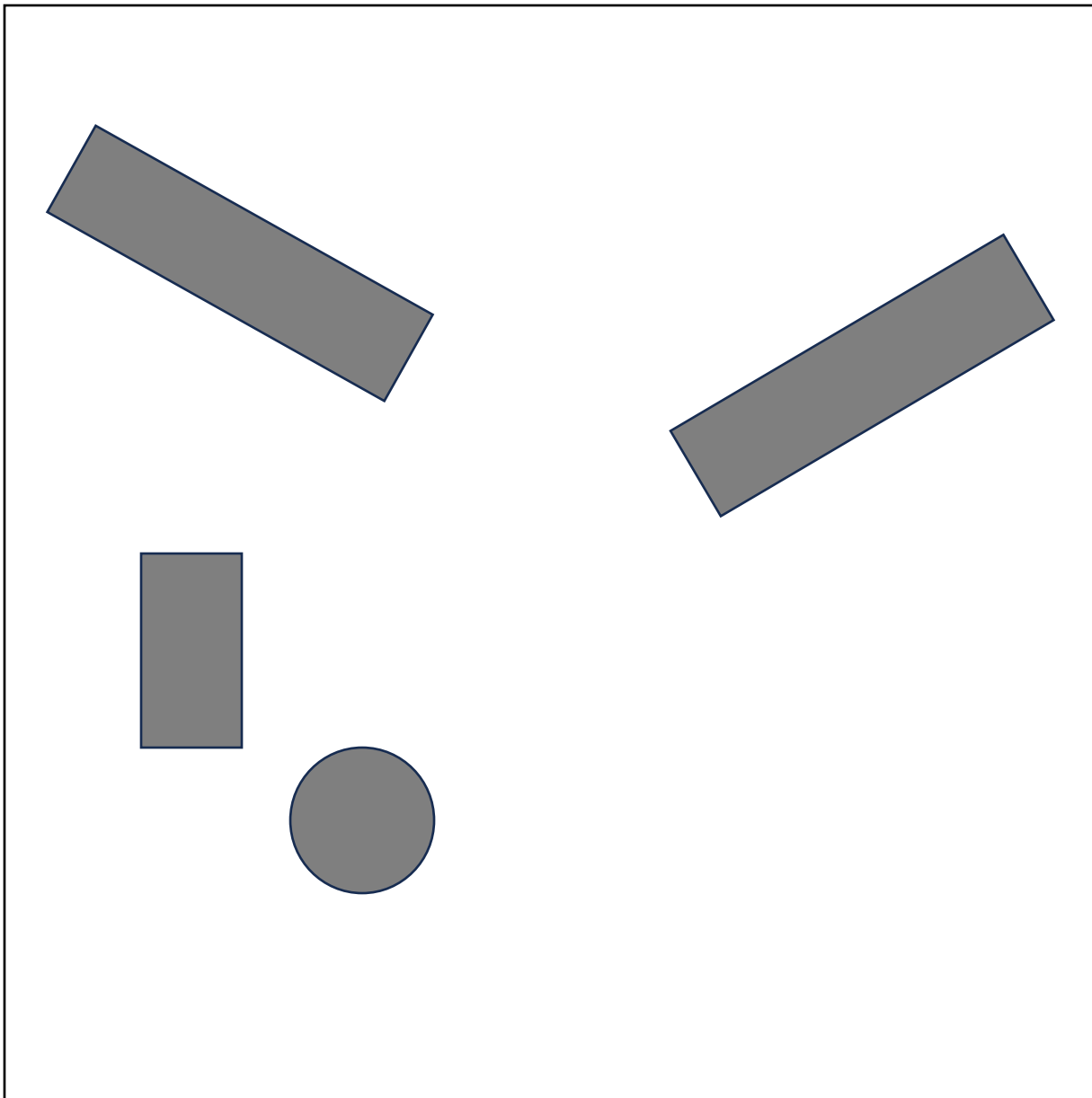
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2 repeat:
3     // Sample from configuration space
4      $x = \text{sample}(\mathcal{X})$ 
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6     if not  $f(x)$ : continue
7     // Update the graph
8     UpdatePRM( $x$ , graph,  $f$ )
9 return graph
```

UPDATEPRM(x , graph, f)

```
1 newNode = addNode(graph,  $x$ )
2 for node  $\in$  getNeighbors( $x$ )
3     if pathFeasible(node.conf,  $x$ ,  $f$ ):
4         addEdge(graph, node, newNode)
