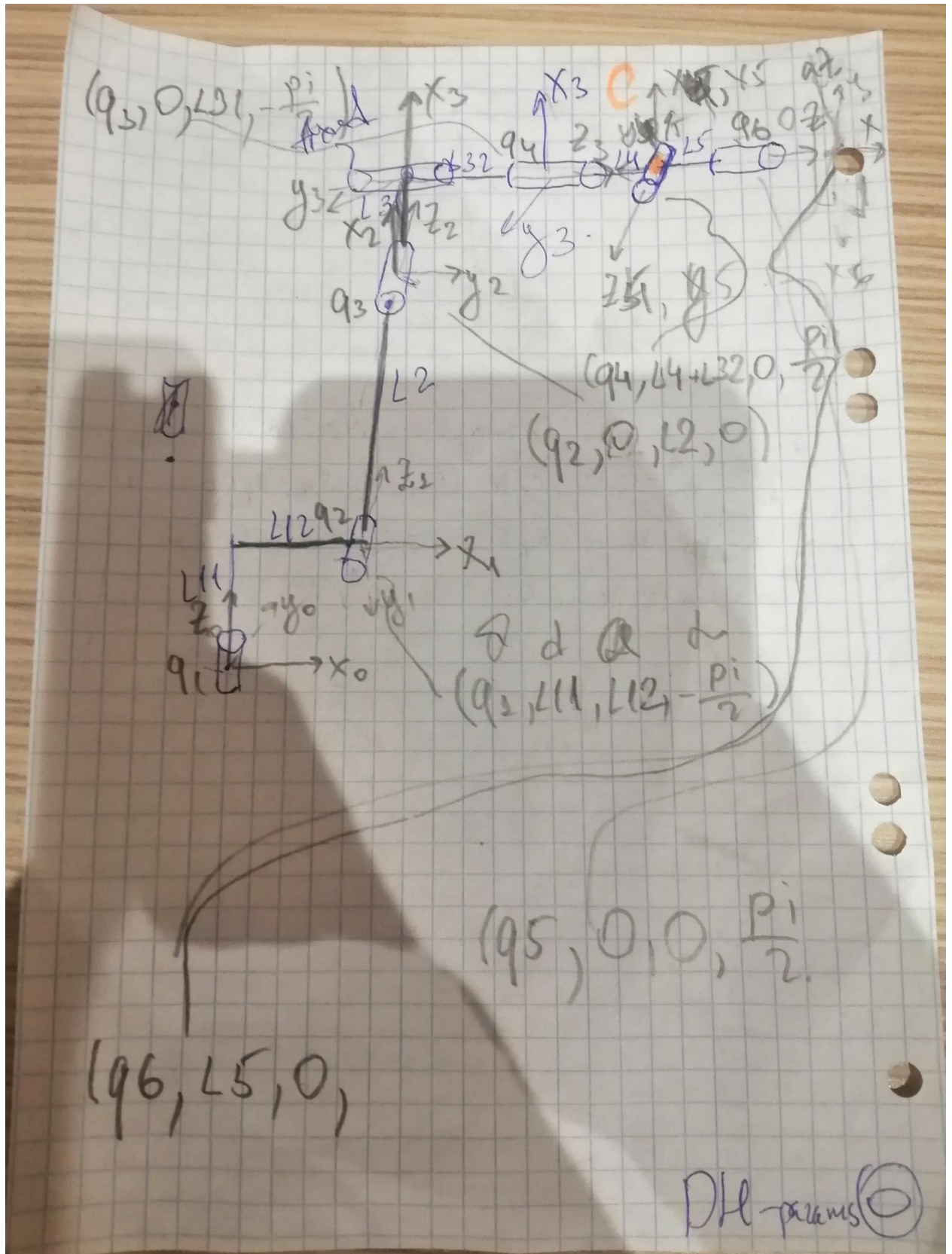


# HomeWork1 Report

Main file is R2000i.m

Calculation of DH-parameters



I had to add one additional axis (4<sup>th</sup>) to plot my model and in order to be able to calculate IK and decouple it. This axis doesn't rotate. So, below we have 7 axes. Point C(orange) is the point where 3 axis coincide.

### Direct Kinematics

I created DK function that have angles of axis as inputs and T matrix (HM) as output.

Algorithm:

1. Enters Configuration, DH-parameters
2. Sets limits
3. If 2 is okay, plot the robot. If 2 isn't okay, change angles and repeat (F5)
4. Exams the solution by the function of RTbox (fkine)
5. Converts angles from rad to deg
6. Uses function FK (Function calculates the T0\_7 matrix)
7. Outputs it

### Inverse Kinematics

I created IK function that have T matrix as input and angles of rotations as outputs.

T matrix can be set by yourself or be taken from DK.

