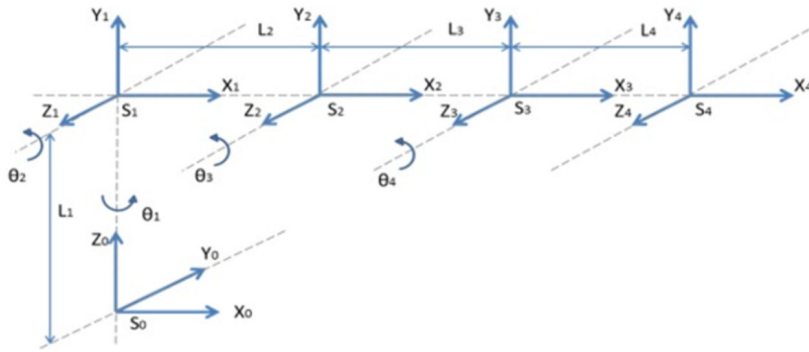


# Presentación Final (Cinemática Diferencial de Piernas)



```
%Limpieza de pantalla
```

```
clear all
```

```
close all
```

```
clc
```

```
%Calculamos las matrices de transformación homogénea
```

```
H0=SE3;
```

```
H1=SE3(rotx(pi/2), [0 0 2]);
```

```
H2=SE3(roty(theta), [1 0 0]);
```

```
H3=SE3(roty(theta), [1 0 0]);
```

```
H4=SE3(roty(theta), [1 0 0]);
```

```
H20 = H1*H2;
```

```
H30 = H20*H3;
```

```
H40 = H30*H4;
```

```
%Coordenadas de la estructura de translación y rotación
```

```
x=[0 0 1 2 3];
```

```
y=[0 0 0 0 0];
```

```
z=[0 2 2 2 2];
```

```
plot3(x, y, z, 'LineWidth', 1.5); axis([-1 4 -1 6 -1 4]); grid on;
```

```
hold on;
```

```
%Graficamos la trama absoluta o global
```

```
trplot(H0, 'rgb', 'axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 4])
```

```
%
```

```
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
```

```
%pause;
```

```
tranimate(H0, H1, 'rgb', 'axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
```

```
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
```

```
%pause;
```

```
tranimate(H1, H20, 'rgb', 'axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
```

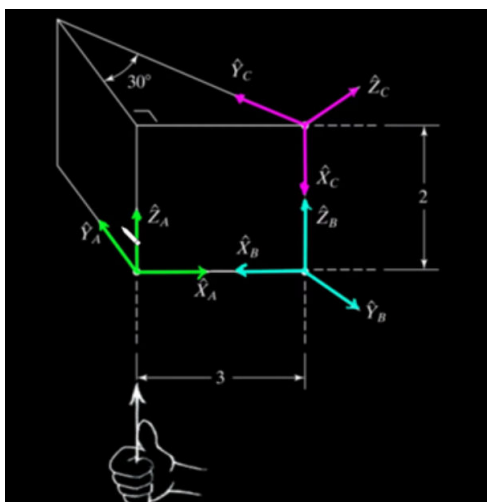
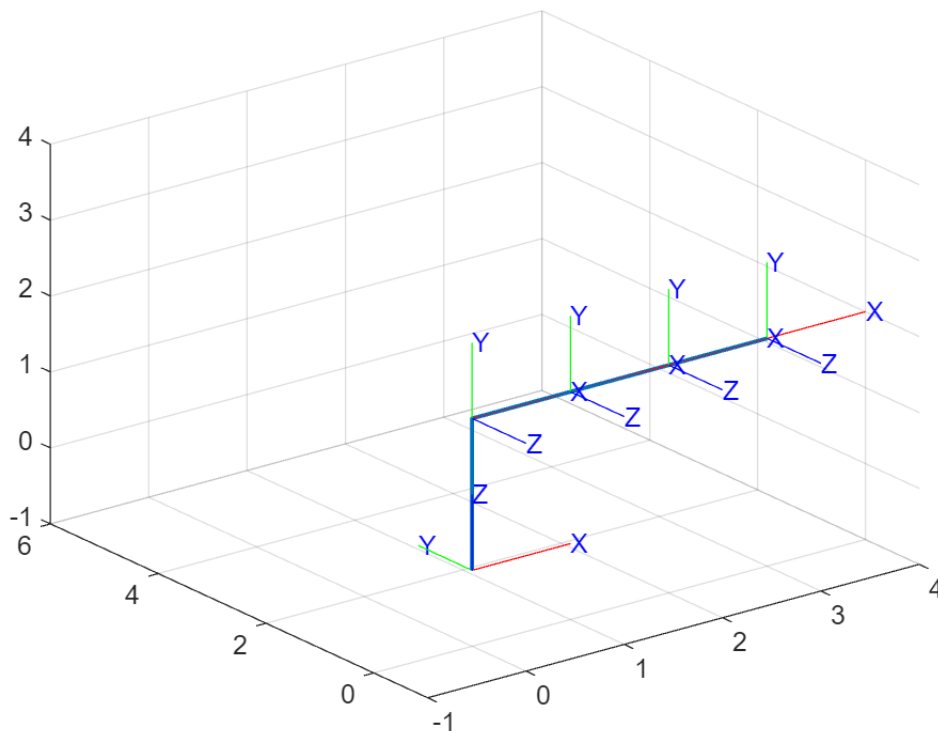
```
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
```

```

%pause;
tranimate(H20, H30,'rgb','axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
tranimate(H30, H40,'rgb','axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])

hold off

