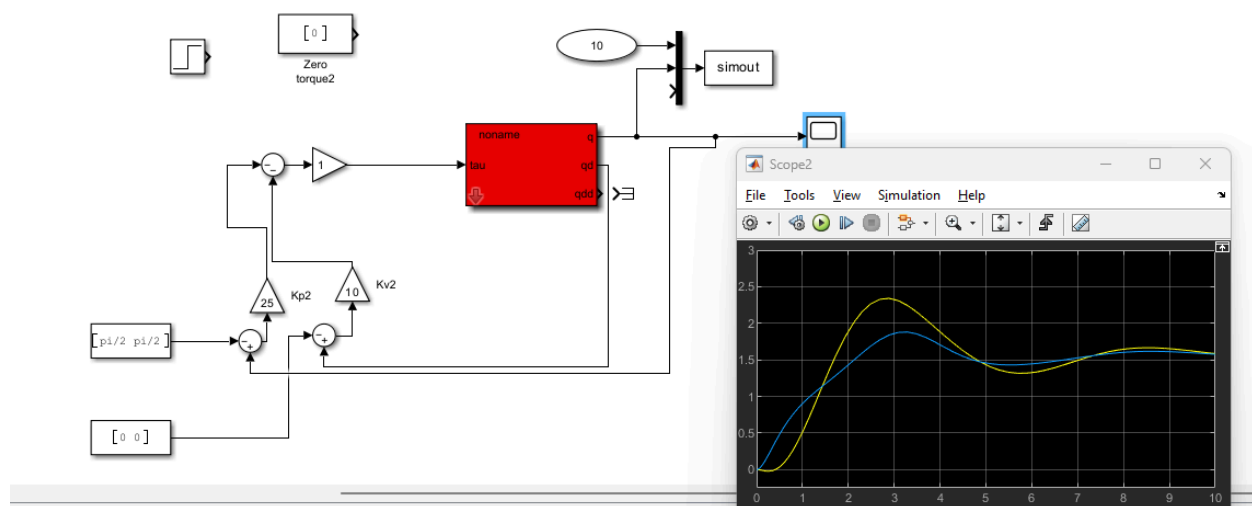


Problem 2

```
SCURRTWOLINK.m
%clear all
11
12 L{1} = link([0 1 0 0 0], 'standard');
13 L{2} = link([0 1 0 0 0], 'standard');
14 L{1}.m = 3;
15 L{2}.m = 3;
16 L{1}.r = [0 0 0];
17 L{2}.r = [0 0 0];
18 L{1}.I = [0 0 3 0 0 0];
19 L{2}.I = [0 0 3 0 0 0];
20 L{1}.Jm = 0;
21 L{2}.Jm = 0;
22 L{1}.G = 1;
23 L{2}.G = 1;
24 L{1}.B = 3;
25 L{2}.B = 3;
26
27 %useful poses
28 qz=[0 0]; %zero angle
29
30 SCURRtwolink = robot(L);
31 r = robot(L);
32
```

Problem 2 part i

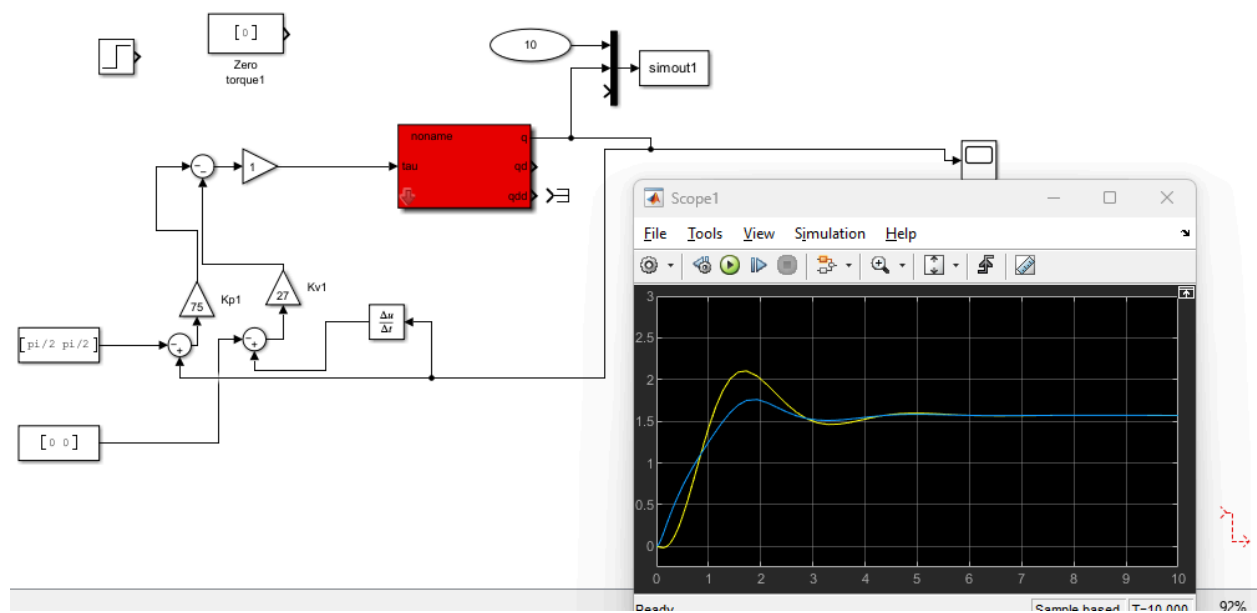
We will not get ideal results. We are assuming linearity.



