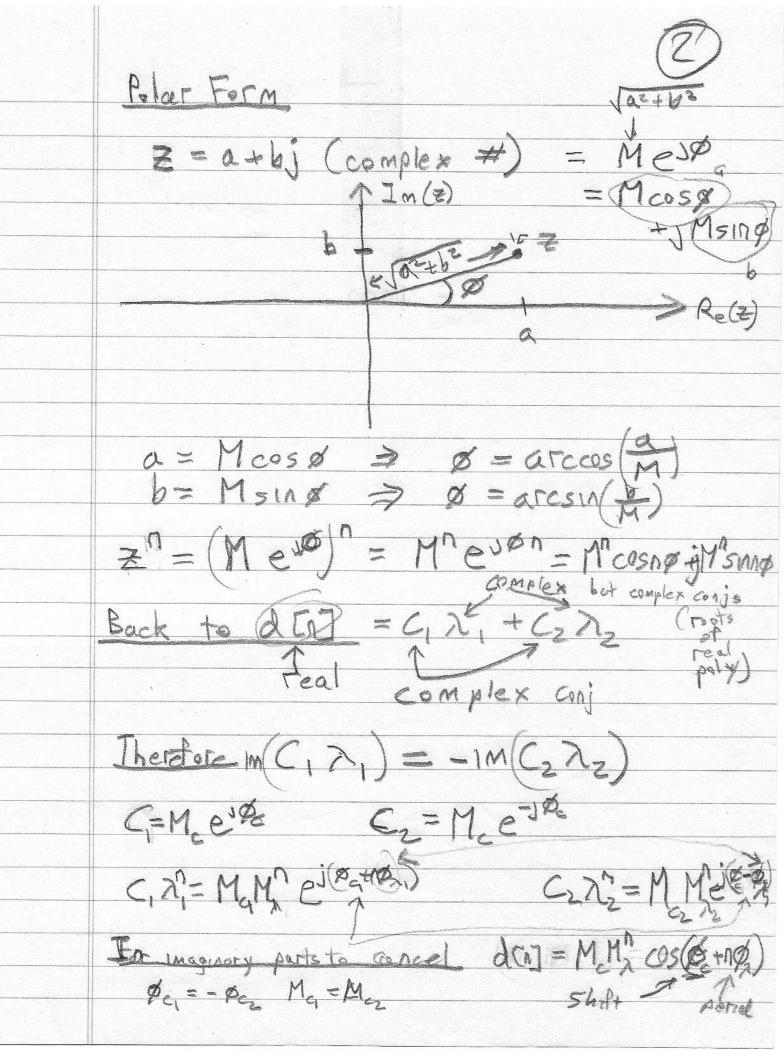
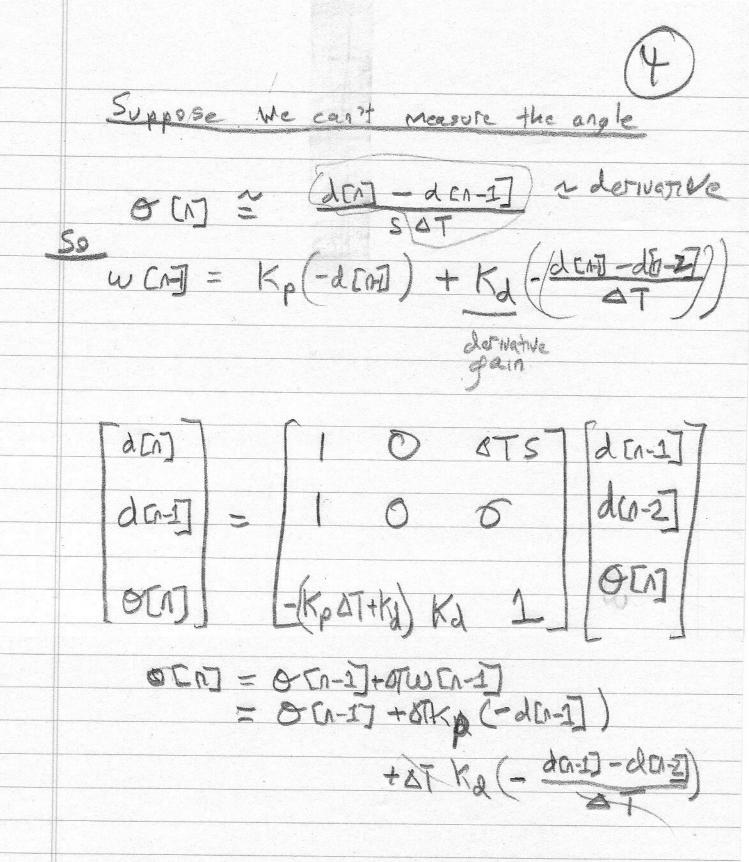
2/19/29 6.3100/2 Reminder-Path Following Robot d = disto from line S = Forward Speed 0 = robot angle 4 = time Hwn samples W = angolar velocity (controllable) Egns den] = den-1] + STSIAS! Enportional Control Emportional Control WENT = Kp (dol)-dol) desired A Measured distance distance The dy [N] = 0 (Pollow the line) [OD] = [-KAT 1 [OD-2]] evals(A)=>, >> = A+JDTJKS den = c, x, + c, x, IF d(0]=1 0[0]=0 = d(1)=1 (A(8)) = C(1)+C2X2=1=C+C2 C(1)+C3X=1



Root Locus 1+jar Kps 1-10718 Northerm d[]=0 的中的创和 = Kp(d(0)-d0) (2-1)(2-(1-0TK)) + OT KS=0 1, 2 = 1 - STK= + AT \ K= - Kp5 HMM



matlab script link:

https://introcontrol.mit.edu/_static/spring25/lectures/rootPlotLec2SS.m.zip

```
function rootPlotLec2SS(Kp0, Kp1, deltaD, Kd0, Kd1, Ki0, Ki1)
% Plot Step responses and natural frequencies for line following Robot
% as Kp varies from Kp0->Kp1, (Kp0 > 0, Kp1 >= Kp0)
% deltaD (true, false) False: Use angle, True = use distance differences.
% optional Kd0, Kd1: Kd varies from Kd0->Kd1
% optional Ki0, Ki1: Ki varies from Ki0->Ki1
% NOTE!! Nat freqs corresponding maximum K's marked with BLACK star
% Zoom into neighborhood of 1 on nat Freqs plot
zoomThresh = 0; % 0.99; %0.99; %0.95; % Set to zero for no zoom
S = 5; % Robot Speed
% Zero out unset inputs
if nargin < 5; Kd0 = 0.0; Kd1 = 0.0; end
if nargin < 7; Ki0 = 0.0; Ki1 = 0.0; end
% Error check input
assert(Kp1 >= Kp0);
assert(Kd1 >= Kd0);
assert(Ki1 >= Ki0);
% Determine DT system order (size of matrix A)
order = 2;
if(Kd1 > 0); order = order + deltaD; end
if(Ki1 > 0); order = order + 1; end