5 return newNode
```

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1 initNode = UpdatePRM( $x_0$ , graph,  $f$ )
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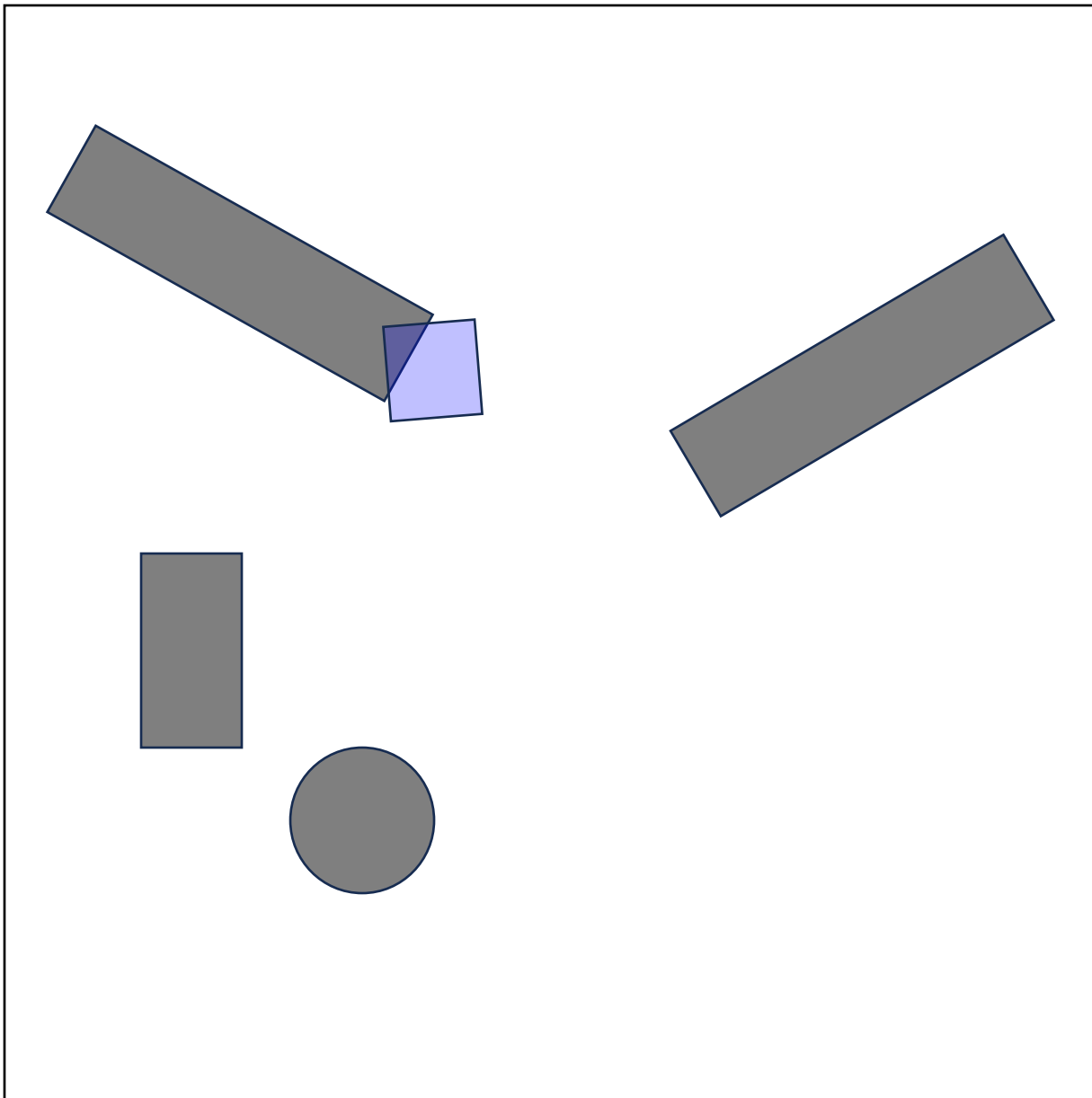
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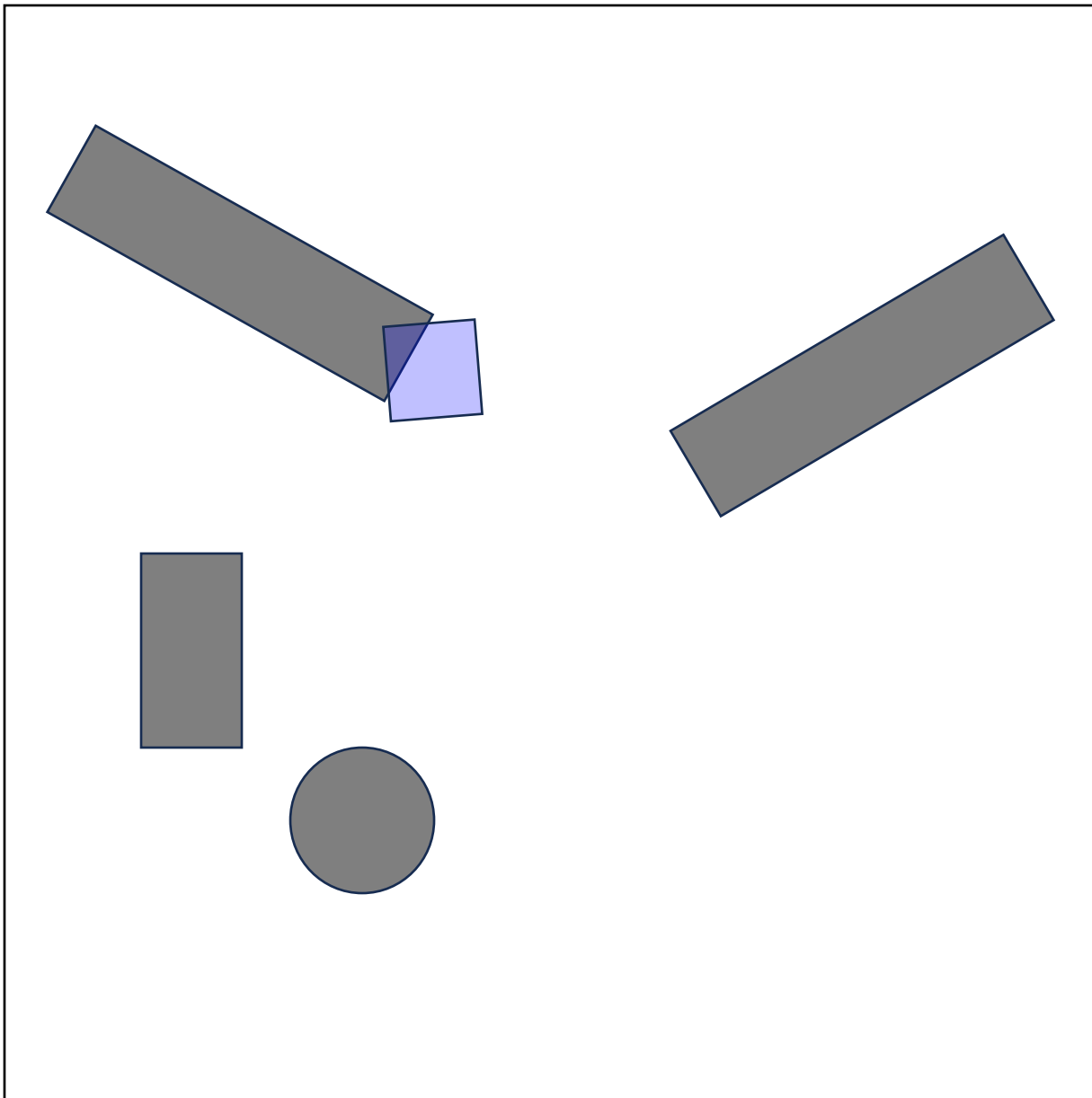
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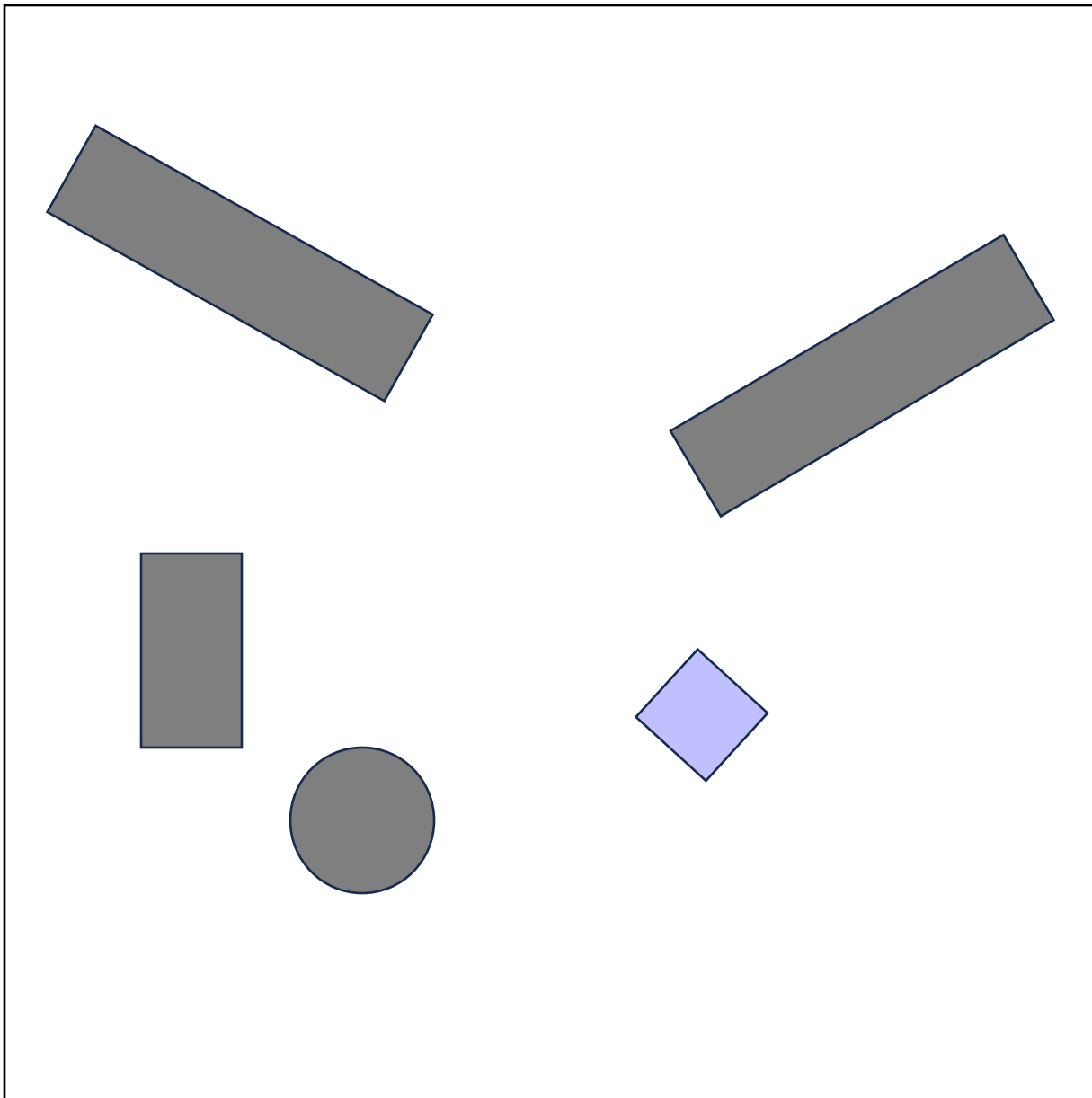
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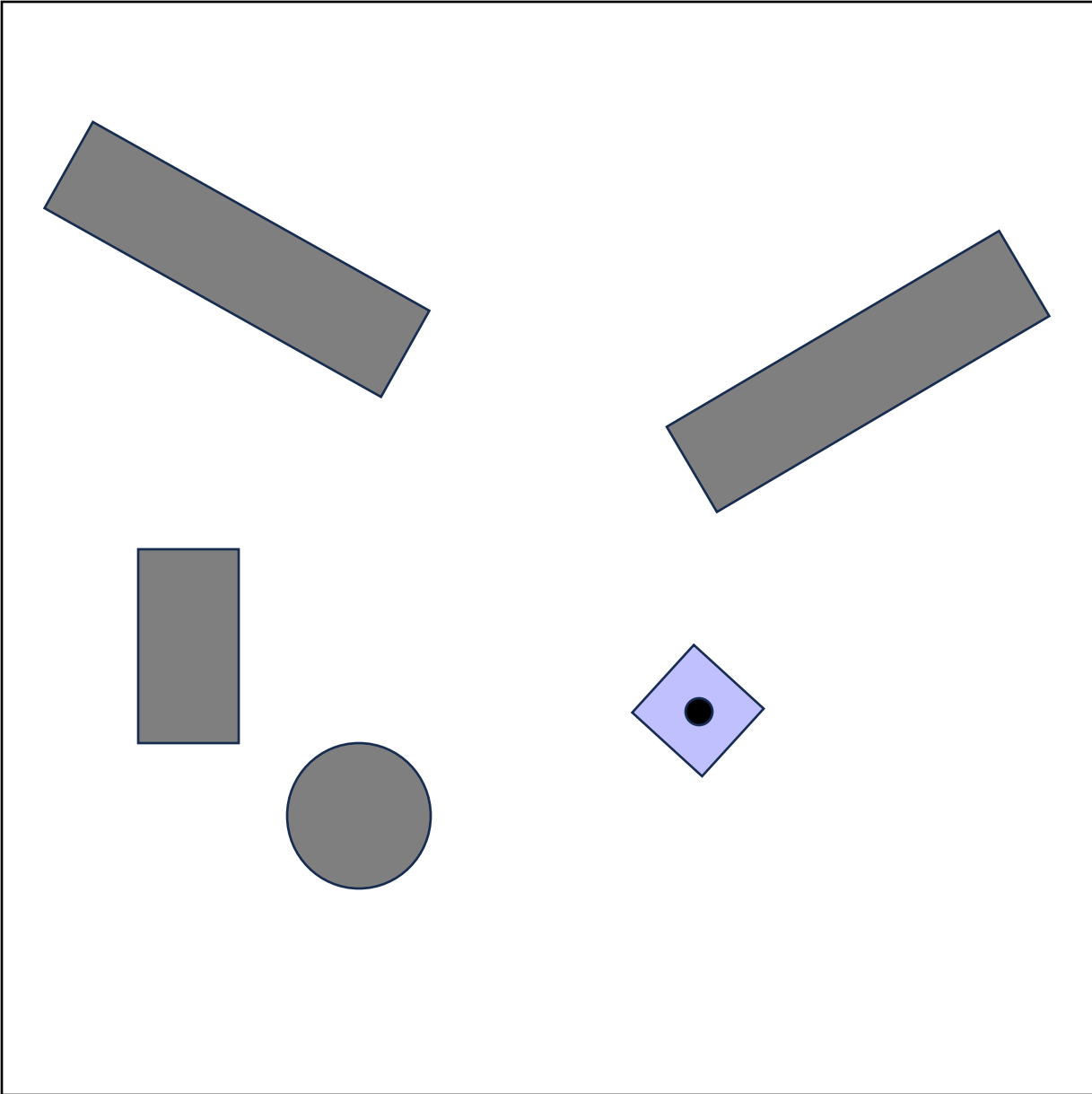