I = 3
B = 3

$K_p = 25$
 $K_v = 10$

Problem 2 part 3

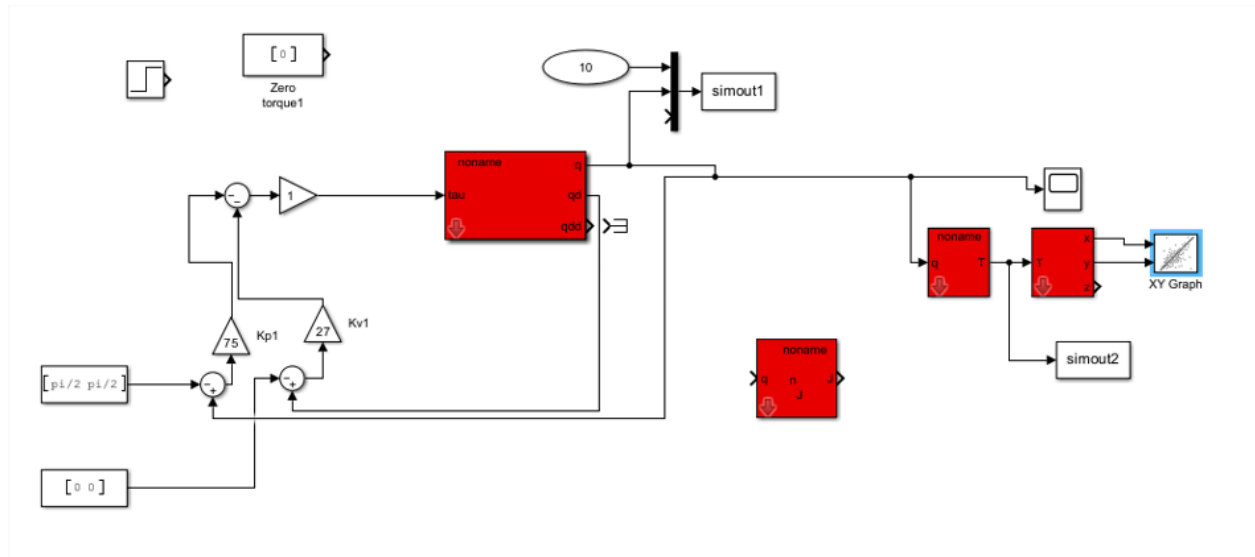


$I = 3$
 $B = 3$
 $K_p = 75$
 $K_v = 27$

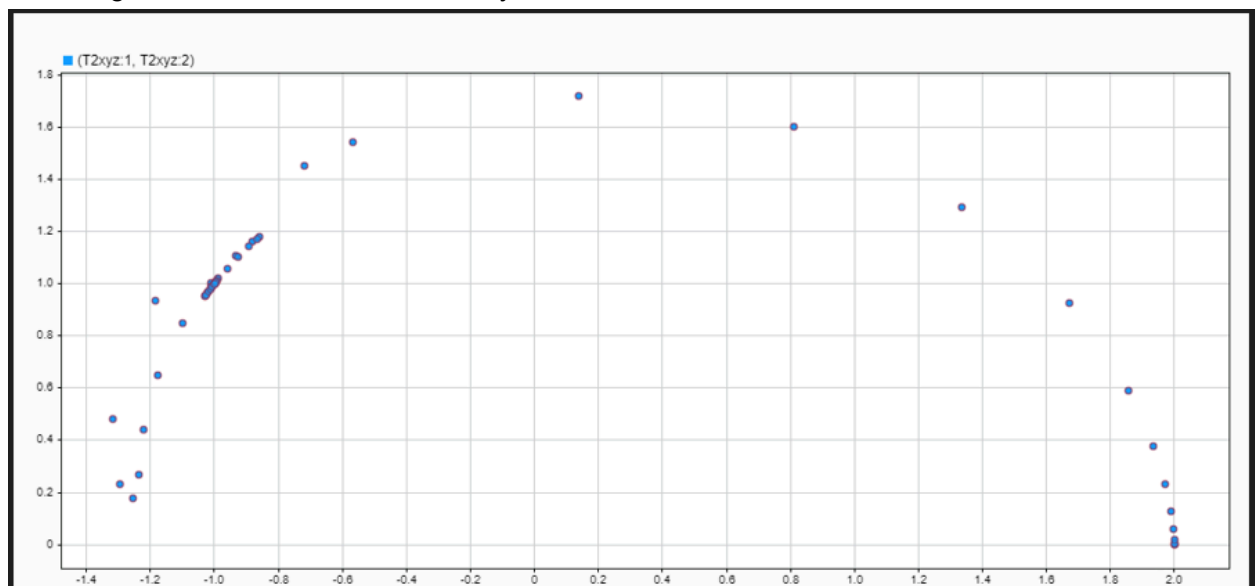
Worse, mainly due to linearity.

