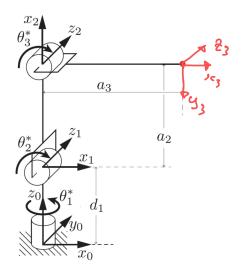


$$H_{4}^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 504 & 0 & 10 & 14 & 10 \\ -C_{0} & 0 & 50 & 14 & 50 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1)



$$T_{n}^{\circ} = A_{0}^{1} (a=0, \alpha=\frac{R}{2}, d=d_{1}, \theta=0^{*})$$

$$A_{2}^{2} (a=a_{2}, \alpha=0, d=0, \theta=\frac{R}{2} + \theta_{2}^{*})$$

$$A_{2}^{2} (a=a_{3}, \alpha=0, d=0, \theta=-\frac{R}{2} + \theta_{3}^{*})$$
s.t.  $q_{n}^{\circ} = T_{n}^{\circ} \cdot q_{0}^{\circ}$ 

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} CO_{1}^{*} & O & -SO_{1}^{*} & O \\ SO_{1}^{*} & O & CO_{1}^{*} & O \\ O & -1 & O & d_{1} \\ O & O & O & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

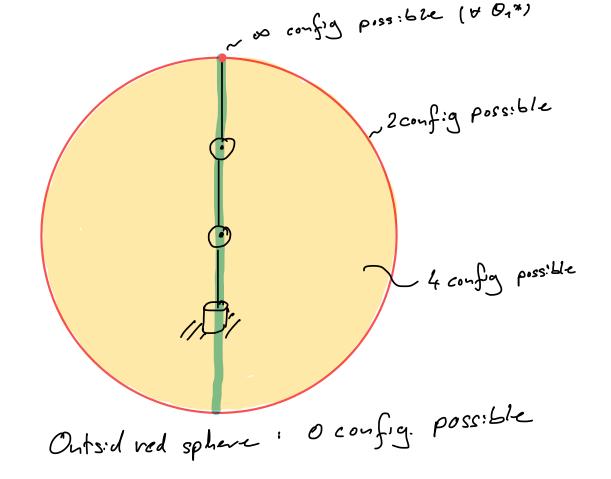
$$A_{=2}^{2}(\alpha=\alpha_{2},\alpha=0,d=0,\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta_{1}^{*})=$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{12} + O_{1} * & -S_{12} + O_{2} * & 0 & \alpha_{2} C_{12} + O_{2} * \\ S_{12} + O_{2} * & C_{12} + O_{2} * & 0 & \alpha_{2} S_{12} + O_{2} * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

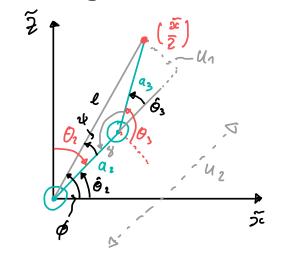
$$Q_o^o = \begin{bmatrix} o \\ o \\ o \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{7.6} & = \begin{pmatrix} c_1\,c_2\,c_3 - c_1\,s_2\,s_3 & -c_1\,c_3\,s_2 - c_1\,c_2\,s_3 & -s_1 & -a_3\,c_1\,s_2\,s_3 + a_2\,c_1\,c_2 + a_3\,c_1\,s_2\,c_2\,c_3 \\ c_2\,c_3\,s_1 - s_1\,s_2\,s_3 & -c_3\,s_1\,s_2 - c_2\,s_1\,s_3 & c_1 & a_2\,c_2\,s_1 + a_3\,c_2\,c_3\,s_1 - a_3\,s_2\,s_3\,s_1 \\ -c_3\,s_2 - c_2\,s_3 & s_2\,s_3 - c_2\,c_3 & 0 & -a_3\,c_3\,s_2 - a_3\,c_2\,s_3 - a_2\,s_2 + d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha_{3}}^{\alpha_{4}} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_{3}(a_{1}^{*} + a_{2}^{*} + a_{3}^{*} +$$



Zero the system for side view for the sake of simplicity:  $\tilde{Z}=2-da$ 



$$\hat{Q} = \arccos \left[ \frac{(x^2 + y^2) + (2 - d_1)^2 - a_1^2 - a_3^2}{2 a_1 a_3} \right]$$

$$\hat{O}_{2} = \hat{\phi} - 2f$$

$$2f = \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{u_{1}}{u_{2}}\right)$$

$$U_{1} = \alpha_{3} \cdot s \cdot r(\hat{O}_{3})$$

$$U_{2} = \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3} \cos(O_{2})$$

$$\hat{\phi} = \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{2} \hat{O}_{2} = \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{2-d_{1}}{\pi 2^{2}+y^{2}}\right) - \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\alpha_{3} \cdot s \cdot r(\hat{O}_{3})}{\alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3} \cos(\hat{O}_{3})}\right)$$