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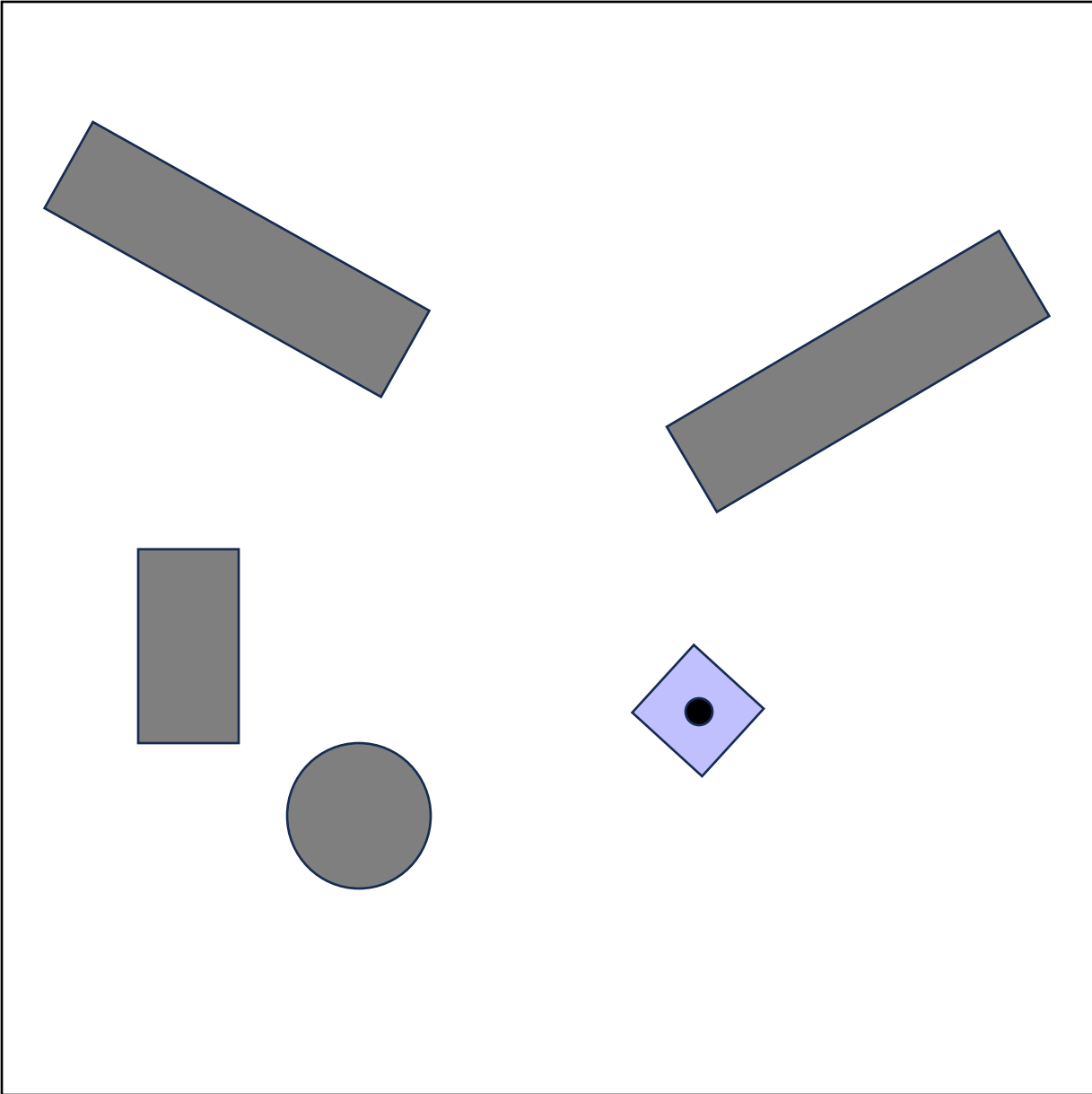
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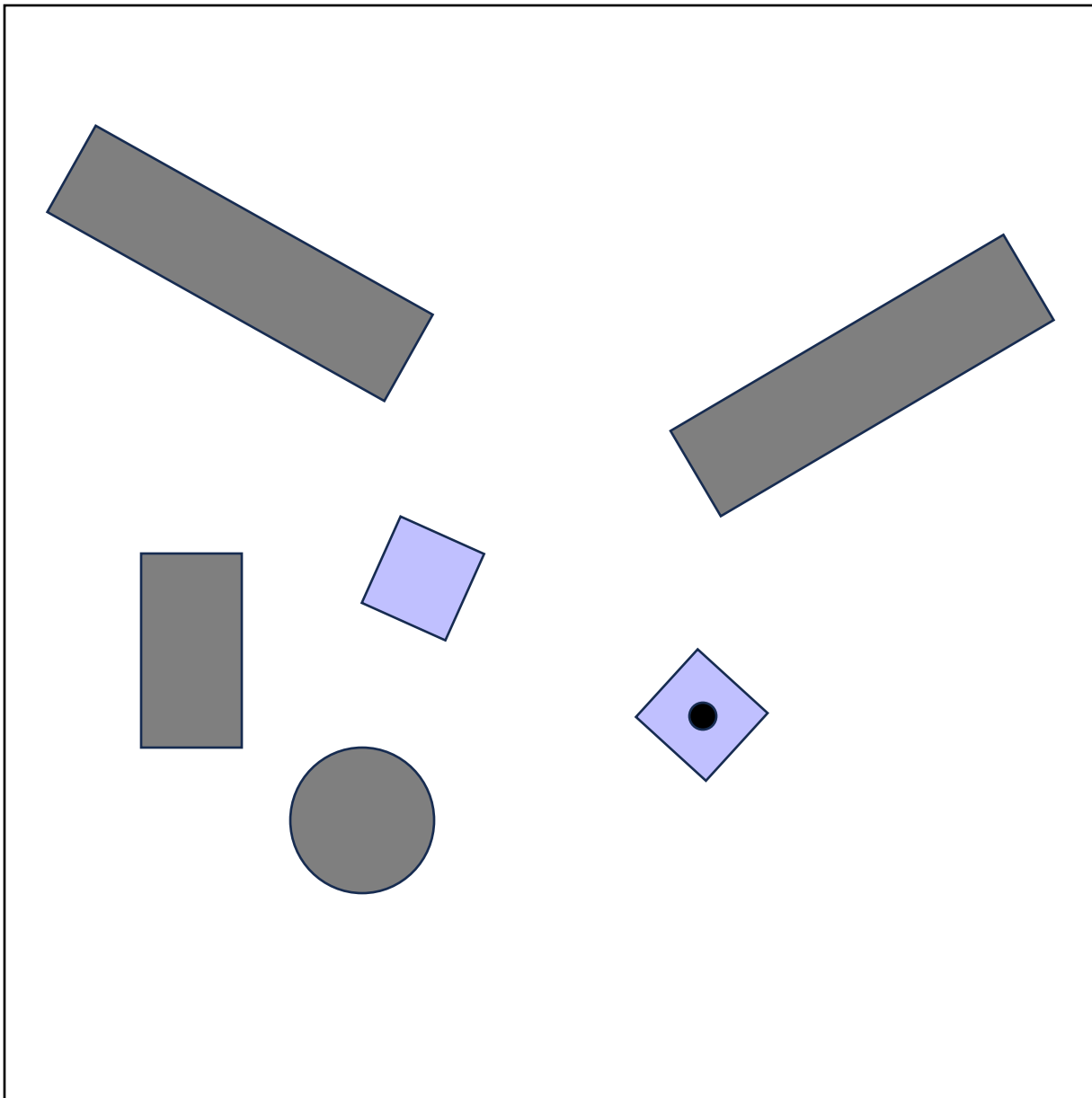
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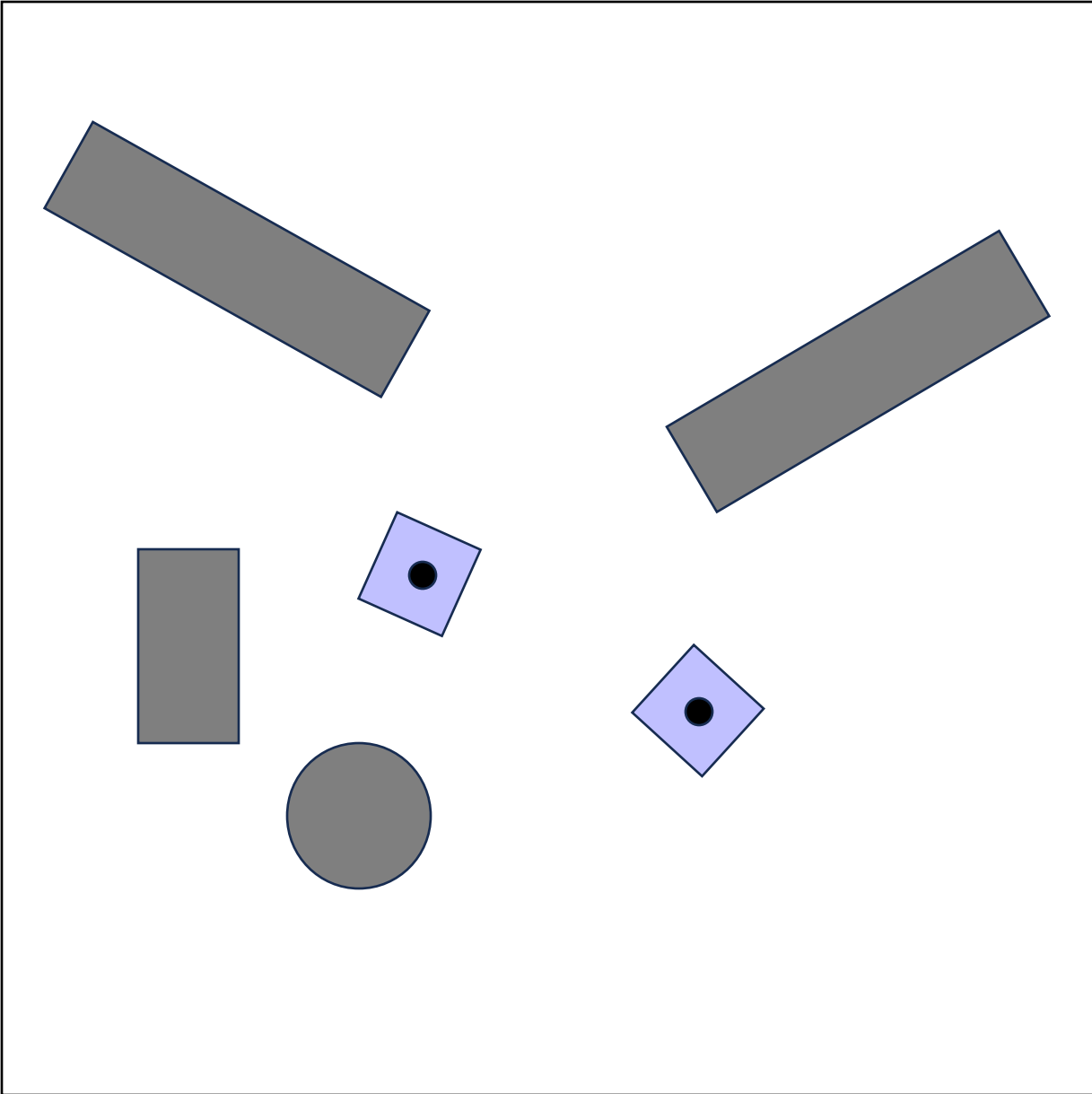
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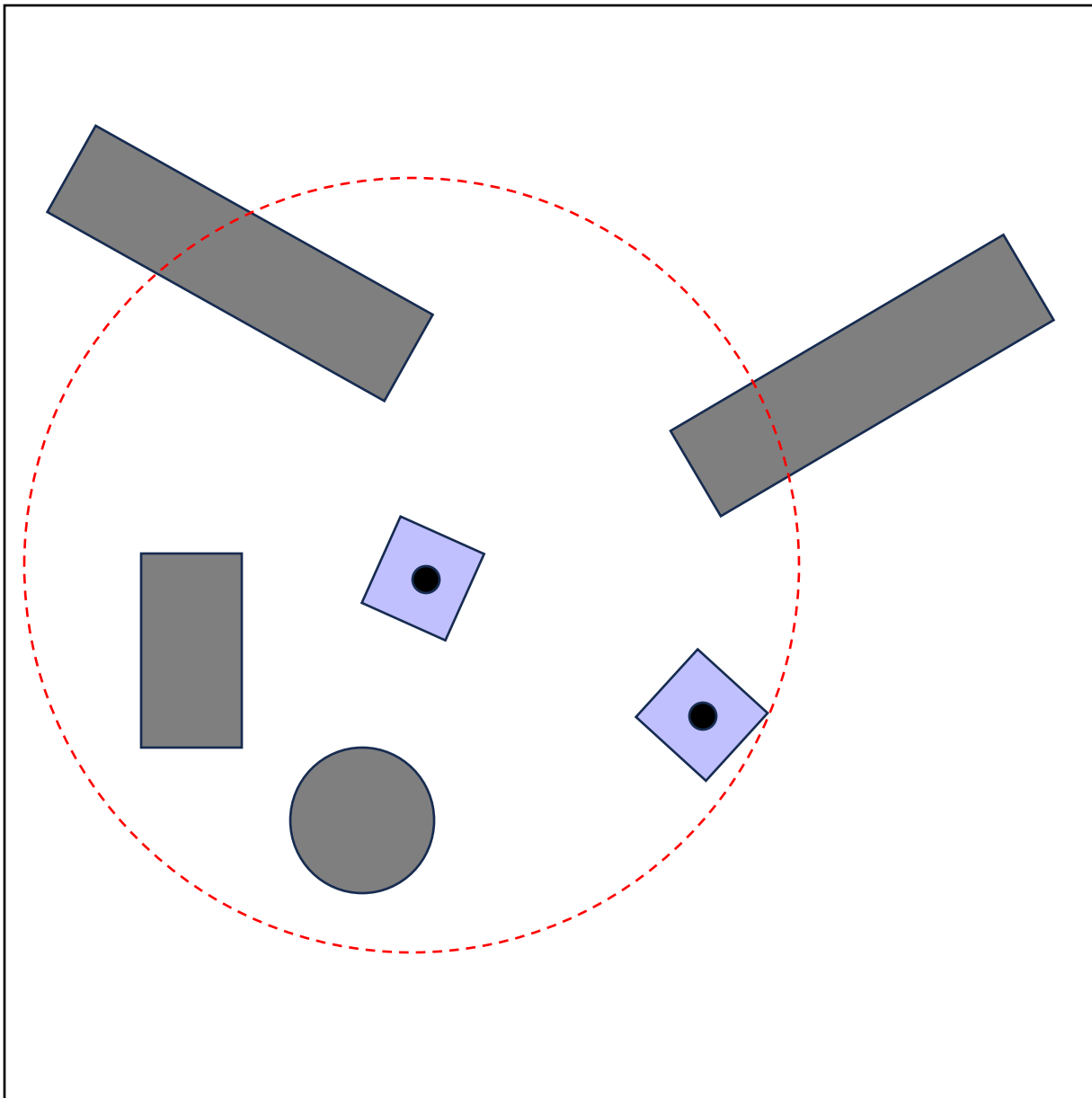
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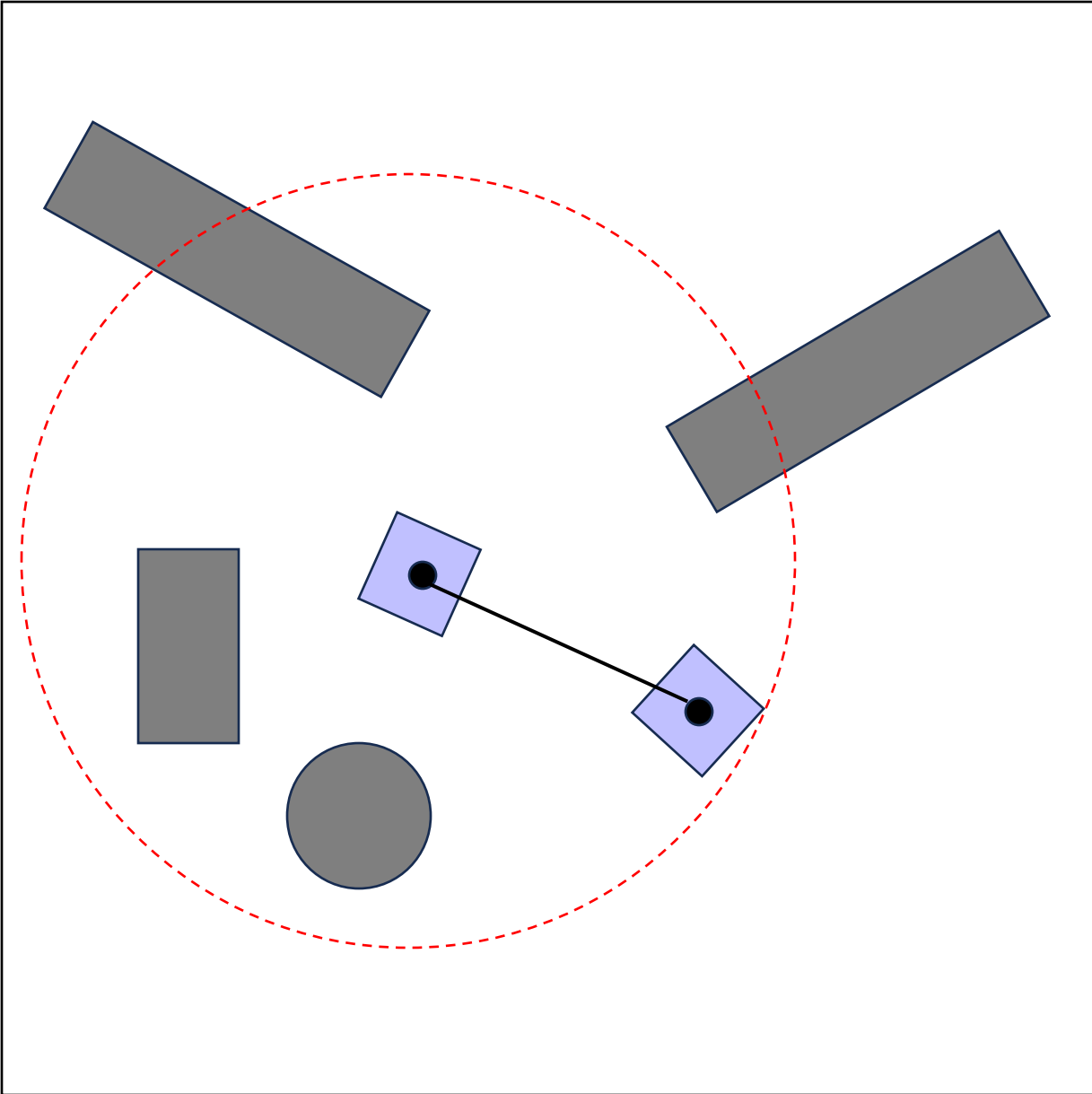
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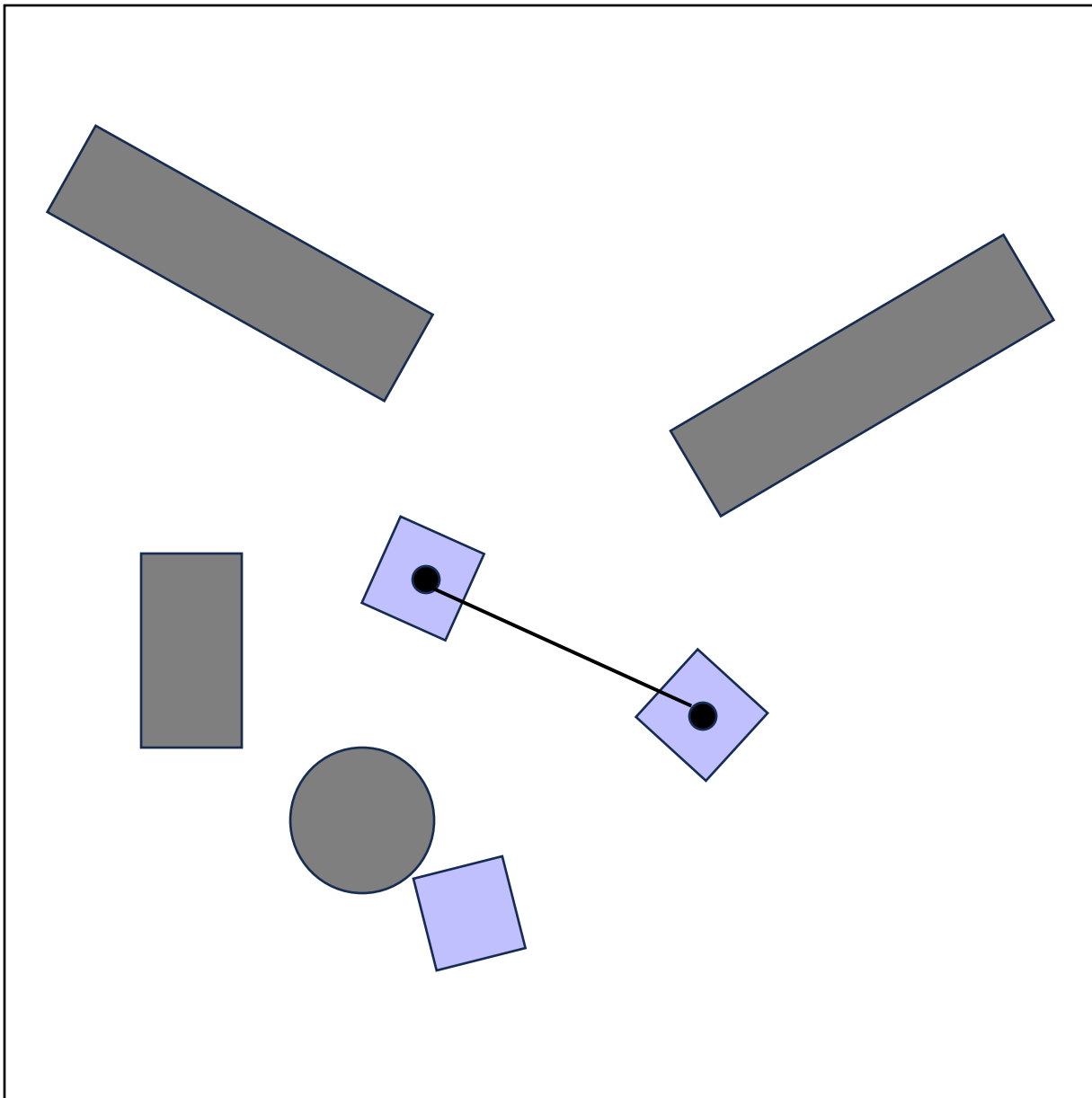
