

Ρομποτική 2

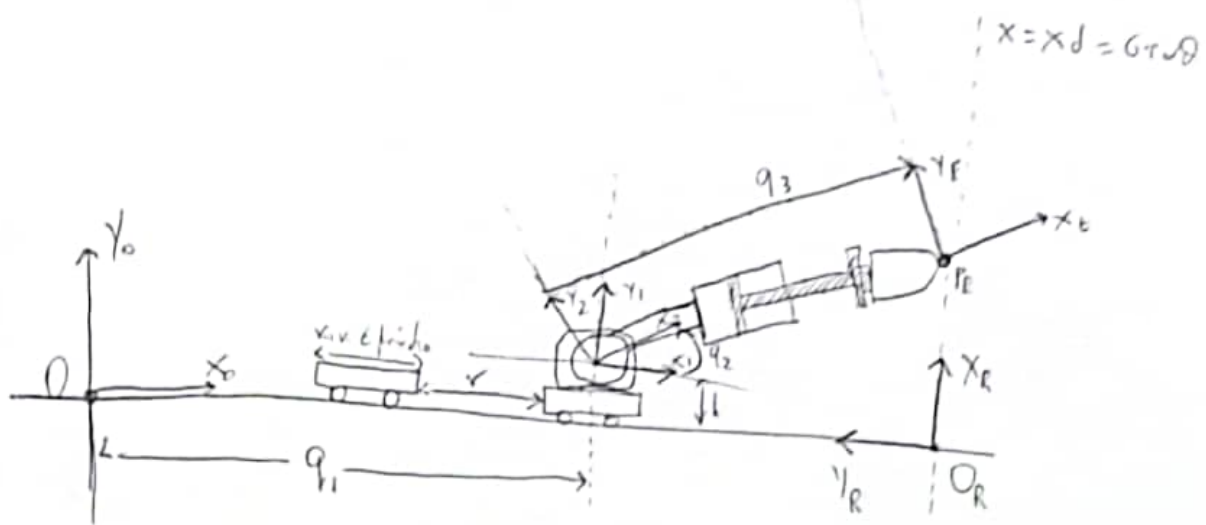
1^η Σειρά Αναλυτικών Απαντήσεων

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- Abraham 1.1



Σύμφωνα με πληροφορίες σχετικά με την κατάσταση των εργαζομένων στην εταιρεία

[illegible]

1. Υποεργασία: Διατήρηση της ίδιας ιδιότητας $P \in \text{conjugates}$ $X = X \cdot G$ στο conjugates .
 2. Υποεργασία: Διατήρηση διαδοχικών αβελικών P - conjugates .
 • $P_i = f_i(q)$: Συνάρτηση f_i

• $P_1 = f_1(q) : \text{Σωστήριγμα Στήριξης ποταμού 2ης υδροπλάτης}$
 • $P_2 = f_2(q) \cdot q, f_2(q) = \frac{P_1}{q} : \text{Σωστήριγμα Στήριξης ποταμού 1ης υδροπλάτης}$

- $P_i = J_i(q) \cdot \dot{q}$, $J_i(q) = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q}$: Jacobian Matrix des ungetriggerten
- P_{id} : Erreichte Gelenkgeschwindigkeit : $\dot{P}_{id} = \frac{\partial f_{id}}{\partial q} \cdot \dot{q}$

• P_{id} : Erwartung der $\frac{\partial q}{\partial T}$ von $\frac{\partial q}{\partial T}$. P_{id} : Erwartung der $\frac{\partial q}{\partial T}$ von $\frac{\partial q}{\partial T}$.

$$\dot{q} = J_1^+(q) \left[\dot{p}_{id} + K_1(p_{id} - p_1(q)) \right] + K_2 \left[I - J_1^+(q) J_1(q) \right] \cdot \dot{q}_{ir}^{(2)}$$

