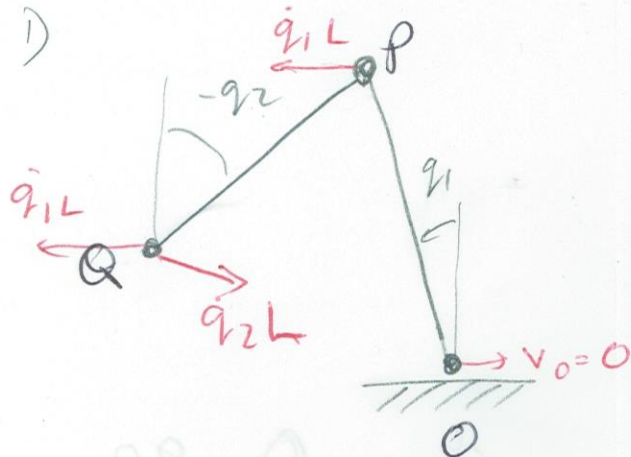
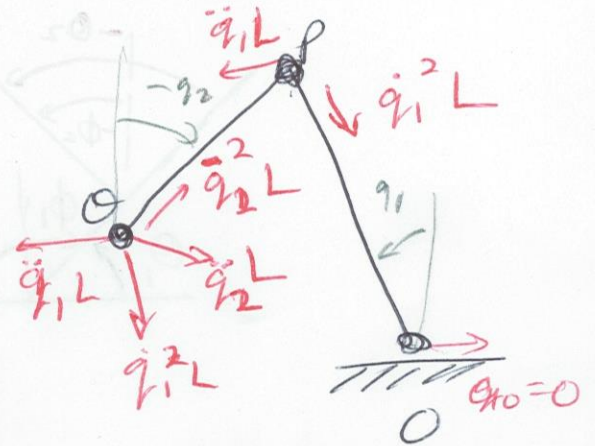


Velocities

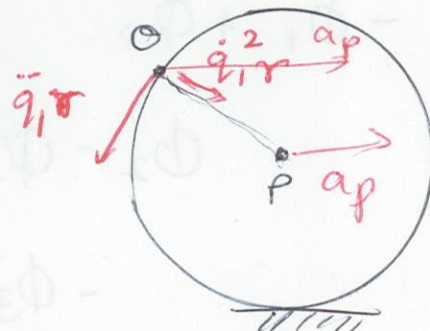
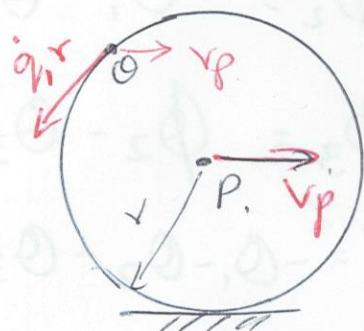
A1) 1)



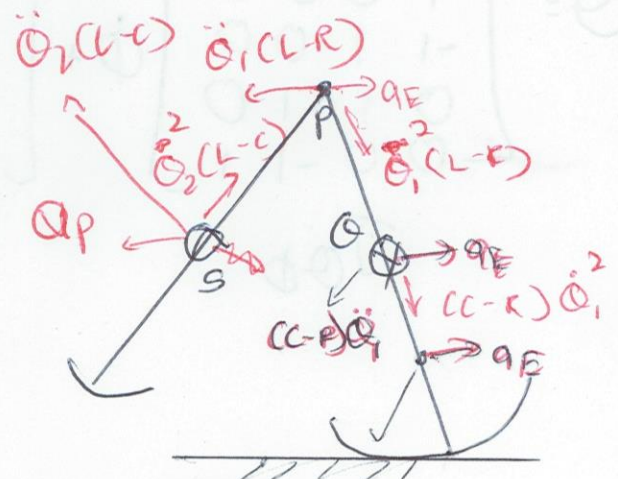
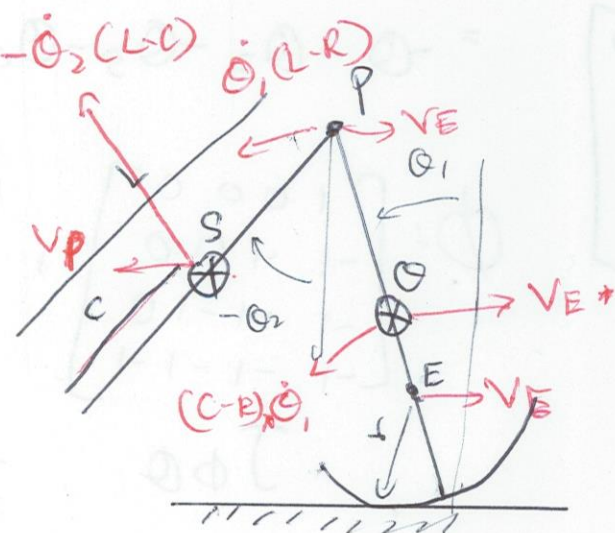
Acceleration



