

$x$  = absolute foot position in  $x$

$z_0$  = hip offset in  $z$

$z$  = absolute  $z$  foot position  $L_1$  = hip length

$L_2$  = knee length

$x_0$  = hip offset in  $x$

Inverse Kinematics (geometric)

$$x - x_0 = -L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$z - z_0 = -L_1 \cos(\theta_1) - L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \phi, \quad x - x_0 = x_{\text{local}}, \quad z - z_0 = z_{\text{local}}$$

$$x_{\text{local}} = -L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \cos(\phi) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$z_{\text{local}} = -L_1 \cos(\theta_1) - L_2 \sin(\phi) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$x_{\text{local}} + L_1 \sin(\theta_1) = L_2 \cos(\phi) \quad \text{--- (3')}$$

$$z_{\text{local}} + L_1 \cos(\theta_1) = -L_2 \sin(\phi) \quad \text{--- (4')}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_1 + \cos^2 \theta_1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_{\text{local}} + L_1 \sin(\theta_1))^2 + (z_{\text{local}} + L_1 \cos(\theta_1))^2 &= (L_2 \cos(\phi))^2 + (-L_2 \sin(\phi))^2 \\ &= L_2^2 \cos^2 \theta_1 + L_2^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 = L_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\text{local}}^2 + 2x_{\text{local}}L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + \underbrace{L_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 + L_1^2 \cos^2 \theta_1}_{L_1^2} &= L_2^2 \\ + z_{\text{local}}^2 + 2z_{\text{local}}L_1 \cos(\theta_1) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underbrace{x_{\text{local}}^2 + z_{\text{local}}^2}_{r^2} + 2L_1(x_{\text{local}} \sin(\theta_1) + z_{\text{local}} \cos(\theta_1)) = L_2^2 - L_1^2$$

$$x_{\text{local}} \sin \theta_1 + z_{\text{local}} \cos \theta_1 = \frac{L_2^2 - L_1^2 - r^2}{2(L_1)} = K \quad \text{--- (5)}$$



using trig methods.

→ big identity

$$x_{\text{local}} \sin \theta_1 + z_{\text{local}} \cos \theta_1 = r \sin(\theta_1 + \phi)$$

$$\phi = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{z_{\text{local}}}{x_{\text{local}}} \right)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x_{\text{local}}^2 + z_{\text{local}}^2}$$

$$r \sin(\theta_1 + \phi) = \frac{L_2^2 - L_1^2 - r^2}{2(L_1)}$$

$$\sin(\theta_1 + \phi) = \frac{L_2^2 - L_1^2 - r^2}{2(L_1)(r)}$$

$$\theta_1 + \phi = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{L_2^2 - L_1^2 - r^2}{2(L_1)(r)} \right)$$

$$\therefore \theta_1 = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{L_2^2 - L_1^2 - r^2}{2(L_1)(r)} \right) - \arctan 2 \left( \frac{z_{\text{local}}}{x_{\text{local}}} \right)$$

using (3'), (4')

$$\frac{L_2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi}}{\frac{1}{2} \cos \phi} = \frac{z_{\text{local}} + L_1 \cos(\theta_1)}{x_{\text{local}} + L_1 \sin(\theta_1)}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-z_{\text{local}} + L_1 \cos(\theta_1)}{x_{\text{local}} + L_1 \sin(\theta_1)} \right)$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \rightarrow$$

$$\therefore \theta_2 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-z_{\text{local}} + L_1 \cos(\theta_1)}{x_{\text{local}} + L_1 \sin(\theta_1)} \right) - \theta_1$$