6DO kinematic Model:

$$A_0^1 = T_{va}(x, q_1) \cdot T_{va}(y, h) \quad A_2^1 = Rot(z, q_2)$$

$$A_E^2 = T_{va}(x, q_3)$$

$$P_E^0 = \begin{bmatrix} P_{Ex} \\ P_{Ey} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 + c_2 q_3 \\ h + s_2 q_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{P}_E = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{P}_{Ex} \\ \dot{P}_{Ey} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 - s_2 q_3 \dot{q}_2 + c_2 \dot{q}_3 \\ c_2 q_3 \dot{q}_2 + s_2 \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - s_2 q_3 & c_2 \\ 0 & c_2 q_3 & s_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{now } J_E(q) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -s_2 q_3 & c_2 \\ 0 & c_2 q_3 & s_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kinematic Etkulu us $pos(O_R - X_R Y_R Z_R)$:

$$A_R^0 = T_{va}(x, x_d) \cdot Rot(z, q_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & x_d \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_0^R = Rot(z, -q_2/2) T_{va}(x, -x_d) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -x_d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R \end{pmatrix} P_E = \begin{bmatrix} h + s_2 q_3 \\ -q_1 - (c_2 q_3 + x_d) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} R \end{pmatrix} \dot{P}_E = \begin{bmatrix} c_2 q_2 q_3 + s_2 \dot{q}_3 \\ -\dot{q}_1 + s_2 q_2 q_3 - c_2 \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c_2 q_3 & s_2 \\ -1 & s_2 q_3 & -c_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{now } \begin{pmatrix} E \end{pmatrix} J_E(q) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c_2 q_3 & s_2 \\ -1 & s_2 q_3 & -c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Υποσέλιδο 1

$$P_1 = \dot{P}_{EY} = -q_1 - c_2 q_3 + x_d$$

$$f_1(q) = x_d - q_1 - c_2 q_3, \quad P_{1d} = 0$$

$$\dot{P}_1 = \dot{P}_{EY} = -\dot{q}_1 + s_2 q_3 \dot{q}_2 - c_2 \dot{q}_3 = [-1 \quad s_2 q_3 \quad -c_2] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1(q) = [-1 \quad s_2 q_3 \quad -c_2], \quad \dot{P}_{1d} = 0$$

$$J_1^+ = J_1^T (J_1 J_1^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(1 + c_2^2 + s_2^2 q_3^2)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ s_2 q_3 \\ -c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{q}^{(1)} = \frac{-x_d(x_d - q_1 - c_2 q_3)}{(1 + c_2^2 + s_2^2 q_3^2)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ s_2 q_3 \\ -c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Υποσέλιδο 2

$V(q)$: ~~Ποτεντιάλ~~ Σωδωτην Ανάδοχης: Σωδωτην Κριτηρίου

$$V(q) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} K_R (v - v_0)^2, & v < v_0 \\ 0, & v \geq v_0 \end{cases}$$

K_R : Στάθμης Σωδωτηνς Εύρους
 v_0 : όριο ανάδοχης

• x_0 : δώδωδον εύρος δώδ (0 - x_{yz})

$$v = |q_1 - x_0|$$

$$V(q) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} K_R (q_1 - x_0 - v_0)^2, & v < v_0 \\ 0, & v \geq v_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \quad v < v_0 : \quad \dot{q}_v^{(2)} = \nabla_q V(q) = \begin{bmatrix} K_R (q_1 - x_0 - v_0) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_R (v - v_0) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \quad v \geq v_0 : \quad \dot{q}_v^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{q}^{(2)} &= K_2 \left[I - J_1^T(q) J_1(q) \right] \dot{q}_v^{(2)} \\
 &= K_2 \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{(1 + \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ s_2 \dot{q}_3 \\ -\dot{z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & s_2 \dot{q}_3 & -\dot{z} \end{bmatrix} \right\} \dot{q}_v^{(2)} \\
 &= \frac{K_2}{(1 + \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2 - 1 & s_2 \dot{q}_3 & -\dot{z} \\ s_2 \dot{q}_3 & 1 + \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2 - \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2 & s_2 \dot{z} \dot{q}_3 \\ -\dot{z} & \dot{z} s_2 \dot{q}_3 & 1 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2 + \dot{z}^2 - \dot{z}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K_R (v - v_0) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{K_2 K_R}{(1 + \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2)} (v - v_0) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2 \\ s_2 \dot{q}_3 \\ -\dot{z} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

B) $h=1$, $v_0=6$, $x_d=15$

$q_1(t) = x_d = 15$, $q_2(t) = \pi/2$, $q_3(t) = 5$, $v(t) = (v_0 - 2) = 4$

• $\dot{q}^{(1)} = - \frac{K_1 (x_d - q_1(t)) - [\cos q_2(t)] q_3(t)}{(1 + (\cos q_2(t))^2 + \sin^2 q_2(t) q_3^2(t))} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ s_2 \dot{q}_3 \\ -\dot{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

