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\documentclass[10pt]{article}
\usepackage{setspace}
\usepackage{amsmath,amsfonts,amsthm,amssymb}
\usepackage{color}
\usepackage{fancyhdr}
\usepackage{chngpage}
\usepackage{enumerate}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{boxedminipage}

\title{The Euler-Lagrangian of the Ein Concept \LaTeX}
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\begin{document}
\doublespacing
\footnotesize
\maketitle
\date

\abstract{Using the Denavit-Hartenberg Parameters the Lagrangian of Ein was Calculat
ed to be L}

\section{Question: The Lagrangian}
\subsection{question about the lagrangian}
when i take the derivative of the lagrangian w/ respect to q
do i take the derivative of each q?
and are the dependent on one another?
if i differentiate  $q_1 q_2$  with respect to  $q_1$  what do i get?

\begin{equation}
M_{\{i\}} =
\begin{bmatrix}
m_{\{i\}} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & m_{\{i\}} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & m_{\{i\}}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
I_{\{b,i\}} =
\begin{bmatrix}
I_{\{x\}} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & I_{\{y\}} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & I_{\{z\}}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
L = K - P
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
K = \frac{M_{\{i\}} V_{\{i\}}^2}{2} =
\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n M_{\{i\}} J_{\{v,i\}}^T J_{\{v,i\}} + \sum_{i=1}^n J_{\{\omega,i\}}^T R_{\{i\}} I_{\{b,i\}} R_{\{i\}}^T J_{\{\omega,i\}} \right] \dot{q}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
J_{\{i\}} =
\begin{bmatrix}
J_{\{v,i\}} \\
J_{\{\omega,i\}}
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
J_{\{v_0\}} & J_{\{v_1\}} & \dots & J_{\{v_n\}} \\
J_{\{\omega_0\}} & J_{\{\omega_1\}} & \dots & J_{\{\omega_n\}}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
P = M_{\{i\}} \dot{q}
\end{equation}

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= \sum\limits_{i=1}^n \vec{g}^T M_i \vec{r}_{c,i}
\end{equation}

\section{Results}

\subsection{Denavit-Hartenberg Parameters}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Link_{i} & a_{i} & \alpha_{i} & d_{i} & \theta_{i} \\ \hline
1 & 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} & L_t & \theta_t \\ \hline
2 & 0 & 0 & L_s & 0 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\subsection{Jacobian}

\subsubsection{Jacobian of Link One's Center of Mass}
\begin{equation}
J_1 = \begin{bmatrix}
0.5 l_1 \sin(q_1) & 0 \\
-0.5 l_1 \cos(q_1) & 0 \\
0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 \\
1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation}

\subsubsection{Jacobian of Link Two's Center of Mass}
\begin{equation}
J_2 = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1.0 \sin(q_1) \\
0 & -1.0 \cos(q_1) \\
1 & 6.12323399573677 \cdot 10^{-17} \\
0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 \\
0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation}

\subsection{Lagrangian Results}
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
L &= 0.5 g l_1 m_1 \sin(q_1) + g m_2 \left( 0.5 l_2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 1.0 q_2 \right) \cos(q_1) + 0.5 m_2 \dot{q}_2 \left( 6.12323399573677 \cdot 10^{-17} \dot{q}_1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 1.0 \dot{q}_2 \right) + 0.5 \dot{q}_1 \left( 6.12323399573677 \cdot 10^{-17} m_2 \dot{q}_2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \dot{q}_1 \right) \left( 0.25 l_1^2 m_1 + 1.04719755119713 m_1 r_1^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 1.0 m_2 \right)
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

\subsection{Torque: Derived from the Lagrangian}
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\tau_k &= -0.5 g l_1 m_1 \cos(q_1) + g m_2 \left( 0.5 l_2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 1.0 q_2 \right) \sin(q_1) - 1.0 g m_2 \cos(q_1) \\
&\quad + 1.0 m_2 \ddot{q}_2 + \ddot{q}_1 \left( 0.25 l_1^2 m_1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 1.04719755119713 m_1 r_1^2 + 1.0 m_2 \right)
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
\end{document}

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