

## Assignment - 3

ME-639 Intro to Robotics

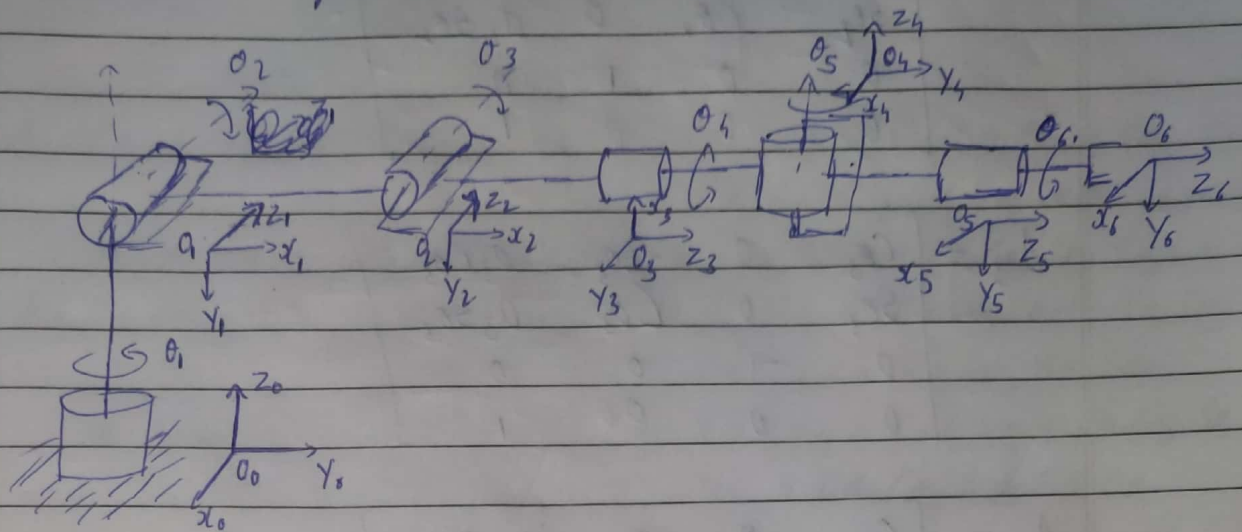
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- 1 For a  $n$ -link manipulator, a configuration is said to be singular if the rank of the Jacobian at that configuration is less than its maximum possible value.
- If a particular configuration is singular then the determinant of the Jacobian matrix must be zero.
- ~~B.G.~~ At ~~lower~~ singularities, bounded end-effector may correspond to unbounded.
- If the determinant of the Jacobian matrix tends to zero at some configuration then they are close to singularities.

## 5 Elbow Manipulator with spherical wrist



Thus the DH parameters for the given <sup>manipulator</sup> ~~parameters~~ are

Link	$a_i$	$\alpha_i$	$d_i$	$\theta_i$
1	$a_1$	$-90$	$d_1$	$\theta_1$
2	$a_2$	$0$	$d_2$	$\theta_2$
3	$a_3$	$-90$	$d_3$	$\theta_3$
4	$a_4$	$90$	$d_4$	$\theta_4$
5	$a_5$	$-90$	$d_5$	$\theta_5$
6	$a_6$	$0$	$d_6$	$\theta_6$

Thus, we have

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & 0 & -\sin \theta_1 & a_1 \cos \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & 0 & \cos \theta_1 & a_1 \sin \theta_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{02} & -S_{02} & 0 & a_2 C_{02} \\ S_{02} & C_{02} & 0 & a_2 S_{02} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{03} & 0 & -S_{03} & a_3 C_{03} \\ S_{03} & 0 & C_{03} & a_3 S_{03} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{04} & 0 & S_{04} & a_4 C_{04} \\ S_{04} & 0 & -C_{04} & a_4 S_{04} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_5 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{05} & 0 & -S_{05} & a_5 C_{05} \\ S_{05} & 0 & C_{05} & a_5 S_{05} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{06} & -S_{06} & 0 & a_6 C_{06} \\ S_{06} & C_{06} & 0 & a_6 S_{06} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore T_0^6 = A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 A_5 A_6$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} & dx \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} & dy \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} & dz \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