• $\dot{q}^{(2)} = \frac{K_2 K_R}{(1 + \dot{z}^2(t) + \dot{s}_2^2(t) \dot{q}_3^2(t))} (v(t) - v_0) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}^2 + \dot{s}_2^2 \dot{q}_3^2 \\ s_2 \dot{q}_3 \\ -\dot{z} \end{bmatrix} =$

$= \frac{K_2 K_R (-2)}{26} \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = K_2 K_R \begin{bmatrix} -25/13 \\ -5/13 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1(t) \\ \dot{q}_2(t) \\ \dot{q}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = K_2 K_R \begin{bmatrix} -25/13 \\ -5/13 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Άσκηση 1.2

Ρομπότις Μανδουλιός 2 βαθμών Ελευθέρων

$$W_{q1} = 0, \quad l_1 = 0$$

$$\tau_1 = (m\dot{q}_2^2) \dot{q}_1 + (2mq_2) \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2, \quad \tau_2 = m\ddot{q}_2 - (mq_2) \cdot \dot{q}_1^2$$

α) Προβλεπτικές Έξοδος:

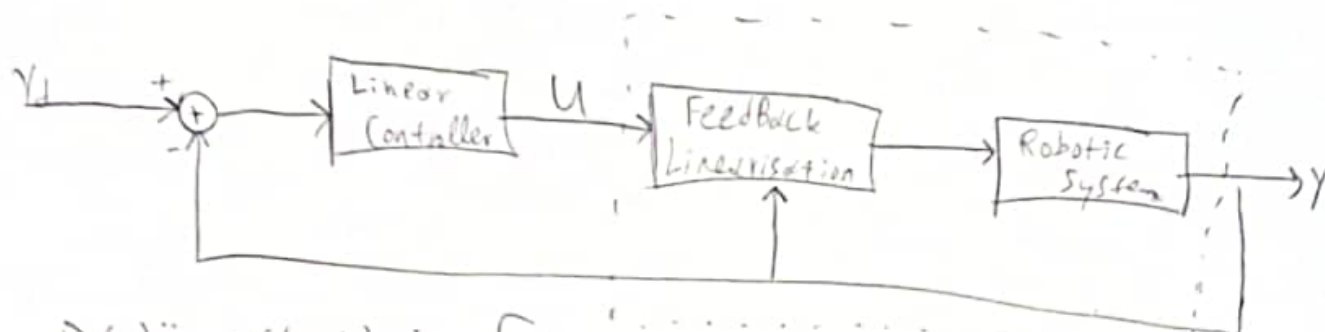
$$\tau = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m\dot{q}_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} m\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 & m\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1 \\ -mq_2 \dot{q}_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D(q) = \begin{bmatrix} m\dot{q}_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix}, \quad C(q, \dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} m\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_2 & m\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1 \\ -mq_2 \dot{q}_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Computed Torque $\rightarrow \tau = \hat{D}u + \hat{C}\dot{q}$

$$u = \ddot{q}_d + K_d(\dot{q}_d - \dot{q}) + K_p(q_d - q)$$

$$e = q_d - q, \quad \dot{e} = \dot{q}_d - \dot{q}$$



$$\bar{\tau} = D(q)\ddot{q} + (C(q, \dot{q}) \cdot \dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_2^2 \dot{q}_1 + 2\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \phi$$

$\phi = (m)$: μντρως ληρωότων παράμετρων συστήματος $\rightarrow K(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q})$

$$\hat{\phi} = [\hat{m}]$$

$$\tau = \hat{D}u + \hat{C}\dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_2^2 u_1 + 2\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \\ u_2 - \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [\hat{m}] = K(q, \dot{q}, u) \cdot \hat{\phi}$$

$\tilde{\phi} = \phi - \hat{\phi}$: Σφάλμα Εκτίμησης Παράμετρων

$$\ddot{q} = u \Rightarrow K(q, \dot{q}, u) \cdot \tilde{\phi} = K(q, \dot{q}, u)(\phi - \hat{\phi}) = D(q) \cdot (u - \ddot{q})$$

$$\tilde{J}(e_q) = u - \ddot{q} = \ddot{e}_q + K_D \dot{e}_q + K_P e_q \quad : \text{Σφάλλω παρακολούθησης}$$

Λειτουργιών

$$V(\tilde{\phi}, s) = \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{\phi}^T \Gamma \tilde{\phi} + s^T D s]$$