Problem 3a

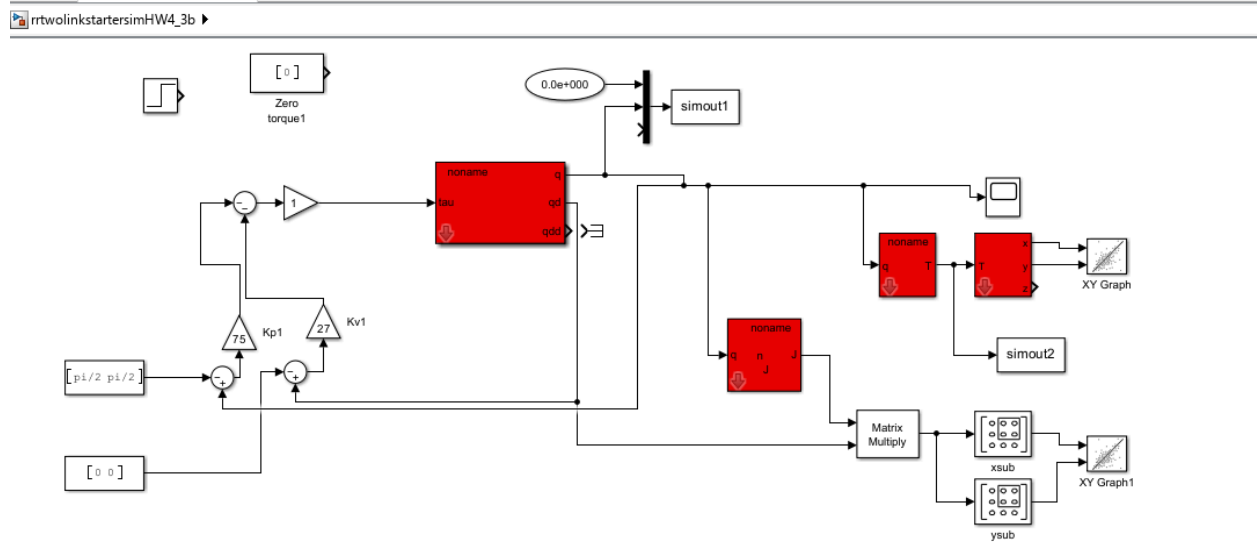
ignore J block in the center



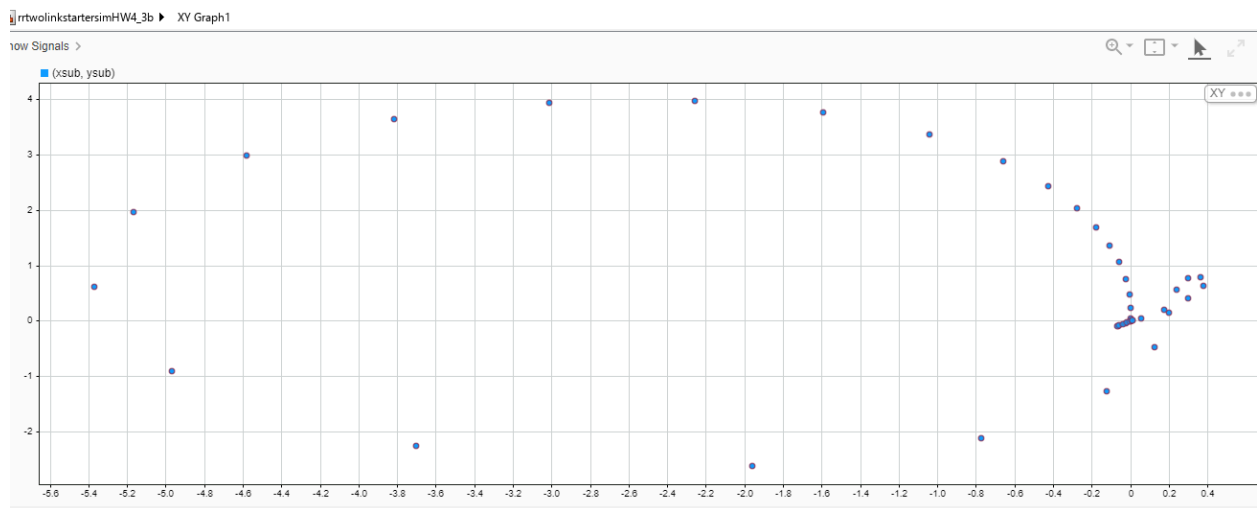
Left to right blocks - Robot - fkine - t2xyz