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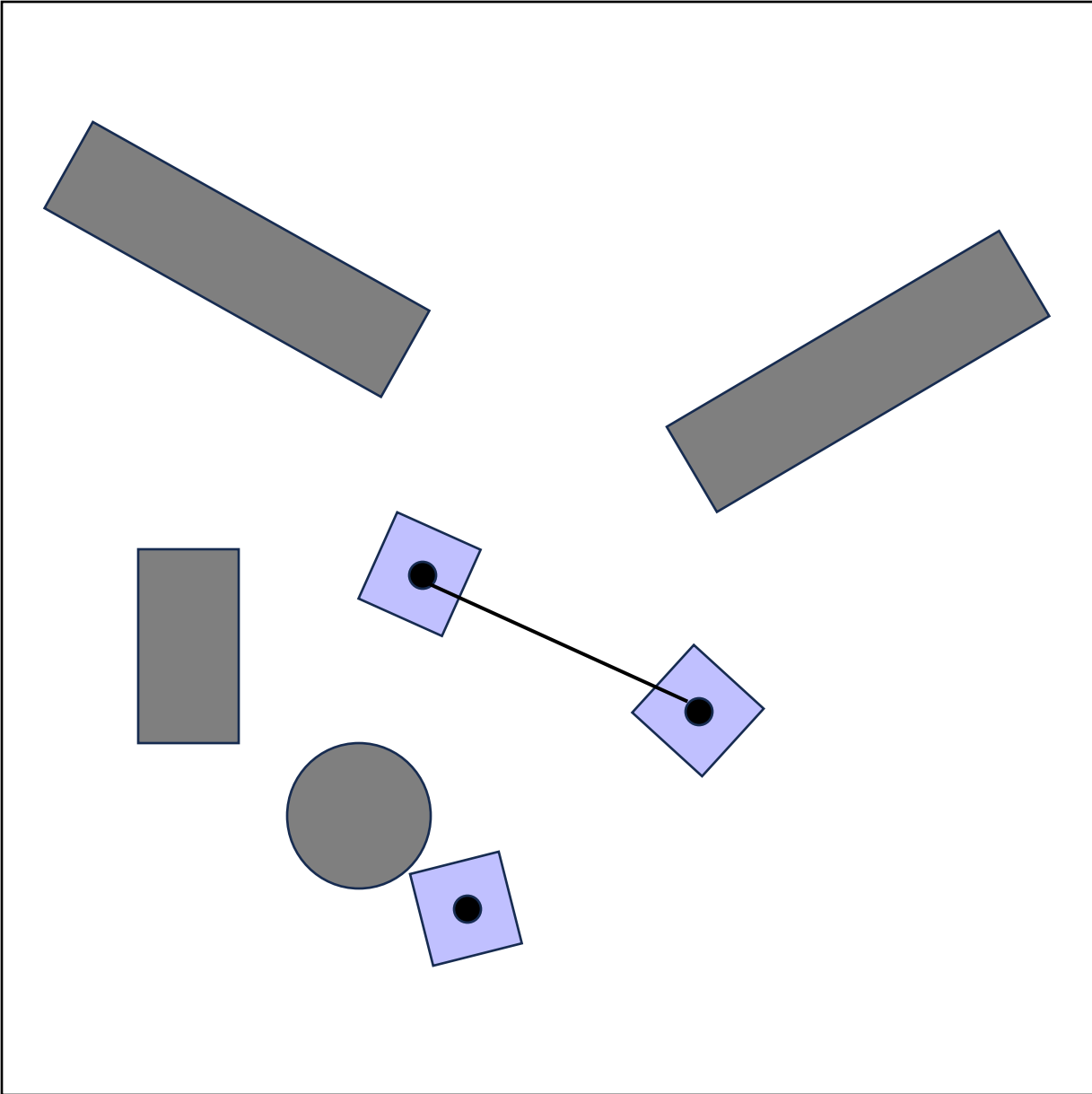
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QUERYPRM(x_0, x_g , graph, f)

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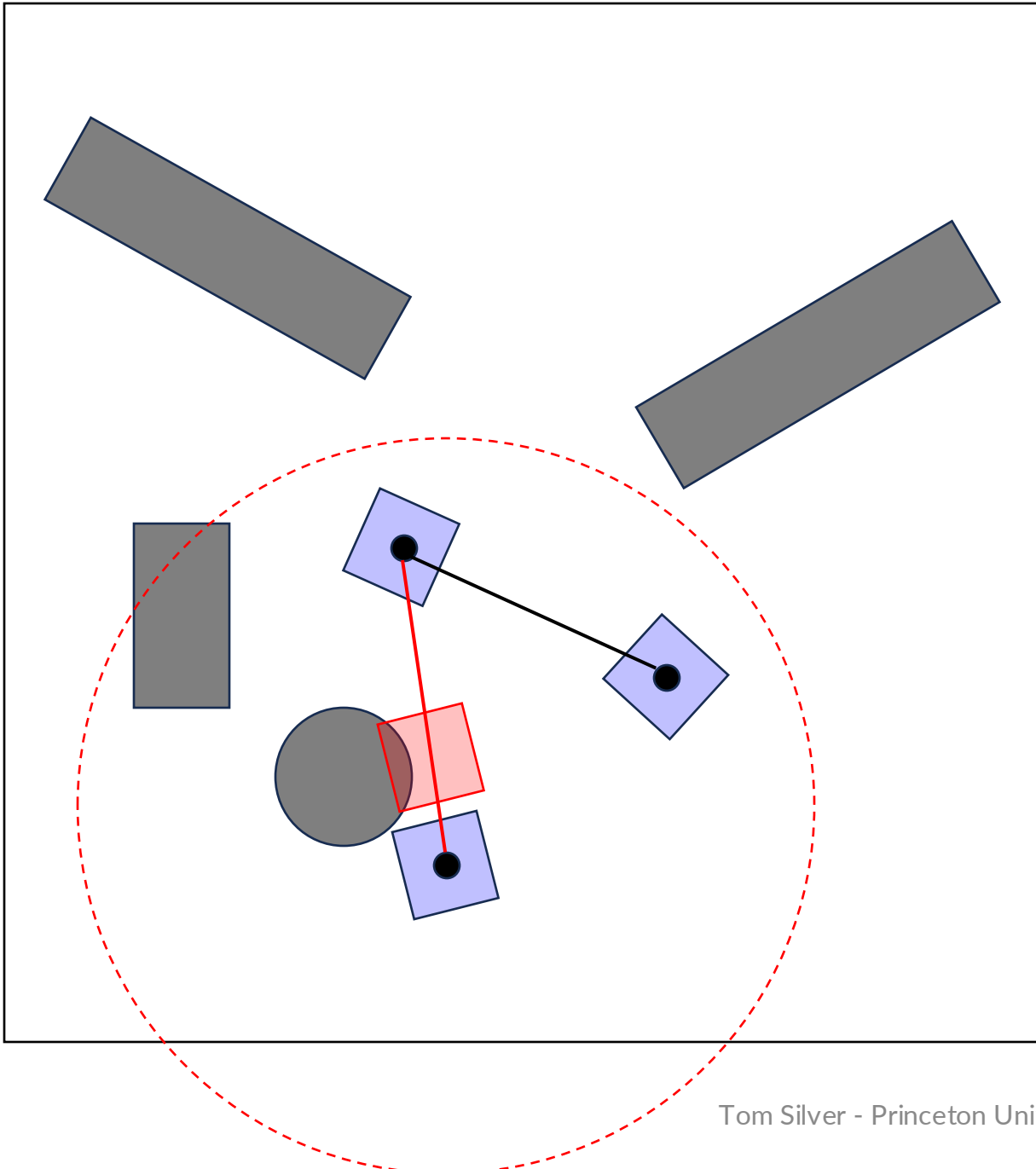
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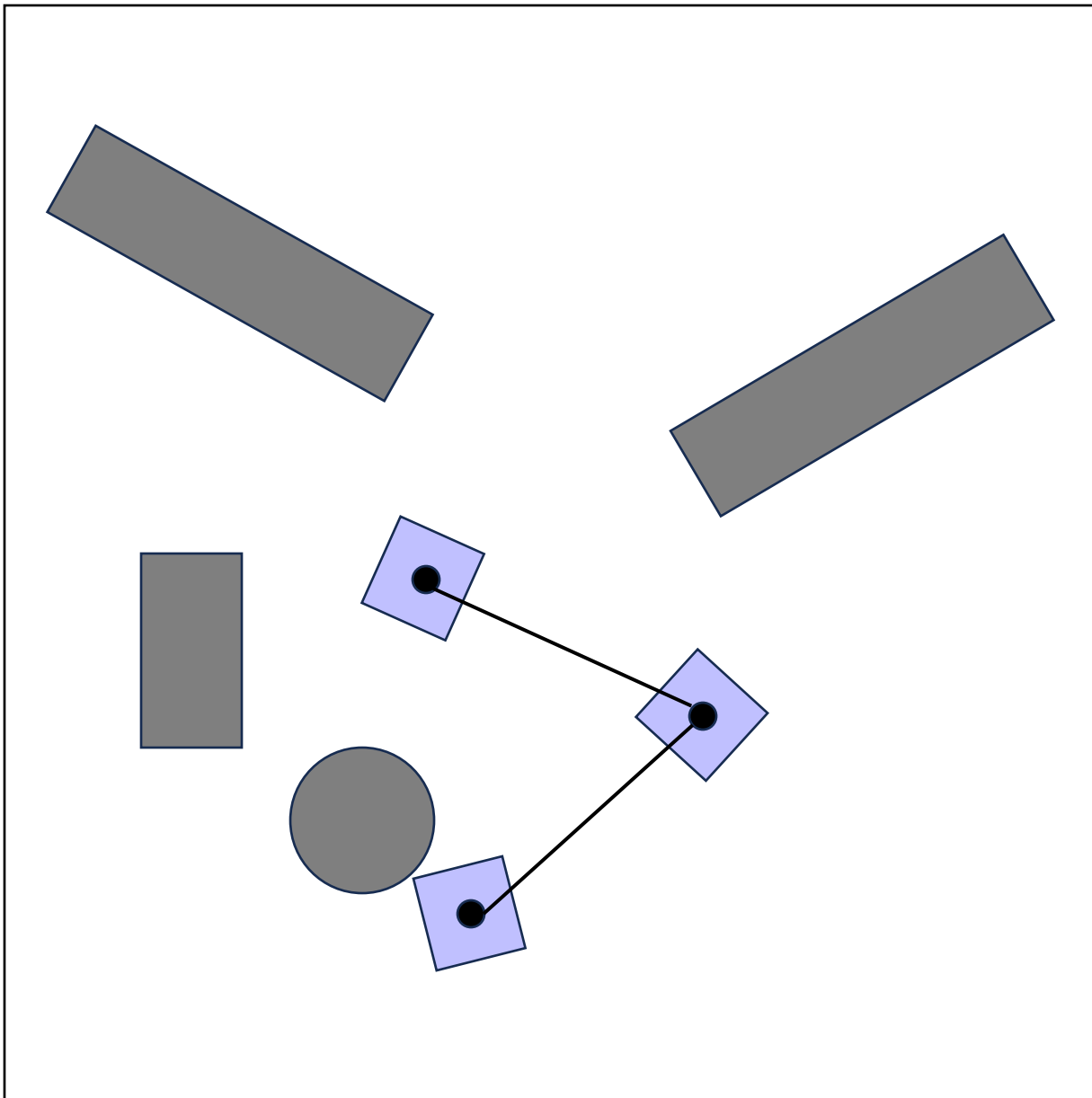
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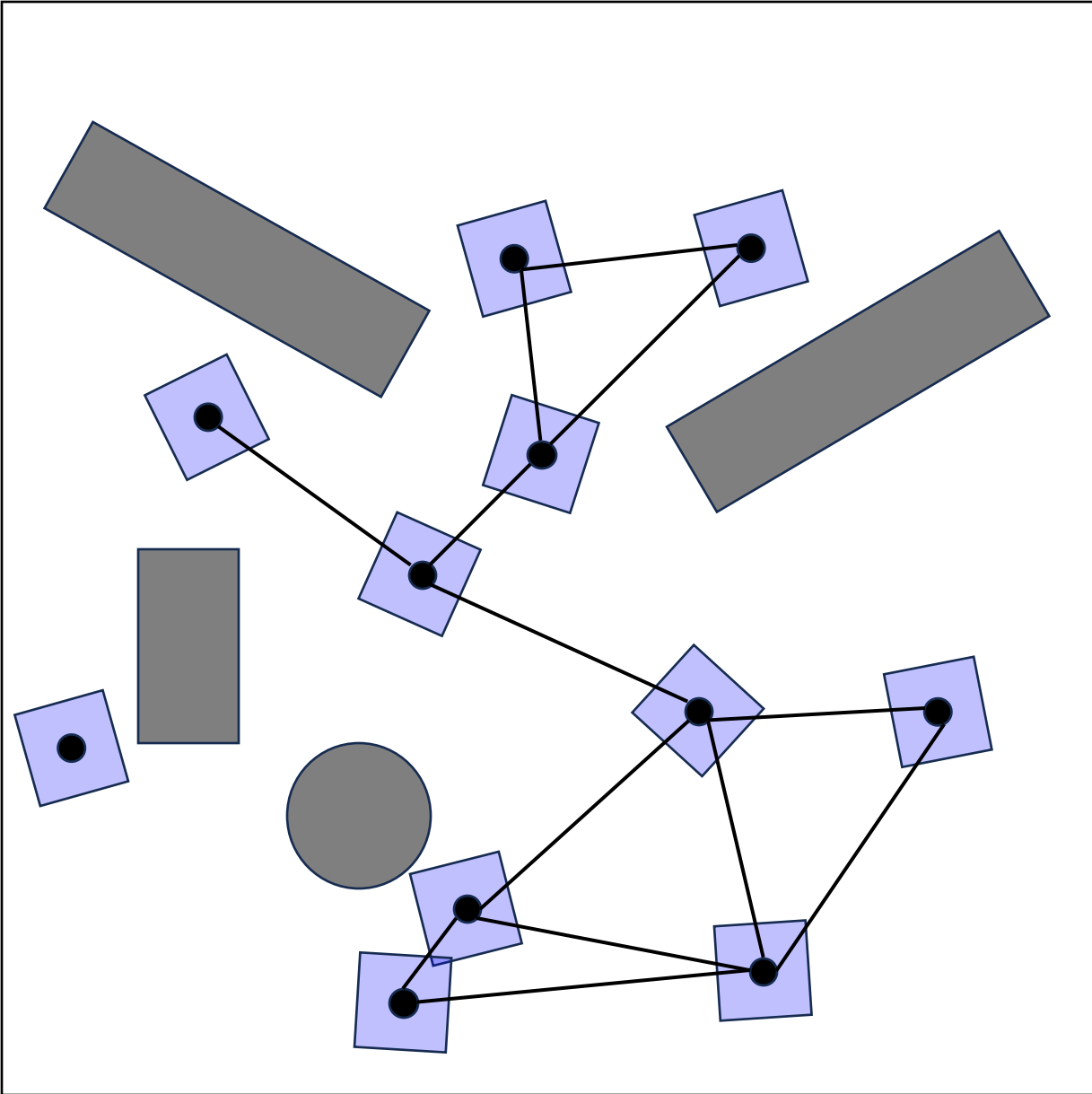
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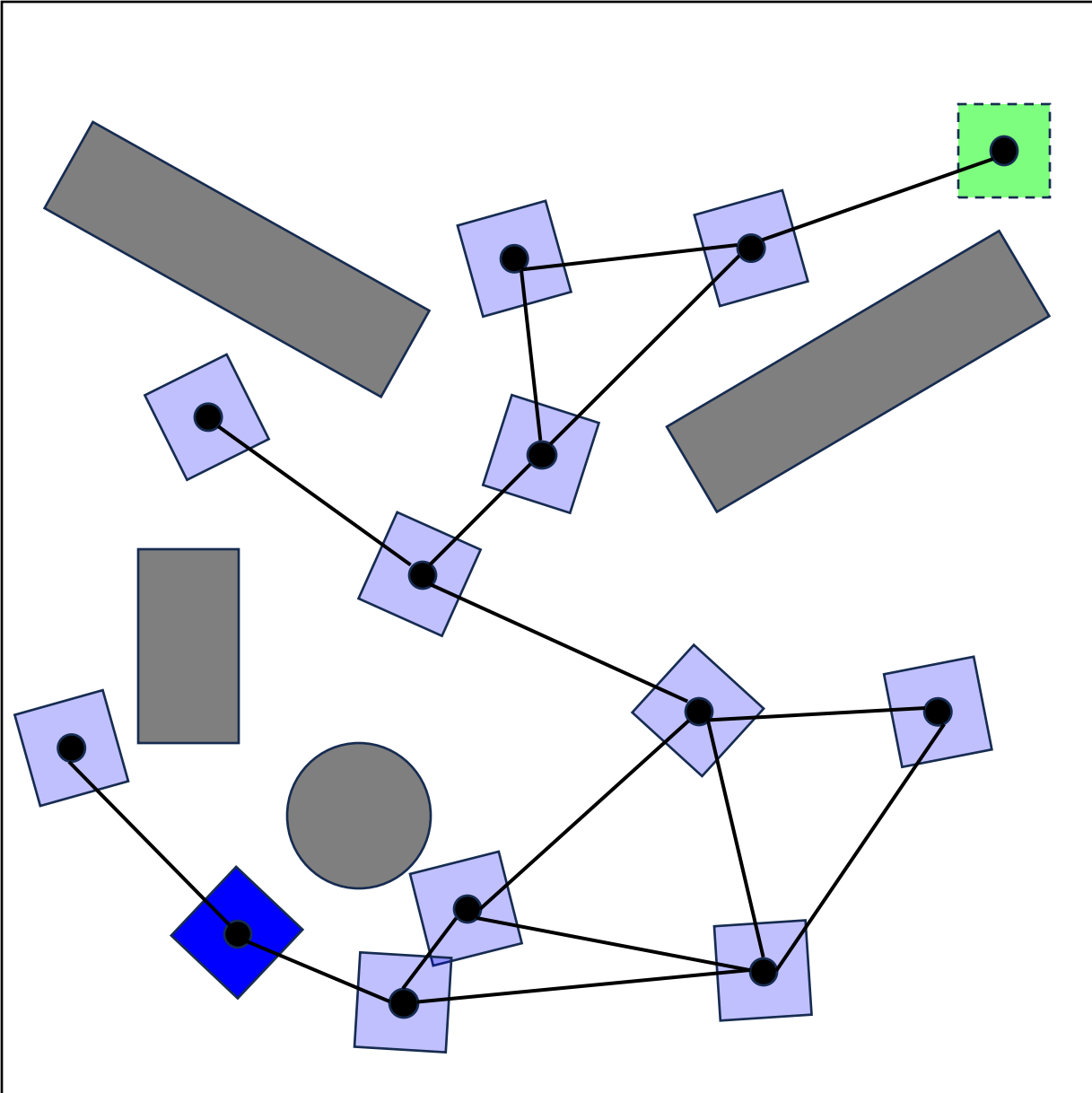
