

What is a robot?

Mechanicality

Sensitivity

potency

intelligence

artificiality

autonomy

Are the following robots

✓ Roomba

X Desktop Computer

HVAC System

X Toilet Tank

X Car

X Robot Simulation

3D printer

## Why Robots

Autonomy

Repetitive work

Dangerous

Dull

Dirty

Speed

Precision

Economics

# Mechanicality

## Mobile Robots

### Locomotion

Rolling  
wheels  
tracks

walking

Flying

Swimming

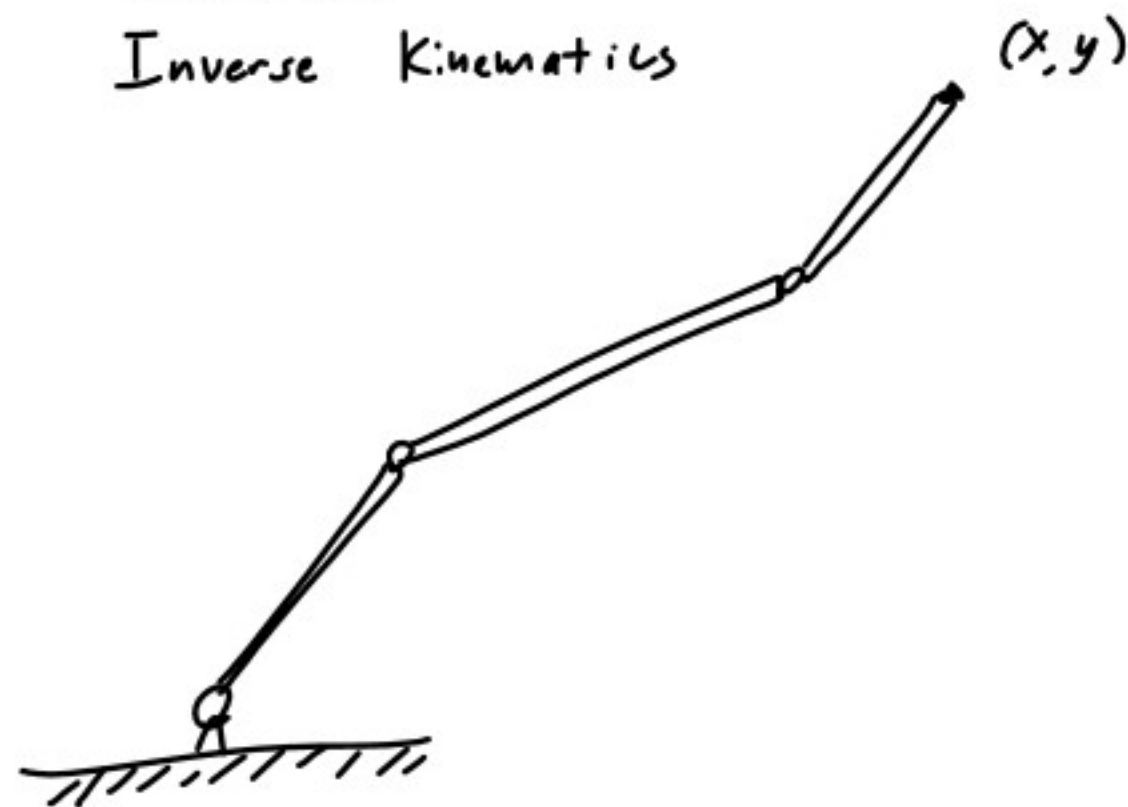
Jumping

Slithering

## Serial Kinematic Manipulators

Kinematics

Inverse Kinematics



# Sensitivity

Sensors

Transducer

proprioceptive vs exteroceptive

passive vs active

examples

