HomeTask5

Task1

q2 goes from "B" to "S". And B is the center of mass.

```
%origins and centers

00 = [0 0 0]'

0c1 = [0 0 0]' %center of mass in B

01 = [2*11*cos(q1) 2*11*sin(q1) 0]'

0c2 = [(11+q2)*cos(q1) (11+q2)*sin(q1) 0]' %q2 0 to L

02 = [(q2+11+11)*cos(q1) (q2+11+11)*sin(q1) 0]'
```

```
%Axes rotation
```

```
Z0 = [0 0 1]'
Z1 = [cos(q1) sin(q1) 0]'
Zer = [0 0 0]';
```

%Jacobbians

```
Jv1 = [cross(Z0,(Oc1-O0)), Zer]
Jv2 = [cross(Z0,(Oc2-O0)), Z1]
Jw1 = [Z0, Zer]
Jw2 = [Z0, Zer]
```

We could try to calculate K

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{1}{2} m v^T v + \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \mathcal{I} \omega.$$

```
Vc1=Jv1(1:3,1)*dq1 + Jv1(1:3,2)*dq2;
  Vc2=Jv2(1:3,1)*dq1 + Jv2(1:3,2)*dq2;
  Wc1=Jw1(1:3,1)*dq1 + Jw1(1:3,2)*dq2;
  Wc2=Jw2(1:3,1)*dq1 + Jw2(1:3,2)*dq2;
  K=0.5*m1*Vc1*Vc1 + 0.5*m1*Vc2*Vc2 + 0.5*Wc1*I1*Wc1 + 0.5*Wc2*I1*Wc2;
K =
  (m1*(dq2*sin(q1) + dq1*cos(q1)*(11 + q2))^2)/2 + (m1*(dq2*sin(q1) - dq1*sin(q1)*(11 + q2))^2)/2 + I1*dq1^2 
And matrix D is:
     %D
     D1 = m1*Jv1'*Jv1 + Jw1'*R1*I1*R1'*Jw1;
     D2 = m2*Jv2'*Jv2 + Jw2'*R2*I2*R2'*Jw2;
     D=D1+D2;
     D=simplify(D)
 D =
   [m2*11^2 + 2*m2*11*q2 + m2*q2^2 + I1 + I2, 0]
                                                                                                                                                                                                               0, m2]
And P
      %P
     P1 = m1*q*0*sin(q1);
     P2 = m2*g*((11+q2)*sin(q1));
      P = P1+P2
    P =
   g*m2*sin(q1)*(11 + q2)
```

So the torques are

$$rac{d}{dt}\left[rac{\partial(\mathcal{K}-\mathcal{P})}{\partial\dot{q}}
ight]-rac{\partial(\mathcal{K}-\mathcal{P})}{\partial q}= au$$

tor =

```
 \frac{ddq1*(m2*11^2 + 2*m2*11*q2 + m2*q2^2 + I1 + I2) + g*m2*cos(q1)*(11 + q2) + 2*dq1*dq2*m2*(11 + q2) }{-m2*(11 + q2)*dq1^2 + ddq2*m2 + g*m2*sin(q1) }
```

Task2

$$M(q) * \ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q}) * \dot{q} + G(q) = \tau(t)$$

 $ddq1*(m2*11^2 + 2*m2*11*q2 + m2*q2^2 + I1 + I2) + g*m2*cos(q1)*(11 + q2) + 2*dq1*dq2*m2*(11 + q2)$

 $-m2*(11 + q2)*dq1^2 + ddq2*m2 + g*m2*sin(q1)$

Task3

First we substitute the values

```
%subs
D(q1,q2) = subs(D,{m2, I1, I2, 11},{2 1 2 0.2});
C(q1,q2,dq1,dq2) = subs(C*dq,{m2, I1, I2, 11},{2 1 2 0.2});
G(q1,q2) = subs(G,{m2, I1, I2, 11,g},{2 1 2 0.2 9.8});
```

