

# **An Introduction to Modelling and Control of Flexible and Soft Robots**

01795967

Zhenzhe Han

**QUESTION 1.** Write the expression of the potential energy for a rigid-link model with  $n = 4$  elastic joints.

Assume the following:

- the system is planar
- the stiffness  $k$  is the same for all joints, thus  $K = \text{diag}\{k\}$
- the system is not subject to gravity (the potential energy  $V$  is only elastic)

$$\frac{k (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + q_3^2 + q_4^2)}{2}$$

**QUESTION 2.** Write the expression of the kinetic energy for a rigid-link model with  $n = 4$  elastic joints. Use Matlab Mupad for symbolic computation.

Assume the following:

- all links have equal length  $l$  and equal mass  $m$
- the mass of each link is concentrated in its midpoint

Hint: see Example 1 in the lecture notes.

\*Bonus points: write the expression of the inertia matrix.

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$$

position

$$x1 := l \sin(q_1) / 2$$

$$\frac{l \sin(q_1)}{2}$$

$$y1 := l \cos(q_1) / 2$$

$$\frac{l \cos(q_1)}{2}$$

$$x2 := l \sin(q_1) + l \sin(q_1 + q_2) / 2$$

$$\frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2)}{2} + l \sin(q_1)$$

$$y2 := l \cos(q_1) + l \cos(q_1 + q_2) / 2$$

$$\frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2)}{2} + l \cos(q_1)$$

$$x3 := l \sin(q_1) + l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3) / 2$$

$$l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + l \sin(q_1) + \frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2}$$

$$y3 := l \cos(q_1) + l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3) / 2$$

$$l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + l \cos(q_1) + \frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2}$$

$$x4:=1*\sin(q\_1)+1*\sin(q\_1+q\_2)+1*\sin(q\_1+q\_2+q\_3)+1*\sin(q\_1+q\_2+q\_3+q\_4)/2$$

$$\frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{2} + l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + l \sin(q_1) + l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)$$

$$y4:=1*\cos(q\_1)+1*\cos(q\_1+q\_2)+1*\cos(q\_1+q\_2+q\_3)+1*\cos(q\_1+q\_2+q\_3+q\_4)/2$$

$$\frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{2} + l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + l \cos(q_1) + l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)$$

velocity

$$x1\_dot:=diff(x1, q\_1)*dq\_1+diff(x1, q\_2)*dq\_2+diff(x1, q\_3)*dq\_3+diff(x1, q\_4)*dq\_4$$

$$\frac{dq_1 l \cos(q_1)}{2}$$

$$y1\_dot:=diff(y1, q\_1)*dq\_1+diff(y1, q\_2)*dq\_2+diff(y1, q\_3)*dq\_3+diff(y1, q\_4)*dq\_4$$

$$- \frac{dq_1 l \sin(q_1)}{2}$$

$$x2\_dot:=diff(x2, q\_1)*dq\_1+diff(x2, q\_2)*dq\_2+diff(x2, q\_3)*dq\_3+diff(x2, q\_4)*dq\_4$$

$$dq_1 \left( \frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2)}{2} + l \cos(q_1) \right) + \frac{dq_2 l \cos(q_1 + q_2)}{2}$$

$$y2\_dot:=diff(y2, q\_1)*dq\_1+diff(y2, q\_2)*dq\_2+diff(y2, q\_3)*dq\_3+diff(y2, q\_4)*dq\_4$$

$$- dq_1 \left( \frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2)}{2} + l \sin(q_1) \right) - \frac{dq_2 l \sin(q_1 + q_2)}{2}$$

$$x3\_dot:=diff(x3, q\_1)*dq\_1+diff(x3, q\_2)*dq\_2+diff(x3, q\_3)*dq\_3+diff(x3, q\_4)*dq\_4$$

$$dq_1 \left( l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + l \cos(q_1) + \frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2} \right) + dq_2 \left( l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + \frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2} \right) + \frac{dq_3 l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2}$$

$$y3\_dot:=diff(y3, q\_1)*dq\_1+diff(y3, q\_2)*dq\_2+diff(y3, q\_3)*dq\_3+diff(y3, q\_4)*dq\_4$$

$$- dq_1 \left( l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + l \sin(q_1) + \frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2} \right) - dq_2 \left( l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + \frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2} \right) - \frac{dq_3 l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)}{2}$$

$x4\_dot := \text{diff}(x4, q\_1) * dq\_1 + \text{diff}(x4, q\_2) * dq\_2 + \text{diff}(x4, q\_3) * dq\_3 + \text{diff}(x4, q\_4) * dq\_4$

$$dq_3 (\sigma_1 + l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)) + dq_1 (\sigma_1 + l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + l \cos(q_1) + l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)) + dq_2 (\sigma_1 + l \cos(q_1 + q_2) + l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)) + \frac{dq_4 l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{2}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{l \cos(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{2}$$

$y4\_dot := \text{diff}(y4, q\_1) * dq\_1 + \text{diff}(y4, q\_2) * dq\_2 + \text{diff}(y4, q\_3) * dq\_3 + \text{diff}(y4, q\_4) * dq\_4$

$$-dq_3 (\sigma_1 + l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)) - dq_1 (\sigma_1 + l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + l \sin(q_1) + l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)) - dq_2 (\sigma_1 + l \sin(q_1 + q_2) + l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)) - \frac{dq_4 l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{2}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{l \sin(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{2}$$

the formula of the kinetic energy  $T$   
kinetic energy

$T := \text{simplify}(1/2 * m * (x1\_dot^2 + y1\_dot^2) + 1/2 * m * (x2\_dot^2 + y2\_dot^2) + 1/2 * m * (x3\_dot^2 + y3\_dot^2) + 1/2 * m * (x4\_dot^2 + y4\_dot^2))$

$$(l^2 m (30 dq_1 dq_2 + 12 dq_1 dq_3 + 2 dq_1 dq_4 + 12 dq_2 dq_3 + 2 dq_2 dq_4 + 2 dq_3 dq_4 + 4 dq_1^2 \sigma_1 + 28 dq_1^2 + 15 dq_2^2 + 6 dq_3^2 + dq_4^2 + 12 dq_1^2 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 4 dq_1^2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_2^2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 20 dq_1^2 \cos(q_2) + 12 dq_1^2 \cos(q_3) + 4 dq_1^2 \cos(q_4) + 12 dq_2^2 \cos(q_3) + 4 dq_2^2 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_3^2 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_2 \sigma_1 + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \sigma_1 + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sigma_1 + 12 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 12 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 8 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_3 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 20 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_2) + 24 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_3) + 8 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_4) + 12 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_3) + 8 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_4) + 12 dq_2 dq_3 \cos(q_3) + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \cos(q_4) + 8 dq_2 dq_3 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_4 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_3 dq_4 \cos(q_4))) / 8$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