Algorithm:

1. Enters Configuration, DH-parameters
2. Calculates the pos of the tool
3. Sets limits of workspace
4. Calculates thetas (angles)
5. Calculates the HM from 0 to 4
6. Calculates the HM from 4 to 6 (to calculate last 3 rotations)
7. Calculates last 3 thetas from formulas (due to the symbolic view of T5\_7)
8. Output all angles
9. Plotting

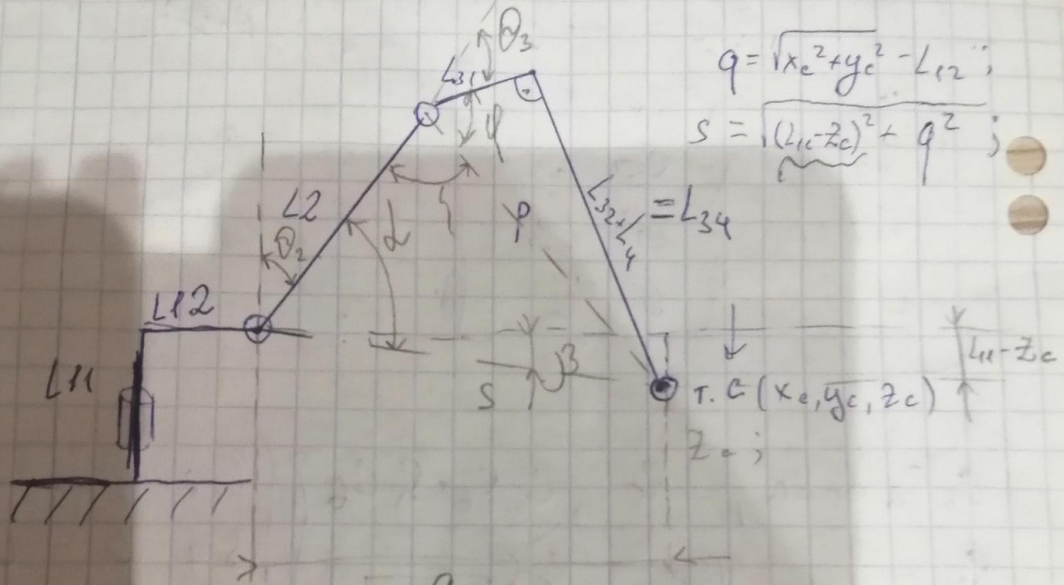
$$\textcircled{1} \theta_2 = \text{atan2}(y_c, x_c) \quad \text{IK.}$$

$\textcircled{2}$

$$p = \sqrt{L_{31}^2 + L_{34}^2};$$

$$q = \sqrt{x_c^2 + y_c^2 - L_{12}^2};$$

$$s = \sqrt{(L_{1c} - z_c)^2 + q^2};$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha: p^2 = L_2^2 + s^2 - 2L_2 s \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \\ & \cos \alpha = \frac{L_2^2 + s^2 - p^2}{2L_2 s} \Rightarrow \alpha = \text{atan2}(\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}, \cos \alpha) \\ & \beta = \text{atan2}(L_{1c} - z_c, q); \\ & \theta_2: 90^\circ = \theta_2 + \alpha - \beta \Rightarrow \underline{\theta_2 = 90^\circ + \beta - \alpha}; \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{3}$

Pic.2 Calculating of theta1 and theta2.