```



```

%Calculamos las matrices de transformación homogénea
H0=SE3;
H1=SE3(rotz(pi), [3 0 0]);

```

```

H2=SE3(roty(pi/2), [0 0 0]);
H3=SE3(rotx(150*pi/180), [-2 0 0]);

H20= H1*H2;
H30= H20*H3; %Matriz de transformación homogenea global de 3 a 0

%Coordenadas de la estructura de translación y rotación
x=[0 3 3 0 0 0      0      0 0      3];
y=[0 0 0 0 0 5.196 5.196 0 5.196 0];
z=[0 0 2 2 0 0      2      2 2      2];

plot3(x, y, z, 'LineWidth', 1.5); axis([-1 4 -1 6 -1 2]); grid on;
hold on;

%Graficamos la trama absoluta o global
trplot(H0,'rgb','axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
%
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama

    tranimate(H0, H1,'rgb','axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama

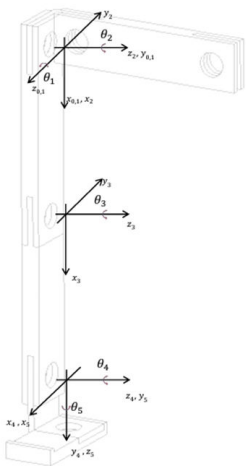
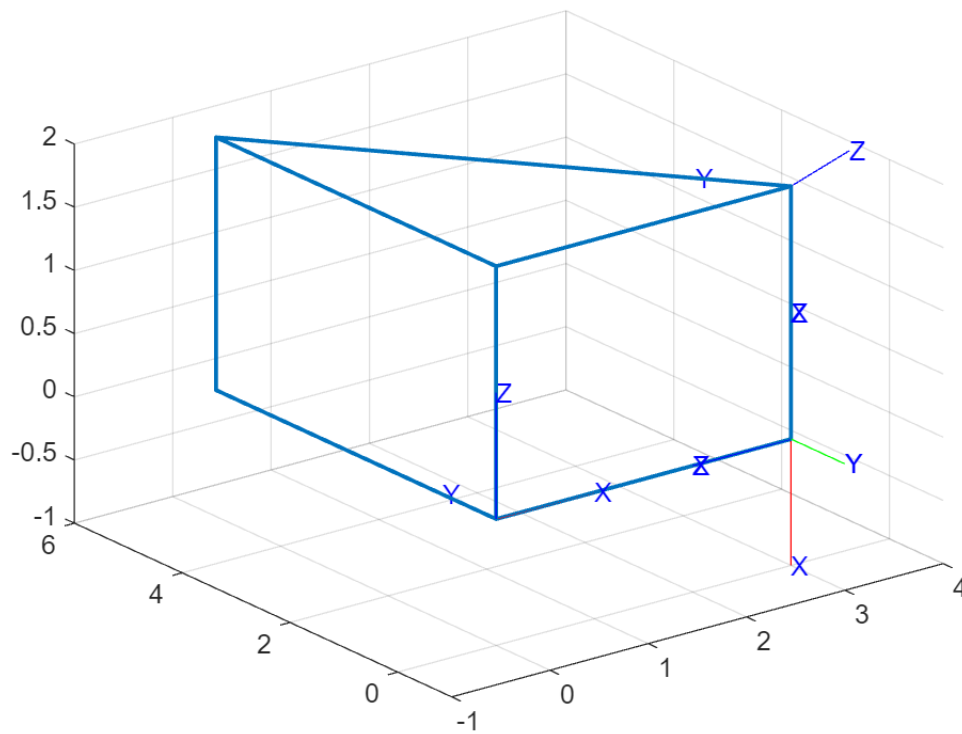
    tranimate(H1, H20,'rgb','axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama

    tranimate(H20, H30,'rgb','axis', [-1 4 -1 6 -1 2])
    disp(H30);