% Should not need to change these
dT = 1.0e-1; % Time between samples
seconds = 5; % Response plot time interval
nParamVals = 1000; % Number of param value points
% Close existing plots
close all:
% Function that computes system matrix A and eig(A)=natfreqs
    function [natFreqs,A] = getNatFreqs(Kp,Kd,Ki)
        % Gets A matrix and nat freqs, assumes first state is theta
        if order <= 2
            A(1,:) = [1]
                                S*dT];
                                                  % row one
            A(2,:) = [-dT*Kp 1-dT*Kd];
                                                     % row two
        elseif order == 3
            if Ki == 0 % using Kp*d + Kd*deltad
                                               S*dT]; % row one
                A(1,:) = [1]
                                          0
                A(2,:) = [1]
                                          0
                                               0];
                                                    % row two
                A(3,:) = [-(dT*Kp+Kd) 	 Kd
                                               1]; % row three
            else % using Kp*d+Kd*theta+Ki*sumd
                A(1,:) = [1 \ 0 \ S*dT];
                                              % row one
                A(2,:) = [0 0]
                                              % row two
                                    0];
                A(3,:) = [0 0]
                                    0];
                                              % row three
            end
        else % Use Kp*d + Kd*deltad + Ki*sumd
            % Fix the A matrix!
