

# README

1.)

The file submitted has the fully functioning Puma Robot, the object wine glass isn't completely smooth & could not be programmed to work for variable  $k$  &  $t$  (The Puma Robot works for variable  $k$  &  $t$ ).

(a) The code written to generate robot.ang (Robot-code.m)  
object.traj (Object-code.m)

(b) making the program work for multiple  $k$  &  $t$ .

It's relatively easier to generate exact ' $t$ ' no. of frames, mathematically,

$$\begin{array}{l} k \mid t \text{ (Q)} \\ \hline R \end{array}$$

$$t = Q \times (k-1) + R.$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} Q = \text{Quotient} \\ R = \text{Remainder} \end{array} \right)$$

' $R$  is always less than ' $k-1$ '.'

for the given  $k$  &  $t$  (5 & 67 respectively)

We first compute  $k-1$  (4)  $\because$  those are the no. of times we perform interpolate

$$\frac{67}{4} \text{ gives } Q=16 \text{ \& } R=3.$$

$$\text{so, } 17 + 17 + 17 + 16 = 67$$

What was done is,

we add the Quotient  $(Q)k-1$  times,

if  $R=0$

then, if  $Q$  is added  $k-1$  times we get ' $t$ '.

if  $R \neq 0$

then,

we add  $+1$  to ' $R$ ' no. of terms,  
from given  $k$  &  $t$ ,

$$\binom{16}{+1} + \binom{16}{+1} + \binom{16}{+1} + 16 = 67$$

This was easier to do for the Robot. ang but unfortunately I couldn't realize it for the obj.traj.

© If we continue to use MATLAB then, Aerospace Toolbox would simplify the process in a great detail.  
else,

We can use other scripting languages like Python or R, which would help us to perform operations on the Matrices & arrays in a quicker & short way.