Γ : Μήτρα κερδών

$$\tilde{J} = \dot{s} + \Lambda s = \ddot{e}_q + K_D \dot{e}_q + K_P e_q$$

$$\dot{V} = -s^T (D\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}D)s$$

Για να προκύψει αρνητική παράγωγος της \dot{V} , πρέπει $(D\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}D)$ να είναι θετικό. Αρα πρέπει να επιλεγεί Λ ώστε:

$$D\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}D = \begin{bmatrix} m\dot{q}_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2m\dot{q}_2\dot{q}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m\dot{q}_2(\lambda_1\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2) & 0 \\ 0 & m\lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_{P1}: m\dot{q}_2(\lambda_1\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2) > 0$$

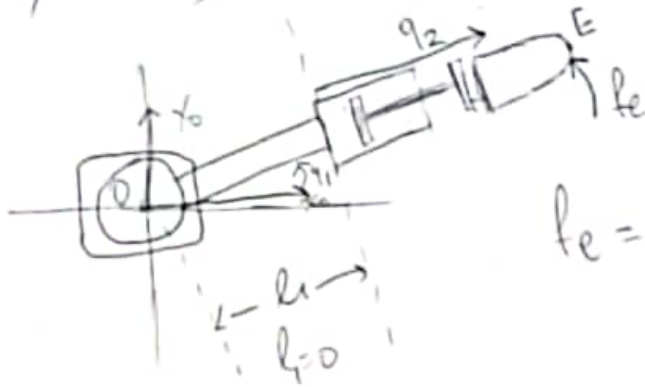
$$K_{P2}: m\dot{q}_2\lambda_2(\lambda_1\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \lambda_1\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2 > 0 \\ \lambda_2 > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\dot{V}(\tilde{\phi}, s) \leq 0 \quad : \quad \dot{V} = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{J} = 0$$

$$\hat{\phi} = \Gamma^{-1} K^T(q, \dot{q}, u) \cdot s = \Gamma^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_2^2 \ddot{q}_1 + 2\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2, \ddot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot s$$

~~$$= \Gamma^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_2^2 \ddot{q}_1 + 2\dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2, \ddot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot s$$~~

B) Έλεγχος Ελαστικότητας



$$f_e = [f_{ex}, f_{ey}]^T$$

$$A_E^0(q_1, q_2) = J_0 + (z, q_1) T_{12}(x, q_2) = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & c_1 q_2 \\ s_1 & c_1 & 0 & s_1 q_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ιδιότητες Μάτρες (12-1P)

• $i=1$: Περιγραφή Αρθρώσεων

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_{11} \\ J_{12} \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_1 \times f_e \\ \hat{b}_1 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} -s_1 q_2 \\ c_1 q_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -s_1 q_2 & c_1 \\ c_1 q_2 & s_1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 2}$$

• $i=2$: Οριζόντιο Αρθρόσημο

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_{12} \\ J_{22} \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ s_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Δυναμικό Μοντέλο Ρομποτικού Χειριδιού:

$$M(q) \cdot \ddot{q} + h(q, \dot{q}) = z + J^T \cdot f_e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m q_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 m q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \\ -m q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -s_1 q_2 & c_1 q_2 \\ c_1 & s_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{ex} \\ f_{ey} \end{bmatrix}$$

Totals force

$$M^{-1}(q) = \frac{1}{m q_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m q_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/m q_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = J^T M^{-1} J = \begin{bmatrix} -s_1/m q_2 & c_1/m \\ c_1/m q_2 & s_1/m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -s_1 q_2 & c_1 q_2 \\ c_1 & s_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/m & 0 \\ 0 & 1/m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det Q = \frac{1}{m^2} \Rightarrow M^*(q) = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h^* = (M^* J M^{-1}) h - M^* \ddot{q}$$

$$M^* J M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -s/q_2 & c/q_1 \\ c/q_2 & s/q_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \ddot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} -c/q_2 \ddot{q}_1 - s/q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 & -s/q_2 \ddot{q}_1 + c/q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \\ -s/q_1 \ddot{q}_2 & c/q_1 \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow M^* \ddot{q} = m \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -c/q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 - s/q_1 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 & -s/q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 + c/q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \\ -s/q_1 \dot{q}_2^2 & c/q_1 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(M^* J M^{-1}) \cdot h = \begin{bmatrix} -2ms/q_1 \dot{q}_2 & -mc/q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \\ 2mc/q_1 \dot{q}_2 & -ms/q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h^* = (M^* J M^{-1}) h - M^* \ddot{q} = m \begin{bmatrix} -c/q_2^2 + s/q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 - s/q_1 \dot{q}_2^2 \\ c/q_1 \dot{q}_2 - s/q_2 \dot{q}_1^2 + s/q_1 \dot{q}_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

