

Sheet 3

Topic: Locomotion, Differential drive kinematics

Due date: 06.05.2016

Exercise 1: Locomotion

A robot equipped with a differential drive starts at position $x = 1.0m$, $y = 2.0m$ and with heading $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. It has to move to the position $x = 1.5m$, $y = 2.0m$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (all angles in radians). The movement of the vehicle is described by steering commands (v_l = speed of left wheel, v_r = speed of right wheel, t = driving time).

- What is the minimal number of steering commands (v_l, v_r, t) needed to guide the vehicle to the desired target location?
- What is the length of the shortest trajectory under this constraint?
- Which sequence of steering commands guides the robot on the shortest trajectory to the desired location if an arbitrary number of steering commands can be used?
- What is the length of this trajectory?

Note: the length of a trajectory refers to the travelled distance along the trajectory.

Exercise 2: Differential Drive Implementation

Write a function in *Python* that implements the forward kinematics for the differential drive as explained in the lecture.

- The function header should look like

```
def diffdrive(x, y, theta, v_l, v_r, t, l):  
    return x_n, y_n, theta_n
```

where x , y , and θ is the pose of the robot, v_l and v_r are the speed of the left and right wheel, t is the driving time, and l is the distance between the wheels of the robot. The output of the function is the new pose of the robot x_n , y_n , and θ_n .

- After reaching position $x = 1.5m$, $y = 2.0m$, and $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ the robot executes the following sequence of steering commands:

(a) $c_1 = (v_l = 0.3m/s, v_r = 0.3m/s, t = 3s)$

(b) $c_2 = (v_l = 0.1m/s, v_r = -0.1m/s, t = 1s)$

(c) $c_3 = (v_l = 0.2m/s, v_r = 0m/s, t = 2s)$

Use the function to compute the position of the robot after the execution of each command in the sequence (the distance l between the wheels of the robot is $0.5m$).