            A(1,:) = [1]
                              S*dT 0];
                                              % row one
            A(2,:) = [1
                                    0];
                              0
                                              % row two
                          0
            A(3,:) = [0]
                                    0];
                          0
                              0
                                              % row three
            A(4,:) = [0]
                                    0];
                          0
                              0
                                              % row four
        end
        natFreqs = eig(A);
    end
```

```
[natFreqs,A0] = getNatFreqs(Kp0,Kd0,Ki0);
[~,A1] = getNatFreqs(Kp1,Kd1,Ki1);
% Preallocate vectors for time and state
T = 0:ceil(seconds/dT);
X = zeros(size(A0,1),length(T));
X(1,1) = 1; % Set initial distance to 1, other initial states to zero.
p1 = figure(1);
p1.Position(1) = 0.5*p1.Position(1);
% Plot ZIR's
for plt = 1:2
    if plt == 1
        A = A0; Kp = Kp0; Kd = Kd0; Ki = Ki0;
    else
        A = A1; Kp = Kp1; Kd = Kd1; Ki = Ki1;
    end
    for i = 2: length(T)
        X(:,i) = A*X(:,i-1);
    end
    subplot(2,1,plt);
    plot(T,X(1,:));
    xlabel('Time in Samples');
    title(['ZIR',',Kp=',num2str(Kp),',Kd=',num2str(Kd),',Ki=',num2str(Ki)]);
end
% Get an array # natural frequency rows, # param values column
natMat = zeros(size(natFreqs,1),nParamVals);
for i = 1:nParamVals
    Kdl = Kd0 + (Kd1-Kd0)*i/nParamVals;
    Kpl = Kp0 + (Kp1-Kp0)*i/nParamVals;
    Kil = Ki0 + (Ki1-Ki0)*i/nParamVals;
    natMat(:,i) = getNatFreqs(Kpl,Kdl,Kil);
end
%Screen out small magnitude nat freqs.
rootsLarge = natMat(abs(natMat) >= zoomThresh);
p2 = figure(2);
p2.Position(1) = p2.Position(1)+0.7*p1.Position(3);
hold on;
```

```
% Plot trajectories of slower natural frequencies
for rootType = 1:3
    if(rootType == 1)
        roots = rootsLarge(imag(rootsLarge) == 0); pStr = 'mo';
    elseif(rootType == 2)
        roots = rootsLarge(imag(rootsLarge) > 0); pStr = 'ro';
    else
        roots = rootsLarge(imag(rootsLarge) < 0); pStr = 'go';
    end
    plot(real(roots), imag(roots),pStr);
end
if length(natMat) > 4
    last4 = natMat(:,end-4:end);
    last4 = last4(abs(last4) >= zoomThresh);
    plot(real(last4), imag(last4), 'k*');
end
% Plot entire (or fraction of if zoom true) of the unit circle
if zoomThresh > 0
    maxAngle = max(abs(angle(rootsLarge(:))));
else
    maxAngle = pi;
end
ang = linspace(-1.5*maxAngle, 1.5*maxAngle, 30000);
circlepts = cos(ang)+ 1j*sin(ang);
plot(real(circlepts), imag(circlepts), 'b.');
hold off;
% Give the set of plots a title
title(['unitCirc(Blue)',...
    ', Kp:', num2str(Kp0),'->', num2str(Kp1),...
     , Kd:',num2str(Kd0),'->',num2str(Kd1),...
     , Ki:',num2str(Ki0),'->',num2str(Ki1)]);
end
```