Temperature sensor

force/pressure sensor  
switch

Gyroscope/Accelerometer

Fish finder

GPS

Ultra-sonic

Camera

Laser

Radar

Encoders

Sensor

Fusion

# Probability

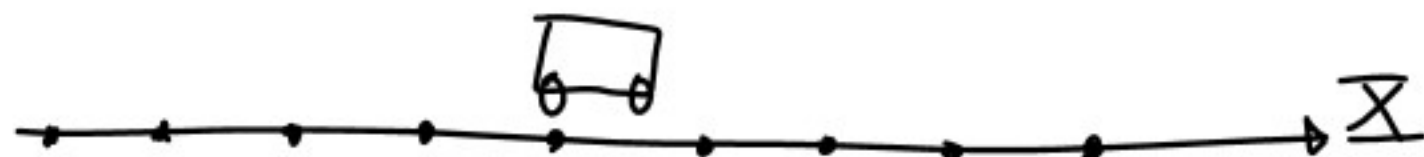
## Discrete Random Variables

$$p(\underline{X} = \text{heads}) = 0.5$$

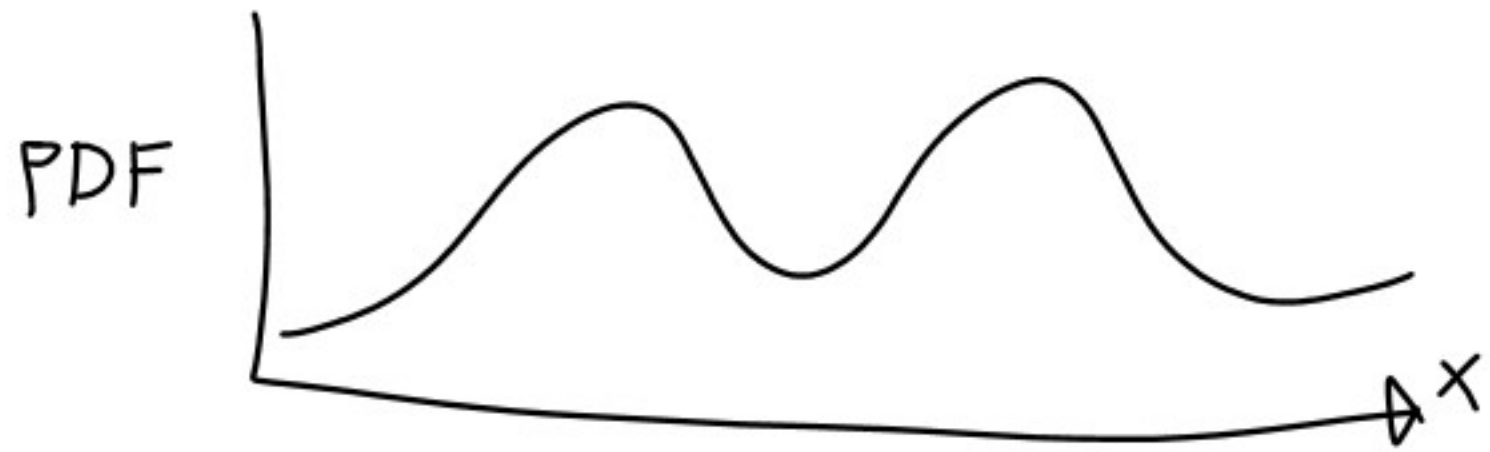
$$\sum_x p(\underline{X} = x) = 1$$

$$p(\underline{X} = \text{tails}) = 0.5$$

## Robot Localization

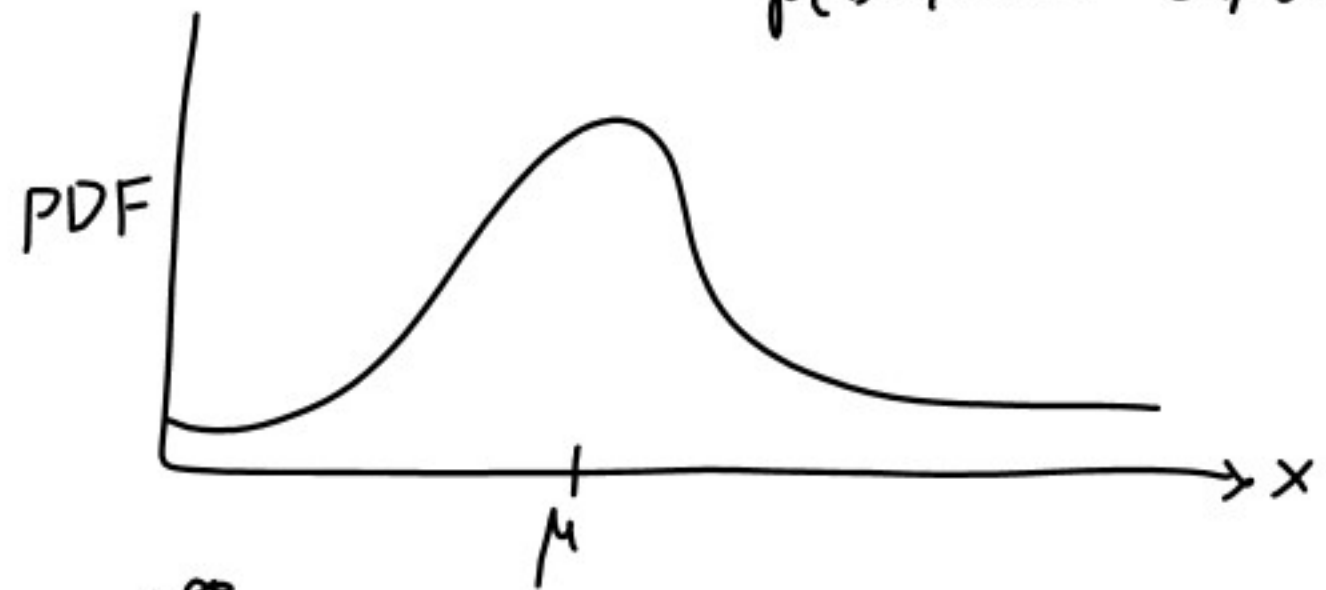


# Continuous Random Variable



# Gaussian

$$p(x) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$$

$$p(x) = \det(\Sigma)^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)\right)$$

