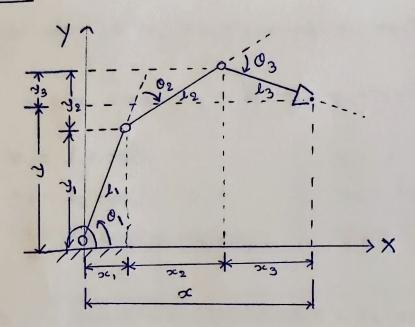
* 1.2 CID:-



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From the geometry, or and y are vectorial summation of x1,x2,x3 and y1, y2, y3 respectively.

=)
$$2c = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$
 & $y = y_1 + y_2 + y_3$
 $x_1 = l_1 \cos 0$, $y_1 = l_2 \sin 0$,
 $x_2 = l_2 \cos (0_1 + 0_2)$ $y_2 = l_2 \sin (0_1 + 0_2)$
 $x_3 = l_3 \cos(0_1 + 0_2 + 0_3)$ $y_3 = l_3 \sin(0_1 + 0_2 + 0_3)$

 $3c = l_1 \cos 0_1 + l_2 \cos (0_1 + 0_2) + l_3 \cos (0_1 + 0_2 + 0_3)$ $9 = l_1 \sin 0_1 + l_2 \sin (0_1 + 0_2) + l_3 \sin (0_1 + 0_2 + 0_3)$

Also, orientation can be defined as,

$$\emptyset = 0, +0_2 + 0_3$$

Let's put sin 0, = S,, Sin(0, +02) = S,2, Sin(0, +02+03) = S,23 $\cos 0$, = C,, $\cos (0, +02) = C_{12}$, $\cos (0, +02+03) = C_{12}$ for ease of calculations.

> $9c = 1, c, + 12c_{12} + 13c_{12}3$ 9 = 1, 5, + 125, 9 + 135, 230 = 0, + 02 + 03

about velocities will be,

i, i and ø.

 $\dot{x} = -l_1 S_1 \dot{o}_1 - l_2 S_{12} (\dot{o}_1 + \dot{o}_2) - l_3 S_{123} (\dot{o}_1 + \dot{o}_2 + \dot{o}_3)$ $\dot{y} = l_1 C_1 \dot{o}_1 + l_2 C_{12} (\dot{o}_1 + \dot{o}_2) + l_3 C_{123} (\dot{o}_1 + \dot{o}_2 + \dot{o}_3)$ $\dot{\phi} = \dot{o}_1 + \dot{o}_2 + \dot{o}_3$

Here, the relocities are given as si, j, ø. As we know and derived in forward kinematics,

know and derived in forward kinematics,

$$\dot{x} = -1.5.\dot{o}, -1.25.2(\dot{o}, + \dot{o}_2) - 1.35.23(\dot{o}, + \dot{o}_2 + \dot{o}_3)$$

$$\dot{y} = 1.0.\dot{o}, +1.20.2(\dot{o}, + \dot{o}_2) +1.30.23(\dot{o}, + \dot{o}_2 + \dot{o}_3)$$

$$\dot{x} = -(l_1S_1 + l_2S_{12} + l_3S_{123})\dot{o}_1 + -(l_2S_{12} + l_3S_{23})\dot{o}_2 - l_3S_{123}\dot{o}_3$$

$$\dot{y} = (l_1C_1 + l_2C_{12} + l_3C_{123})\dot{o}_1 + (l_2C_{12} + l_3C_{123})\dot{o}_2 + l_3*c_{123}\dot{o}_3$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \dot{o}_1 + \dot{o}_2 + \dot{o}_3$$

In other words,

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial 0_1} \dot{0}_1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial 0_2} \dot{0}_2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial 0_3} \dot{0}_3$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial 0_1} \dot{0}_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial 0_2} \dot{0}_2 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial 0_3} \dot{0}_3$$

$$\dot{p} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial 0_1} \dot{0}_1 + \frac{\partial p}{\partial 0_2} \dot{0}_2 + \frac{\partial p}{\partial 0_3} \dot{0}_3$$

$$\dot{p} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial 0_1} \dot{0}_1 + \frac{\partial p}{\partial 0_2} \dot{0}_2 + \frac{\partial p}{\partial 0_3} \dot{0}_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{90}{3} & \frac{90}{3} & \frac{90}{3} \\ \frac{90}{3} & \frac{90}{3} & \frac{90}{3} \\ \frac{90}{3} & \frac{90}{3} & \frac{90}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{0}' \\ \dot{0}' \\ \dot{0}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = J\dot{q}$$
, where $\dot{\rho} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix}$, $\dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{0}_{1} \\ \dot{0}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$, $J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{30}{30}, & \frac{302}{30}, & \frac{303}{30} \\ \frac{30}{30}, & \frac{302}{30}, & \frac{303}{30} \\ \frac{30}{30}, & \frac{302}{30}, & \frac{303}{30} \end{bmatrix}$

To find the joint velocities,