FG: Revolutions

Torque Space

$$M^* \ddot{p} + h^* = f_e + F_G$$

$$\tau = J^T F_G$$

Enthalpy Maximization (Energy)

$$M_d(\dot{p}_d - \dot{p}) + B_d(\dot{p}_d - \dot{p}) + V_d(p_d - p) = F_d - f_e$$

$$M_d = \begin{bmatrix} m_x & 0 \\ 0 & m_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_d = \begin{bmatrix} b_x & 0 \\ 0 & b_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad K_d = \begin{bmatrix} k_x & 0 \\ 0 & k_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Masses}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Damping}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Stiffness}}$

System Dynamics

Computed Torque Control

$$\tau = J^T F_G$$

$$F_G = M^* \ddot{u} + h^* - f_e$$

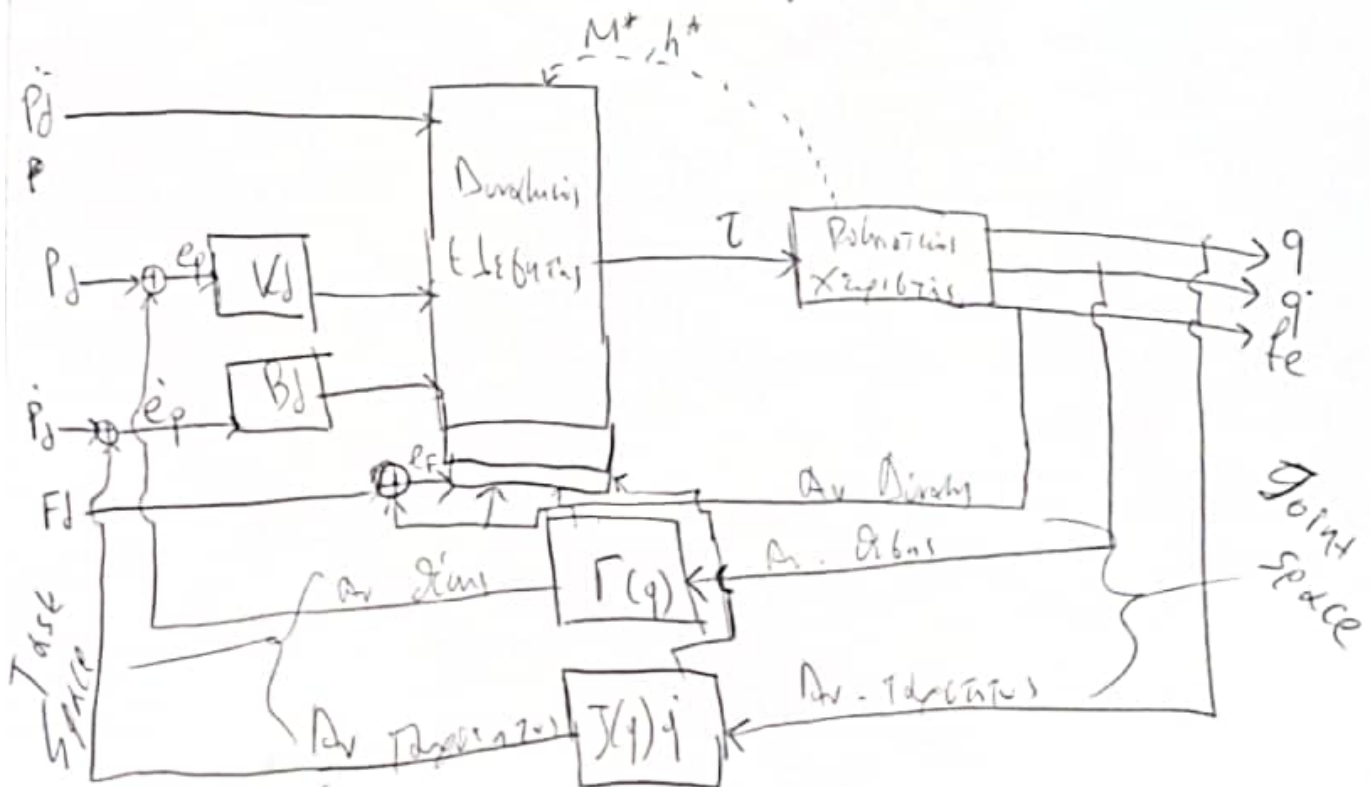
$$u = \ddot{p}_d + M_d^{-1} \left[B_d (\dot{p}_d - \dot{p}) + K_d (p_d - p) - (F_d - f_e) \right]$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{speed error}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{position error}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{force error}}$