$$\Sigma \in \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$$

Conditional Probability

$$p(x|y) = p(\underline{X}=x | Y=y)$$

Bayes Rule

$$p(x|y) = \frac{p(y|x)p(x)}{p(y)}$$

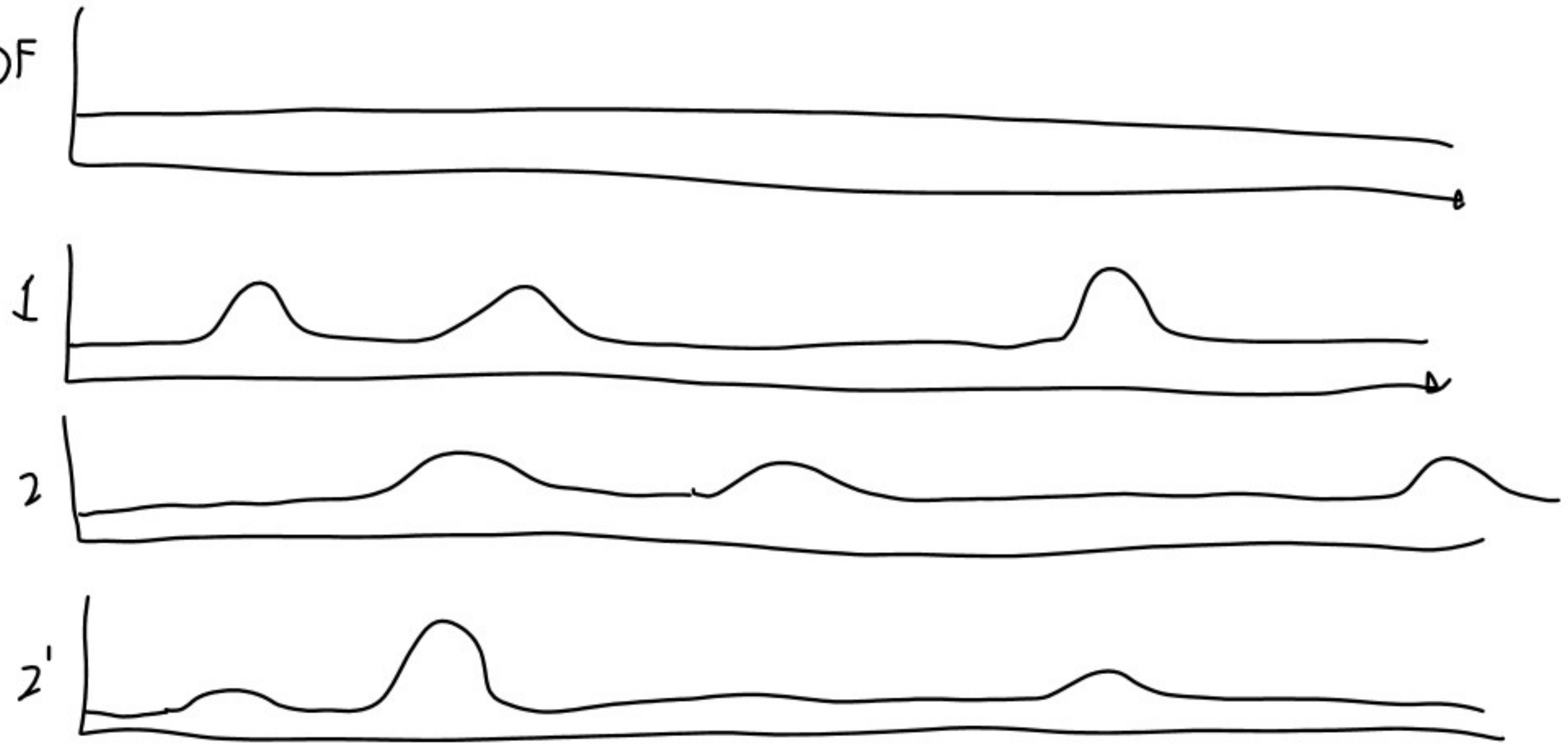
Expectation

$$\begin{aligned} E[\underline{X}] &= \sum_x x p(x) \\ &= \int x p(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

# Markov Localization



PDF





$$p(\text{at door} | \text{sensed door, location}) = \frac{p(\text{sensed door} | \text{at door, location}) p(\text{at door} | \text{location})}{p(\text{sensed door} | \text{location})}$$