Inertia matrix

$m11 := \text{simplify}(2 * T | dq\_1=1 | dq\_2=0 | dq\_3=0 | dq\_4=0)$

$$\frac{l^2 m (4 \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4) + 12 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 20 \cos(q_2) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 28)}{4}$$

$m22 := \text{simplify}(2 * T | dq\_1=0 | dq\_2=1 | dq\_3=0 | dq\_4=0)$

$$\frac{l^2 m (4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 15)}{4}$$

$m33 := \text{simplify}(2 * T | dq\_1=0 | dq\_2=0 | dq\_3=1 | dq\_4=0)$

$$\frac{l^2 m (4 \cos(q_4) + 6)}{4}$$

$m44 := \text{simplify}(2 * T | dq\_1=0 | dq\_2=0 | dq\_3=0 | dq\_4=1)$

$$\frac{l^2 m}{4}$$

$m12 := \text{simplify}(2 * T - m11 - m22 | dq\_1=1 | dq\_2=1 | dq\_3=0 | dq\_4=0) / 2$

$$\frac{l^2 m (2 \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4) + 6 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 10 \cos(q_2) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 15)}{4}$$

```
m13:=simplify(2*T-m11-m33|dq_1=1|dq_2=0|dq_3=1|dq_4=0)/2
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$$\frac{l^2 m (\cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_3) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 3)}{2}$$

```
m14:=simplify(2*T-m11-m44|dq_1=1|dq_2=0|dq_3=0|dq_4=1)/2
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$$\frac{l^2 m (2 \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4) + 2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 1)}{4}$$

```
m23:=simplify(2*T-m22-m33|dq_1=0|dq_2=1|dq_3=1|dq_4=0)/2
```

$$\frac{l^2 m (\cos(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_3) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 3)}{2}$$

```
m24:=simplify(2*T-m22-m44|dq_1=0|dq_2=1|dq_3=0|dq_4=1)/2
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$$\frac{l^2 m (2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 1)}{4}$$

```
m34:=simplify(2*T-m33-m44|dq_1=0|dq_2=0|dq_3=1|dq_4=1)/2
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$$\frac{l^2 m (2 \cos(q_4) + 1)}{4}$$