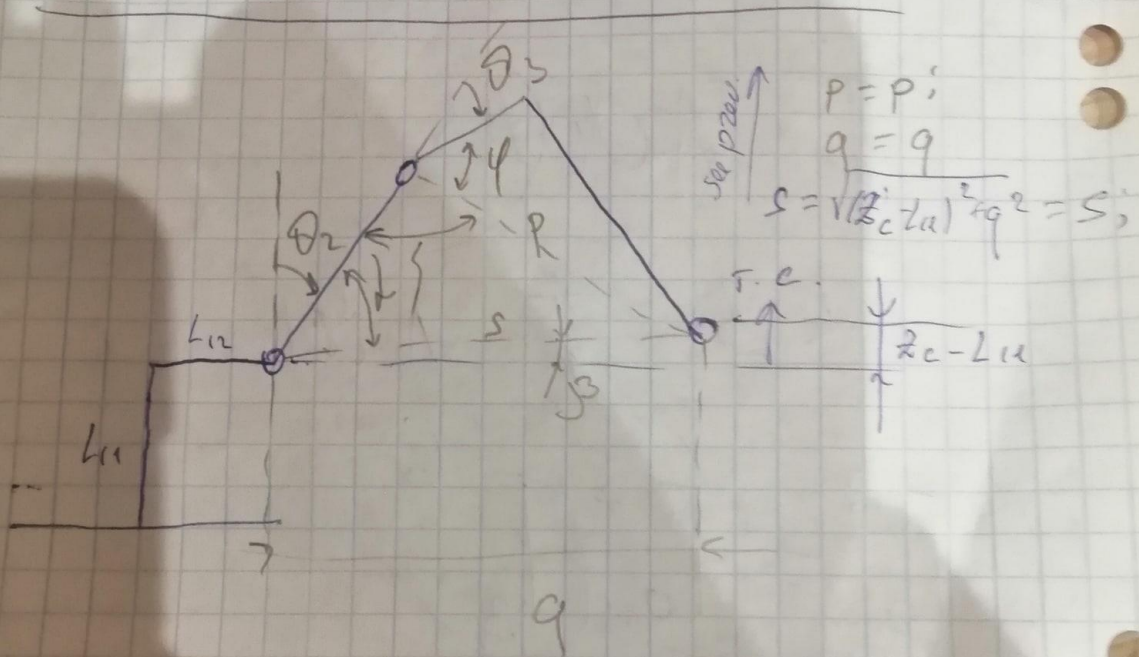


$$\theta_3 + \varphi + \beta = 180^\circ;$$

$$\theta_3 = 180^\circ - \varphi - \beta;$$

$$\varphi: \varphi = \arctan 2(L_{34}, L_{31});$$

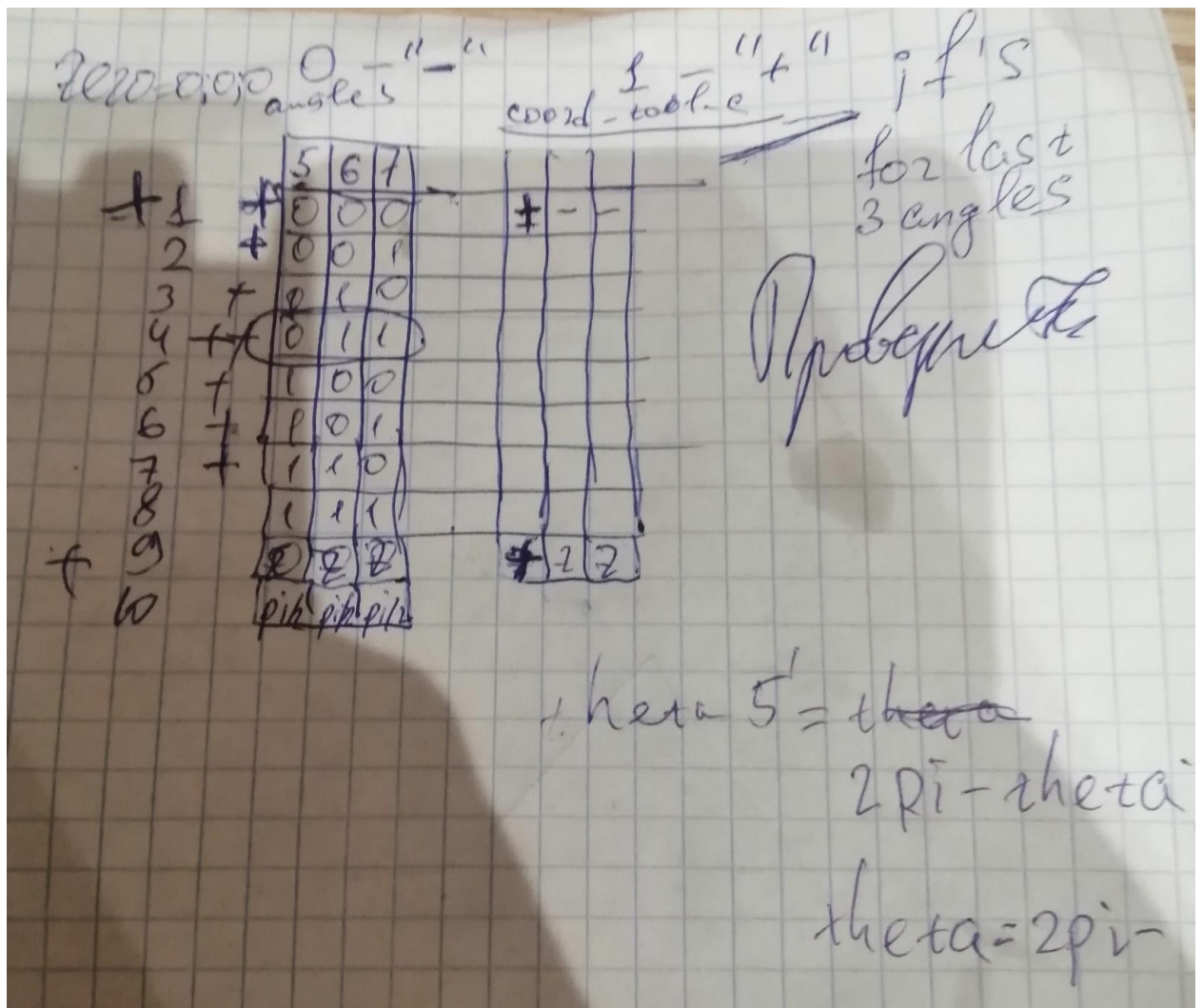
$$\beta: \beta = \frac{L_2^2 + p^2 - S^2}{2L_2 p};$$