```

0	-0.5	0.866	3
0	0.866	0.5	0
-1	0	0	2
0	0	0	1

```
hold off
```



%Calculamos las matrices de transformación homogénea

```
H0=SE3;
H1=SE3(rotx(-pi/2), [0 0 0]);
H2=SE3(rotx(0), [2 0 0]);
H3=SE3(rotz(-pi/2), [2 0 0]);
H4=SE3(rotx(-pi/2), [0 0 0]);
%H5=SE3(rotz(pi/2), [0 0 1]);
%H6=SE3(rotz(0), [0 0 1]);
```

```
H20 = H1*H2;
H30 = H20*H3;
```

```

H40 = H30*H4;
%H50 = H40*H5;
%H60 = H50*H6;

%Coordenadas de la estructura de translación y rotación
x=[0 0 2 4 ];
y=[0 0 0 0 ];
z=[1 0 0 0 ];

plot3(x, y, z,'LineWidth', 1.5); axis([-1 7 -1 6 -1 4]); grid on;
hold on;

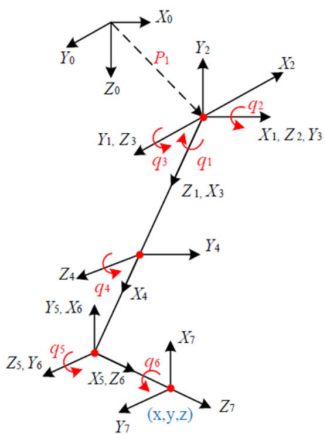
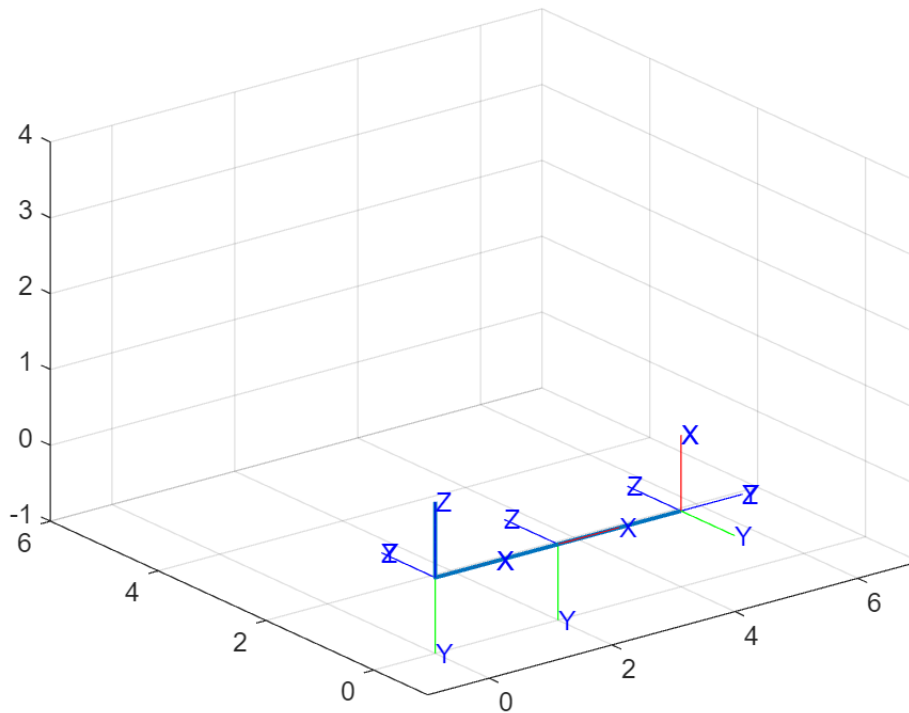
%Graficamos la trama absoluta o global
trplot(H0,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
%
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
% tranimate(H0, H1,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
% tranimate(H1, H20,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
% tranimate(H20, H30,'rgb','axis', [-1 77 -1 6 -1 2])
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
% tranimate(H30, H40,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
% tranimate(H40, H50,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

% tranimate(H50, H60,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

hold off