The expression of the inertia matrix  $M$

```
M:=matrix([ [m11,m12,m13,m14], [m12,m22,m23,m24], [m13,m23,m33,m34], [m14,m24,m34,m44] ])
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$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{l^2 m (4 \sigma_8 + 12 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \sigma_7 + 20 \cos(q_2) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 28)}{4} & \sigma_3 & \sigma_4 & \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_3 & \frac{l^2 m (\sigma_7 + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 15)}{4} & \sigma_1 & \sigma_6 \\ \sigma_4 & \sigma_1 & \frac{l^2 m (4 \cos(q_4) + 6)}{4} & \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_5 & \sigma_6 & \sigma_2 & \frac{l^2 m}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{l^2 m (\cos(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_3) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 3)}{2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{l^2 m (2 \cos(q_4) + 1)}{4}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{l^2 m (2 \sigma_8 + 6 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \sigma_7 + 10 \cos(q_2) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 15)}{4}$$

$$\sigma_4 = \frac{l^2 m (\sigma_8 + 3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_3) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 3)}{2}$$

$$\sigma_5 = \frac{l^2 m (2 \sigma_8 + \sigma_9 + 2 \cos(q_4) + 1)}{4}$$

$$\sigma_6 = \frac{l^2 m (\sigma_9 + 2 \cos(q_4) + 1)}{4}$$

$$\sigma_7 = 4 \cos(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_8 = \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = 2 \cos(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$T0 := 1/2 * \text{matrix}([[\text{dq}_1, \text{dq}_2, \text{dq}_3, \text{dq}_4]]) * M * \text{matrix}([\text{dq}_1, \text{dq}_2, \text{dq}_3, \text{dq}_4])$$

$$\left[ \left[ \frac{\text{dq}_3 \left( \frac{\text{dq}_2^2 m \sigma_1}{2}, \frac{\text{dq}_1^2 m \sigma_4}{2}, \frac{\text{dq}_4^2 m \sigma_2}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_3^2 m (4 \cos(q_4) + 6)}{4} \right)}{2} + \frac{\text{dq}_4 \left( \frac{\text{dq}_4^2 m}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_1^2 m \sigma_5}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_3^2 m \sigma_2}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_2^2 m \sigma_6}{4} \right)}{2} + \frac{\text{dq}_2 \left( \frac{\text{dq}_3^2 m \sigma_1}{2}, \frac{\text{dq}_1^2 m \sigma_3}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_4^2 m \sigma_6}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_2^2 m (\sigma_7 + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 15)}{4} \right)}{2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\text{dq}_1 \left( \frac{\text{dq}_4^2 m \sigma_5}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_2^2 m \sigma_3}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_1^2 m (4 \sigma_8 + 12 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \sigma_7 + 20 \cos(q_2) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 28)}{4}, \frac{\text{dq}_3^2 m \sigma_4}{2} \right)}{2} \right] \right]$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_3) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 3$$

$$\sigma_2 = 2 \cos(q_4) + 1$$

$$\sigma_3 = 2 \sigma_8 + 6 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \sigma_7 + 10 \cos(q_2) + 12 \cos(q_3) + 4 \cos(q_4) + 15$$

$$\sigma_4 = \sigma_8 + 3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \cos(q_3) + 2 \cos(q_4) + 3$$

$$\sigma_5 = 2 \sigma_8 + \sigma_9 + 2 \cos(q_4) + 1$$

$$\sigma_6 = \sigma_9 + 2 \cos(q_4) + 1$$

$$\sigma_7 = 4 \cos(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_8 = \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = 2 \cos(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\text{verify} := \text{simplify}(T - T0)$$

$$(0)$$

**QUESTION 3.** Write the equations of motion of the system in Port-Hamiltonian form. Provide an explicit expression of  $\nabla q H$  and  $\nabla p H$ . Use Matlab Mupad.

Assume the following:

- the damping matrix is diagonal with equal elements  $R = \text{diag}\{b\}$

Hint: see Equation (1) in the lecture notes. When computing  $\nabla p H$ , recall that  $p = M\dot{q}$

The port-Hamiltonian  $H = T + V$

Hamiltonian

$H := T + V$

$$\begin{aligned} & (m(30 dq_1 dq_2 + 12 dq_1 dq_3 + 2 dq_1 dq_4 + 12 dq_2 dq_3 + 2 dq_2 dq_4 + 2 dq_3 dq_4 + 4 dq_1^2 \sigma_1 + 28 dq_1^2 + 15 dq_2^2 + 6 dq_3^2 + dq_4^2 + 12 dq_1^2 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 4 dq_1^2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_2^2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 20 dq_1^2 \cos(q_2) \\ & + 12 dq_1^2 \cos(q_3) + 4 dq_1^2 \cos(q_4) + 12 dq_2^2 \cos(q_3) + 4 dq_2^2 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_3^2 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_2 \sigma_1 + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \sigma_1 + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sigma_1 + 12 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 12 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) + 8 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \\ & + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_3 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_4 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 20 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_2) + 24 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_3) + 8 dq_1 dq_2 \cos(q_4) + 12 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_3) + 8 dq_1 dq_3 \cos(q_4) \\ & + 12 dq_2 dq_3 \cos(q_3) + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \cos(q_4) + 8 dq_2 dq_3 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_4 \cos(q_4) + 4 dq_3 dq_4 \cos(q_4)) \dot{r}^2) / 8 + \frac{k(q_1^2 + q_2^2 + q_3^2 + q_4^2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

$dH_q \quad \nabla q H$

$dH_q := \text{matrix}([diff(H, q_1), diff(H, q_2), diff(H, q_3), diff(H, q_4)])$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k q_1 \\ k q_2 - \frac{\dot{r}^2 m (20 dq_1^2 \sin(q_2) + \sigma_1 + \sigma_1 + 20 dq_1 dq_2 \sin(q_2) + 4 dq_1 dq_2 \sigma_{12} + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \sigma_{12} + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sigma_{12} + \sigma_5 + \sigma_4)}{8} \\ k q_3 - \frac{\dot{r}^2 m (12 dq_1^2 \sin(q_3) + 12 dq_2^2 \sin(q_3) + \sigma_{11} + \sigma_1 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_2 + 24 dq_1 dq_2 \sin(q_3) + 12 dq_1 dq_3 \sin(q_3) + 12 dq_2 dq_3 \sin(q_3) + 4 dq_1 dq_2 \sigma_{12} + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \sigma_{12} + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sigma_{12} + \sigma_5 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_6 + \sigma_{10} + \sigma_9 + \sigma_8 + \sigma_7)}{8} \\ k q_4 - \frac{\dot{r}^2 m (4 dq_1^2 \sin(q_4) + 4 dq_2^2 \sin(q_4) + 4 dq_3^2 \sin(q_4) + \sigma_{11} + \sigma_3 + \sigma_2 + 8 dq_1 dq_2 \sin(q_4) + 8 dq_1 dq_3 \sin(q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sin(q_4) + 8 dq_2 dq_3 \sin(q_4) + 4 dq_2 dq_4 \sin(q_4) + 4 dq_3 dq_4 \sin(q_4) + 4 dq_1 dq_2 \sigma_{12} + 4 dq_1 dq_3 \sigma_{12} + 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sigma_{12} + \sigma_6 + \sigma_{10} + \sigma_9 + \sigma_8 + \sigma_7)}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = 12 dq_1^2 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_2 = 4 dq_2^2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_3 = 4 dq_1^2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_4 = 12 dq_1 dq_3 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_5 = 12 dq_1 dq_2 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_6 = 8 dq_1 dq_2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_7 = 4 dq_2 dq_4 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_8 = 4 dq_2 dq_3 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = 4 dq_1 dq_4 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{10} = 4 dq_1 dq_3 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = 4 dq_1^2 \sigma_{12}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \sin(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

$dH_p = q\_dot \nabla p H$

$dH_p = \text{matrix}([dq_1, dq_2, dq_3, dq_4])$

$$dH_p = \begin{pmatrix} dq_1 \\ dq_2 \\ dq_3 \\ dq_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

dT\_q (kinetic energy)

dT\_q:=matrix([diff(T, q\_1),diff(T, q\_2),diff(T, q\_3),diff(T, q\_4)])

$$\begin{pmatrix} k q_1 \\ k q_2 - \frac{l^2 m (20 d q_1^2 \sin(q_2) + \sigma_{11} + \sigma_1 + 20 d q_1 d q_2 \sin(q_2) + 4 d q_1 d q_2 \sigma_{12} + 4 d q_1 d q_3 \sigma_{12} + 4 d q_1 d q_4 \sigma_{12} + \sigma_5 + \sigma_4)}{8} \\ k q_3 - \frac{l^2 m (12 d q_1^2 \sin(q_3) + 12 d q_2^2 \sin(q_3) + \sigma_{11} + \sigma_1 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_2 + 24 d q_1 d q_2 \sin(q_3) + 12 d q_1 d q_3 \sin(q_3) + 12 d q_2 d q_3 \sin(q_3) + 4 d q_1 d q_2 \sigma_{12} + 4 d q_1 d q_3 \sigma_{12} + 4 d q_1 d q_4 \sigma_{12} + \sigma_5 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_6 + \sigma_{10} + \sigma_8 + \sigma_7)}{8} \\ k q_4 - \frac{l^2 m (4 d q_1^2 \sin(q_4) + 4 d q_2^2 \sin(q_4) + 4 d q_3^2 \sin(q_4) + \sigma_{11} + \sigma_3 + \sigma_2 + 8 d q_1 d q_2 \sin(q_4) + 8 d q_1 d q_3 \sin(q_4) + 4 d q_1 d q_4 \sin(q_4) + 8 d q_2 d q_3 \sin(q_4) + 4 d q_2 d q_4 \sin(q_4) + 4 d q_3 d q_4 \sin(q_4) + 4 d q_1 d q_2 \sigma_{12} + 4 d q_1 d q_3 \sigma_{12} + 4 d q_1 d q_4 \sigma_{12} + \sigma_6 + \sigma_{10} + \sigma_8 + \sigma_7)}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = 12 d q_1^2 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_2 = 4 d q_1^2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_3 = 4 d q_1^2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_4 = 12 d q_1 d q_3 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_5 = 12 d q_1 d q_2 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_6 = 8 d q_1 d q_2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_7 = 4 d q_2 d q_4 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_8 = 4 d q_2 d q_3 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = 4 d q_1 d q_4 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{10} = 4 d q_1 d q_3 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = 4 d q_1^2 \sigma_{12}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \sin(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

dM

dM:=diff(M, q\_1)\*dq\_1+diff(M, q\_2)\*dq\_2+diff(M, q\_3)\*dq\_3+diff(M, q\_4)\*dq\_4

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{d q_4 l^2 m (4 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_8 + 4 \sin(q_4))}{4} & -\frac{d q_2 l^2 m (4 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_3 + 20 \sin(q_2))}{4} & -\frac{d q_3 l^2 m (4 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_3 + 8 \sin(q_3))}{4} & \sigma_4 & \sigma_5 & \sigma_6 \\ & \sigma_4 & & -\frac{d q_4 l^2 m (\sigma_8 + 4 \sin(q_4))}{4} & -\frac{d q_3 l^2 m (\sigma_8 + 12 \sin(q_3))}{4} & \sigma_1 & \sigma_7 \\ & \sigma_5 & & & & -\sigma_2 & -\frac{\sigma_2}{2} \\ & \sigma_6 & & & & -\frac{\sigma_2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = -\frac{d q_3 l^2 m (\sin(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \sin(q_3))}{2} - \frac{d q_4 l^2 m (\sin(q_3 + q_4) + 2 \sin(q_4))}{2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = d q_4 l^2 m \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_3 = 12 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_4 = -\frac{d q_4 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_8 + 4 \sin(q_4))}{4} - \frac{d q_2 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_9 + 10 \sin(q_2))}{4} - \frac{d q_3 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_9 + \sigma_8 + 12 \sin(q_3))}{4}$$

$$\sigma_5 = -\frac{d q_4 l^2 m (\sigma_{11} + \sin(q_3 + q_4) + 2 \sin(q_4))}{2} - \frac{d q_3 l^2 m (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{10} + \sin(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \sin(q_3))}{2} - \frac{d q_2 l^2 m (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{10})}{2}$$

$$\sigma_6 = -\frac{d q_2 l^2 m \sigma_{11}}{2} - \frac{d q_4 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{12} + 2 \sin(q_4))}{4} - \frac{d q_3 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{12})}{4}$$

$$\sigma_7 = -\frac{d q_3 l^2 m \sin(q_3 + q_4)}{2} - \frac{d q_4 l^2 m (\sigma_{12} + 2 \sin(q_4))}{4}$$

$$\sigma_8 = 4 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = 6 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{10} = 3 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = \sin(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = 2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$



dMt

