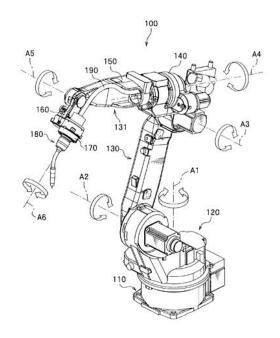


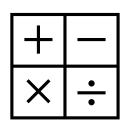
# MISR UNIVERSITY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT MTE 408 ROBOTICS



# SESSION 2 INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS LAB

WALEED ELBADRY MARCH 2022





1. Use matrices to solve the following system of equations

$$x + y - 2z = 3$$

$$3x - y + z = 5$$

$$3x + 3y - 6z = 9$$

### **SOLUTION**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1(-1*-6-1*3) - (1)(3*-6-1*3) + (-2)(3*3--1*3)$$



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### **SOLUTION**

Taking the variables coefficients and arranging it into a mtrix form

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 1(-1*-6-1*3) - (1)(3*-6-1*3) + (-2)(3*3--1*3)$$

$$|A| = 1(3) - (1)(-21) + (-2)(12)$$

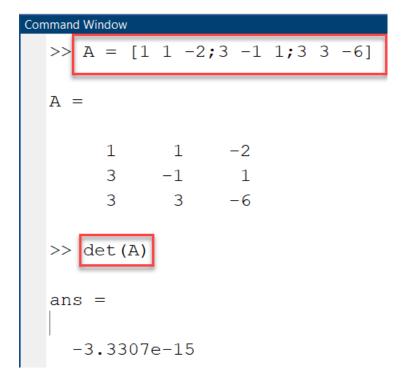
$$|A| = 3 + 21 - 24 = 0$$

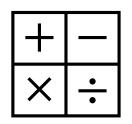
 $|A| = 0 \rightarrow The solution doesn't exist$ 



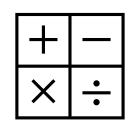
### **MATLAB VERIFICATION**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$









2. Use matrices to solve the following system of equations

$$4x + 8y + z = -6$$

$$2x - 3y + 2z = 0$$

$$x + 7y - 3z = -8$$

### **SOLUTION**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = (4)(-3*-3-2*7) - (8)(2*-3-2*1) + (1)(2*7--3*1)$$



# + -× ÷

### **SOLUTION**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = (4)(-3*-3-2*7) - (8)(2*-3-2*1) + (1)(2*7--3*1)$$

$$|A| = (4)(9 - 14) - (8)(-6 - 2) + (1)(14 + 3)$$

$$|A| = (4)(-5) - (8)(-8) + (1)(17)$$

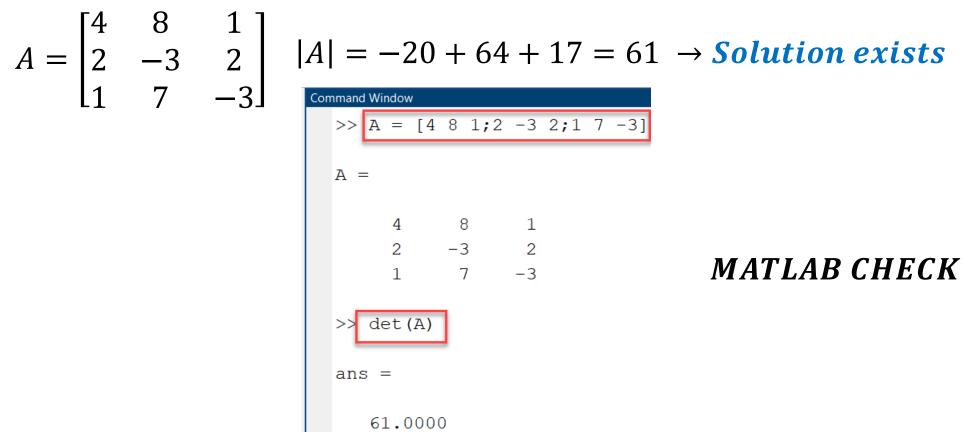
$$|A| = -20 + 64 + 17 = 61 \rightarrow Solution exists$$



### **SOLUTION**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -20 + 64 + 17 = 61 \rightarrow Solution exists$$





# + -× ÷

### **SOLUTION**

Taking the variables coefficients and arranging it into a mtrix form

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad |A| = -20 + 64 + 17 = 61 \rightarrow Solution \ exists$$

Matrix of minors, Cofactors and Adjoint

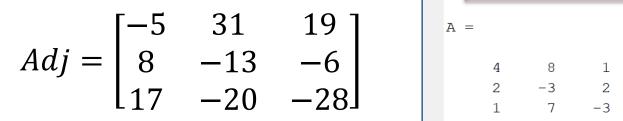
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -8 & 17 \\ -31 & -13 & 20 \\ 19 & 6 & -28 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 8 & 17 \\ 31 & -13 & -20 \\ 19 & -6 & -28 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Adj = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 31 & 19 \\ 8 & -13 & -6 \\ 17 & -20 & -28 \end{bmatrix}$$

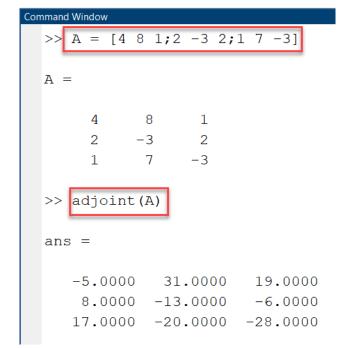
### **SOLUTION**

Taking the variables coefficients and arranging it into a mtrix form

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} |A| = -20 + 64 + 17 = 61 \rightarrow Solution \ exists$$





### MATLAB CHECK



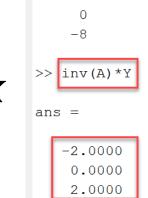
### **SOLUTION**

Taking the variables coefficients and arranging it into a mtrix form

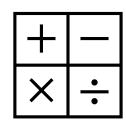
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}Y = \frac{1}{|A|}Adj(A)Y = \frac{1}{61} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 31 & 19 \\ 8 & -13 & -6 \\ 17 & -20 & -28 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 2.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### MATLAB CHECK







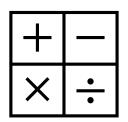
Determine if this matrix is **singular** or **not** 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & 5 \\ -4 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

### **SOLUTION**

$$|A| = (1)(14) - (2)(2) - (1)(10) = 14 - 4 - 10 = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow Singular$$





FInd the K value causing the value to be simgular

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} K & 6 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

### **SOLUTION**

$$|A| = 3K - 24 = 0 \rightarrow K = \frac{24}{3} = 8$$