where

 ~~$r_{11}$~~ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{11} = & c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4 c_5 c_6 - c_1 c_2 c_3 s_4 s_6 - c_1 c_4 c_5 c_6 s_2 s_3 \\
 & + c_1 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_6 + s_1 c_5 c_6 s_4 \\
 & + c_1 s_4 s_6 - c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4 s_5 s_6 - c_1 c_3 c_4 s_2 s_5 \\
 r_{12} = & -c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4 c_5 c_6 - c_1 c_2 c_3 s_4 s_6 + c_1 c_4 c_5 c_6 s_2 s_3 \\
 & + c_1 c_4 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_6 \\
 & + -c_5 s_4 s_6 s_6 + c_4 c_6 s_4 + c_1 c_2 s_3 s_5 s_6 + c_1 c_3 s_2 s_5 s_6 \\
 & + c_1 c_3 s_2 s_5 s_6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{13} = & -c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4 s_5 + c_1 s_2 s_3 s_5 - s_1 s_4 s_5 \\
 & - c_1 c_2 c_5 s_3 - c_1 c_3 c_5 s_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 dx = & [c_1 c_2 c_3 - c_1 s_2 s_3] [a_6 c_4 c_5 c_6 - a_1 s_4 s_6 \\
 & + a_5 c_4 c_5 + a_5 c_3] \\
 & + s_1 (a_1 c_5 c_6 s_4 + a_1 c_4 s_6 + a_5 c_5 s_4 + a_4 s_6) \\
 & + (-c_1 c_2 s_3 - c_1 c_3 s_2) (a_6 c_4 c_5 s_6 + a_5 s_6) \\
 & + a_3 c_1 c_2 c_3 + a_3 c_1 s_2 s_3 + a_2 c_1 c_2 + a_1 c_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{21} = & (c_2 c_3 s_4 - s_1 s_2 s_3) (c_4 c_5 c_6 - s_4 s_6) \\
 & - c_1 (c_5 c_6 s_4 + c_4 s_6) \\
 & - (c_2 s_1 s_3 - c_3 s_1 s_2) (c_6 s_5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{22} = & (c_2 c_3 s_4 - s_1 s_2 s_3) (-c_4 c_5 c_6 - s_4 c_6) \\
 & - c_1 (c_5 s_4 s_6 + c_4 c_6) \\
 & - (c_2 s_1 s_3 + c_3 s_1 s_2) (-s_5 s_6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{23} = & (c_2 c_3 s_4 - s_1 s_2 s_3) (-c_1 s_5) \\
 & + c_1 s_4 s_5 - c_5 (c_2 s_1 s_3 + c_3 s_1 s_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d_1 = (C_1, C_3 S_1, -S_1 S_2 S_3) (a_1 C_1 C_5 C_6 - a_1 S_1 S_2 + a_5 C_4 C_5 + a_4 C_4) \\ + -C_1 (a_6 C_5 C_6 S_4 + a_6 C_4 S_6 + a_5 C_5 S_3 + a_4 S_4) \\ - (C_1 S_1 S_3 + C_3 S_1 S_2) (a_1 C_6 S_5 + a_5 S_5) \\ + a_3 C_1 C_3 S_1 - a_3 S_1 S_2 S_3 + a_2 C_2 S_1 + a_1 S_1$$

