● 6.2 基于多项式的一维轨迹规划

○线性轨迹(速度恒定)

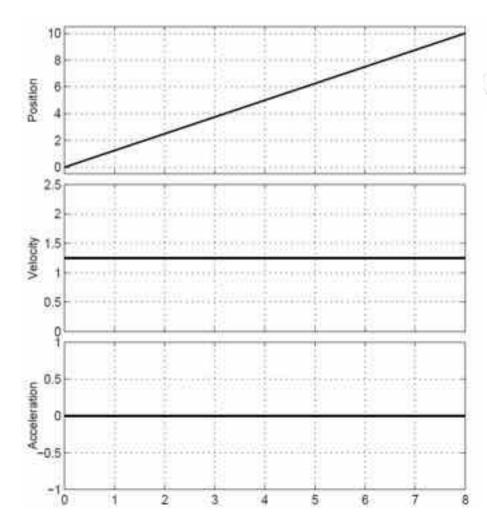
$$q(t) = a_0 + a_1(t - t_0).$$

• 只需给定初始时间t0、结束时间t1、初始位置q0 和结束位置q1即可

$$\begin{cases} q(t_0) = q_0 = a_0 \\ q(t_1) = q_1 = a_0 + a_1(t_1 - t_0) \end{cases} \implies \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} a_0 = q_0 \\ a_1 = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{h}{T} \end{cases}$$