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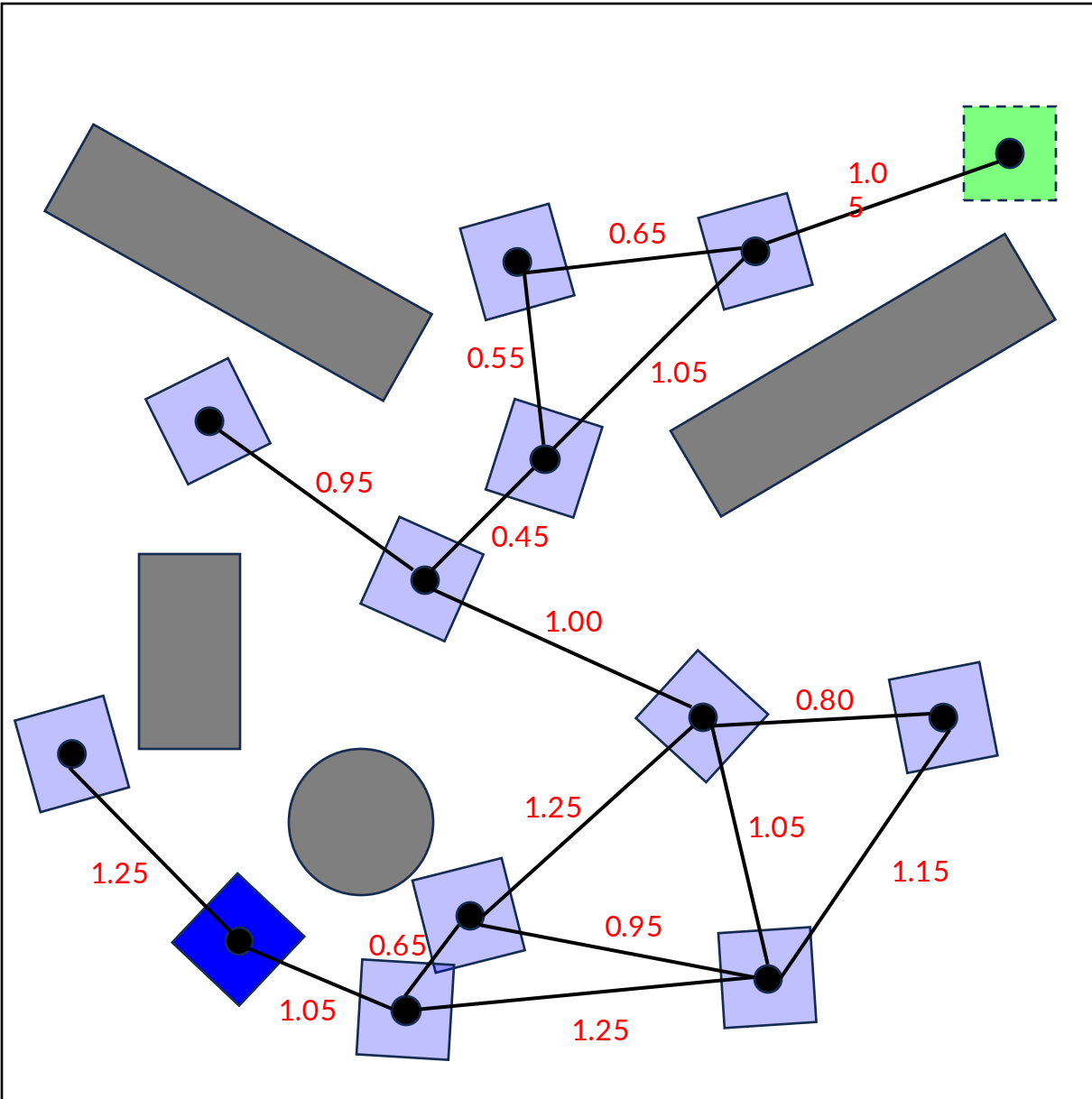
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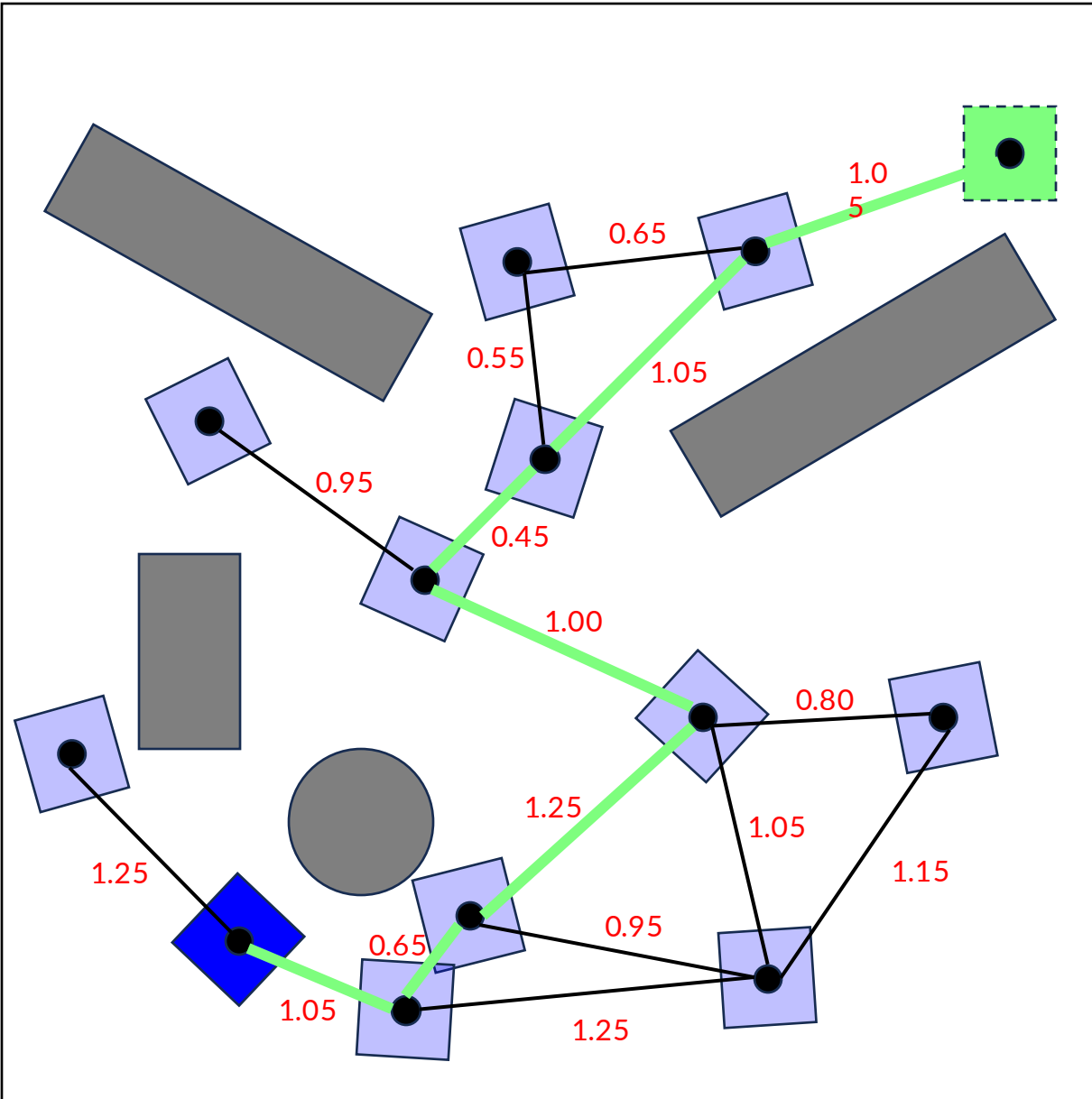
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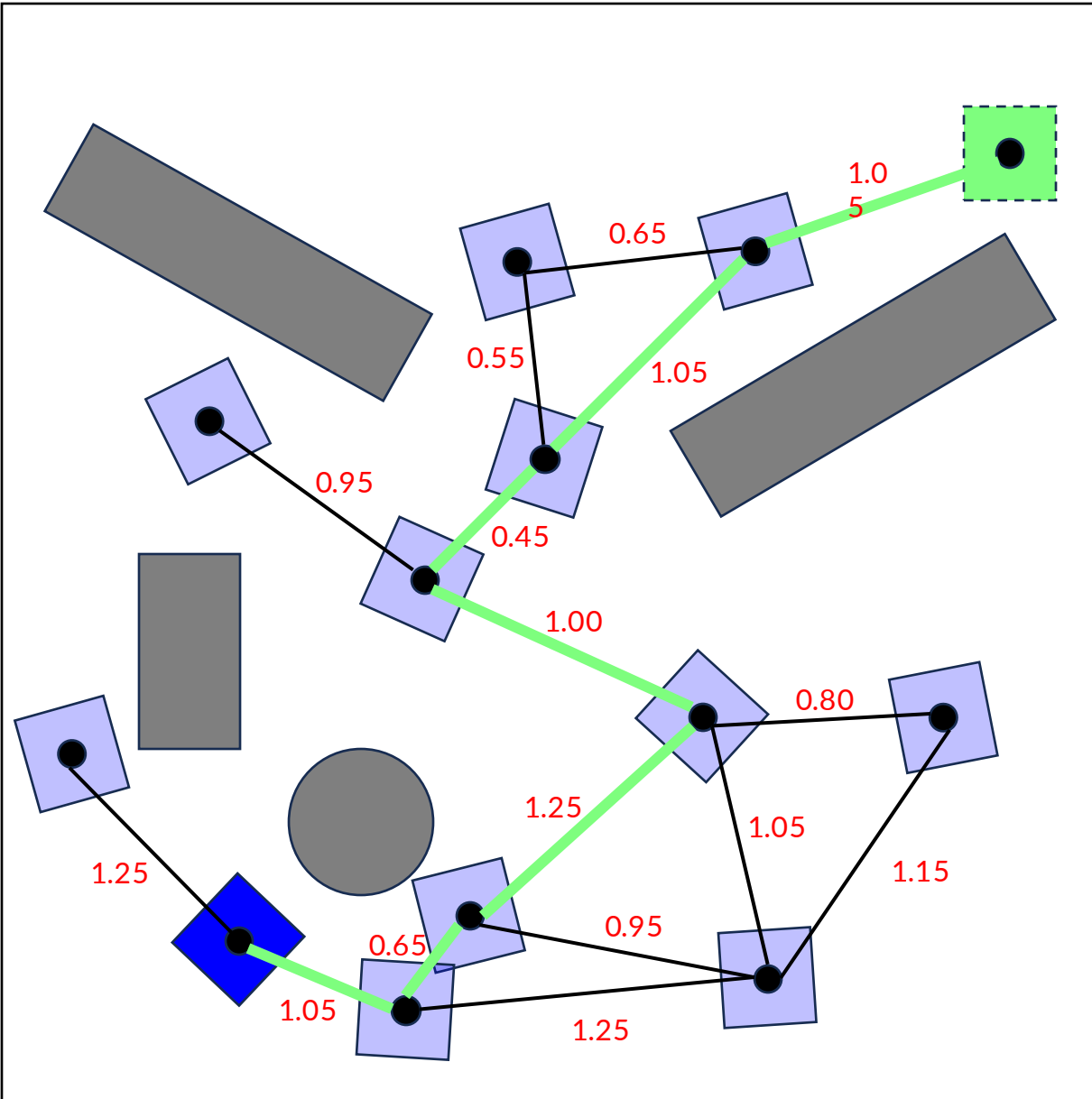
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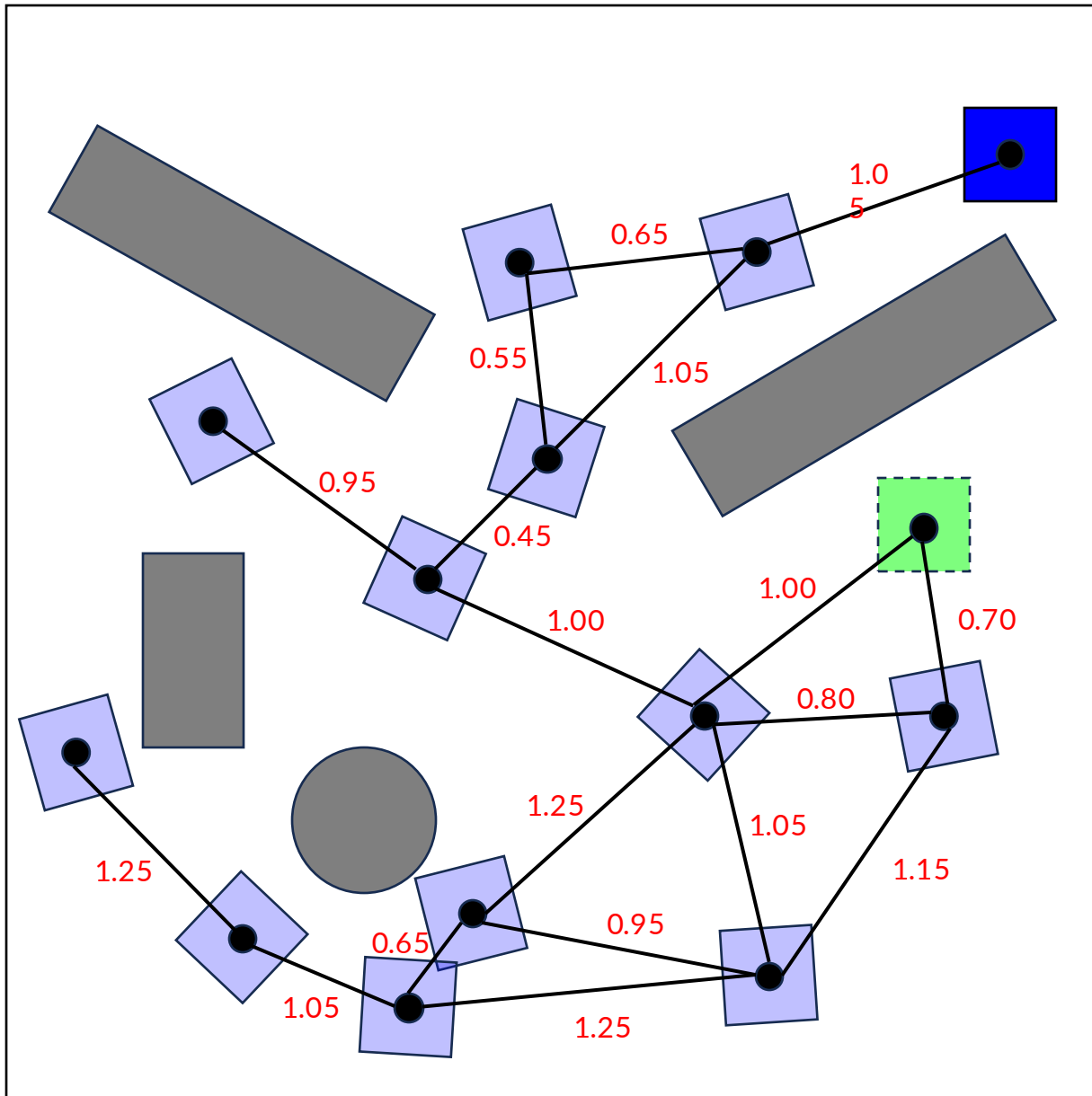
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Reuse graph for
new query

QUERYPRM(x_0, x_g , graph, f)

