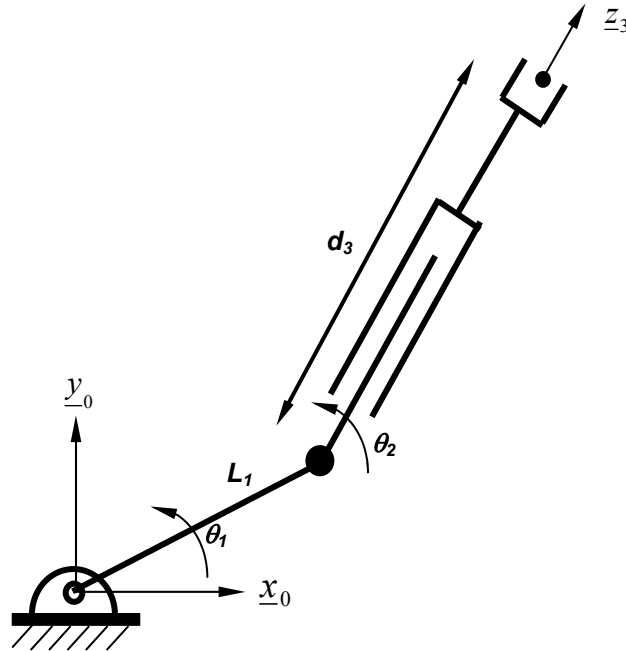


ME4524 – Robotics and Automation

Exercise # 4

1. A 3 d.o.f. planar robot is shown in the figure below. By defining suitable coordinate frames and kinematic parameters, determine the homogenous transformation matrix T_{03} .

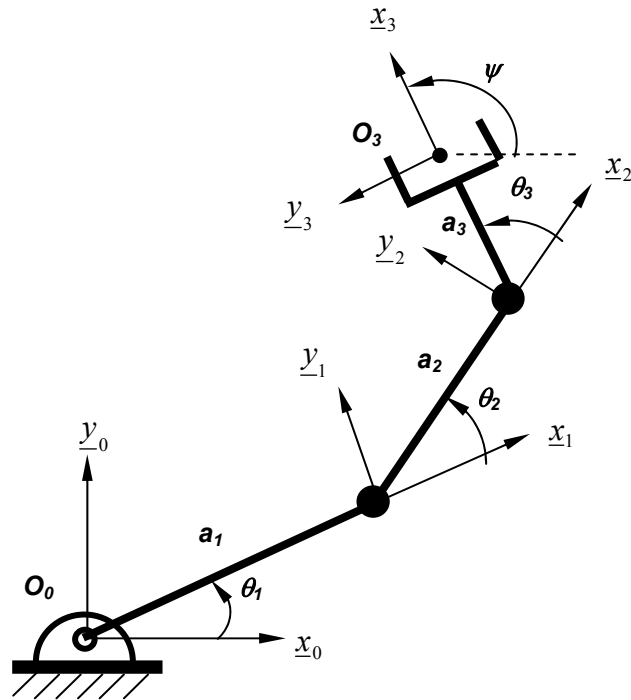


2. For the 3 d.o.f. planar manipulator shown in the figure below:
(a) Verify that the homogenous transformation matrix T_{03} is given by:

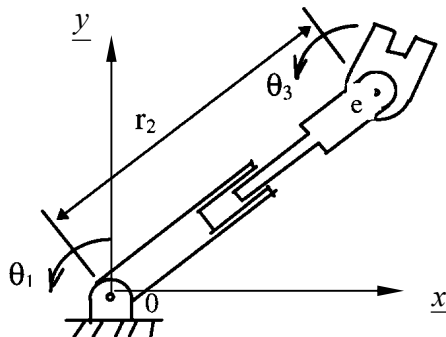
$$T_{03} = \begin{bmatrix} c\psi & -s\psi & 0 & q_x \\ s\psi & c\psi & 0 & q_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where q_x is the x -coordinate of the end-effector position with respect to frame O_0 , and q_y is the y -coordinate of the end-effector position with respect to frame O_0 .

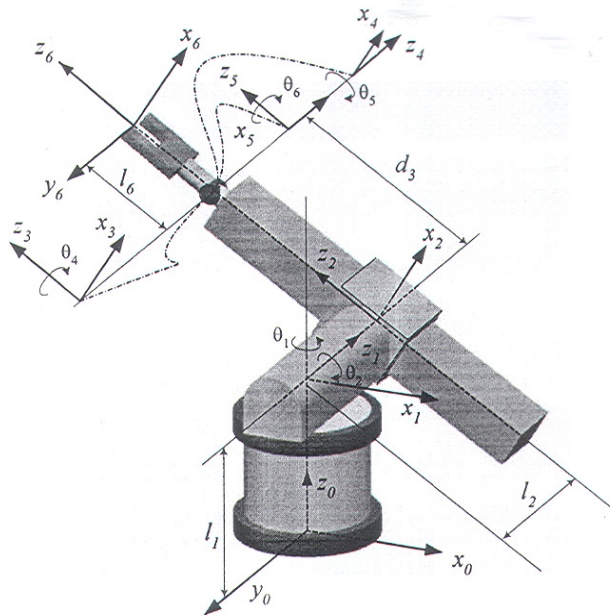
- (b) Solve the inverse kinematics problem of such a manipulator. For a given end-effector location, how many solutions are there for the inverse kinematics problem? Illustrate your answer through a simple sketch.



3. For the three degree of freedom planar robot manipulator shown in the figure below:
- Define link coordinates and link parameters using the *D-H* convention. Determine the homogenous transformation matrix T_{oe} .
 - Solve the inverse kinematics problem for this manipulator. Assume that the task space coordinates are p_x, p_y , and ϕ ; the end effector frame is located at point e .



4. A JPL Stanford manipulator is shown in the figure below. Using the coordinate frames given and by defining suitable links parameters; derive the Denavit Hartenberg kinematics parameters table for this manipulator.



5. For the three degree-of-freedom planar robot manipulator shown in the figure below:

- Define link coordinate frames and $D-H$ kinematic parameters. Determine the homogenous transformation matrix T_{oe} .
- Solve the inverse kinematics problem for this manipulator. Assume that the task space coordinates are p_x, p_y , and ϕ (as shown in the Figure); the end effector frame is located at point e attached to the gripper link.