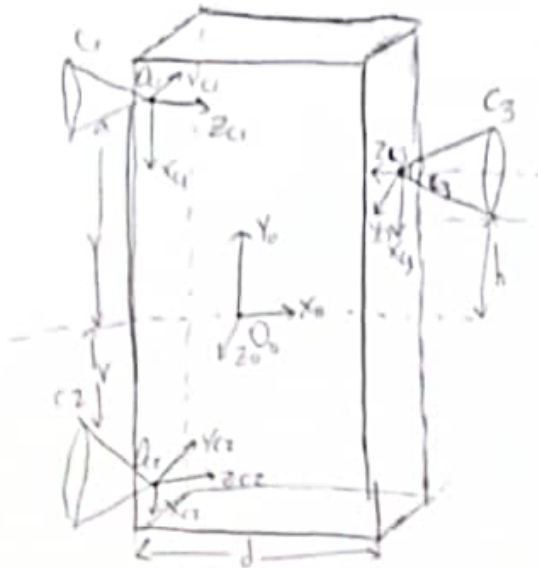
Speed Gain : $K_D = M^* M_J^{-1} B_J = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/m_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1/m_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_x & 0 \\ 0 & b_y \end{bmatrix} =$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} (m/m_x)b_x & 0 \\ 0 & (m/m_y)b_y \end{bmatrix}$

Position Gain : $K_P = M^* M_J^{-1} K_J = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/m_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1/m_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x & 0 \\ 0 & k_y \end{bmatrix} =$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} (m/m_x)k_x & 0 \\ 0 & (m/m_y)k_y \end{bmatrix}$

Force Gain : $K_F = M^* M_J^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/m_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1/m_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m/m_x & 0 \\ 0 & m/m_y \end{bmatrix}$



Aufgabe 1.3



\$C_1, C_2\$ Xupis TPIB;
 (3) TPIBm (bikreleupnib)

a)
 $\underline{G}_1: R_{c1}^0 = Rot(y, n/2) Rot(z, -n/2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\vec{r}_{c1}^{(1)} = [-\frac{d}{2}, v, 0]^T$

$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{r}_{c1}^{(1)} \times \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & v \\ 0 & 0 & d/2 \\ -v & -\frac{d}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{c1}^{(1)} R_{c1}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ d/2 & 0 & -v \end{bmatrix}$

$B_{c1} = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$, $G_{c1} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{c1}^0 & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ \vec{r}_{c1}^{(1)} R_{c1}^0 & R_{c1}^0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot B_{c1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v \end{bmatrix}$
 $W_{c1} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{c1}^0 & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ \vec{r}_{c1}^{(1)} R_{c1}^0 & R_{c1}^0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$C_2: R_{C2} = R_{C1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_{C2} = \begin{bmatrix} -d/2 \\ -v \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{C2} \\ \times \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -v \\ 0 & 0 & d/2 \\ v & -d/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{C2} \\ \times \end{bmatrix} R_{C2}^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & v & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ d/2 & 0 & v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{C2} = B_{C1} = [001000]^T, \quad W_{C2} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{C2}^0 & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ \vec{v}_{C2} \times R_{C2}^0 & R_{C2}^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_{C2} = W_{C2} B_{C2} = [1 \ 0 \ 00 \ 00v]^T$$

C3: Rotation Tpr. 6m3

$$R_{C3}^0 = Rot(y, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot Rot(z, -\frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_{C3} = [d/2 \ h \ 0]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{C3} \\ \times \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & h \\ 0 & 0 & -d/2 \\ -h & d/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{C3} \\ \times \end{bmatrix} R_{C3}^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ d/2 & 0 & h \end{bmatrix}$$

Neuere Tpr. 6m3: $B_{C3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$W_{C3} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{C3}^0 & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ \vec{v}_{C3} \times R_{C3}^0 & R_{C3}^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_{C3} = W_{C3} B_{C3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ -d/2 & 0 & h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_c = [G_{c1} \ G_{c2} \ G_{c3}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ -v & v & -d/2 & 0 & h \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{G_{c1}} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{G_{c2}} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ -d/2 & 0 & h \end{bmatrix}}_{G_{c3}}$