$$\theta_2 + \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ; \theta_2 = 90^\circ - \alpha - \beta;$$

$$\theta_3 = 180^\circ - \beta - \varphi;$$

Pic.3 Calculating of theta3



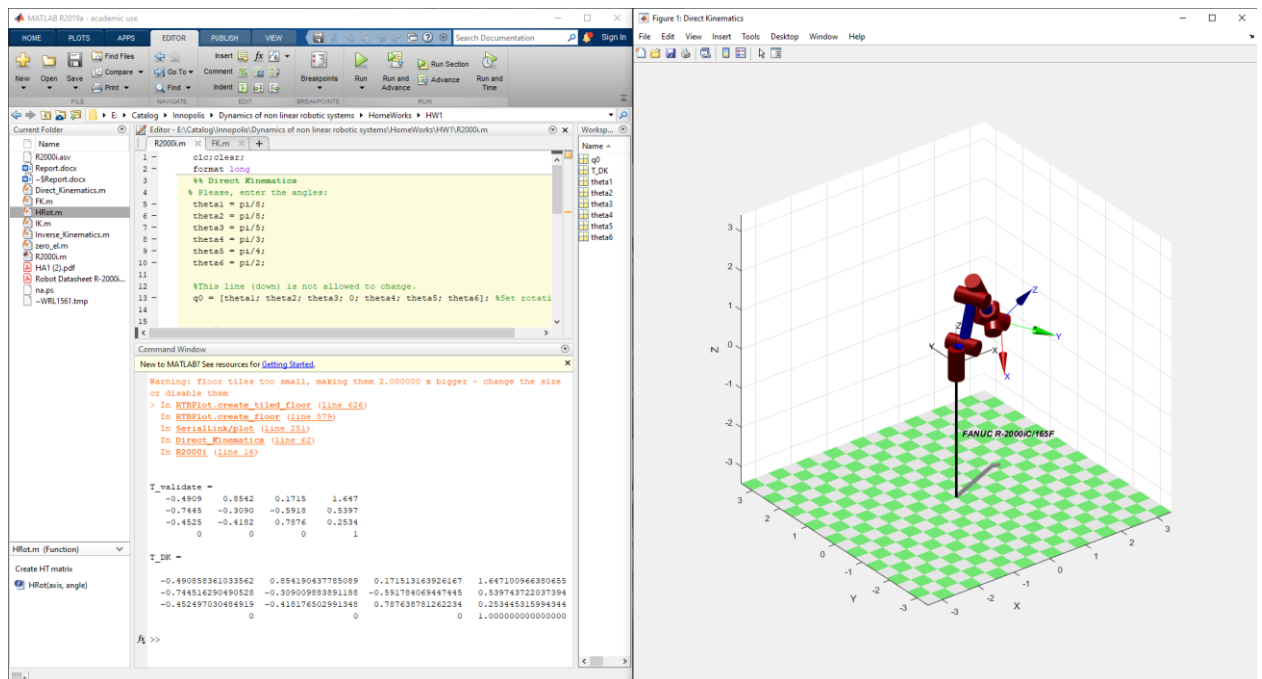
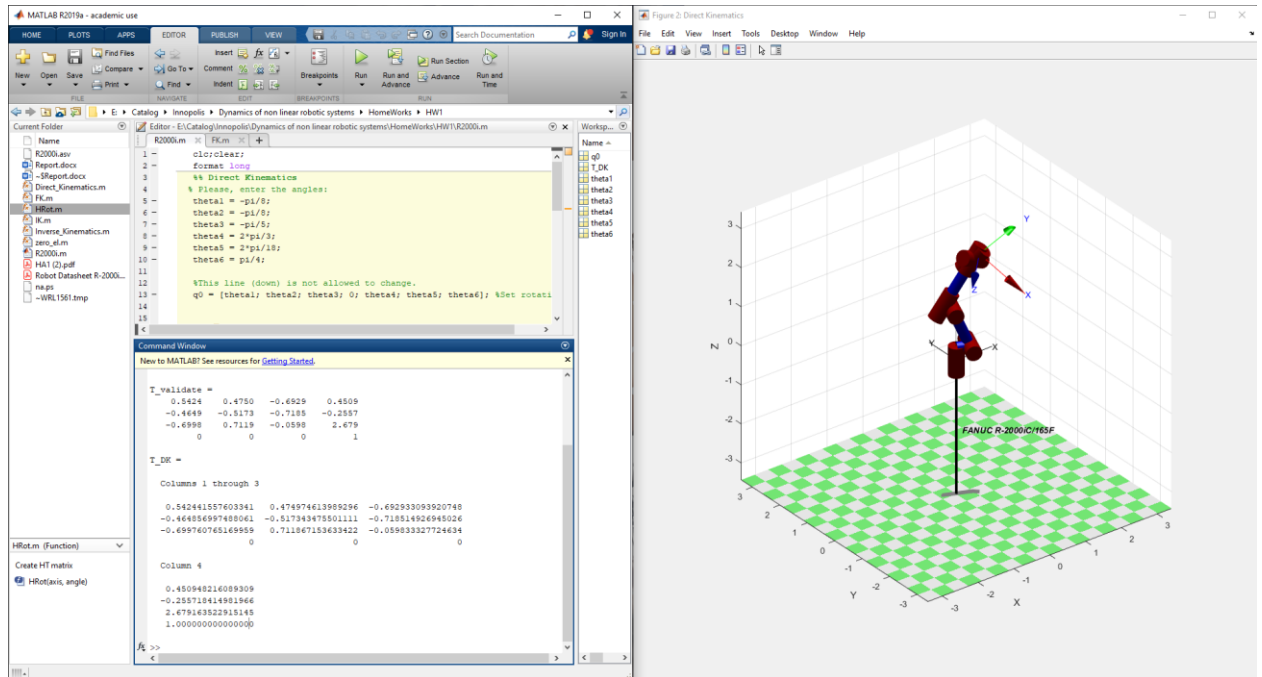
Pic. 4 Numerical method