Select initial condition. In this case the position is down

```
%initial
q1_0 = -pi/2; % position
q2_0 = 0;
dq1_0 = 0; %velocity
dq2_0 = 0;
ddq1p_0 =0; %acceleration
ddq2p_0 =0;
dt=0.01;
```

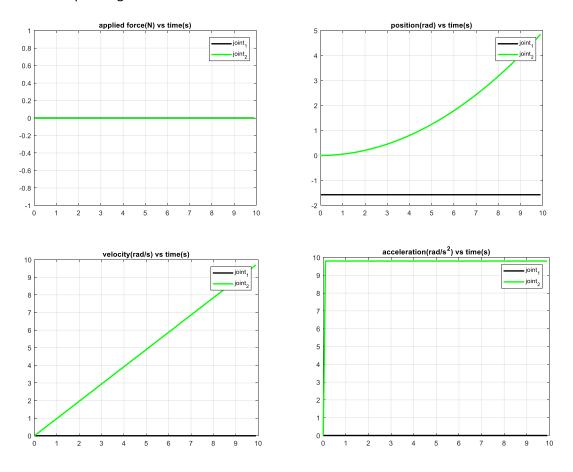
Select a torque to apply.

```
%force funtion to applied
u1p_0 = 0;
u2p_0 = 0;
for i = 1:n
    u1p(i)=u1p_0;
    u2p(i)=u2p_0;
end
```

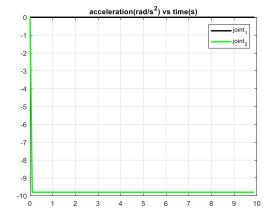
Solve the inverse dynamics to get the positions, velocities and accelerations functions of the joints

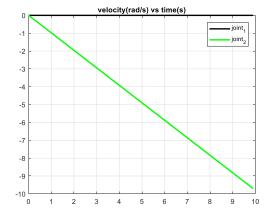
```
%Appling a force to the joints
\exists for i = 1:n
      U = [u1p(i);u2p(i)];
      q1p(i)=q1 0;
      q2p(i)=q2 0;
      dq1p(i)=dq1 0;
      dq2p(i)=dq2 0;
      ddq1p(i)=ddq1p_0;
      ddq2p(i)=ddq2p 0;
      %inverse dinamics
      ddq = \underline{inv}(D(q1_0, q2_0))*(U-C(q1_0, q2_0, dq1_0, dq2_0)-G(q1_0, q2_0));
      ddq1p_0 = ddq(1);
      ddq2p 0 = ddq(2);
      %small aceleration
      dq1 0=dq1p(i) + double(ddq(1)*dt);
      dq2 = dq2p(i) + double(ddq(2)*dt);
      q1 0 = q1p(i) + dq1 0*dt;
      q2 \ 0 = q2p(i) + dq2 \ 0*dt;
  end
```

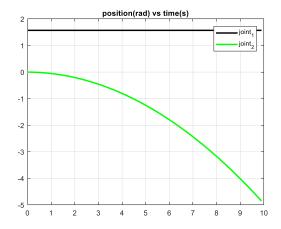
So Appling no force, and in down position we get this graphic. Since is no restriction in q2, not define q2 max, the mass pointing down falls in the plane vertically; the acceleration of q2 is positive since the axis of this link is pointing down.

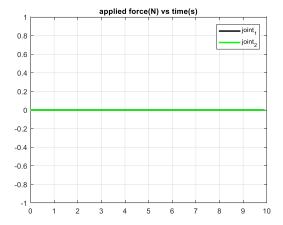


So if we put the robot in "up" position, q1=pi/2, the acceleration of q2 is negative since the axis of this link is pointing up.









Appling a constant force in q1 of 10N.

```
%force funtion to applied
u1p_0 = 10;
u2p_0 = 0;
for i = 1:n
    u1p(i)=u1p_0;
    u2p(i)=u2p_0;
end
```

<u>Link:</u>

https://github.com/Jose-R-Corona/Hometask5