```
dMt:=diff(M*matrix([dq_1,dq_2,dq_3,dq_4]),
q_1)*dq_1+diff(M*matrix([dq_1,dq_2,dq_3,dq_4]),
q_2)*dq_2+diff(M*matrix([dq_1,dq_2,dq_3,dq_4]),
q_3)*dq_3+diff(M*matrix([dq_1,dq_2,dq_3,dq_4]), q_4)*dq_4
```

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -dq_3 \left( \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_5}{4} + \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m (4 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_4 + \sigma_{15} + 12 \sin(q_3))}{4} + \frac{dq_3^2 l^2 m \sigma_6}{2} + \frac{dq_4^2 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{14})}{4} \right) - dq_4 \left( \frac{dq_4^2 l^2 m \sigma_8}{4} + \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_{11}}{4} + \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m (4 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{15} + 4 \sin(q_4))}{4} + \frac{dq_3^2 l^2 m \sigma_{10}}{2} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - dq_2 \left( \frac{dq_4^2 l^2 m \sigma_{16}}{2} + \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_7}{4} + \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m (4 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_4 + 20 \sin(q_2))}{4} + \frac{dq_3^2 l^2 m (\sigma_{16} + \sigma_{12})}{2} \right) \right], \\ & \left[ -dq_4 \left( \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m \sigma_{11}}{4} + \frac{dq_3^2 l^2 m \sigma_2}{2} + \frac{dq_4^2 l^2 m \sigma_9}{4} + \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m (\sigma_{15} + 4 \sin(q_4))}{4} \right) - dq_3 \left( \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m \sigma_5}{4} + \frac{dq_3^2 l^2 m \sigma_1}{2} + \frac{dq_4^2 l^2 m \sin(q_3 + q_4)}{2} + \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m (\sigma_{15} + 12 \sin(q_3))}{4} \right) - \frac{dq_1 dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_7}{4} \right], \\ & \left[ -dq_3 \left( \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_1}{2} + \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m \sigma_6}{2} \right) - dq_4 \left( \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_2}{2} + \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m \sigma_{10}}{2} + \sigma_3 + \frac{dq_4^2 l^2 m \sin(q_4)}{2} \right) - \frac{dq_1 dq_2^2 l^2 m (\sigma_{16} + \sigma_{12})}{2} \right], \\ & \left[ -dq_3 \left( \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sin(q_3 + q_4)}{2} + \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m (2 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{14})}{4} \right) - dq_4 \left( \frac{dq_1^2 l^2 m \sigma_8}{4} + \frac{dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_9}{4} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2} \right) - \frac{dq_1 dq_2^2 l^2 m \sigma_{16}}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \sin(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \sin(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sin(q_3 + q_4) + 2 \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_3 = dq_3 l^2 m \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_4 = 12 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_5 = 2 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{13} + \sigma_{15} + 12 \sin(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_6 = \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{12} + \sin(q_3 + q_4) + 3 \sin(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_7 = 2 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{13} + 10 \sin(q_2)$$

$$\sigma_8 = 2 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{14} + 2 \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = \sigma_{14} + 2 \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{10} = \sigma_{16} + \sin(q_3 + q_4) + 2 \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = 2 \sigma_{16} + \sigma_{15} + 4 \sin(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = 3 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{13} = 6 \sin(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{14} = 2 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{15} = 4 \sin(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{16} = \sin(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

**QUESTION 4.** Write the expression of the matrix  $G \perp$  for  $n = 4$  and the corresponding potential-energy PDE. Use Matlab Mupad.

Hint: see Example 4 in the lecture notes. Note that different choices of  $G \perp$  are possible. Verify that  $G \perp G = 0$  and that  $\text{rank}\{G \perp\} = n - 1$ .

PDEs