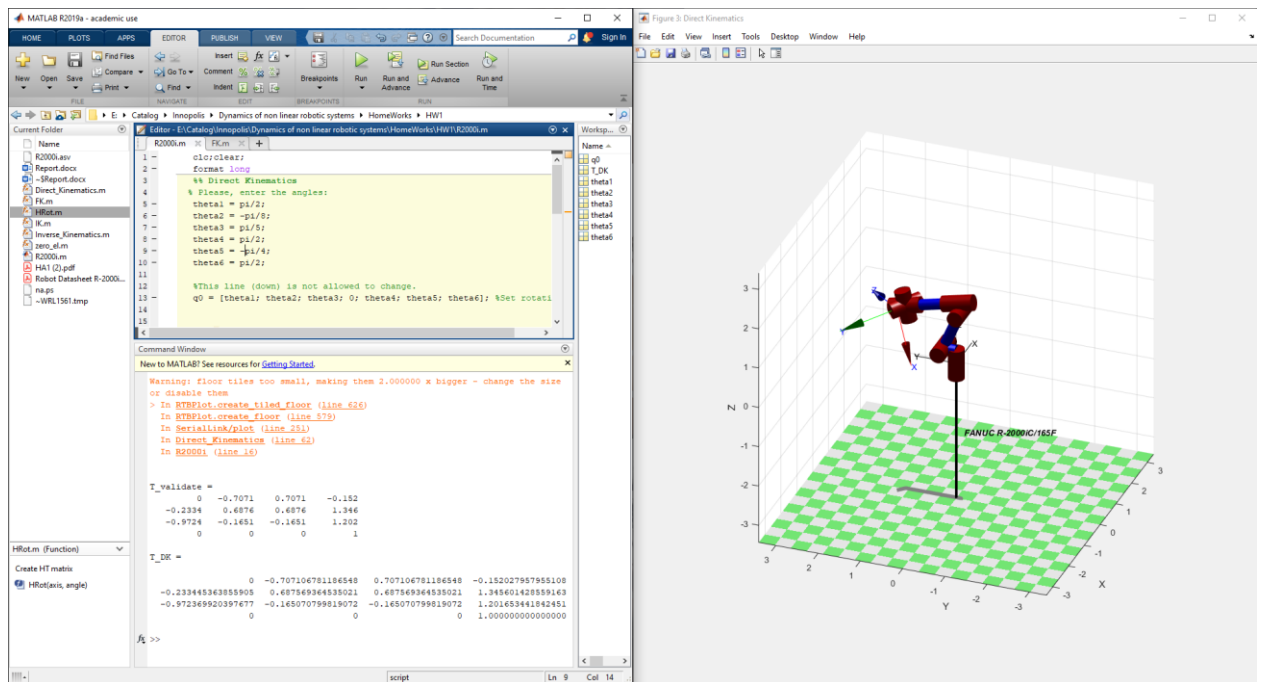
$$\begin{aligned}
 & (C_7(C_5C_6) - S_7S_5, C_5S_6, S_7C_5C_6 + C_7S_5 \\
 & C_7C_6S_5 + S_7C_5, S_5S_6, S_7C_6S_5 + C_7C_5 \\
 & - C_7S_6, C_6, -S_6S_7
 \end{aligned}$$

Pic. 5 T5\_7 matrix (only R part demonstrated)

