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Instructions

- 1. Implement the JMT(start, end, T) function in main.cpp
- 2. Hit | Test Run | and see if you're correct!

Tips

Remember, you are solving a system of equations: matrices will be helpful! The Eigen library used from Sensor Fusion is included.

The equations for position, velocity, and acceleration are given by:

$$egin{split} s(t) &= s_i + \dot{s_i}t + rac{\ddot{s_i}}{2}t^2 + lpha_3 t^3 + lpha_4 t^4 + lpha_5 t^5 \ &\dot{s}(t) = \dot{s_i} + \ddot{s_i}t + 3lpha_3 t^2 + 4lpha_4 t^3 + 5lpha_5 t^4 \ &\ddot{s}(t) = \ddot{s_i} + 6lpha_3 t + 12lpha_4 t^2 + 20lpha_5 t^3 \end{split}$$

and if you evaluate these at t=0 you find the first three coeffecients of your JMT are:

$$[lpha_0,lpha_1,lpha_2]=[s_i,\dot{s_i},rac{1}{2}\ddot{s_i}]$$

and you can get the last three coefficients by evaluating these equations at t=T. When you carry out the math and write the problem in matrix form you get the following:

$$\begin{bmatrix} T^3 & T^4 & T^5 \\ 3T^2 & 4T^3 & 5T^4 \\ 6T & 12T^2 & 20T^3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_f - (s_i + \dot{s}_i T + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{s}_i T^2) \\ \dot{s}_f - (\dot{s}_i + \ddot{s}_i T) \\ \ddot{s}_f - \ddot{s}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

All these quantities are known except for $\alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$

```
grader.h
main.cpp
     #include <cmath>
     #include <iostream>
     #include <vector>
    #include "Dense"
     #include "grader.h"
     using std::vector;
     using Eigen::MatrixXd;
10
     using Eigen::VectorXd;
11
12
13
     * TODO: complete this function
     vector<double> JMT(vector<double> &start, vector<double> &end, double T) {
        * Calculate the Jerk Minimizing Trajectory that connects the initial state
17
18
        * to the final state in time T.
19
20
        * @param start - the vehicles start location given as a length three array
21
            corresponding to initial values of [s, s_dot, s_double_dot]
         @param end - the desired end state for vehicle. Like "start" this is a
22
23
            length three array.
24
         @param T - The duration, in seconds, over which this maneuver should occur.
25
26
        * @output an array of length 6, each value corresponding to a coefficent in
27
            the polynomial:
            s(t) = a_0 + a_1 * t + a_2 * t**2 + a_3 * t**3 + a_4 * t**4 + a_5 * t**5
28
29
        * EXAMPLE
30
```