○线性轨迹示例

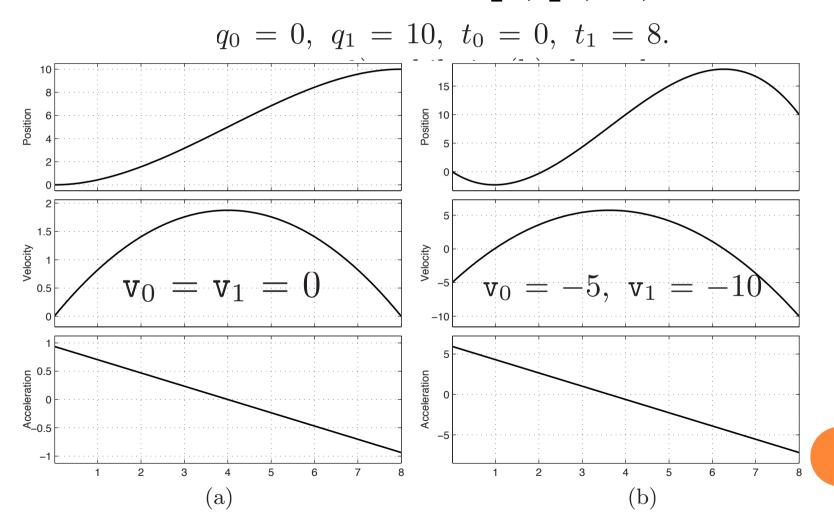


$$t_0 = 0, \ t_1 = 8,$$

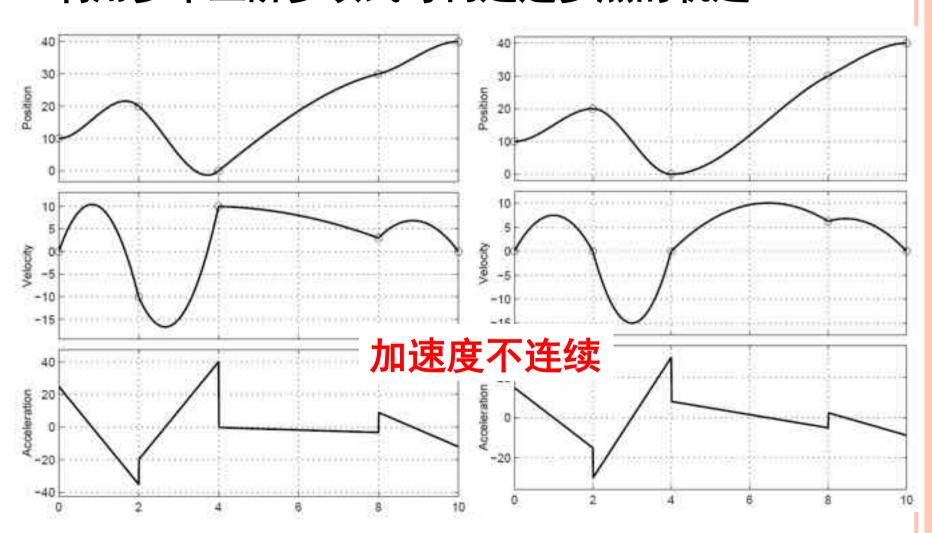
 $q_0 = 0, \ q_1 = 10.$

$$q_0 = 0, q_1 = 10.$$

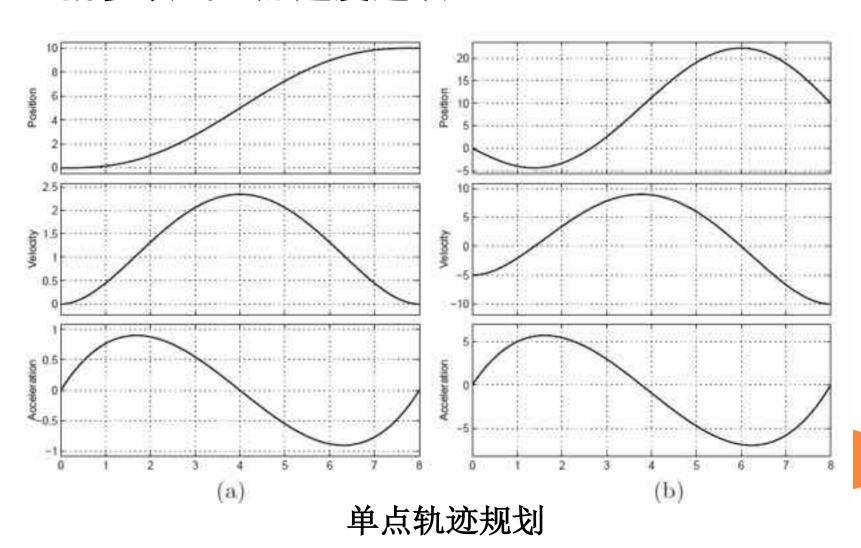
○三阶多项式:可满足任意的q0,q1,v0,v1约束



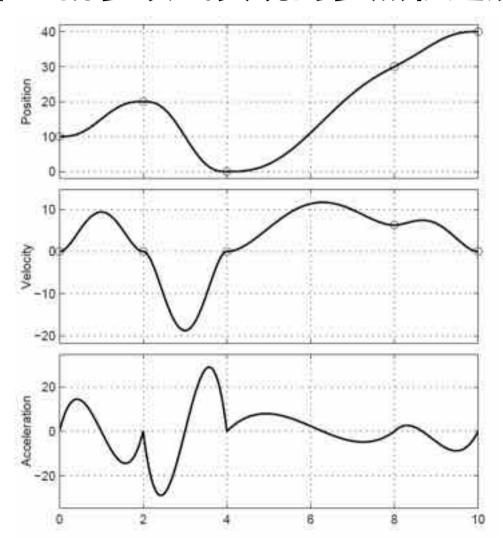
○利用多个三阶多项式可构建过多点的轨迹



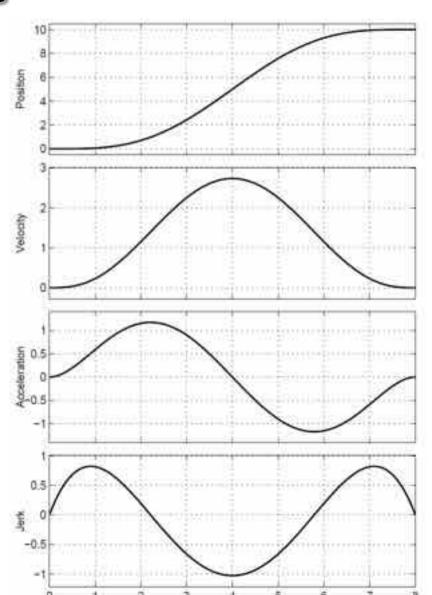
○ 五阶多项式: 加速度连续



○基于多个五阶多项式实现的多点轨迹规划

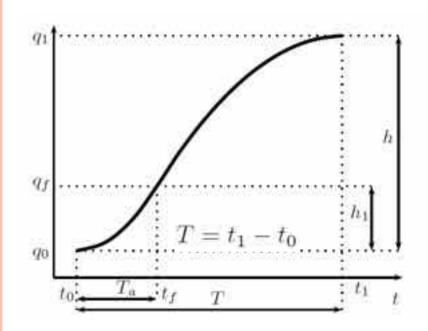


七阶多项式:可使加加速度连续



- 通过多个基本一维轨迹合成,可降低多项式阶次
- 可以在给定多项式阶数的情况下获得连续的速度、 加速度或者加加速度曲线
- ○可以利用最大化速度或加速度等来实现时间最优

