

Review:

Orientation (heading) is the direction the robot is facing, measured counter-clockwise from the x-axis (typically). This is denoted by theta (θ) and the subscript 'r' is for robot (θ_r).

Distance is equal to the amount of rotation of a wheel times the wheel's radius.

$$S = \theta_r r_{\text{wheel}}$$

Linear velocity measures the speed in a line:

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \text{linear velocity}$$

Angular velocity measures the speed of rotation (noted by greek letter omega [ω]):

$$\text{speed of rotation} = \frac{\text{angular displacement}}{\text{time}} = \text{angular velocity}$$

We can equate linear and angular velocities by dividing our distance equation by time (t)

$$\frac{\theta}{t} = \frac{S}{r \cdot t}$$

$$\omega = v \div r \quad \text{OR} \quad \omega \cdot r = v$$

Using these concepts we can determine our new position based on our starting position (x_0, y_0) and our initial heading θ_0 .

$$x_t = x_0 + \omega_{w,avg} r_w t \cos(\theta_r)$$

$$y_t = y_0 + \omega_{w,avg} r_w t \sin(\theta_r)$$

$$\omega_{w,avg} = \frac{\omega_{\text{right}} + \omega_{\text{left}}}{2}$$

$$\theta_{r,t} = \theta_{r,0} + \frac{r_w}{L} (\omega_{\text{right}} - \omega_{\text{left}})t$$

These equations are only valid for small time steps since θ is changing.

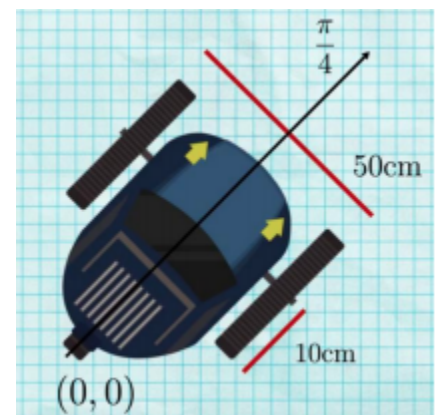
- For slow moving robots 0.1-1 second may be sufficient
- For high speed aircraft 0.1-1 millisecond may be required

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Challenge Questions:

Imagine you have a robot that is **50cm** wide, with **10cm** radius wheels. The robot starts out at **(0,0)** with an initial orientation of $\pi/4$.

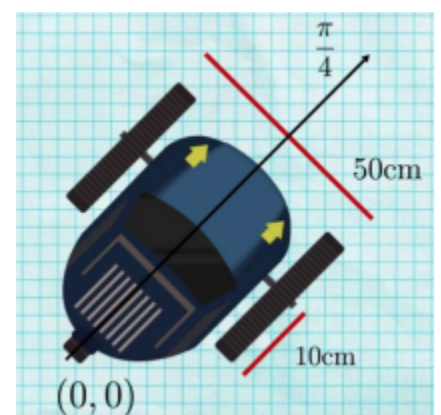
If the robot drives both wheels at a constant speed of 1 radian per second for 10 seconds -what is the robot's final position and orientation?



Name: _____ Class: _____

Imagine you have a robot that is **50cm** wide, with **10cm** radius wheels. The robot starts out at **(0,0)** with an initial orientation of $\pi/4$.

The robot runs the right wheel at 1 radian per second and the left wheel at 1.5 radians per second. What is the robot's orientation after 1 sec of motion?



Name: _____ Class: _____