```
G:=matrix([1,1,1,1])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
G_orth:=matrix([[1,0,0,-1],[0,1,0,-1],[0,0,1,-1]])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
G_orth*G
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
linalg::rank(G_orth)
```

3

```
dV:=matrix([diff(V, q_1),diff(V, q_2),diff(V, q_3),diff(V, q_4)])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} k q_1 \\ k q_2 \\ k q_3 \\ k q_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
dV_d:=matrix([dV_d1,dV_d2,dV_d3,dV_d4])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} dV_d1 \\ dV_d2 \\ dV_d3 \\ dV_d4 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
PDEs:=G_orth*(dV-k_m*dV_d)
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} dV_d4 k_m - dV_d1 k_m + k q_1 - k q_4 \\ dV_d4 k_m - dV_d2 k_m + k q_2 - k q_4 \\ dV_d4 k_m - dV_d3 k_m + k q_3 - k q_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

So, expression for PDEs

$$\begin{pmatrix} dV_d4 k_m - dV_d1 k_m + k q_1 - k q_4 \\ dV_d4 k_m - dV_d2 k_m + k q_2 - k q_4 \\ dV_d4 k_m - dV_d3 k_m + k q_3 - k q_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**QUESTION 5.** Compute the solution of the potential-energy PDE for  $n = 4$ . The solution should have a minimizer at  $q = q^*$ . Use Maple to solve the PDE and Matlab Mupad for verification.

**Use Maple to solve:**

$$PDE_{sys} := [diff(Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4), q1) \cdot km - diff(Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4), q4) \cdot km = k \cdot q1 - k \cdot q4, diff(Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4), q2) \cdot km - diff(Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4), q4) \cdot km = k \cdot q2 - k \cdot q4, diff(Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4), q3) \cdot km - diff(Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4), q4) \cdot km = k \cdot q3 - k \cdot q4]$$

$$PDE_{sys} := \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q1} Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) \right) km - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q4} Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) \right) km = k \cdot q1 - k \cdot q4, \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q2} Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) \right) km - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q4} Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) \right) km = k \cdot q2 - k \cdot q4, \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q3} Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) \right) km - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q4} Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) \right) km = k \cdot q3 - k \cdot q4 \right] \quad (1)$$

$$Vd0 := pdsolve(PDE_{sys})$$

$$Vd0 := \left\{ Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) = \frac{F1(q3 + q2 + q1 + q4) km - k((q2 + q3 + q4) q1 + (q3 + q4) q2 + q3 q4)}{km} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$pdetest(Vd0, PDE_{sys})$$

$$[0, 0, 0] \quad (3)$$

the strict minimizer conditions

$$\nabla_q V_d(q^*) = 0$$

$$\nabla_q^2 V_d(q^*) > 0$$

Then, the solution for  $n = 4$

$$V_d = \frac{k}{2k_m} \sum_{i=1}^4 q_i^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left( \sum_{i=1}^4 q_i \right)^2 + \frac{k_p}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^4 q_i - \sum_{i=1}^4 q_i^* \right)^2$$

$$Vd1 := \left\{ Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) = \frac{k \left( q1^2 - \frac{(q1 + q2 + q3 + q4)^2}{4} + q2^2 + q3^2 + q4^2 \right)}{2 km} + \frac{kp(q1 + q2 + q3 + q4 - 4 \cdot qd)^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$Vd1 := \left\{ Vd(q1, q2, q3, q4) = -\frac{k \left( q1^2 - \frac{(q3 + q2 + q1 + q4)^2}{4} + q2^2 + q3^2 + q4^2 \right)}{2 km} + \frac{kp(q1 + q2 + q3 + q4 - 4 \cdot qd)^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$pdetest(Vd1, PDE_{sys})$$

$$[0, 0, 0]$$

## Use Mupad to check

### Solution of the PDEs

```
V_d:=k/(2*k_m)*((q_1^2+q_2^2+q_3^2+q_4^2)-
(q_1+q_2+q_3+q_4)^2/4)+k_p/(2)*(q_1+q_2+q_3+q_4-4*q_D)^2
dV_dtest:=matrix([diff(V_d, q_1),diff(V_d, q_2),diff(V_d,
q_3),diff(V_d, q_4)])
```

$$\frac{k_p (q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4 - 4 q_D)^2}{2} + \frac{k \left( q_1^2 - \frac{(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)^2}{4} + q_2^2 + q_3^2 + q_4^2 \right)}{2 k_m}$$

The solution in Mupad is same as the calculation of Maple

The first partial derivative of  $V_d$

```
PDEtest:=simplify(G_orth*(dV-k_m*dV_dtest))
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 - \frac{k \left( \frac{q_2}{2} - \frac{3 q_1}{2} + \frac{q_3}{2} + \frac{q_4}{2} \right)}{2 k_m} \\ \sigma_1 - \frac{k \left( \frac{q_1}{2} - \frac{3 q_2}{2} + \frac{q_3}{2} + \frac{q_4}{2} \right)}{2 k_m} \\ \sigma_1 - \frac{k \left( \frac{q_1}{2} + \frac{q_2}{2} - \frac{3 q_3}{2} + \frac{q_4}{2} \right)}{2 k_m} \\ \sigma_1 - \frac{k \left( \frac{q_1}{2} + \frac{q_2}{2} + \frac{q_3}{2} - \frac{3 q_4}{2} \right)}{2 k_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{k_p (2 q_1 + 2 q_2 + 2 q_3 + 2 q_4 - 8 q_D)}{2}$$

minimizer conditions  $\nabla_q V_d(q^*)$  and the  $\nabla_q^2 V_d(q^*)$

```
simplify(dV_dtest|q_1=q_D|q_2=q_D|q_3=q_D|q_4=q_D)
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
d2V_dtest:=matrix([[diff(dV_dtest[1], q_1),diff(dV_dtest[1],
q_2),diff(dV_dtest[1], q_3),diff(dV_dtest[1],
q_4)], [diff(dV_dtest[2], q_1),diff(dV_dtest[2],
q_2),diff(dV_dtest[2], q_3),diff(dV_dtest[2],
q_4)], [diff(dV_dtest[3], q_1),diff(dV_dtest[3],
q_2),diff(dV_dtest[3], q_3),diff(dV_dtest[3],
q_4)], [diff(dV_dtest[4], q_1),diff(dV_dtest[4],
q_2),diff(dV_dtest[4], q_3),diff(dV_dtest[4], q_4)])])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_p + \frac{3k}{4k_m} & \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_1 & k_p + \frac{3k}{4k_m} & \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 & k_p + \frac{3k}{4k_m} & \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 & k_p + \frac{3k}{4k_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = k_p - \frac{k}{4k_m}$$

$\det(d^2V_{dtest})$

$$\frac{4k^3k_p}{k_m^3}$$

and its determinant is  $\frac{4k^3k_p}{k_m^3} > 0$ , the second minimizer condition hold. Which shows that the  $V_d$  is the solution of the PDE.