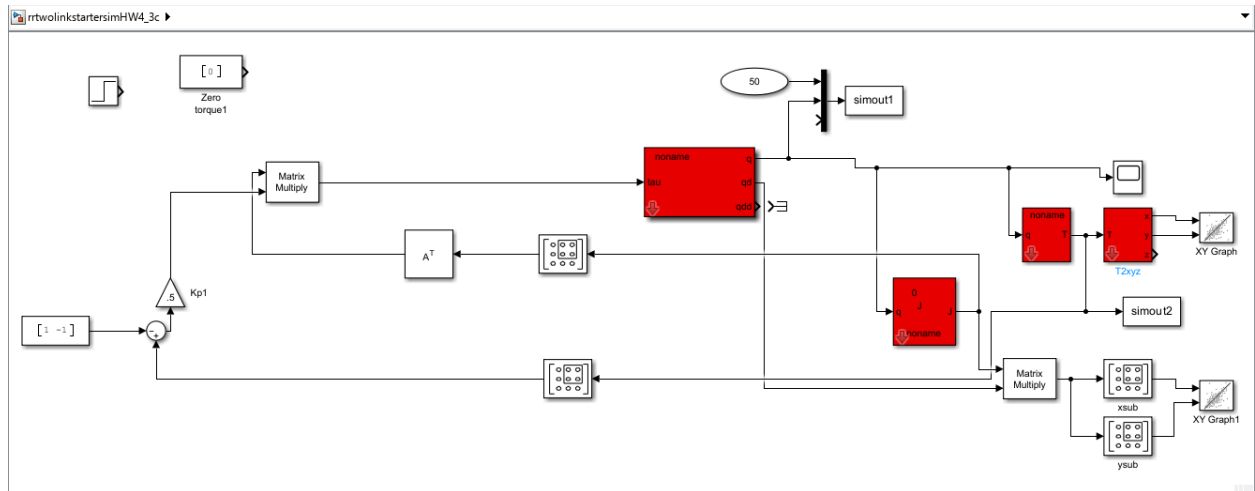
Problem 3b



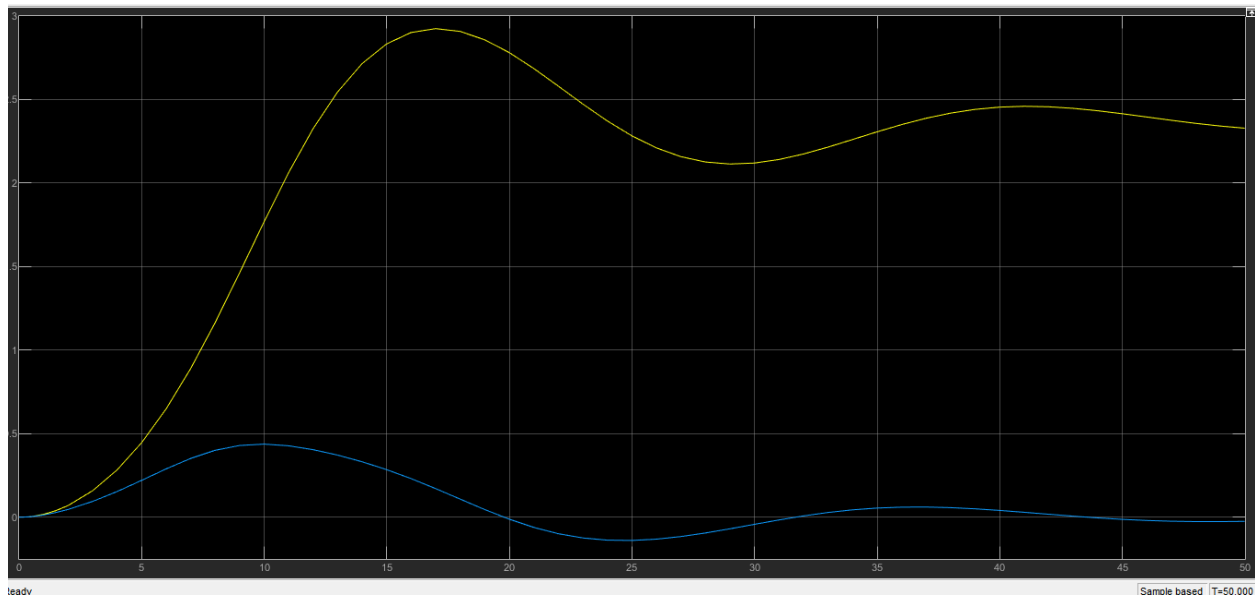
Left to right blocks - Robot - jacob0 - fkine - t2xyz

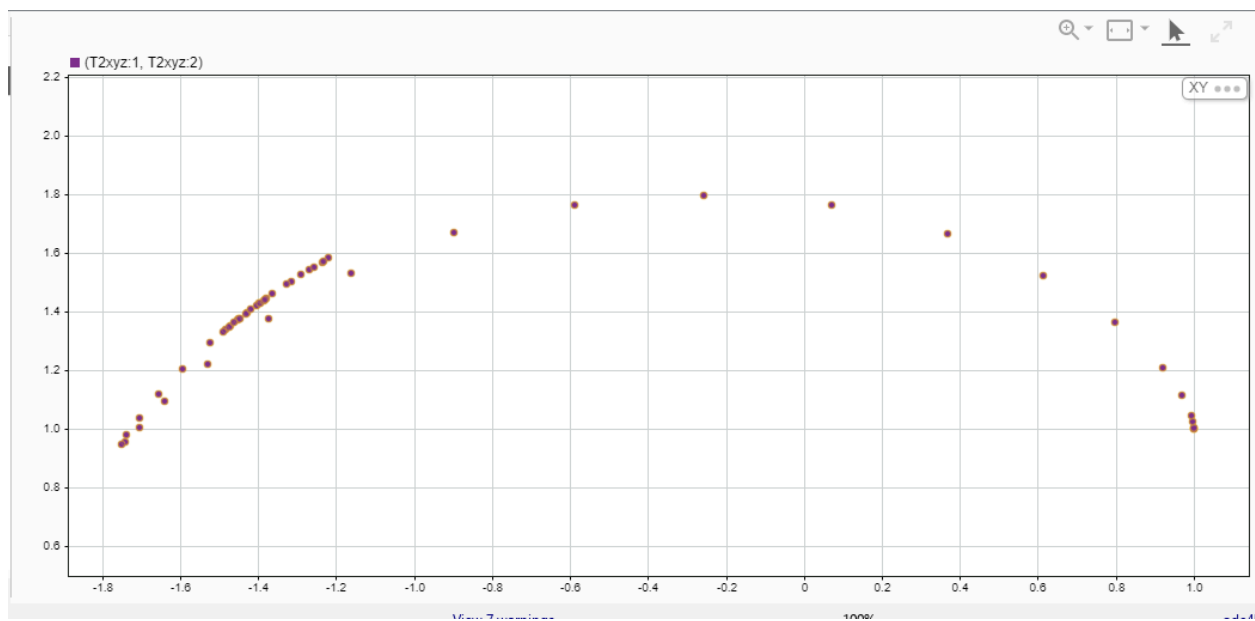
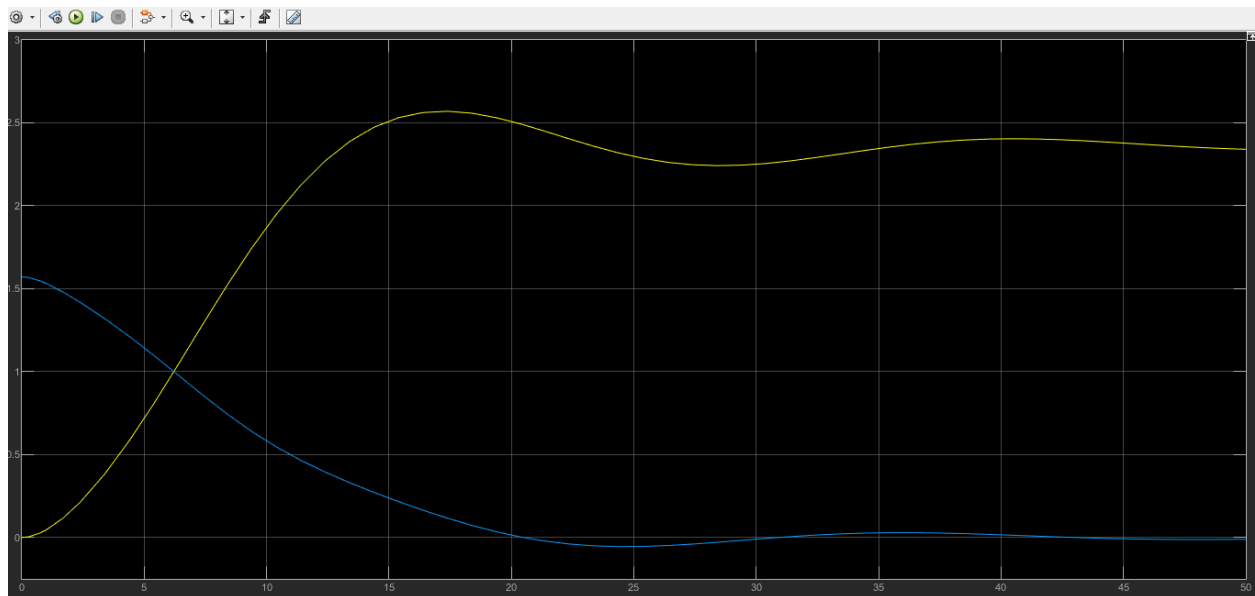


Problem 3c



Left to right blocks - Robot - jacob0 - fkine - t2xyz

Joint position $[0 \text{ } \pi/2]$



Problem 4 and 5

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \tau = \overset{M}{(2\sqrt{10}+1)}\ddot{\theta} + \overset{C}{3}\dot{\theta}^2 - \overset{G}{5}\sin\theta$$

$$\alpha = 2\sqrt{10} + 1$$

$$\beta = 3\dot{\theta}^2 - 5\sin\theta$$

$$k = 10$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + 23\omega_n\dot{\theta} + \omega_n^2\theta$$

$$\omega_n^2 = 10$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{10}$$

$$k_p = 10 \quad k_v = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \tau_1 = m_1 l_1^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_1 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2$$

$$\tau_2 = m_2 l_2^2 (\ddot{\theta}_1 + \ddot{\theta}_2) + v_2 \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 l_1^2 & 0 \\ m_2 l_2^2 & m_2 l_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \\ v_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_p = \begin{pmatrix} k_{p1} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{p2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{n1}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_{n2}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_v = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{k_{p1}} & 0 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{k_{p2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{\omega_{n1}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{\omega_{n2}^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

They relate to critical damping constant since
 $k_v = 2\sqrt{k_p}$
 Yes, it can be a serial manipulator

Problem 6

Linearization and decoupling

Problem 7

Dynamic parameters can be updated at a rate slower than the rate of the closed-loop servo. Functions can be computed by a background process. Parallel processing.

Problem 8

$$M(\Theta) = \begin{bmatrix} l_2^2 m_2 + 2l_1 l_2 m_2 c_2 + l_1^2 (m_1 + m_2) & l_2^2 m_2 + l_1 l_2 m_2 c_2 \\ l_2^2 m_2 + l_1 l_2 m_2 c_2 & l_2^2 m_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(6.60)

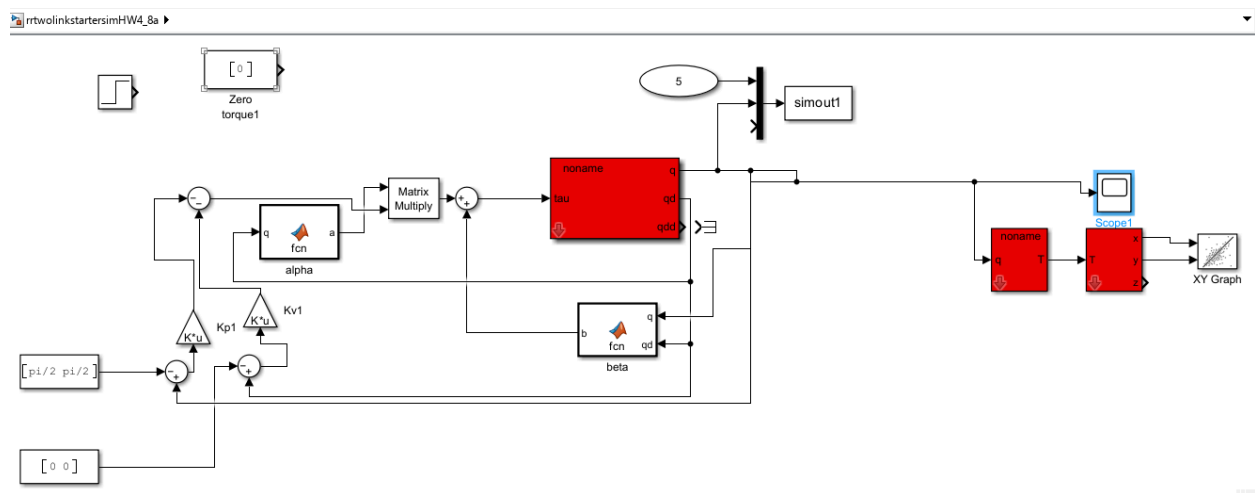
Any manipulator mass matrix is symmetric and positive definite, and is, therefore, always invertible.

The velocity term, $V(\Theta, \dot{\Theta})$, contains all those terms that have any dependence on joint velocity. Thus, we obtain

$$V(\Theta, \dot{\Theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} -m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 - 2m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \\ m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$M = [3+6c2+6, 3+3c2; 3+3c2, 3]$$

$$V = [-3S2 - 6S2, 3S2]$$



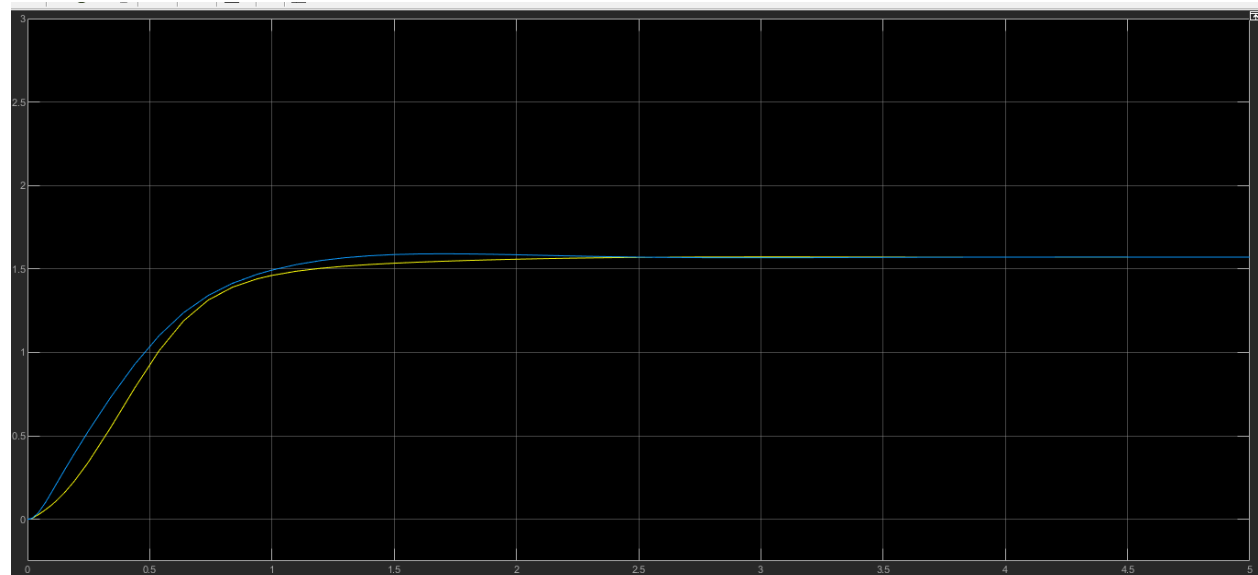
Left to right blocks - Robot - fkine - t2xyz

rrtwolinkstartersimHW4_8a ▶ alpha

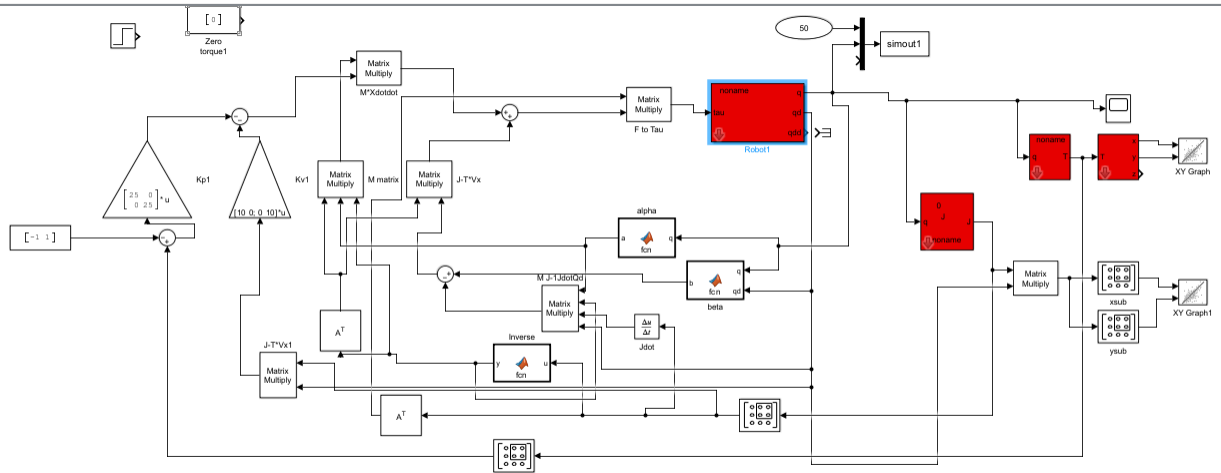
```
1 function a = fcn(q)
2     l1 = 1;
3     l2 = 1;
4     m1 = 3;
5     m2 = 3;
6     c2 = cos(q(2));
7
8     %y = [3+6*cos(q(2))+6, 3+3*cos(q(2)); 3+3*cos(q(2)), 3]*e;
9     a = [l2^2*m2+2*l1*l2*m2*c2+l1^2*(m1+m2), l2^2*m2+l1*l2*m2*c2;l2^2*m2+l1*l2*m2*c2,l2^2*m2];
10 end
```

rrtwolinkstartersimHW4_8a ▶ beta

```
1 function b = fcn(q,qd)
2     l1 = 1;
3     l2 = 1;
4     m2 = 3;
5     s2 = sin(q(2));
6     t1 = qd(1);
7     t2 = qd(2);
8
9     %y = [-3*(sin(q(2)) * qd(2)^2+2*3*sin(q(2))*qd(1)*qd(2)); 3*sin(q(2))*qd(1)^2];
10    a = [-m2*l1*l2*s2*t2^2-2*m2*l1*l2*s2*t1*t2;m2*l1*l2*s2*t1^2];
11    b = a + [3*t1;3*t2]
12 end
```

