## Homework 5

## Honor Code: ...

All homework is to be done individually. You are only authorized to receive help from an instructor.

## Inverse Kinematics

Create a Jupyter notebook and this at the top.

```
%matplotlib inline
from __future__ import division, print_function
from matplotlib import pylab
import arm # some plotting functions to help
```

The robot arm is commanded by an ASCII string that looks like this: #0 P1000 #1 P2000 T2000\r. This string tells servo 0 to set a PWM of 1000 and servo 1 set to a PWM of 2000. The last part of the command T2000 basically gives a time frame to move the arm to the new position. If we move too fast, we could damage the arm, so we are always going to send the last command as T2000 since high speed is not important to us. Now this command only moves the first 2 servos, but our arm has 5 degrees of freedom (5 servos), so our command string will contain 5 servo commands and the T2000 command with a \r on the end.

This homework will walk you through building the code to run the robot arm

Angle [deg]	PWM
0	900
180	2100

1. Write a function that takes in an angle (degrees or radians, your choice) and returns a string to command 1 servo to that position. There is a linear relationship (i.e., straight line) between angle and PWM.

```
def deg2pwm(servo_num, angle):
    """

deg2pwm(3, 20) -> "#3 P2000"
    """
```

Hint: If you took ECE231, you did this in the signal conditioning part of the class

2. Using the function above, write another function that takes in 5 angles and returns the ASCII command string.

```
def command(a, b, c, d, e):
    """
command(10,20,30,40,50) -> #0 ... T2000\r"""
...
```

 $\mathit{Hint}$ : Remember to append T2000\r on the end

3. Write a function that takes a 3d point (x, y, z) and returns the joint angles.

```
def inverse(x,y,z, angle, claw):
    """

Calculates the joint angles given:
    (x,y,z) - end effector location
    angle - orientation of end effector
    claw - is the claw open or closed
"""
```