○ 抛物线轨迹: 由2个二阶多项式合成



阶段1
$$t \in [t_0, t_f].$$

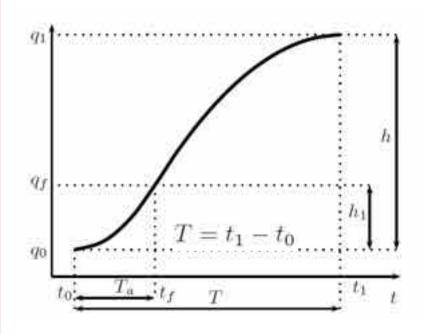
 $q_a(t) = a_0 + a_1 (t - t_0) + a_2 (t - t_0)^2,$

阶段2
$$t \in [t_f, t_1].$$

$$q_b(t) = a_3 + a_4 (t - t_f) + a_5 (t - t_f)^2$$

加速度恒定,可满足初末位置和初末速度约束

○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成, 可满足初末位置和初末速度约束



阶段1
$$t \in [t_0, t_f]$$
.

$$q_a(t) = a_0 + a_1(t - t_0) + a_2(t - t_0)^2,$$

根据点q0,qf和初始速度v0可以求得参数

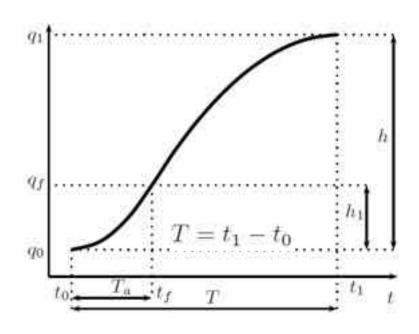
$$\begin{cases}
q_a(t_0) = q_0 = a_0 \\
q_a(t_f) = q_f = a_0 + a_1 (t_f - t_0) + a_2 (t_f - t_0)^2 \\
\dot{q}_a(t_0) = v_0 = a_1.
\end{cases}$$

如果
$$t_f = \frac{t_0 + t_1}{2}$$
 且 $q(t_f) = q_f = \frac{q_0 + q_1}{2}$

$$\implies a_0 = q_0, \ a_1 = v_0, \ a_2 = \frac{2}{T^2}(h - v_0T).$$

$$\implies v_{max} = \dot{q}_a(t_f) = 2\frac{h}{T} - v_0.$$

○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成, 可满足初末位置和初末速度约束



如果
$$t_f = \frac{t_0 + t_1}{2}$$
 $q(t_f) = q_f = \frac{q_0 + q_1}{2}$

阶段2
$$t \in [t_f, t_1]$$
.

$$q_b(t) = a_3 + a_4 (t - t_f) + a_5 (t - t_f)^2$$

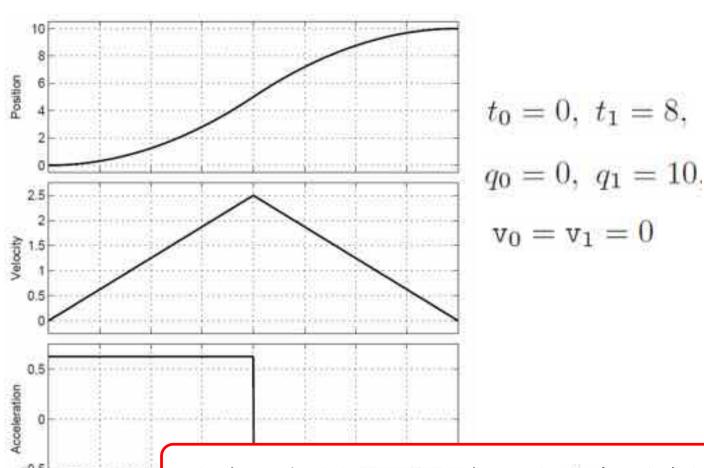
根据qf,末位置q1和末速度v1可以求得参数

$$\begin{cases} q_b(t_f) = q_f = a_3 \\ q_b(t_1) = q_1 = a_3 + a_4 (t_1 - t_f) + a_5 (t_1 - t_f)^2 \\ \dot{q}_b(t_1) = \mathbf{v}_1 = a_4 + 2a_5 (t_1 - t_f) \end{cases}$$