```



**%Calculamos las matrices de transformación homogénea**

```
H0=SE3;
H1=SE3(rotx(-pi/2), [0 0 0]);
H2=SE3(roty(pi/2), [0 0 0]);%2
H3=SE3(rotx(pi/2), [0 0 0]);
H4=SE3(roty(-pi/2), [0 0 0]); %3
H5=SE3(rotz(0), [-2 0 0]);%4
H6=SE3(rotz(pi/2), [-1 0 0]);%5
H7=SE3(roty(pi/2), [0 0 0]);
H8=SE3(rotz(pi/2), [0 0 0]);
H9=SE3(rotz(0), [0 0 1]);
```

```

H20 = H1*H2;
H30 = H20*H3;
H40 = H30*H4;
H50 = H40*H5;
H60 = H50*H6;
H70 = H60*H7;
H80 = H70*H8;
H90 = H80*H9;

%Coordenadas de la estructura de translación y rotación
x=[0 0 0 1 ];
y=[0 0 0 0 ];
z=[0 -2 -3 -3 ];

plot3(x, y, z, 'LineWidth', 1.5); axis([-1 5 -2 2 -4 1]); grid on;
hold on;

%Graficamos la trama absoluta o global
trplot(H0,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
%
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
    tranimate(H0, H1,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
% %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
    tranimate(H1, H20,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
    tranimate(H20, H30,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])
% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
    tranimate(H30, H40,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

% % %Realizamos una animación para la siguiente trama
%pause;
    tranimate(H40, H50,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

    tranimate(H50, H60,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

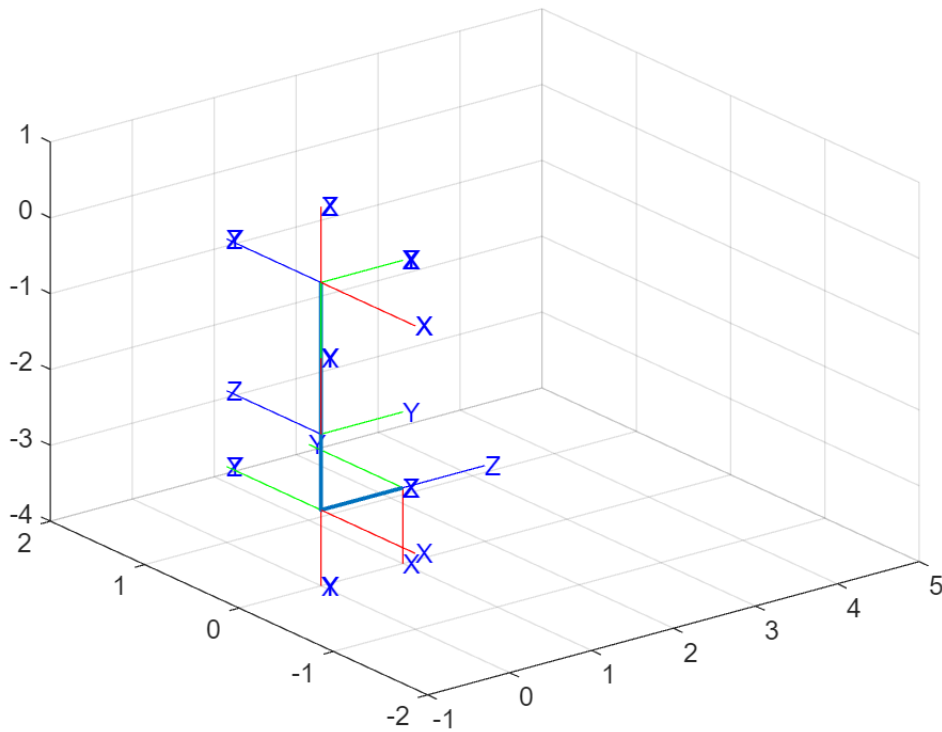
    tranimate(H60, H70,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

    tranimate(H70, H80,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

    tranimate(H80, H90,'rgb','axis', [-1 7 -1 6 -1 2])

hold off