$$h_{31} = -(C_3 S_2 + C_2 S_3) (C_1 C_5 C_6 - S_1 S_2) \\ + (S_2 S_3 - C_1 C_3) (C_4 S_5)$$

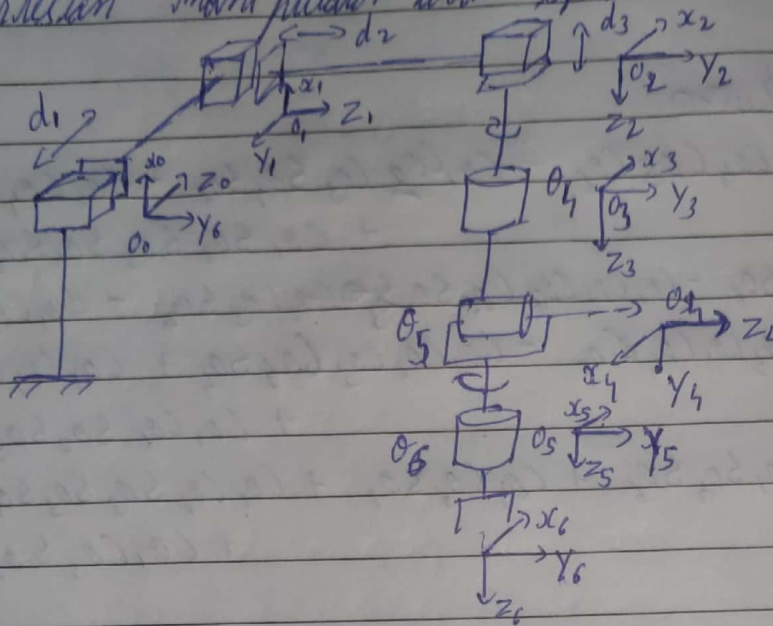
$$h_{32} = -(C_3 S_2 + C_2 S_3) (C_1 C_5 C_6 - S_1 S_2) \\ + (S_2 S_3 - C_2 C_3) (-S_5 S_6)$$

$$h_{33} = -(C_3 S_2 + C_2 S_3) (C_1 C_5 C_6 - C_4 S_5) \\ + (S_2 S_3 - C_2 C_3) (C_5)$$

$$d_2 = -(C_3 S_2 + C_2 S_3) (a_1 C_1 C_5 C_6 - a_1 S_1 S_2 + a_5 C_4 C_5 + a_4 C_4) \\ + (S_2 S_3 - C_1 C_3) (a_6 C_6 S_5 + a_5 S_5) \\ - a_3 C_3 S_2 - a_3 C_2 S_3 - a_2 S_2$$



6 Cartesian manipulator with spherical wrist



Thus the DH Parameters for the given manipulator are

Links	$a_i$	$\alpha_i$	$d_i$	$\theta_i$
1	0	$-90$	$d_1$	0
2	0	$90$	$d_2$	$-90$
3	0	0	$d_3$	0
4	$a_4$	$90$	0	$\theta_4$
5	$a_5$	$90$	0	$\theta_5$
6	$a_6$	0	0	$\theta_6$

So, we have

$${}^0A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_4 & 0 & \sin \theta_4 & d_4 \cos \theta_4 \\ \sin \theta_4 & 0 & -\cos \theta_4 & d_4 \sin \theta_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_5 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_5 & 0 & \sin \theta_5 & d_5 \cos \theta_5 \\ \sin \theta_5 & 0 & -\cos \theta_5 & d_5 \sin \theta_5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_6 & -\sin \theta_6 & 0 & d_6 \cos \theta_6 \\ \sin \theta_6 & \cos \theta_6 & 0 & d_6 \sin \theta_6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore T_0^6 = A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 A_5 A_6$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} & d_x \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} & d_y \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} & d_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where,

$$h_{11} = -C\theta_6 S\theta_5$$

$$h_{12} = S\theta_5 S\theta_6$$

$$h_{13} = C\theta_5$$

$$dx \quad a_{14} = -a_6 C\theta_5 S\theta_6 - a_5 S\theta_5 - d_3$$

$$h_{21} = C\theta_5 C\theta_6 S\theta_4 - C\theta_4 S\theta_6$$

$$h_{22} = -C\theta_5 S\theta_4 S\theta_6 - C\theta_4 C\theta_6$$

$$h_{23} = S\theta_4 S\theta_5$$

$$dy \quad a_{24} = a_6 C\theta_5 C\theta_6 S\theta_4 - a_6 C\theta_4 S\theta_6 + a_5 S\theta_4 C\theta_5 + a_4 S\theta_4 + d_2$$