**QUESTION 6.** Write the expression of the control law  $u$  for  $n = 4$  (use Matlab Mupad).

Assume the following:

- the damping injection is  $D1 = GkvG^T$ , where  $kv > 0$  is a scalar

Hint: see Example 5 in the lecture notes.

Control law

$G\_dag := \text{inverse}(\text{transpose}(G) * G) * \text{transpose}(G)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

energy shaping control

$u\_e\_s := \text{simplify}(G\_dag * (dV - k\_m * dV\_dtest))$

$$\left( \frac{k q_1}{4} + \frac{k q_2}{4} + \frac{k q_3}{4} + \frac{k q_4}{4} - k_m k_p q_1 - k_m k_p q_2 - k_m k_p q_3 - k_m k_p q_4 + 4 k_m k_p q_D \right)$$

damping injection control

$u\_d\_1 := -k_v / k_m * \text{transpose}(G) * \text{matrix}([dq\_1, dq\_2, dq\_3, dq\_4])$

$$\left( -\frac{dq_1 k_v}{k_m} - \frac{dq_2 k_v}{k_m} - \frac{dq_3 k_v}{k_m} - \frac{dq_4 k_v}{k_m} \right)$$

$u := u\_e\_s + u\_d\_1$

$$\left( \frac{k q_1}{4} + \frac{k q_2}{4} + \frac{k q_3}{4} + \frac{k q_4}{4} - k_m k_p q_1 - k_m k_p q_2 - k_m k_p q_3 - k_m k_p q_4 + 4 k_m k_p q_D - \frac{dq_1 k_v}{k_m} - \frac{dq_2 k_v}{k_m} - \frac{dq_3 k_v}{k_m} - \frac{dq_4 k_v}{k_m} \right)$$

the control law  $u$  has two parts:  $u_{es}$  for energy shaping control and  $u_{di}$  for damping injection control.

$$u_{es} = \frac{k}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^n q_i) - k_p k_m (\sum_{i=1}^n q_i - n q^*)$$

$$u_{di} = -\frac{k_v}{k_m} \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{q}_i$$

**QUESTION 7\*.** Write the expression of the payload compensation term  $u^*$  (use Matlab Mupad).

Assume the following:

- the payload  $\delta$  is constant and known (i.e. torque affecting all joints in the same way)

Hint: see Example 6 in the lecture notes.

\*this is a bonus question.

Payload / disturbance compensation

```
disturbance:=Delta0*matrix([1,1,1,1])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta_0 \\ \Delta_0 \\ \Delta_0 \\ \Delta_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
Lambda0:=matrix([Lambda1,Lambda2,Lambda3,Lambda4])
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
simplify(G_orth*(disturbance-k_m*Lambda0))
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} -k_m(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \\ -k_m(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) \\ -k_m(\lambda_2 - \lambda_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

```
Lambda1:=0
```

$$0$$

```
Lambda2:=0
```

$$0$$

```
Lambda3:=0
```

$$0$$

```
Lambda4:=0
```

$$0$$

```
simplify(G_orth*(disturbance-k_m*Lambda0))
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**payload compensation term  $u^*$**

```
u_star:=G_dag*disturbance
```

$$(\Delta_0)$$

**QUESTION 8.** Program a simulation in Matlab using the ODE command and verify that the controller from Question 6 achieves the regulation goal  $q = q^*$ .

Topics in Control 2019-2020 Further instructions:

- Use the following parameters for the simulation:  $l = 0.025$ ,  $m = 4$ ,  $k = 5$ ,  $b = 0.01$ ,  $q^* = \pi/6$ ,  $kp = 0.1$ ,  $km = 5$ ,  $kv = 2$ .
- Write a Matlab function called “Topics\_in\_control\_ode\_n4.m” and call the function using the Matlab script “Topics\_in\_control\_simulations.m” provided.

Hints: copy the expression of  $\nabla qH$ ,  $\nabla pH$ ,  $M$ ,  $M^{-1}$ , and  $\dot{p}$  from Mupad into the Matlab function. Recall that  $\dot{p} = M\ddot{q} + \dot{M}\dot{q}$  if the inertia matrix is not constant. Provide an explicit expression of  $M^{-1}$  in the Matlab function rather than using the command “inv(M)”.

Matlab code:

<https://imperialcollegelondon.box.com/s/elyr5ej425a2cb2sp22bir3w7tlqqcb1>



## Inverse of inertia matrix

**M\_inv:=inverse (M)**

$$\left[ \left[ \frac{4 \left( 20 \sigma_{39} - \sigma_{36} + \sigma_{37} + 45 \right)}{\sigma_{30}}, \sigma_6, \sigma_5, \sigma_4 \right], \left[ \sigma_6, \frac{8 \left( 18 \sigma_{40} - 50 \cos(q_2) + 10 \sigma_{39} + \sigma_{35} + 18 \cos(q_3)^2 + 44 \cos(q_4)^2 + \sigma_{35} + 10 \sigma_{41}^2 + \sigma_{33} - \sigma_{14} - \sigma_{21} - 24 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4) - \sigma_8 - 55 \right)}{\sigma_{30}}, \sigma_3, \sigma_1 \right], \right. \\ \left. \left[ \sigma_5, \sigma_3, \frac{8 \left( 18 \sigma_{40} - 78 \cos(q_3) + 26 \sigma_{39} + 50 \cos(q_2)^2 + 26 \cos(q_4)^2 + 28 \sigma_{41}^2 + \sigma_{18} + \sigma_{15} + \sigma_{16} - \sigma_{17} - \sigma_{14} - \sigma_8 - \sigma_7 - 91 \right)}{\sigma_{30}}, \sigma_2 \right], \right. \\ \left. \left[ \sigma_4, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \frac{8 \left( 162 \sigma_{40} - 234 \cos(q_4) + 26 \sigma_{39} + \sigma_{13} + 300 \cos(q_2)^2 + 234 \cos(q_3)^2 + \sigma_{10} + 18 \sigma_{41}^2 + \sigma_{11} - \sigma_{12} - \sigma_9 - 360 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3) - \sigma_7 - 351 \right)}{\sigma_{30}} \right] \right] \\$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = - \left( 8 \left( 45 \sigma_{41} - \sigma_{28} - 65 \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 39 \cos(q_3) + \sigma_{27} + 78 \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4) + \sigma_{26} + 36 \sigma_{40} \cos(q_3 + q_4) + 50 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) + \sigma_{29} - \sigma_{23} - 12 \sigma_{41}^2 \cos(q_3) - 30 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_2) - \sigma_{21} - \sigma_{22} - 26 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_4) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 20 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4) + \sigma_{19} - 60 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4) - \sigma_{24} + 12 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) + \sigma_{20} - 36 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3) - \sigma_{25} \right) \right) / \sigma_{30}$$