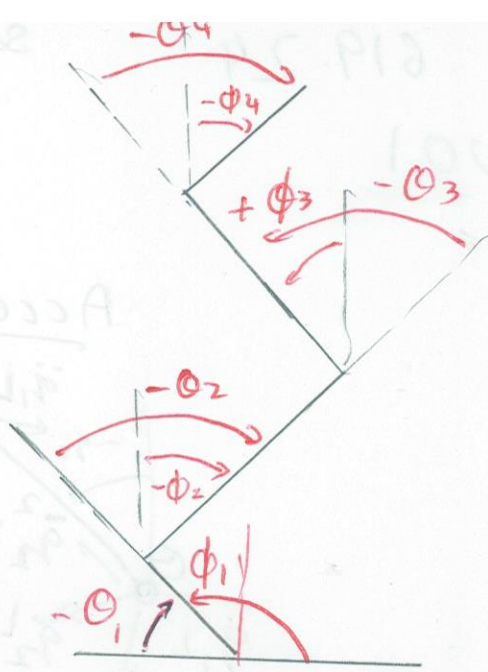
2)



3)



P2A)



$$\theta_1 = \phi_1 - 90$$

$$\theta_2 = -\phi_1 + \phi_2$$

$$\theta_3 = \phi_2 - \phi_3$$

$$\theta_4 = -\phi_3 + \phi_4$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \phi + \begin{bmatrix} -90 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jφθ

$$\phi_1 = \theta_1 + 90$$

$$\phi_2 = -\theta_1 - \theta_2 + 90$$

$$\phi_3 = \phi_2 - \theta_3$$

$$= -\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3 + 90$$

$$\phi_4 = \phi_3 - \theta_4$$

$$= -\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3 - \theta_4 + 90$$

$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 90 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 90 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jφθ

A2A) No offset \therefore Jacobian is a transformation, initial conditions are left out
Like in integration. ③

A2B) $\dot{X} = J_{X\phi} \dot{\phi}$

$$\begin{matrix} 12 \times 1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{c1} \\ \dot{y}_{c1} \\ \dot{\phi}_{c2} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 12 \times 4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \cos & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -l_1 \sin & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & l_2 \cos & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -l_2 \sin & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 4 \times 1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

A2C)

$$\dot{X} = J_{X\phi} \dot{\phi} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\Theta = J_{\Theta\phi} \phi$$

$$\dot{\Theta} = J_{\Theta\phi} \dot{\phi}$$

$$J_{\Theta\phi}^{-1} \dot{\Theta} = \dot{\phi} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