```



%Declaración de variables simbólicas

```
syms th1(t) th2(t) th3(t) th4(t) th5(t) th6(t) th7(t) t a1 a2 a3
```

%Configuración del robot, 0 para junta rotacional, 1 para junta prismática

```
RP=[0 0 0 0 0 0];
```

%Creamos el vector de coordenadas articulares

```
Q= [th1, th2, th3, th4, th5, th6, th7];
```

```
%disp('Coordenadas generalizadas');
```

```
%pretty (Q);
```

%Creamos el vector de velocidades generalizadas

```
Qp= diff(Q, t);
```

```
%disp('Velocidades generalizadas');
```

```
%pretty (Qp);
```

%Número de grado de libertad del robot

```
GDL= size(RP,2);
```

```
GDL_str= num2str(GDL);
```

```
y_transf= [0 0 1;    %y 90
            0 1 0;
            -1 0 0];
```

```
x_transf= [1 0      0;    %x 150
            0 -0.8660 -0.5000 ;
```



```

0 0.5 -0.8660];

Rot2= y_transf*x_transf;
%
% rotacion_z= [cos(th2) -sin(th2) 0;
%              sin(th2)  cos(th2) 0;
%              0         0        1];
%
% transfor_2= x_transf*rotacion_z;

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

rotx = [1  0  0;
        0  0  1;
        0 -1  0];

roty = [ 0  0  1;
        0  1  0;
       -1  0  0];

rotz = [0 -1  0;
        1  0  0;
        0  0  1];

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%% Articulaciones
P = sym(zeros(3, 1, GDL));
R = sym(zeros(3, 3, GDL));

%Articulación 1
%Posición de la articulación 1 respecto a 0
P(:, :, 1) = [0; 0; 0];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
Rotz_1 = [cos(th1) -sin(th1) 0;
          sin(th1)  cos(th1) 0;
          0         0        1];

R(:, :, 1) = Rotz_1*rotx*roty;

%Articulación 2
%Posición de la articulación 2 respecto a 1
P(:, :, 2) = [0; 0; 0];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
Rotz_2 = [cos(th2) -sin(th2) 0;
          sin(th2)  cos(th2) 0;
          0         0        1];

R(:, :, 2) = Rotz_2*rotx*roty;

```

```

%Articulación 3
%Posición de la articulación 3 respecto a 2
P(:, :, 3) = [0; 0; 0];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
Rotz_3 = [cos(th3) -sin(th3) 0;
          sin(th3)  cos(th3) 0;
          0         0        1];

R(:, :, 3) = Rotz_3;

%Articulación 4
%Posición de la articulación 3 respecto a 2
P(:, :, 4) = [a1; 0; 0];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
R(:, :, 4) = [cos(th4) -sin(th4) 0;
              sin(th4)  cos(th4) 0;
              0         0        1];

%Articulación 5
%Posición de la articulación 3 respecto a 2
P(:, :, 5) = [a2; 0; 0];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
Rotz_5 = [cos(th5) -sin(th5) 0;
          sin(th5)  cos(th5) 0;
          0         0        1];

R(:, :, 5) = rotz*Rotz_5;

%Articulación 6
%Posición de la articulación 3 respecto a 2
P(:, :, 6) = [0; 0; 0];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
Rotz_6 = [cos(th6) -sin(th6) 0;
          sin(th6)  cos(th6) 0;
          0         0        1];

R(:, :, 6) = roty*rotz*Rotz_6;

%Articulación 7
%Posición de la articulación 3 respecto a 2
P(:, :, 7) = [0; 0; a3];
%Matriz de rotación de la junta 1 respecto a 0....
R(:, :, 7) = [1  0  0;
              0  1  0;
              0  0  1];

%Creamos un vector de ceros
Vector_Zeros = zeros(1, 3);

