
Exercício 10

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Dados `trelw`, `srelb`, os comprimentos dos ligamentos e quatro sistemas objetivos na forma do usuário, assumir que o robô inicia com as três juntas com ângulo 0 e então percorre todos os objetivos sequencialmente, quando possível.

Hypothesis

RRR planar robot.

Version Control

1.0; Leonardo da Cunha Menegon, Michel Kagan, Vinícius Nardelli; 01/05/2023; First issue.

Main Calculations

```
trelw = functions.utoi([0.1, 0.2, 30.0]);
srelb = functions.utoi([-0.1, 0.3, 0.0]);

current = [0, 0, 0];
L = [0.5, 0.3];
thetalim = [-170, 170; -170, 170; -170, 170];

positions = [0, 0, -90; 0.6, -0.3, 45; -0.4, 0.3, 120; 0.8, 1.4, 30];

for i = 1:4
    goal = positions(i, :);
    [near, far, sol] = functions.solve_robot(goal, current, trelw,
    srelb, L, thetalim);
    vsol(i) = sol;
    vnear(i, :) = near;
    current = near;
end

for i = 1:4
    if vsol(i) ~= 0
        vwhere(i, :) =
        functions.itou(functions.where_robot(vnear(i, :), trelw, srelb, L));
    end
end

display(vsol)
display(vnear)
display(vwhere)
```

`vsol =`

<code>1</code>	<code>2</code>	<code>2</code>	<code>0</code>
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`vnear =`

<code>148.1062</code>	<code>-100.2528</code>	<code>-167.8534</code>
<code>9.0252</code>	<code>-106.4252</code>	<code>112.4000</code>
<code>151.9275</code>	<code>-90.0000</code>	<code>28.0725</code>
<code>0</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>0</code>

`vwhere =`

<code>-0.6366</code>	<code>0.4098</code>	<code>-90.0000</code>
<code>0.8866</code>	<code>0.0964</code>	<code>45.0000</code>
<code>-0.2000</code>	<code>0.7196</code>	<code>120.0000</code>

Published with MATLAB® R2020a