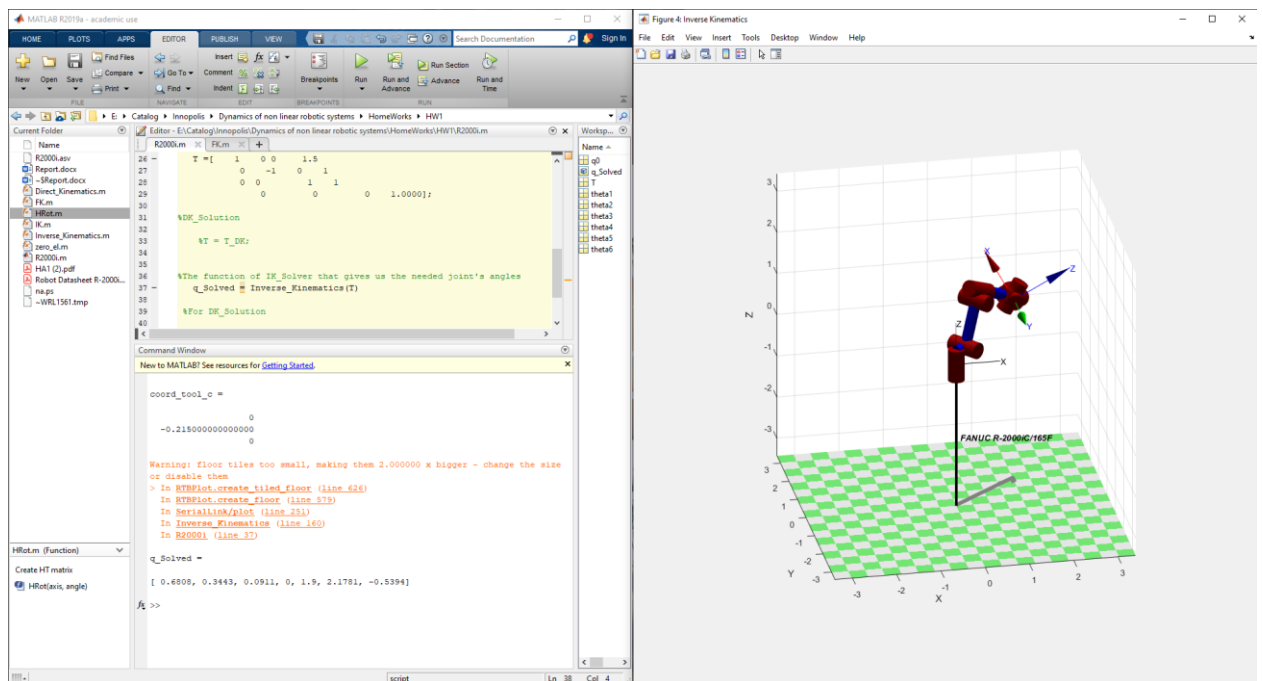
Tests

# Direct Kinematics solution

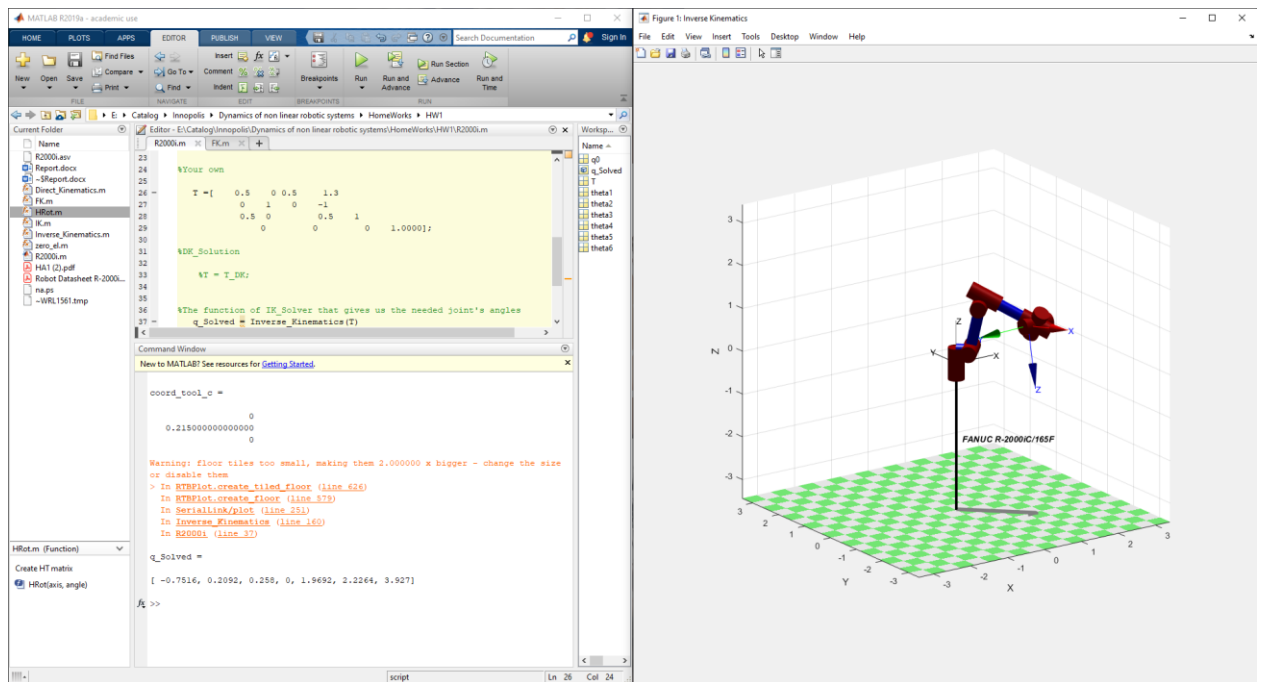