$$\sigma_2 = - \left( 4 \left( 130 \cos(q_3 + q_4) - 78 \cos(q_3) - 234 \cos(q_4) + 52 \sigma_{39} - 156 \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4) - 72 \sigma_{40} \cos(q_3 + q_4) + \sigma_{13} + 100 \cos(q_2)^2 - 100 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) + \sigma_{10} + 36 \sigma_{41}^2 + \sigma_{18} + \sigma_{15} + \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{16} - \sigma_{12} - \sigma_{17} - \sigma_9 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 120 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4) - \sigma_{14} + 72 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3) - 80 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2) - 117 \right) \right) / \sigma_{30}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \\ = - \frac{4 \left( 24 \cos(q_2 + q_3) - 50 \cos(q_2) - 78 \cos(q_3) + 36 \sigma_{40} - 60 \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3) - 24 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \sigma_{39} + \sigma_{35} + 52 \cos(q_4)^2 - 36 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_4) + \sigma_{32} + 20 \sigma_{41}^2 + \sigma_{18} + \sigma_{15} + \sigma_{33} + \sigma_{16} - \sigma_{17} - \sigma_{34} - \sigma_{31} + 40 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4) - \sigma_{14} - 48 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_4) + 24 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3) - \sigma_7 \right)}{\sigma_{30}}$$

$$\sigma_4 = \frac{8 \left( 45 \sigma_{41} - \sigma_{28} + \sigma_{27} + \sigma_{26} + \sigma_{29} - \sigma_{23} - \sigma_{21} - \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{19} - \sigma_{24} + \sigma_{20} - \sigma_{25} \right)}{\sigma_{30}}$$

$$\sigma_5 = \frac{8 \left( \sigma_{28} - 25 \cos(q_2) - \sigma_{27} - \sigma_{26} + 10 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4) - \sigma_{29} + 20 \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4)^2 + 18 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3) - 12 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4) - 12 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_4) + \sigma_{24} + \sigma_{25} \right)}{\sigma_{30}}$$

$$\sigma_6 = - \frac{4 \left( 20 \sigma_{39} - 50 \cos(q_2) + \sigma_{35} + \sigma_{38} + \sigma_{37} + \sigma_{32} + \sigma_{33} - \sigma_{34} - \sigma_{21} - \sigma_{36} - 45 \right)}{\sigma_{30}}$$

$$\sigma_7 = 40 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2)$$

$$\sigma_8 = 24 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_9 = 120 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2)$$

$$\sigma_{10} = 200 \cos(q_2)^2 \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = 156 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = 120 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{13} = 108 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{14} = 24 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{15} = 60 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_2)$$

$$\sigma_{16} = 52 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{17} = 40 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{18} = 24 \sigma_{41}^2 \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{19} = 36 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{20} = 60 \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{21} = 54 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{22} = 50 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2)$$

$$\sigma_{23} = 36 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3)^2$$

$$\sigma_{24} = 20 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{25} = 12 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{26} = 12 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \sigma_{39}$$

$$\sigma_{27} = 30 \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{28} = 27 \cos(q_2 + q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{29} = 18 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{30} = m \left( -144 \sigma_{41}^2 \cos(q_3)^2 + 180 \sigma_{41}^2 + 288 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3) - 432 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_4) - 400 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2) + 480 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4) - 144 \sigma_{40} \sigma_{39} + 324 \sigma_{40} \right. \\ \left. + 480 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4) - 720 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_2) \cos(q_3) + 260 \sigma_{39} - 624 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4) - 400 \cos(q_2)^2 \cos(q_4)^2 + 500 \cos(q_2)^2 + 468 \cos(q_3)^2 + 468 \cos(q_4)^2 - 585 \right)$$

$$\sigma_{31} = 24 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{32} = 40 \cos(q_2) \cos(q_4)^2$$

$$\sigma_{33} = 36 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_3)$$

$$\sigma_{34} = 24 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{35} = 20 \sigma_{41} \cos(q_3 + q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{36} = 48 \cos(q_3 + q_4) \cos(q_3) \cos(q_4)$$

$$\sigma_{37} = 36 \cos(q_4)^2$$

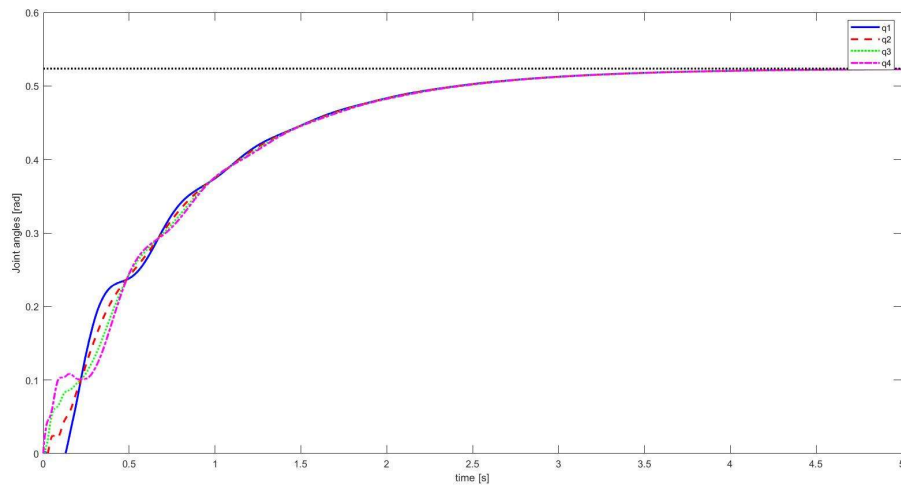
$$\sigma_{38} = 36 \cos(q_3)^2$$

$$\sigma_{39} = \cos(q_3 + q_4)^2$$

$$\sigma_{40} = \cos(q_2 + q_3)^2$$

$$\sigma_{41} = \cos(q_2 + q_3 + q_4)$$

For no disturbance. The results are shown.