```

```

%Inicializamos las matrices de transformación Homogénea locales
A(:,:,GDL)=simplify([R(:,:,GDL) P(:,:,GDL); Vector_Zeros 1]);
%Inicializamos las matrices de transformación Homogénea globales
T(:,:,GDL)=simplify([R(:,:,GDL) P(:,:,GDL); Vector_Zeros 1]);
%Inicializamos las posiciones vistas desde el marco de referencia inercial
PO(:,:,GDL)= P(:,:,GDL);
%Inicializamos las matrices de rotación vistas desde el marco de referencia inercial
RO(:,:,GDL)= R(:,:,GDL);

for i = 1:GDL
    i_str= num2str(i);
    %disp(strcat('Matriz de Transformación local A', i_str));
    A(:,:,i)=simplify([R(:,:,i) P(:,:,i); Vector_Zeros 1]);
    %pretty (A(:,:,i));

    %Globales
    try
        T(:,:,i)= T(:,:,i-1)*A(:,:,i);
    catch
        T(:,:,i)= A(:,:,i);
    end
    disp(strcat('Matriz de Transformación global T', i_str));
    T(:,:,i)= simplify(T(:,:,i));
    pretty(T(:,:,i));

    RO(:,:,i)= T(1:3,1:3,i);
    PO(:,:,i)= T(1:3,4,i);
    %pretty(RO(:,:,i));
    %pretty(PO(:,:,i));
end

```

Matriz de Transformación global T1

```

/  sin(th1(t)),  0, cos(th1(t)), 0 \
|                                     |
| -cos(th1(t)),  0, sin(th1(t)), 0 |
|                                     |
|      0,      -1,      0,      0 |
|                                     |
\      0,      0,      0,      1 /

```

Matriz de Transformación global T2

```

/  sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)), -cos(th1(t)), cos(th2(t)) sin(th1(t)), 0 \
|                                     |
| -cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)), -sin(th1(t)), -cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)), 0 |
|                                     |
|      cos(th2(t)),      0,      -sin(th2(t)),      0 |
|                                     |
\      0,      0,      0,      1 /

```

Matriz de Transformación global T3

```

/  cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)), - cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) - sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))
|
| - sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t)), cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t))
|
|      cos(th2(t)) cos(th3(t)),      -cos(th2(t)) sin(th3(t)),

```

```

|
\
Matriz de Transformación global T4
/ - cos(th4(t)) #3 - sin(th4(t)) #4, sin(th4(t)) #3 - cos(th4(t)) #4, cos(th2(t)) sin(th1(t)), a1 cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t))
| - cos(th4(t)) #1 - sin(th4(t)) #2, sin(th4(t)) #1 - cos(th4(t)) #2, -cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)),
| cos(th2(t)) cos(#5), -cos(th2(t)) sin(#5), -sin(th2(t)),
|
\
0, 0, 0,

```

where

```

#1 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))
#2 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#3 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))
#4 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

```

```

#5 == th3(t) + th4(t)

```

```

Matriz de Transformación global T5
/ sin(th5(t)) #2 - cos(th5(t)) #5, cos(th5(t)) #2 + sin(th5(t)) #5, cos(th2(t)) sin(th1(t)), a1 cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t))
| sin(th5(t)) #3 - cos(th5(t)) #4, cos(th5(t)) #3 + sin(th5(t)) #4, -cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)),
| -cos(th2(t)) sin(#1), -cos(th2(t)) cos(#1), -sin(th2(t)), cos(th2(t))
|
\
0, 0, 0,

```

where

```

#1 == th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)
#2 == cos(th4(t)) #8 + sin(th4(t)) #9
#3 == cos(th4(t)) #6 + sin(th4(t)) #7
#4 == cos(th4(t)) #7 - sin(th4(t)) #6
#5 == cos(th4(t)) #9 - sin(th4(t)) #8
#6 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))
#7 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#8 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))

```

```

#9 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

```

```

Matriz de Transformación global T6
/ cos(th6(t)) #2 + cos(th2(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th6(t)), cos(th2(t)) cos(th6(t)) sin(th1(t)) - sin(th6(t))
| cos(th6(t)) #3 - cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)) sin(th6(t)), -sin(th6(t)) #3 - cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)) cos(th6(t))
| - sin(th2(t)) sin(th6(t)) - cos(th2(t)) cos(th6(t)) cos(#1), cos(th2(t)) sin(th6(t)) cos(#1) - cos(th6(t)) sin(th2(t))
|
\
0, 0,

```

where

```

#1 == th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)
#2 == cos(th5(t)) #4 + sin(th5(t)) #5