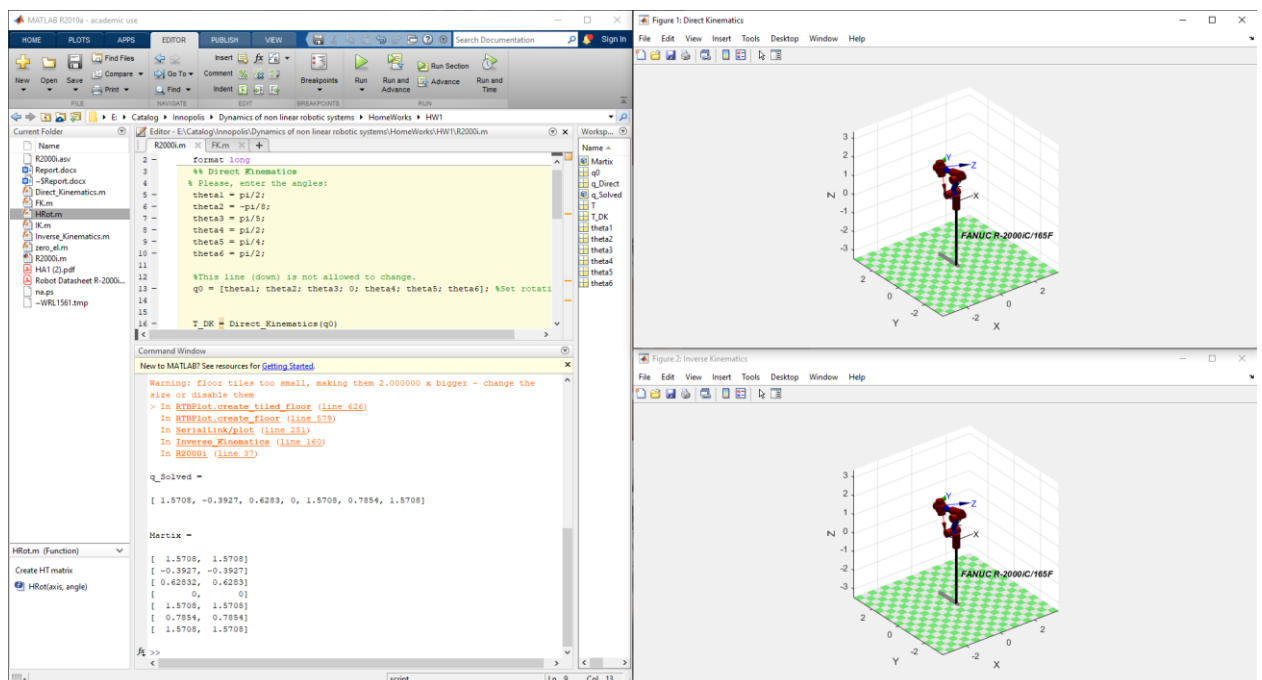
## Inverse Kinematics solution





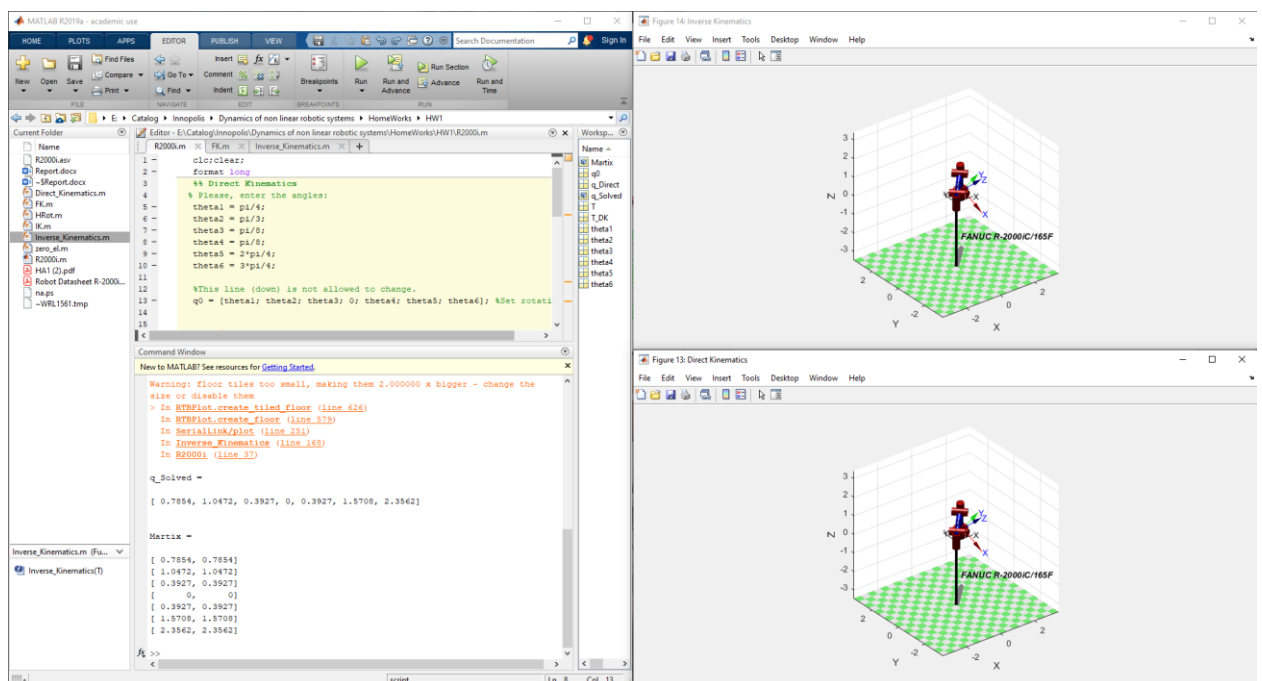