$$a_3 = q_f = \frac{q_0 + q_1}{2}, \quad a_4 = 2\frac{h}{T} - v_1,$$

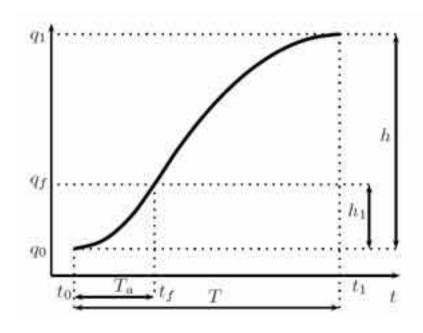
$$\implies a_5 = \frac{2}{T^2}(v_1T - h).$$

○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成



注意: 如果 $v_0 \neq v_1$ 在 处于度不连续

○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成



如果要求分段中间点满足 位置和速度的连续性要求, 需要取消中间位置约束

$$q(t_f) = q_f = \frac{q_0 + q_1}{2}$$

根据以下约束求解

$$\begin{cases} q_a(t_0) = a_0 & = q_0 \\ \dot{q}_a(t_0) = a_1 & = v_0 \end{cases}$$

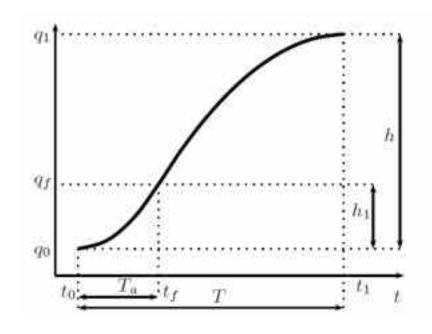
$$\begin{cases} q_b(t_1) = a_3 + a_4 \frac{T}{2} + a_5 \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^2 = q_1 \\ \dot{q}_b(t_1) = a_4 + 2a_5 \frac{T}{2} & = v_1 \end{cases}$$

$$q_a(t_f) = a_0 + a_1 \frac{T}{2} + a_2 \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^2 = a_3 = q_b(t_f)$$

$$\dot{q}_a(t_f) = a_1 + 2a_2 \frac{T}{2} & = a_4 = \dot{q}_b(t_f)$$

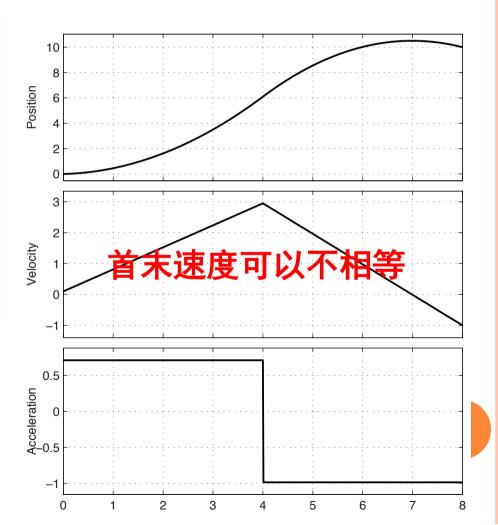
$$T/2 = (t_f - t_0) = (t_1 - t_f)$$

○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成

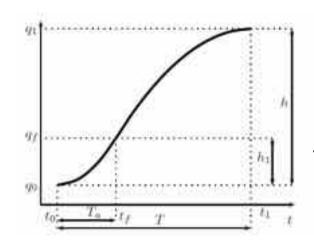


$$t_0 = 0, t_1 = 8,$$

 $q_0 = 0, q_1 = 10,$
 $v_0 = 0.1, v_1 = -1$



○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成



如果没有对 t_f 的约束

 $a_0 = q_0$

$$\begin{cases} q_a(t_0) = a_0 & = q_0 \\ q_b(t_1) = a_3 + a_4(t_1 - t_f) + a_5(t_1 - t_f)^2 = q_1 \\ \dot{q}_a(t_0) = a_1 & = v_0 \\ \dot{q}_b(t_1) = a_4 + 2a_5(t_1 - t_f) & = v_1 \\ q_a(t_f) = a_0 + a_1(t_f - t_0) + a_2(t_f - t_0)^2 = a_3 & (= q_b(t_f)) \\ \dot{q}_a(t_f) = a_1 + 2a_2(t_f - t_0) & = a_4 & (= \dot{q}_b(t_f)). \end{cases}$$