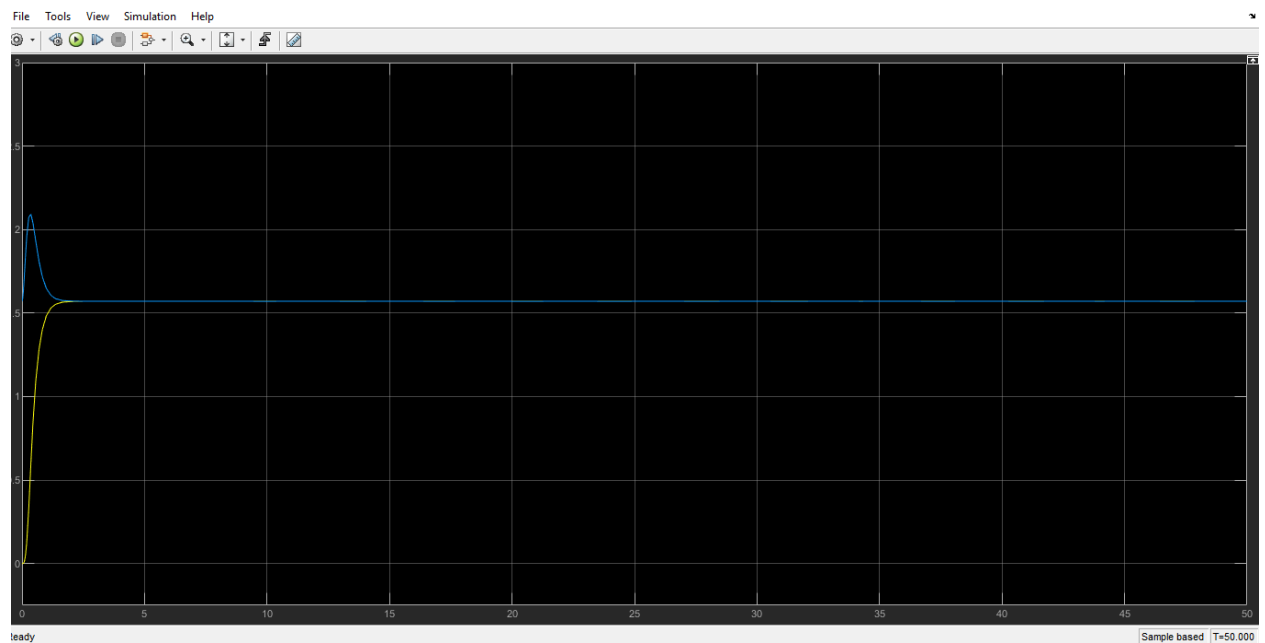


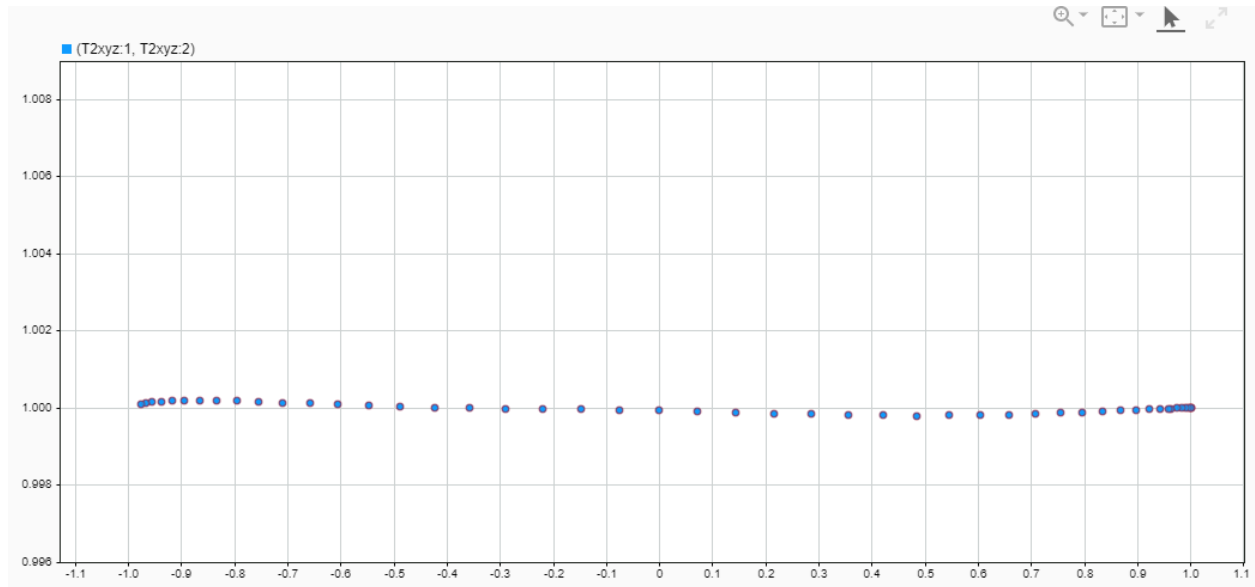
Problem 9a



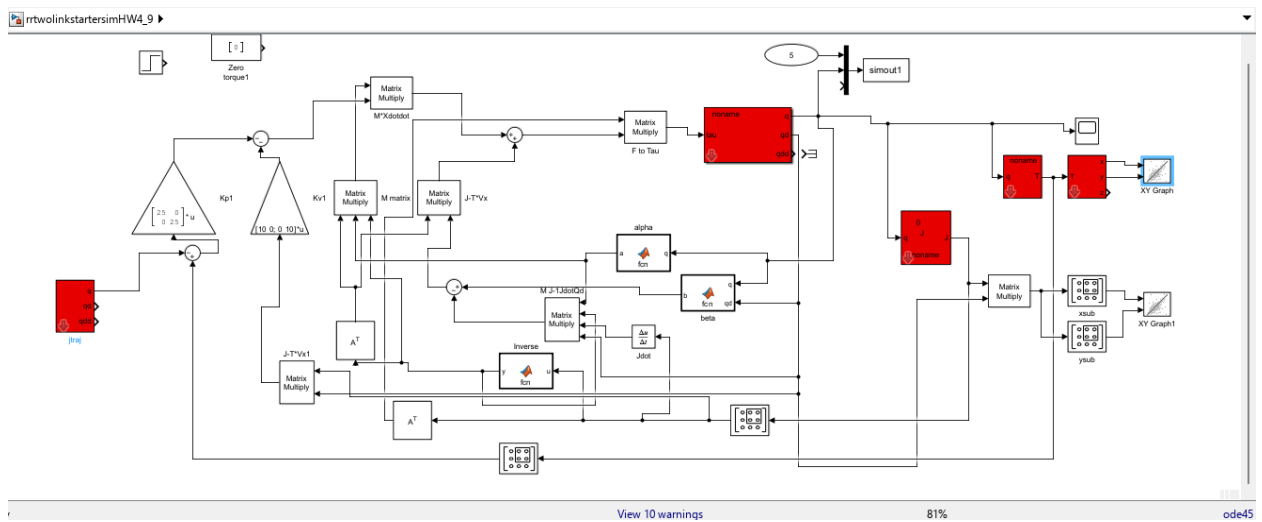
Left to right blocks - Robot - jacob0 - fkine - t2xyz

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_x(\Theta) &= J^{-T}(\Theta) M(\Theta) J^{-1}(\Theta), \\
 V_x(\Theta, \dot{\Theta}) &= J^{-T}(\Theta) (V(\Theta, \dot