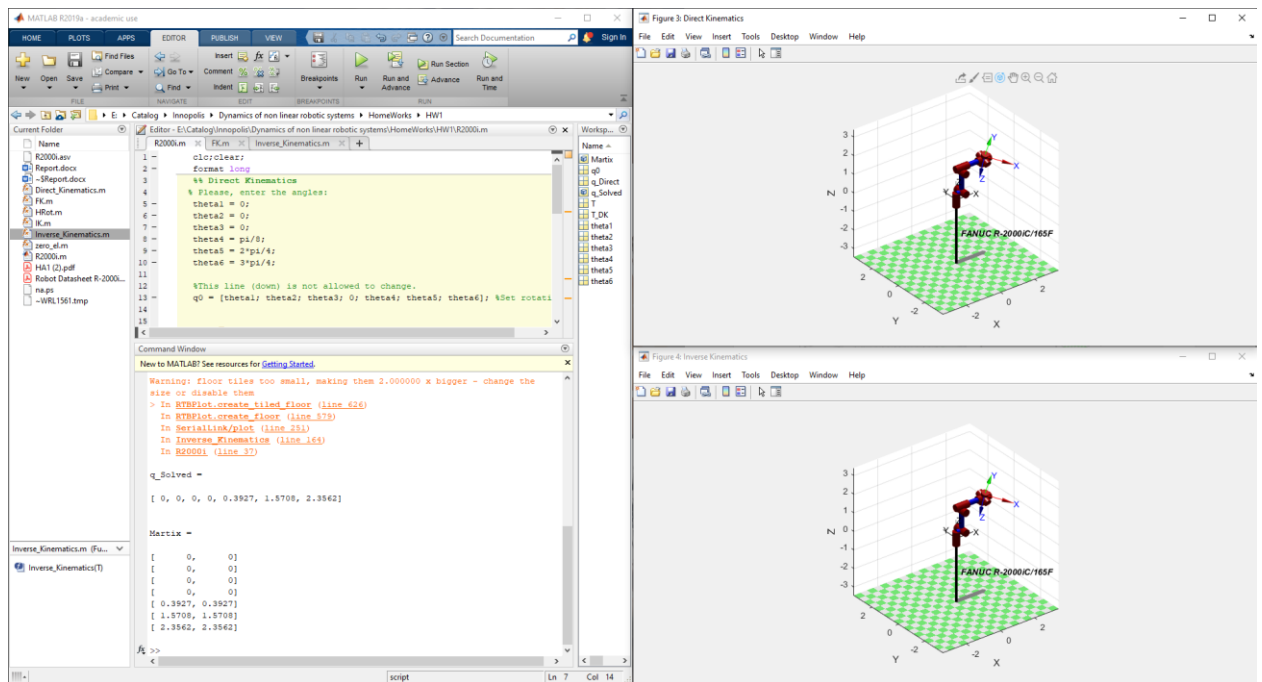


## Direct→Inverse Kinematics Solution









Problem:

