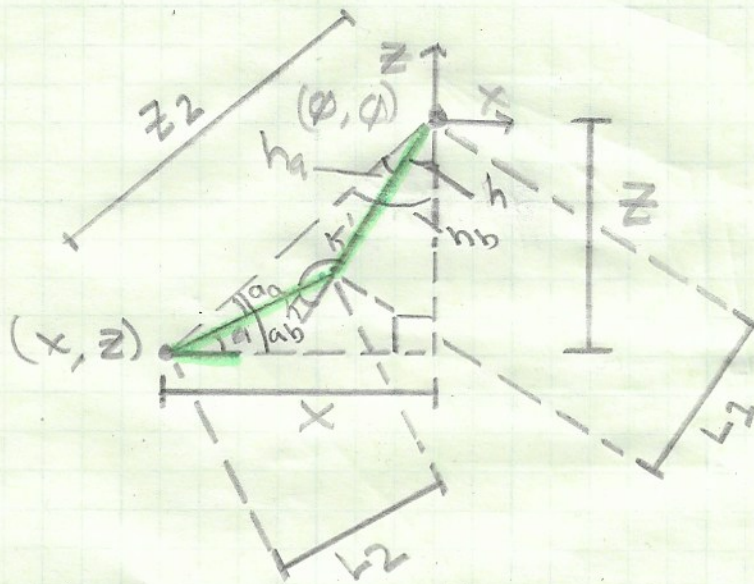
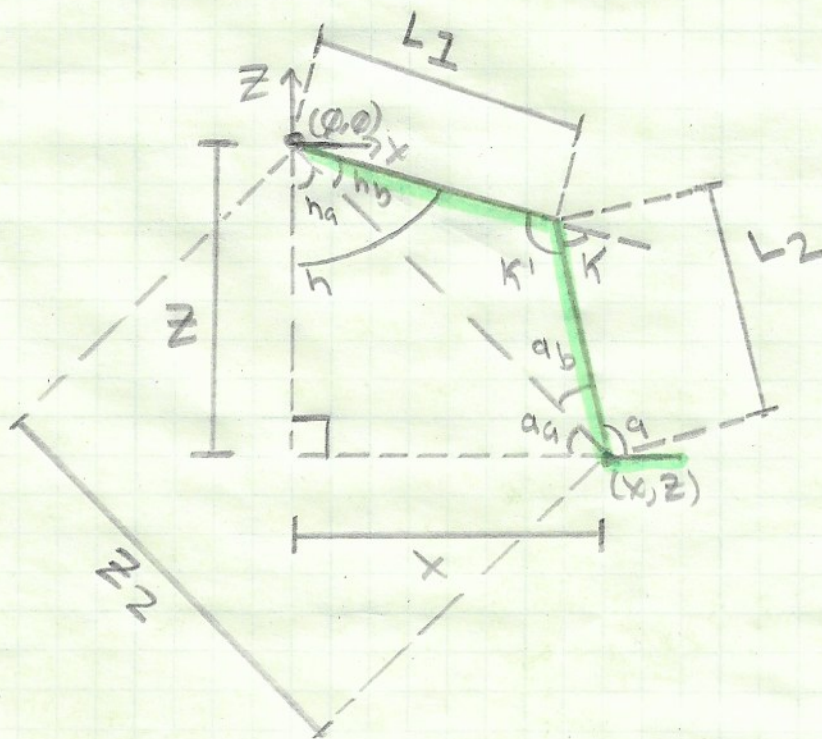


Given; a) Back leg to thrust robot forward:



b) Front leg to take a step:





Solution: a) Find angle  $K$  in terms of  $x$ ,  $z$ ,  $L_1$ , and  $L_2$ .

$$\rightarrow K + K' = 180^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow K = 180^\circ - K'$$

$\rightarrow$  Use Law of cosines to find  $K'$ :

$$\bullet z_2^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2 - 2L_1L_2\cos(K')$$

$$\rightarrow 2L_1L_2\cos(K') = L_1^2 + L_2^2 - z_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(K') = \frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - z_2^2}{2L_1L_2}$$

$\rightarrow$  Use the pythagorean theorem to find  $z_2$  and  $z^2$ :

$$\bullet z_2^2 = x^2 + z^2$$

$$\bullet z_2 = (x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\rightarrow K' = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - (x^2 + z^2)}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{K = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)}$$



Solution (cont.): aii) Find angle  $a$  in terms of  $x, z, L_1$ , and  $L_2$ .