Konv. Triebis (K_{c1}, K_{c2}, K_{c3}) :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{c1} &= \{K_{c1} \in \mathbb{R}; K_{c1} \geq 0\} \\ K_{c2} &= \{K_{c2} \in \mathbb{R}; K_{c2} \geq 0\} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Konv. Triebis}$$

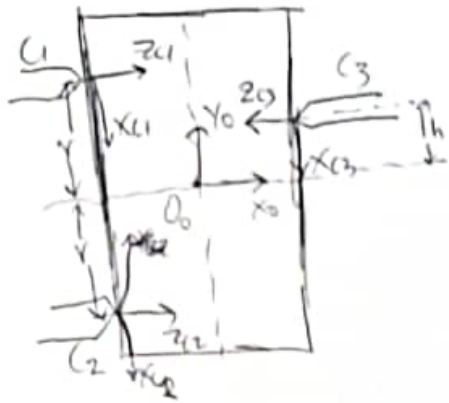
$$K_{c3} = \{K_{c3} = [K_{c3x}, K_{c3y}, K_{c3z}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 : K_{c3z} \geq 0, \sqrt{K_{c3x}^2 + K_{c3y}^2} \leq \mu K_{c3z}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_c = \{K_c = [K_{c1}, K_{c2}, K_{c3}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^5 : K_{c1} \in K_{c1}, K_{c2} \in K_{c2}, K_{c3} \in K_{c3}\}$$

Differenzial Matrix $G_c(\in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 6})$ (Tabelle 6.70 Eintr.) :

$$G_{cD} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v & v & -d/2 & 0 & h \end{bmatrix}$$

B) Enredo:



C_1, C_2 : Κυρίως τριβή

(3) : Tripin ($\mu=1$)

$$G_{2D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -Y & Y & -d/2 & 0 & h & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

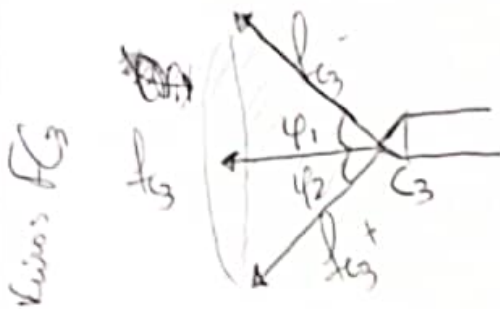
Για να εξετασθούν και αυτές συνθήκες η άλλη παραβίαση κβάντωσης θα πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστεί με την ℓ_3 με την ℓ_3 και πιο συγκεκριμένα με τις συνάρτησεις ℓ_{3+} , ℓ_{3-} οι οποίες θα είναι ερμηνεύσιμες στα όρια του ℓ_3 , και θα αντιστοιχούν σε συγκεκριμένες ενέργειες δίχως τριβή:

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$$

$$\mu = 1 \Rightarrow \tan \phi_1 = \tan \phi_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 45^\circ}$$

$$= \pi/4$$



$$R_{C3}^0 = R_{C3}^p \cdot \text{Rot}(y, -\pi/4) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_{c3}^{(b)} \times \end{bmatrix} \cdot R(C_3^0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h-d/2) & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h+d/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_3^- = \begin{bmatrix} R_3^0 & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ \sqrt{c_3} \times R_3^0 & R_3^- \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{c_3}/2 \\ \sqrt{c_3}/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{c_3}/2 \cdot \sqrt{h+1/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{G_3}^0 = R_{G_3}^0 \cdot \text{Rot}(\gamma, \pi/4) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} R_{G_3}^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & -d/2 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h+d/2) & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h-d/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_3^+ = \begin{bmatrix} R_{G_3}^0 & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} R_{G_3}^0 & R_{G_3}^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h-d/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_{2D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ -r & r & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h-d/2) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h+d/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{G_1} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{G_2} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{G_3^+} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{G_3^-}$

Ersetze nun $G_{G_3^+}$, $G_{G_3^-}$:

$$LV_3 = G_{G_3^+} \times G_{G_3^-} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h-d/2) \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(h+d/2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -h \\ -d/2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Für die charakteristische Gleichung in beiden Dimensionen:

$LV_3^T G_{G_1}$ und $LV_3^T G_{G_2}$ sind jeweils ein Polynom:

$$\bullet LV_3^T \cdot G_{G_1} = [-h \ d/2 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -r \end{bmatrix} = -h + r = -(h-r)$$