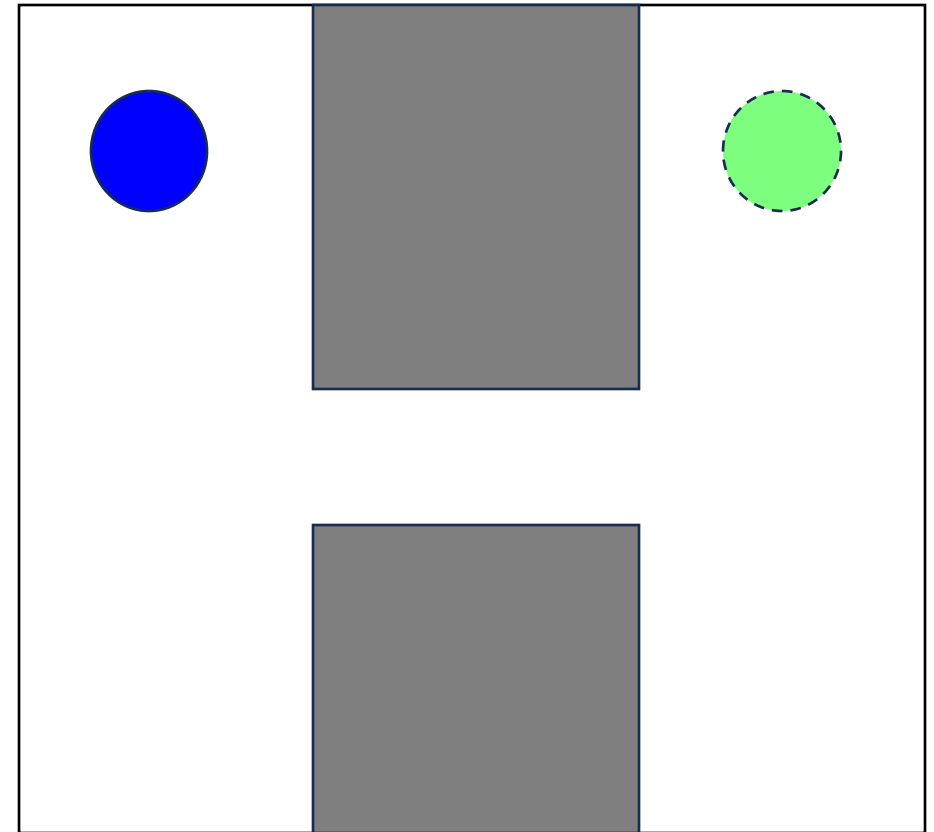
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When and Why Does Sampling-Based Motion Planning Work?

- Works well when every configuration “sees” a significant fraction of feasible space
- Prototypical bad situation: narrow passages
- If interested: there are formal guarantees in terms of ϵ -goodness and β -lookout



Implementation Considerations

1. Sampling

Need to be careful depending on configuration space

Example: Sampling uniformly on a sphere requires some thought

Introduction.

This post gives a comprehensive list of the twenty most frequent and useful methods to uniformly sample from a the surface of a d -sphere, and the interior of the d -ball.

<https://extremelearning.com.au/how-to-generate-uniformly-random-points-on-n-spheres-and-n-balls/>

Implementation Considerations

1. Sampling

2. Distance metrics

Need to be careful when
angles are involved

Example: **Weighted** distance function in SE(2)

$$d(q_1, q_2) = \sqrt{(q_1.x - q_2.x)^2 + (q_1.y - q_2.y)^2 + w(q_1.\theta - q_2.\theta)^2}$$

Implementation Considerations

1. Sampling
2. Distance metrics
3. Nearest neighbors

Can often do better than naïve quadratic algorithm

Example: KD trees (for Euclidean configuration spaces)

Implementation Considerations

1. Sampling
2. Distance metrics
3. Nearest neighbors
4. Collision checking

Usually the speed bottleneck. Use existing optimized libraries!

Implementation Considerations

1. Sampling
2. Distance metrics
3. Nearest neighbors
4. Collision checking
5. Interpolation

Linear, polynomial, trapezoidal...