{\Theta}) - M(\Theta) J^{-1}(\Theta) \dot{J}(\Theta) \dot{\Theta}), \\
 G_x(\Theta) &= J^{-T}(\Theta) G(\Theta).
 \end{aligned}$$





Jtraj

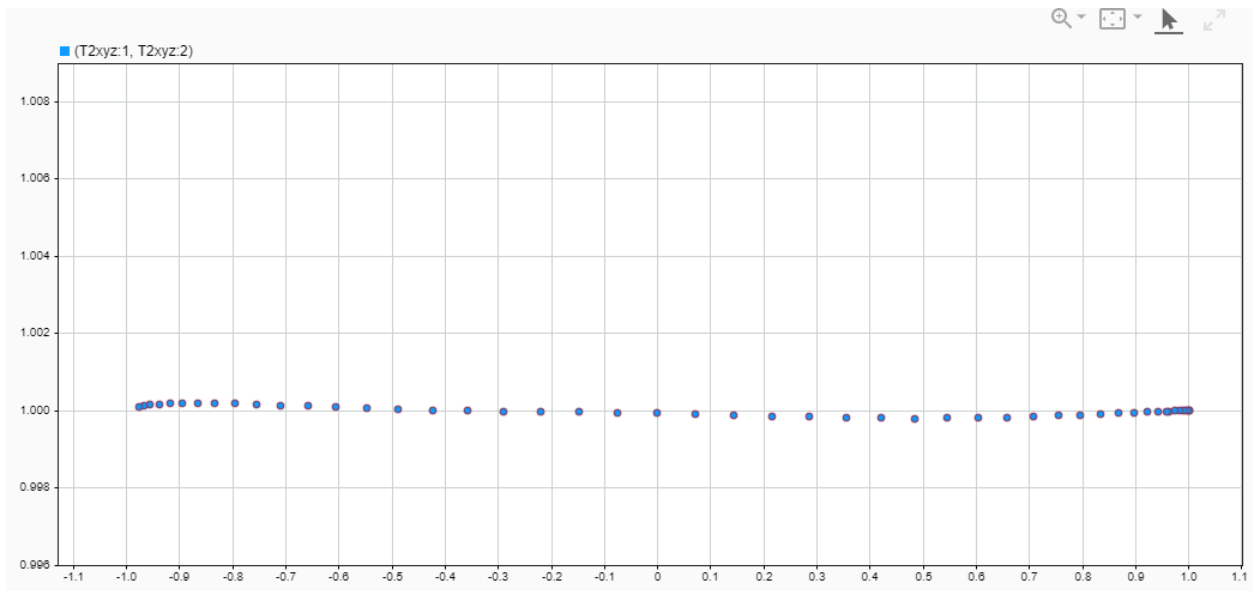


Left to right blocks - jtraj - Robot - jacob0 - fkine - t2xyz

twolinkstartersimHW4_9 ▶ Inverse

```
function y = fcn(u)

y = inv(u);
end
```



File Tools View Simulation Help