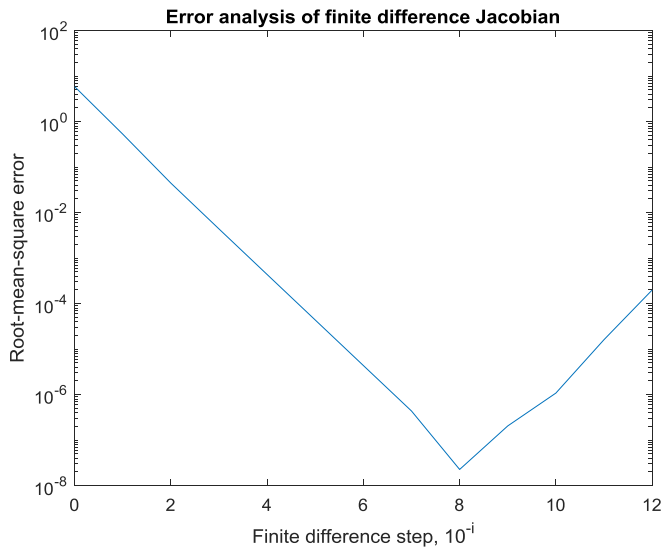
Sub ② into ①

$$\dot{X} = [J_{X\phi} J_{\Theta\phi}^{-1}] \dot{\Theta}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$J_{X\Theta}$$

3B)



I expected the numerical methods to get more and more accurate as step size increases, but with diminishing returns. I cannot explain why the error grows again after a point.

A5a)

The energy is conserved and remains constant.

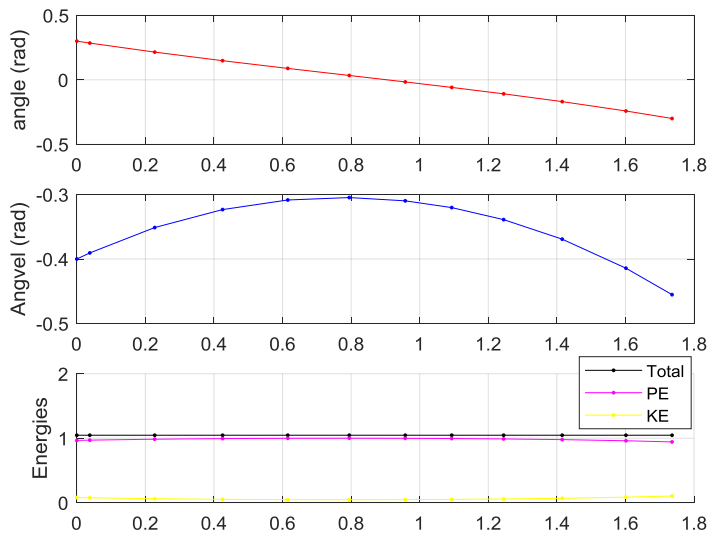


Figure 1: the angle, angular velocity and energies of the rimless wheel over 1 stance phase.

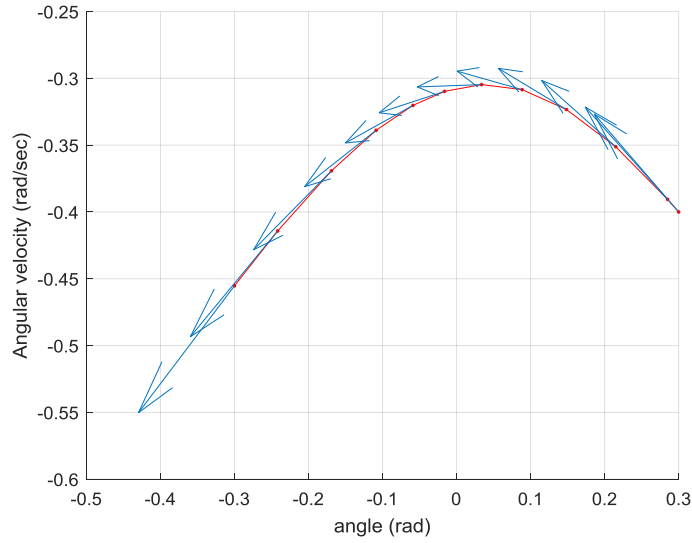


Figure 2 The phase plot for the rimless wheel over 1 stance phase. The arrows indicate state derivatives.

A5c. When allowed to run for 20 steps, the wheel slowly settles into a periodic limit cycle.