```

```

#3 == cos(th5(t)) #6 + sin(th5(t)) #7
#4 == cos(th4(t)) #8 + sin(th4(t)) #9
#5 == cos(th4(t)) #9 - sin(th4(t)) #8
#6 == cos(th4(t)) #10 + sin(th4(t)) #11
#7 == cos(th4(t)) #11 - sin(th4(t)) #10
#8 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))
#9 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#10 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))
#11 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
Matriz de Transformación global T7
/      cos(th6(t)) #2 + cos(th2(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th6(t)),      cos(th2(t)) cos(th6(t)) sin(th1(t)) - sin(th6(t))
|
|      cos(th6(t)) #3 - cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)) sin(th6(t)),      - sin(th6(t)) #3 - cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)) cos(th6(t))
|
| - sin(th2(t)) sin(th6(t)) - cos(th2(t)) cos(th6(t)) cos(#1), cos(th2(t)) sin(th6(t)) cos(#1) - cos(th6(t)) sin(th2(t))
|
\
                                0,                                0,

```

where

```

#1 == th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)
#2 == cos(th5(t)) #11 + sin(th5(t)) #9
#3 == cos(th5(t)) #10 + sin(th5(t)) #8
#4 == cos(th5(t)) #8
#5 == cos(th5(t)) #9
#6 == sin(th5(t)) #10
#7 == sin(th5(t)) #11
#8 == cos(th4(t)) #13 - sin(th4(t)) #12
#9 == cos(th4(t)) #15 - sin(th4(t)) #14
#10 == cos(th4(t)) #12 + sin(th4(t)) #13
#11 == cos(th4(t)) #14 + sin(th4(t)) #15
#12 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))
#13 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#14 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))
#15 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

```

```

%Calculamos el jacobiano lineal de forma analítica
Jv_a(:,GDL)=PO(:, :,GDL);
Jw_a(:,GDL)=PO(:, :,GDL);

for k= 1:GDL
    if RP(k)==0
        %Para las juntas de revolución
        try
            Jv_a(:,k)= cross(RO(:,3,k-1), PO(:, :,GDL)-PO(:, :,k-1));
            Jw_a(:,k)= RO(:,3,k-1);
        catch
            Jv_a(:,k)= cross([0,0,1], PO(:, :,GDL));%Matriz de rotación de 0 con
            respecto a 0 es la Matriz Identidad, la posición previa tambien será 0
            Jw_a(:,k)=[0,0,1];%Si no hay matriz de rotación previa se obtiene la
            Matriz identidad
        end
    else
        %Para las juntas prismáticas
        try
            Jv_a(:,k)= RO(:,3,k-1);
        catch
            Jv_a(:,k)=[0,0,1];
        end
        Jw_a(:,k)=[0,0,0];
    end
end

Jv_a= simplify (Jv_a);
Jw_a= simplify (Jw_a);
disp('Jacobiano lineal obtenido de forma analítica');

```

Jacobiano lineal obtenido de forma analítica

```
pretty (Jv_a);
```

```

/
|                                     #7,                                     sin(th1(t)) #
| a1 cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) - a3 #4 - a1 cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - a2 #9,         -cos(th1(t))
|
|                                     0,                                     -sin(th2(t)) (#12 - a3 sin(#
\

```

where

```
#1 == a1 cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t)) - a2 cos(th3(t)) cos(th4(t)) sin(th1(t)) - a1 cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t))
```

```
#2 == cos(th2(t))2
```

```
#3 == - sin(th2(t)) #7 - cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)) #8
```

```
#4 == cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #15 - sin(th4(t)) #14) - sin(th5(t)) #9
```

```

#5 == -cos(th2(t)) (a1 sin(th3(t)) + a3 cos(#11) + a2 sin(#13))
#6 == a3 sin(#11) - a2 cos(#13)
#7 == a2 #16 + a3 #10 + a1 #17
#8 == cos(th2(t)) (#12 + a2 cos(#13)) - a3 cos(th2(t)) sin(#11)
#9 == cos(th4(t)) #14 + sin(th4(t)) #15
#10 == cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #18 - sin(th4(t)) #17) - sin(th5(t)) #16
#11 == th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)
#12 == a1 cos(th3(t))
#13 == th3(t) + th4(t)
#14 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))
#15 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#16 == cos(th4(t)) #17 + sin(th4(t)) #18
#17 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))
#18 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

```

```
disp('Jacobiano angular obtenido de forma analítica');
```

Jacobiano angular obtenido de forma analítica

```
pretty (Jw_a);
```

```

/ 0, cos(th1(t)), #6, #6, #6, #6, sin(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #2 + sin(th4(t)) #3) - cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #3 - sin
|
| 0, sin(th1(t)), #5, #5, #5, #5, sin(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #4 + sin(th4(t)) #1) - cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #1 - sin
|
\ 1,      0,      #7, #7, #7, #7,      -cos(th2(t)) sin(th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t))