$$h_{31} = C\theta_4 C\theta_5 C\theta_6 + S\theta_4 S\theta_6$$

$$h_{32} = -C\theta_4 C\theta_5 S\theta_6 + C\theta_6 S\theta_4$$

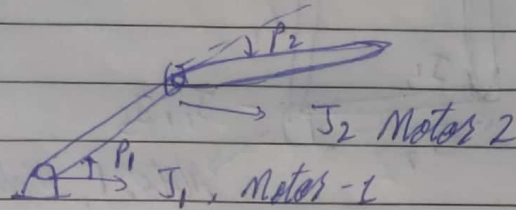
$$h_{33} = C\theta_4 S\theta_5$$

$$dz = a_6 C\theta_4 C\theta_5 C\theta_6 + a_6 S\theta_4 S\theta_6 + a_5 C\theta_4 C\theta_5 + a_4 C\theta_4 + d_1$$



7 The different types of 2R manipulators are:

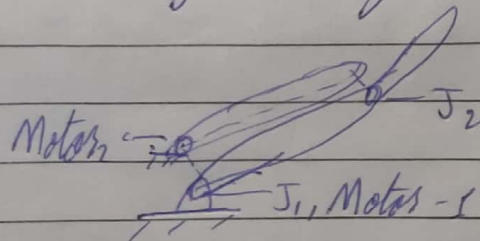
→ Direct drive :- In this configuration, the motors controlling the joint angles are attached at the joints.



~~Thus in reference to the last~~

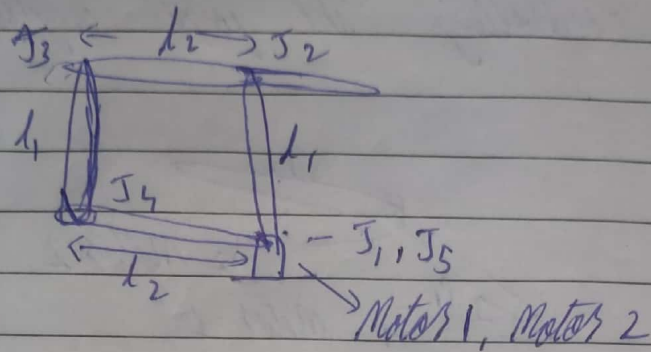
Figure Here, the driving angle  $\theta_2$  is relative to the link 1. It Because of its simple nature, many of the potential difficulties do not arise. A drawback of this configuration is that an extra weight of motor 2 is also carried by motor 1.

→ Remotely driven :- In this configuration, the motors controlling the joint angles are attached at the base.



Here, the driving angle  $\theta_2$  is independent of  $\theta_1$ . As the second joint is remotely driven from the base, the Coriolis forces are eliminated.

→ Four Bar linkage - In this configuration 4 links form a closed loop parallelogram configuration attached to the base.

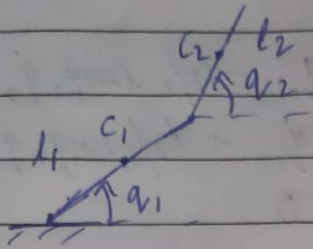


Since it is a closed configuration the DoF of the system is 2. In this configuration it is possible to remove both Coriolis and centrifugal terms by making the base inertia matrix diagonal. Also it is possible to make the driving angles independently of each other adjustable. Also the potentials in the dynamic equations are not coupled.

So in general this configuration can form a decoupled set of equations with proper mass and length values.