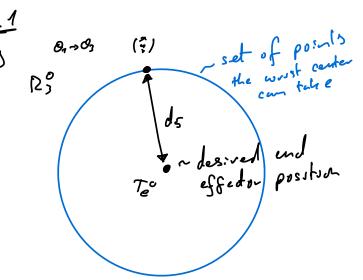
O. & O, do not match our settings. => Transform

$$O_3 = -\hat{O}_3 - \frac{7}{2} = -\arccos \left[ \frac{(x^2 + y_2) + (2 - d_1)^2 - a_1^2 - a_3^2}{2 a_1 a_3} \right] - \frac{7}{2}$$

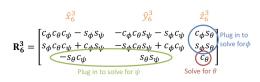
$$O_2 = \frac{\Gamma}{2} - O_1 = \frac{\Gamma}{2} - \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{2-d_1}{2^{2}+y^2}\right) + \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \sin\left(-\hat{\beta}_3 - \frac{\Gamma}{2}\right)}{\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \cos\left(-\hat{\beta}_3 - \frac{\Gamma}{2}\right)}\right)$$

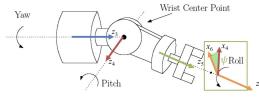
First I split the rubet arm into two parts, S.t. I can work w/2D plains: Top view and sivest I split the rubet he side side view. In the top view, I quickly solved for On (21,9) using simple trigonometry. Next I treated the system was view, but I served the system to work in a simple, non On dependent from: Di. E. Here I realized the system was view, but I served the system to work in a becture so again I transformed to system O22 O3 - D2 & D3 to make it view, but to the one treated in a becture so again I transformed to system O22 O3 - D2 & D3 to make it almost identical to the one treated in the lecture and finally reversed the transformations and found O2 & O3.

I took the geometric approach.

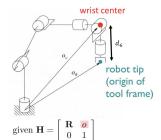


· 20 plain defined by orient-





## 1) Inverse Position



$$o = o_{6}^{0} = o_{c}^{0} + d_{6} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$o_{c}^{0} = o - d_{6} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_{c}^{0} = o - d_{6} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$v_{c}^{0} = o - d_{6} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve for the joint variables that will put the wrist center in the correct position.

Only joints 1, 2, and 3!

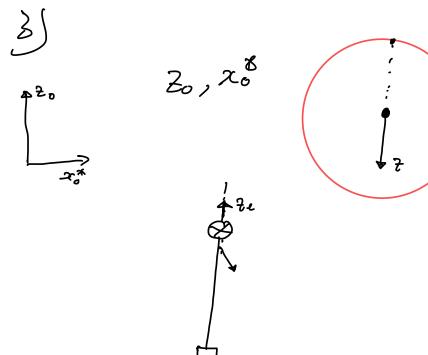
$$0 \stackrel{\circ}{\cdot} \rightarrow 0_{1:3} \rightarrow 0_{3} \rightarrow 0_{6}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_{z,\phi}^{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}_{y,\theta} \mathbf{R}_{z,\psi} \qquad s_{\theta} = \sin \theta \,, c_{\theta}$$

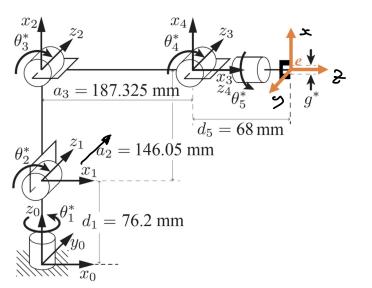
$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{\phi} & -s_{\phi} & 0 \\ s_{\phi} & c_{\phi} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{\theta} & 0 & s_{\theta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{\theta} & 0 & c_{\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{\psi} & -s_{\psi} & 0 \\ s_{\psi} & c_{\psi} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{3}^{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{\theta} c_{2\psi} & -s_{\psi} c_{\theta} & s_{\theta} \\ s_{2\psi} & c_{2\psi} & o \\ -s_{\theta} c_{2\psi} & -s_{\theta} s_{\psi} & c_{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{6}^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{05} c_{-04} & -s_{05} c_{-04} & s_{-04} \\ s_{05} & c_{05} & 0 \\ -s_{-04} c_{05} & -s_{-04} s_{05} & c_{-04} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\left|\frac{2}{3}\cdot\begin{bmatrix}\sqrt{3}\\\sqrt{3}\\\sqrt{3}\end{bmatrix}\right|>0:ever$$



$$\vec{A}_{5} = \frac{|(\vec{3} - \vec{3} \cdot \vec{x}^{2})|}{|(\vec{3} - \vec{3} \cdot \vec{x}^{2})|}$$

$$\vec{A}_{5} = \frac{|(\vec{3} - \vec{3} \cdot \vec{x}^{2})|}{|(\vec{3} - \vec{5} \cdot \vec{5}^{2})|}$$