```

where

```

#1 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#2 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))
#3 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))
#4 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))
#5 == -cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t))
#6 == cos(th2(t)) sin(th1(t))
#7 == -sin(th2(t))

```

```
disp('Velocidad lineal obtenida mediante el Jacobiano lineal');
```

Velocidad lineal obtenida mediante el Jacobiano lineal

```
V=simplify (Jv_a*Qp');
pretty(V);
```

```
/
|                                     #8 #13 - #5 #9 - #4 (sin(th2(t)) (a2 #22 + a3 #16) - cos(th1(t)) #2 #12)
| #6 #1 - #8 (a2 #15 + a3 #10 + a1 cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - a1 cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))) + #5 #1 + #4 (
|
|                                     / cos(th2(t) + th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)) cos(th3(t) - th2(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)) \
| - a3 #3 | ----- + ----- | - #4 cos(th2(t))
|                                     2                                     2                                     /
\
```

where

```
#1 == a1 cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t)) - a2 cos(th3(t)) cos(th4(t)) sin(th1(t)) - a1 cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t))
```

```
#2 == cos(th2(t))2
```

```
      d
#3 == -- th6(t)
      dt
```

```
      d
#4 == -- th5(t)
      dt
```

```
      d
#5 == -- th4(t)
      dt
```

```
      d
#6 == -- th3(t)
      dt
```

```
      d
#7 == -- th2(t)
      dt
```

```
      d
#8 == -- th1(t)
      dt
```

```
#9 == sin(th2(t)) #13 + cos(th1(t)) cos(th2(t)) #14
```

```
#10 == cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #21 - sin(th4(t)) #20) - sin(th5(t)) #15
```

```
#11 == a1 sin(th3(t)) + a3 cos(#17) + a2 sin(#19)
```

```
#12 == a3 sin(#17) - a2 cos(#19)
```

```
#13 == a2 #22 + a3 #16 + a1 #23
```

```
#14 == cos(th2(t)) (#18 + a2 cos(#19)) - a3 cos(th2(t)) sin(#17)
```

```
#15 == cos(th4(t)) #20 + sin(th4(t)) #21
```

```
#16 == cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #24 - sin(th4(t)) #23) - sin(th5(t)) #22
```



```

#17 == th3(t) + th4(t) + th5(t)

#18 == a1 cos(th3(t))

#19 == th3(t) + th4(t)

#20 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))

#21 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

#22 == cos(th4(t)) #23 + sin(th4(t)) #24

#23 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))

#24 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

```

```
disp('Velocidad angular obtenida mediante el Jacobiano angular');
```

Velocidad angular obtenida mediante el Jacobiano angular

```
W=simplify (Jw_a*Qp');
pretty(W);
```

```

/ #10 cos(th1(t)) - #5 (cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #3 - sin(th4(t)) #2) - sin(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #2 + sin(th4(t)) #1)
| #10 sin(th1(t)) - #5 (cos(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #1 - sin(th4(t)) #4) - sin(th5(t)) (cos(th4(t)) #4 + sin(th4(t)) #3)
|
|
|
|
\

```

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \begin{aligned} & \text{th1}(t) - \#9 \sin(\text{th2}(t)) - \#8 \sin(\text{th2}(t)) - \#7 \sin(\text{th2}(t)) \\ & \vdots \end{aligned} \right)$$

where

```

#1 == cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) - cos(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

#2 == cos(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) - cos(th3(t)) sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t))

#3 == cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) + sin(th1(t)) sin(th2(t)) sin(th3(t))

#4 == sin(th1(t)) sin(th3(t)) + cos(th1(t)) cos(th3(t)) sin(th2(t))

```

```

#5 ==  $\frac{d}{dt} \text{th7}(t)$ 

```

```

#6 ==  $\frac{d}{dt} \text{th6}(t)$ 

```

```

#7 ==  $\frac{d}{dt} \text{th5}(t)$ 

```

```

#8 ==  $\frac{d}{dt} \text{th4}(t)$ 

```

$$\#9 == \frac{d}{dt} \text{th3}(t)$$

$$\#10 == \frac{d}{dt} \text{th2}(t)$$