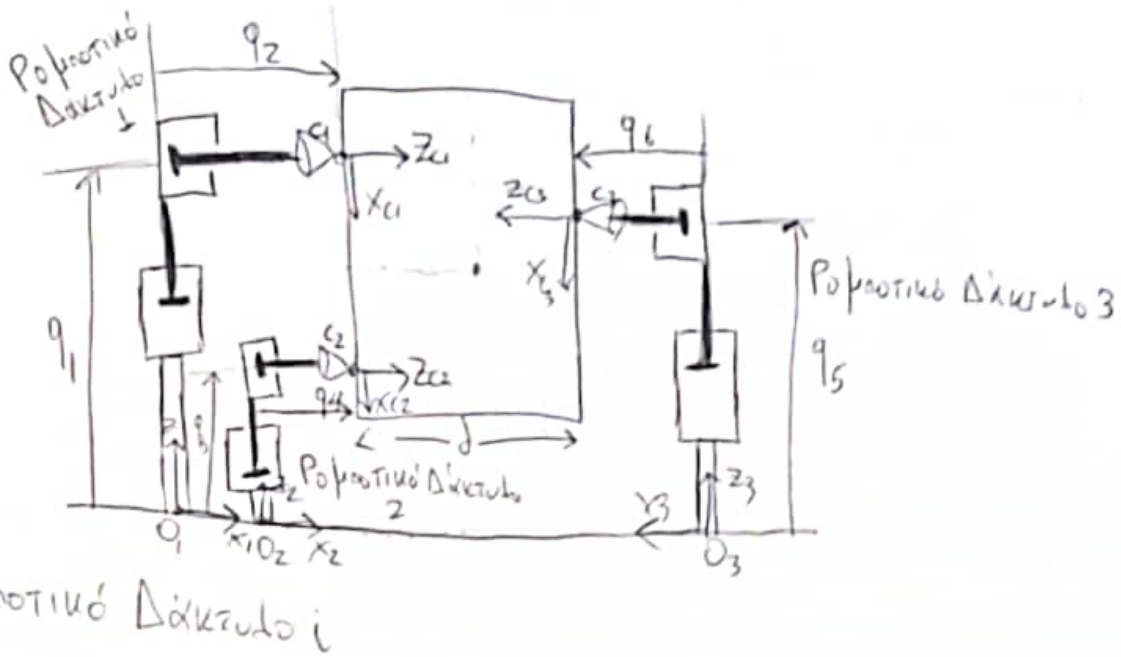
$$\bullet LV_3^T \cdot G_{G_2} = [-h \ d/2 \ -1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ r \end{bmatrix} = -h - r = -(h+r)$$

~~Es gilt~~ Es gilt $0 \leq \dots \Rightarrow$

$$(h-r)(h+r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow h^2 - r^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow h^2 \geq r^2 \Rightarrow |h| \geq |r|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Da} \text{ } |h| < |r|$$

6)



$i=1$

$$A_{C1}^a = T_{ra}(z, q_1) \cdot Rot(\gamma, n/2) T_{ra}(z, q_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & q_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_E^C = Rot(\gamma, n/2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_E^C = \begin{bmatrix} R_E^C & Q_{3 \times 3} \\ Q_{3 \times 3} & R_E^C \end{bmatrix} \quad B_{C1}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{h1} = B_{C1}^T \cdot T_E^C J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$i=2$

$$A_{C2}^{o_2} = T_{ra}(z, q_3) \cdot Rot(\gamma, n/2) \cdot T_{ra}(z, q_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_E^{C2} = T_E^C, \quad B_{C2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{h2} = B_{C2}^T T_E^{C2} J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L=3$$

$$A_G^0 = \text{Tra}(z, q_5) \cdot \text{Rot}(y, \pi/2) \cdot \text{Tra}(z, q_6) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & q_6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & q_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_E^G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_E^G = \begin{bmatrix} R_E^G & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ 0_{3 \times 3} & R_E^G \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_G^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{h3} = B_G^T \cdot T_E^G J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$J_{h3} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_h = \text{diag}(J_{h1}, J_{h2}, J_{h3}) = \begin{array}{c} q_1 \quad q_2 \quad q_3 \quad q_4 \quad q_5 \quad q_6 \\ \begin{array}{l} f_{c1} \\ f_{c2} \\ f_{c3x} \\ f_{c3z} \\ z_{c3} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$