For  $\delta = 0$ , when  $q = q^* = \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.5233$ , every joint angle will converge to the minimizer value  $q^*$  and the total error (rad) is  $-0.0034$  ( $T=5s$ ), which means that the regulation goal can be achieved by obtained controller.

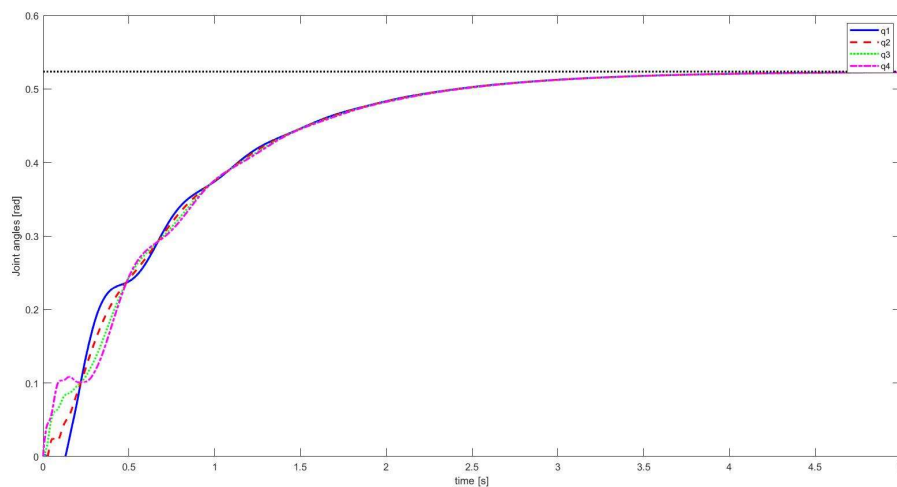
**QUESTION 9\*.** Verify with a simulation in Matlab using the ODE command that the controller from Question 7 achieves the regulation goal  $\theta = \theta^*$  in the presence of a known constant payload  $\delta = 0.1$ .

\*this is a bonus question.

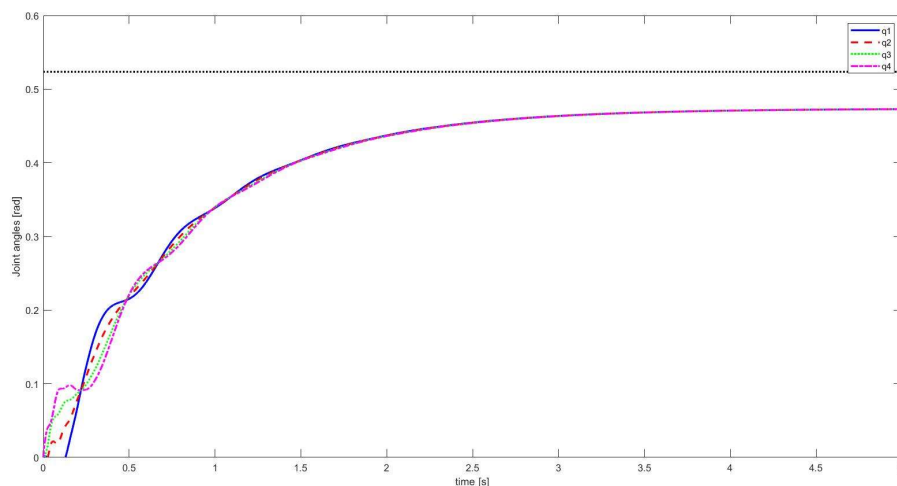
Matlab code:

<https://imperialcollegelondon.box.com/s/elyr5ej425a2cb2sp22bir3w7tlqqcb1>

If the disturbance  $\delta = 0.1$ , the joint angles all converge to  $q^*$ , and the total error is also  $-0.0034$  ( $T=5s$ ) which is same as before (no disturbance). Which means the controller can achieve the regulation goal when the payload  $\delta = 0.1$ .

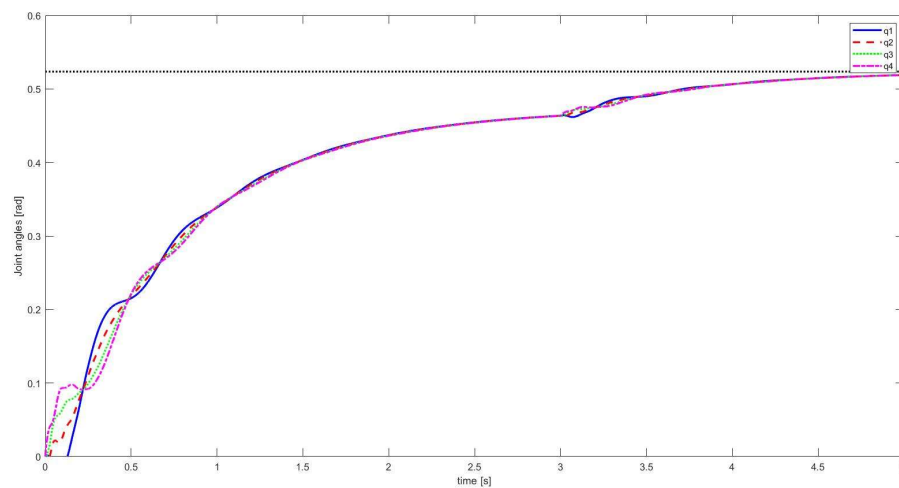


When the payload compensator removed



As shown in diagram, If the disturbance  $\delta = 0.1$ , there exists an offset between the final joint angles and the reference value, and the total error is  $-0.2031$  ( $T=5s$ ). So, the controller cannot achieve the regulation goal when the payload  $\delta = 0.1$  without payload compensator.

Also consider if we add compensator again after 3s, the result shows below



Which is clear that the joint angles all converge to  $q^*$  again (after 3s), total error is -0.0188 at  $T=5s$ , which has a larger absolute value than the scenario which with compensator at initial ( $-0.0034$ ). However, the controller can achieve the regulation goal when the payload  $\delta = 0.1$  after adding a payoff compensator.

Appendix:

Matlab code:

<https://imperialcollegelondon.box.com/s/elyr5ej425a2cb2sp22bir3w7tlqqcb1>