→ Use the Law of Cosines to find angle  $a$ :

$$\bullet L_1^2 = L_2^2 + z^2 - 2L_2z \cos(a)$$

$$\rightarrow 2L_2z \cos(a) = L_2^2 + z^2 - L_1^2$$

$$\rightarrow a = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{L_2^2 + z^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2z} \right)$$

→ Recall that:

$$\bullet z^2 = x^2 + z^2$$

$$\bullet z = (x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{L_2^2 + x^2 + z^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right)$$

→ Recall:

$$\bullet \tan(a) = (\text{opposite})/(\text{adjacent}) = \frac{z}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{z}{x} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow a = a + a = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{z}{x} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{a = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{z}{x} \right) - \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{L_2^2 + x^2 + z^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right)}$$



Solution (cont.): aiii) Find angle  $h$  in terms of  $x$ ,  $z$ ,  $L_1$ , and  $L_2$ .

→ Use Law of cosines to find  $h_a$ :

$$\bullet L_2^2 = L_1^2 + z^2 - 2L_1 z \cos(h_a)$$

$$\rightarrow 2L_1 z \cos(h_a) = L_1^2 + z^2 - L_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow h_a = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{L_1^2 + z^2 - L_2^2}{2L_1 z} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow h_a = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{L_1^2 + x^2 + z^2 - L_2^2}{2L_1(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow 180^\circ = 90^\circ + a_b + h + h_a$$

$$\rightarrow h = 90^\circ - a_b - h_a$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{h = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{z}{x} \right) - \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{L_1^2 + x^2 + z^2 - L_2^2}{2L_1(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right)}$$



Solution (cont.): bi) Find angle  $K$  in terms of  $x, z, L_1$ , and  $L_2$ .

$$\rightarrow 1800 = K + K'$$

$$\rightarrow K = 1800 - K'$$

$\rightarrow$  Use the Law of cosines to find  $K'$ :

$$\bullet z_2^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2 - 2L_1L_2\cos(K')$$

$$\rightarrow 2L_1L_2\cos(K') = L_1^2 + L_2^2 - z_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(K') = \frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - z_2^2}{2L_1L_2}$$

$$\rightarrow K' = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - z_2^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$

$\rightarrow$  Use the pythagorean theorem to find  $z_2^2$  and  $z_2$ :

$$\bullet z_2^2 = x^2 + z^2$$

$$\bullet z_2 = (x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\rightarrow K' = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{K = 1800 - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)}$$



Solution (cont.): bii) Find angle  $a$  in terms of  $x, z, L_1$ , and  $L_2$ .

$$\rightarrow 180^\circ = a_a + a_b + a_c$$

$\rightarrow$  Recall that:

$$\bullet \tan(a_a) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}} = \frac{z}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow a_a = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)$$

$\rightarrow$  Use Law of cosines to find  $a_b$ :

$$\bullet L_1^2 = z^2 + L_2^2 - 2L_2z\cos(a_b)$$

$$\rightarrow 2L_2z\cos(a_b) = z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(a_b) = \frac{z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2z}$$

$$\rightarrow a_b = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow a = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)$$



Solution (cont.): biii) Find angle  $h$  in terms of  $x, y, L_1$ , and  $L_2$ .

$$\rightarrow h = h_a + h_b$$

$$\rightarrow h_b + k' + a_b = 180^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow h_b = 180^\circ - k' - a_b$$

$$= 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 + z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right) - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$

$\rightarrow$  Recall that:

$$\bullet \tan(h_a) = \frac{x}{z}$$

$$\bullet h_a = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow h = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 + z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right) - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$$



Summary of Equations:

a) Equations for the back leg to thrust robot forward

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_2^2 + x^2 + z^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$h = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + x^2 + z^2 - L_2^2}{2L_1(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$K = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$

b) Equations for the front leg to take a step

$$\rightarrow \alpha = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 + z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)$$

$$h = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 + z^2 + L_2^2 - L_1^2}{2L_2(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}\right) - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$$

$$K = 180^\circ - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{L_1^2 + L_2^2 - x^2 - z^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$