# 8 Equation of Motion for remotely driven 2R manipulator



$c_1, c_2$  - Center of mass of links

Assuming the links to be uniform

$$\text{e.g. } l_{c1} = l_1/2 \quad l_{c2} = \frac{l_2}{2}$$

$\therefore$  We have velocities of links as

$$V_{c1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{l_1}{2} \sin q_1 \\ \frac{l_1}{2} \cos q_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1$$

$$V_{c2} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \sin q_1 & -\frac{l_2}{2} \sin q_2 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 & \frac{l_2}{2} \cos q_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_1 = \dot{q}_1 \hat{k}$$

$$\omega_2 = \dot{q}_2 \hat{k}$$

Kinetic Energy of the system is

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i V_{ci}^T V_{ci} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^T I_i \omega_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ m_1 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{l_1}{2} \sin q_1 & \frac{l_1}{2} \cos q_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{l_1}{2} \sin q_1 \\ \frac{l_1}{2} \cos q_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1^2 \right]$$



$$+ m_2 \left[ -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - \frac{l_2}{2} \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 - l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 + \frac{l_2}{2} \cos q_2 \dot{q}_2 \quad 0 \right] x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - \frac{l_2}{2} \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 + \frac{l_2}{2} \cos q_2 \dot{q}_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (I_1 \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \omega_2^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 \left( \frac{l_1^2}{4} \sin^2 q_1 + \frac{l_1^2}{4} \cos^2 q_1 \right) \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \left( \frac{l_1^2}{4} \sin^2 q_1 \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{l_2^2}{4} \sin^2 q_2 \dot{q}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \sin q_1 \sin q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 + \frac{l_1^2}{4} \cos^2 q_1 \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{l_2^2}{4} \cos^2 q_2 \dot{q}_2^2 + l_1 l_2 \cos q_1 \cos q_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} I_1 \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \dot{q}_2^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{m_1 l_1^2 \sin^2 q_1}{8} + \frac{m_2 l_1^2 \sin^2 q_1}{2} + \frac{I_1}{2} \right) \dot{q}_1^2 + \left( \frac{m_1 l_1^2 \cos^2 q_1}{4} + \frac{m_2 l_1^2 \cos^2 q_2}{2} \right) \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{m_2 l_2^2 \sin^2 q_2}{8} \dot{q}_2^2 + \frac{m_2 l_1^2 \cos^2 q_2}{8} \dot{q}_2^2 + \frac{I_2}{2} \dot{q}_2^2 + \frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(q_1 - q_2)}{2} \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2$$

$$= \left( \frac{m_1 l_1^2}{8} + \frac{m_2 l_1^2}{2} + \frac{I_1}{2} \right) \dot{q}_1^2 + \left( \frac{m_2 l_2^2}{8} + \frac{I_2}{2} \right) \dot{q}_2^2 + \frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(q_1 - q_2)}{2} \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2$$

Thus we have

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T D(q) \dot{q}$$

where

$$D(q) = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 l_1^2/3 + m_2 l_1^2 + I_1 & m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(q_2 - q_1)/2 \\ m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(q_2 - q_1)/2 & \frac{m_2 l_2^2}{3} + I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We have Potential Energy as

$$V(q) = \frac{m_1 g l_1}{2} \sin q_1 + m_2 g \left( l_1 \sin q_1 + \frac{l_2}{2} \sin q_2 \right)$$

Thus the system of Equations of motion can be computed as

$$D(q)(\ddot{q}) + C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + g(q) = \tau$$

where  $C(q, \dot{q})$  - Christoffel Matrix

$$C_{kj} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ijk}(q) \dot{q}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial d_{ki}}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \right\} \dot{q}_i$$

$$g_i(q) = \frac{\partial V(q)}{\partial q_i}$$

Computing christoffel symbols

$$C_{111} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{11}}{\partial q_1} = 0$$

$$C_{121} = C_{211} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{11}}{\partial q_2} = 0$$

