

Chapter 62

Assignment 2: Kinematics – Part 1

62.1 Introduction

The purpose of this assignment is to demonstrate your knowledge of kinematics through exemplar exercises. Part 1 of the assignment looks specifically at the following content:

- Vectors and vector operations
- Basic properties of the quaternion
- The use of vector expressions for defining constraint equations

62.2 Instructions

62.2.1 Part 1: Vector Math

$$\vec{v}_1 = c_1 \hat{a}_x + c_2 \hat{a}_y + c_3 \hat{a}_z \quad (62.1)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = c_4 \hat{a}_x + c_5 \hat{a}_y + c_6 \hat{a}_z \quad (62.2)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = c_7 \hat{b}_x + c_8 \hat{b}_y + c_9 \hat{b}_z \quad (62.3)$$

Expand each expression below into basis vector components, and then simplify where possible. Do not just show your answers or skip steps.

1. $|\vec{v}_2|$

2. $\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_3$

3. Now assume you are given more information about the relationship between the A and B reference frames. Simplify your expression for the previous question using $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and

$${}^aR^b(\theta) = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & b_x & b_y & b_z \\ \hline a_x & \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \\ a_y & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_z & -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{array}$$

62.2.2 Part 2: Quaternion Math

You are given two expressions for quaternions,

$$q_1 = 1 + 2i + 2j \tag{62.4}$$

$$q_2 = 2 + 3j + k \tag{62.5}$$

And a vector defined in the A frame as:

$$\vec{r} = 3\hat{a}_x + 2\hat{a}_y + 4\hat{a}_z$$

1. What is $q_1 + q_2$? Show the expanded form of this expression.
2. What is $q_1 q_2$? Show the expanded form of this expression.
3. Find \hat{q}_1 , the unit quaternion of q_1
4. Identify the axis of rotation and equivalent rotation angle that \hat{q}_1 represents.
5. Using quaternion math, rotate \vec{r} by \hat{q}_1 .

62.2.3 Part 3: Constraint Equations

1. How many degrees of freedom does a vector have?
2. Say you have three vectors in 3D space, \vec{a} , \vec{b} , and \vec{c} .
 1. Write the necessary constraint equation(s) to constrain \vec{c} such that \vec{c} is parallel to the plane that \vec{a} and \vec{b} belong to. Justify your results with a discussion on degrees of freedom.
 2. Write the necessary constraint equation(s) to constrain \vec{c} such that \vec{c} is perpendicular to the plane that \vec{a} and \vec{b} belong to. Justify your results with a discussion on degrees of freedom.
3. Consider the following figure

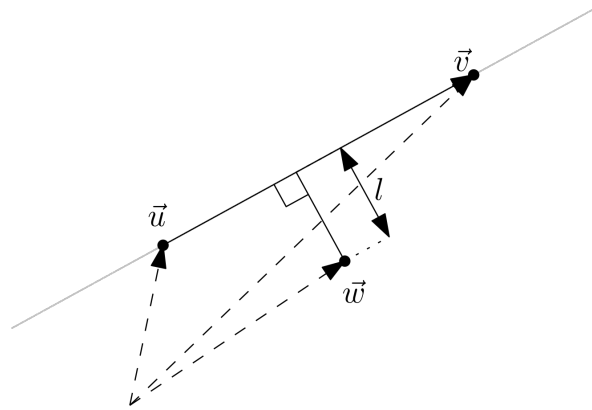


Figure 62.1: caption

1. Write an equation that constrains \vec{w} to be l units *away from* the line that goes through points \vec{u} and \vec{v} .
2. If \vec{u} and \vec{v} are fully defined and fixed in space, how many degrees of freedom does vector \vec{w} have?
3. What joint type is this constraint equivalent to?

62.3 Submission

Please include a Jupyter notebook and pdf of the following:

1. Detailed description of the completed steps above
 - Include any chunks of related code as accompanying markdown blocks.
 - Images of handwritten work, parts you've made, and screenshots should be included inline within the ipython notebook. use the following notation:
`![alt text](assignments/assignment-02/path/to/your/image.jpg)`
 or, if you want to access other html attributes:
``
2. Code used in solving the assignment (inline in the report in code blocks), along with descriptions detailing your approach.
 - requested plots and figures should be included inline
3. Detailed answers to the discussion questions asked alongside all steps

62.3.1 Other Notes

- Please follow the "Submission Best Practices" document posted on the course website.
- This assignment should be submitted to Canvas as a jupyter notebook (.ipynb) file and pdf.
 - Please ensure that the .ipynb code is fully compiled and *runs without error* in its entirety. This can be done by opening the file in your browser / editor of choice, and by selecting "Restart and Run All" (or similar).
 - Ensure the pdf is legible and makes appropriate use of page scaling to ensure answers are

not cut off, truncated, or spread across multiple pages