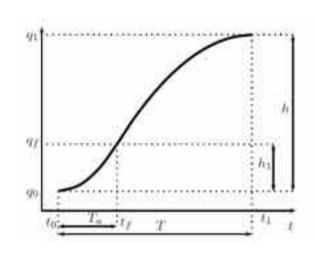
$$T_a = (t_f - t_0)$$
 $T_d = (t_1 - t_f)$

$$a_3 = \frac{2q_1T_a + T_d(2q_0 + T_a(v_0 - v_1))}{2T}$$

a₁ 可以结合考虑任务约康和^{2h}或最大加速度约束

$$a_2 = \frac{2h - v_0(T + T_a) - v_1T_d}{2TT_a}$$
 $a_5 = -\frac{2h - v_0T_a - v_1(T + T_d)}{2TT_d}$.

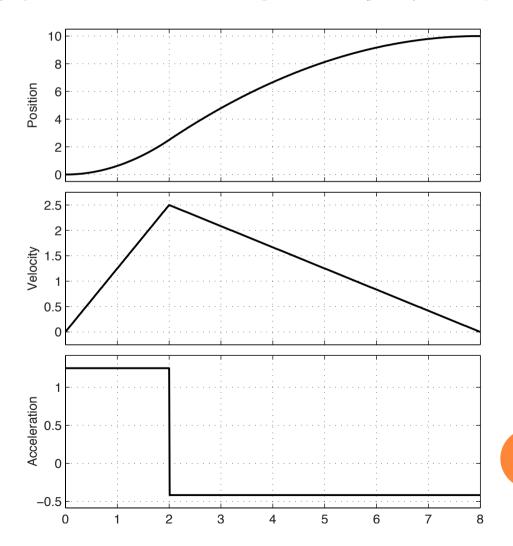
○ 抛物线轨迹(加速度恒定):由2个二阶多项式合成



如果没有对 t_f 的约束

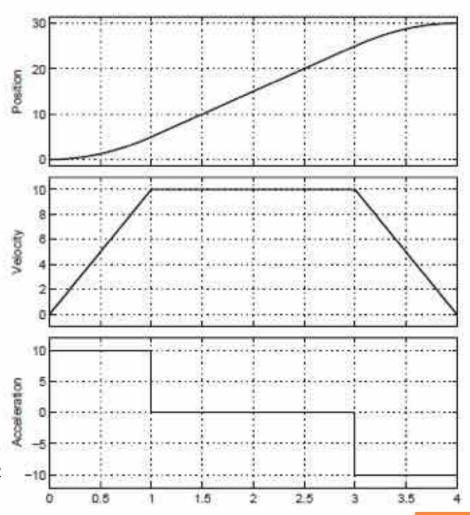
$$t_0 = 0, t_1 = 8,$$

 $q_0 = 0, q_1 = 10.$
 $v_0 = v_1 = 0$

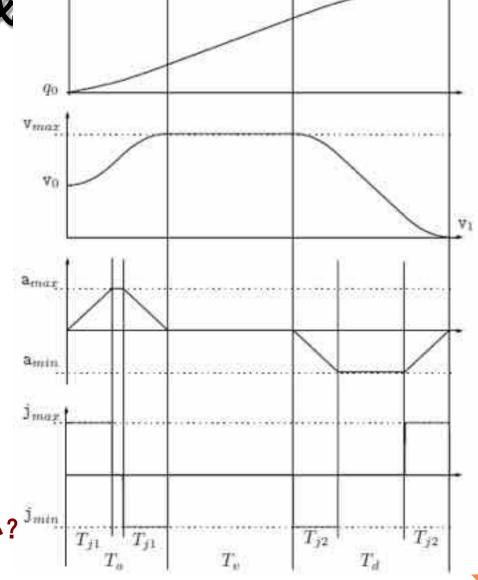


- ·基于2个二阶多项式和 1个一阶多项式合成的 梯形速度曲线
 - 匀加速
 - 匀速
 - 匀减速

具有更好的通用性存在问题:加速度不连续



o双S曲线



每一段采用怎样的多项式? 如果希望加加速度连续,怎么办?