~~$$C_{221} = \frac{\partial d_{12}}{\partial q_1} = -m_2 l_1 l_2$$~~

$$C_{221} = \frac{\partial d_{12}}{\partial q_1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{22}}{\partial q_1}$$

$$= -\frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \sin(q_2 - q_1)}{2}$$

$$C_{112} = \frac{\partial d_{21}}{\partial q_1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{11}}{\partial q_2}$$

$$= \frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \sin(q_2 - q_1)}{2}$$

$$C_{212} = C_{122} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{22}}{\partial q_1} = 0$$

$$C_{222} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{22}}{\partial q_2} = 0$$



$$q_1 = \frac{\partial V(q)}{\partial q_1} = \frac{m_1 g l_1 \cos q_1}{2} + m_2 g l_1 \cos q_1$$

$$q_2 = \frac{\partial V(q)}{\partial q_2} = \frac{m_2 g l_2 \cos q_2}{2}$$

$\therefore$  The Equations of motion are

$$d_{11} \ddot{q}_1 + d_{12} \ddot{q}_2 + c_{11} \dot{q}_1^2 + g_1 = \tau_1$$

$$\left( \frac{m_1 l_1^2}{2} + m_2 l_1^2 + I_1 \right) \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(q_2 - q_1)}{2} \ddot{q}_2 + \frac{-m_2 l_1 l_2 \sin(q_2 - q_1)}{2} \dot{q}_2^2 + \frac{m_1 g l_1 \cos q_1}{2} + m_2 g l_1 \cos q_1 = \tau_1$$

$$d_{21} \ddot{q}_1 + d_{22} \ddot{q}_2 + c_{112} \dot{q}_1^2 + g_2 = \tau_2$$

$$\frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(q_2 - q_1)}{2} \ddot{q}_1 + \left( \frac{m_2 l_2^2}{2} + I_2 \right) \ddot{q}_2 + \frac{m_2 l_1 l_2 \sin(q_2 - q_1)}{2} \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{m_2 g l_2 \cos q_2}{2} = \tau_2$$

We see that the equations derived above as well as those in mini projects are same.

- 10 For the given robot we have  $D(q)$  &  $V(q)$ .  
Thus to get the equations of motion, where we have kinetic energy of the system as

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T D(q) \dot{q} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} d_{ij}(q) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j$$

Potential energy of the system is  $V(q)$

Now using the Euler-Lagrangian method we can get the equations of motion for the robot.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \tau$$

where  $L = K - P$   

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} d_{ij}(q) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - V(q)$$

The partial derivative of the Lagrangian with  $k$ th joint velocity is

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \sum_j d_{kj} \dot{q}_j$$

As  $D(q)$  is symmetric the factor of  $1/2$  comes out

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) &= \sum_j d_{kj} \dot{q}_j + \sum_j \frac{d}{dt} (d_{kj}) \dot{q}_j \\ &= \sum_j d_{kj} \dot{q}_j + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j \end{aligned}$$

Now the partial derivative of Lagrangian with respect to  $k^{\text{th}}$  joint is  $q$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - \frac{\partial V(q)}{\partial q_k}$$

Thus for each  $k$  the Euler-Lagrangian equation is

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j d_{kj} \dot{q}_j + \sum_{i,j} \left( \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j - \frac{\partial V(q)}{\partial q_k} \\ = \tau_k \end{aligned}$$

Due to the symmetry of  $D(q)$  we can write

$$\sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \left( \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial d_{ki}}{\partial q_j} \right) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } \sum_{i,j} \left( \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial d_{ki}}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \right) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j \\ &= \sum_{i,j} c_{ijk} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j \end{aligned}$$



where

$$C_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial d_{ki}}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \right\}$$

Also

$$g_k = \frac{\partial P}{\partial q_k}$$

$\therefore$  We have our ~~sy~~ Euler Lagrangian equations as

$$\sum_{j=1}^n d_{kj}(q) \ddot{q}_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ijk}(q) \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j + g_k(q) = T_k$$

where  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$