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1)Singularities: The configurations for which the rank of J (the jacobian, which maps dq to dx) reduces are called singularities. The loss of rank represents the loss of a degree of freedom/ ability to move in a certain direction. Bounded gripper velocities, forces, torques, correspond to unbounded gripper velocities, forces, and torques.

Singular configurations are usually (but not always) found at the boundary of the workspace or where the end effector cannot reach with small disturbances.

When the determinant of a manipulator jacobian is zero, then the configuration is a singular one. So, if the determinant of a configuration is close to zero, the robot is close to a singular configuration. Also, the inverse kinematics problem will not have a unique solution - it may have more than one or infinitely many solutions.

### 2)DH parameters:

### End effector frame:

Default assumption of a rotating wrist being attached to the end effector. In which case, their DH parameters would be:

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	d1	q1	0	0

Value of d1 would be dependent on the previous joint - whether it's prismatic or revolute. Prismatic joints would have  $d1 \neq 0$ , whereas a revolute joint would have d1 = 0.

### Spherical Wrist:

Treat it as 3 revolute joints attached to the robot (with the last revolute joint having a rotating wrist type end effector of its own)

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
3 → 4	d1	q3	0	-π/2
4 → 5	0	q4	0	π/2
5 → 6	0	q5	0	0

Again, d1 depends on whether the previous joint was prismatic or not.

# **4)**Stanford Manipulator:

DH values

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	0	q1	I1	0
1 → 2	0	q2	12	π/2
2 → 3	q3	q4	0	0

Jacobian:

$ q_3c_{12} - l_2s_{12} - l_1s_1 $			
$q_3s_{12} + l_2c_{12} + l_1c_1$	$q_3s_{12} + l_2c_{12}$	$-c_{12}$	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	$s_{12}$
0	0	0	$-c_{12}$
1	1	0	0

# Different test cases:

Case 1: DH parameters

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	0	π/4	1	0
1 → 2	0	π/4	1	π/2
2 → 3	0.2	0	0	0

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.7071 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.9071 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### From Code:

```
[[-1.70710605e+00 -9.99999735e-01 1.00000000e+00 -0.00000000e+00]
[ 9.07108577e-01 2.00001327e-01 -1.32679490e-06 0.000000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 1.32679490e-06 0.000000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 1.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 -1.32679490e-06]
[ 1.000000000e+00 1.000000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 1.32679490e-06]]
```

Case 2: DH parameters

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	0	π/6	1	0
1 → 2	0	π/2	1	π/2
2 → 3	1	0	0	0

[-1.866]	-1.366	0.866	0
1.232	0.366	0.5	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0.866
0	0	0	0.5
1	1	0	0

# From Code:

[[-1.86602437e+00	-1.36602476e+00	8.66026288e-01	0.00000000e+00]
[ 1.23205345e+00	3.66027820e-01	4.99998468e-01	0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	1.32679490e-06	0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	8.66026288e-01]
[ 0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	4.99998468e-01]
[ 1.00000000e+00	1.000000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	1.32679490e-06]]

# SCARA Manipulator:

DH values

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	0	q1	I1	0
1 → 2	0	q2	12	π
2 → 3	q3	q4	0	0

3rd frame: end effector

Jacobian:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -l_2s_{12} - l_1s_1 & -l_2s_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ l_2c_{12} + l_1c_1 & l_2c_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Different test cases:

### Case 1:

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	0	π/6	1	0
1 → 2	0	π/6	1	π
2 → 3	1	0	0	0

### Calculated:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.366 & -0.866 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.366 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### From Code:

[[-1.36602325e+00	-8.66023635e-01	2.29807500e-06	0.00000000e+00]
[ 1.36602869e+00	5.00003064e-01	-1.32679693e-06	-0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	-1.000000000e+00	0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	2.29807500e-06]
[ 0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	-1.32679693e-06]
[ 1.00000000e+00	1.000000000e+00	0.00000000e+00	-1.000000000e+00]]

### Case 2:

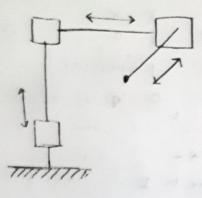
Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)
0 → 1	0	π/4	1	0
1 → 2	0	π/3	1	π
2 → 3	0.2	0	0	0

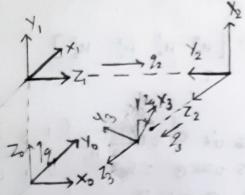
### Calculated:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.673 & -0.9659 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.448 & -0.2588 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### From Code:

```
[[-1.67303268e+00 -9.65926364e-01 2.56317198e-06 0.00000000e+00]
[ 4.48290213e-01 -2.58817037e-01 6.86795609e-07 -0.000000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 -1.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 2.56317198e-06]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 6.86795609e-07]
[ 1.000000000e+00 1.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 -1.000000000e+00]]
```





d- h parameters

$$Z_{S} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{4} & -S_{4} & 0 & 0 \\ S_{4} & C_{4} & 0 & 0 \\ S_{5} & C_{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 93 \end{bmatrix} \times_{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_{4} - S_{4} & 0 & 0 \\ S_{4} & C_{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ho = Ho H, 2 + 3 = [2,][X,][2,][x,][2][X]

$$Z_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & J_2 & J_3 & J_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
J, = \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{0} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad J_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad J_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad J_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{3} \times (O_{3} - O_{3}) \\ Z_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O \\ Z_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_0 = R_0 \hat{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Z_1 = R_0^1 \hat{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Z_2 = R_0^2 \hat{k} \qquad Z_3 = R_0^3 \hat{k}$$

$$Z_2 = R_0^2 \hat{k}$$
  $Z_3 = R_0^3 \hat{k}$ 

$$H_{0}^{2} = H_{0}^{1}H_{1}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2_{1} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{0}^{3} = H_{0}^{2}H_{2}^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{4} & C_{4} & 0 & 2_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2_{3} \\ \hline C_{4} & -S_{4} & 0 & 2_{4} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_0^{3} = H_0^{2} H_2^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} S_4 & C_4 & O & | Z_2 \\ O & O & | & | Z_3 \\ C_4 & -S_4 & O & | & | Z_4 \\ \hline O & O & O & | & | & | & | \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Z_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

end-effector position: 
$$0_3-0_0=\begin{bmatrix} 2_2\\2_3\\2_4- \end{bmatrix}$$

×= J2

(Just assuming ds to be 0)

$$J_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{0} \times (0_{5} - 0_{0}) \\ z_{0} \end{bmatrix} \quad J_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{1} \times (0_{5} - 0_{1}) \\ z_{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad J_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{2} \times (0_{5} - 0_{2}) \\ z_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{3} \times (0_{5} - 0_{3}) \\ z_{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad J_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{4} \times (0_{5} - 0_{4}) \\ z_{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad J_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{5} \times (0_{5} - 0_{5}) \\ z_{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_{5}, O_{4}, O_{3}, O_{2} \rightarrow Same \quad Z_{0} = Z_{0}^{0} \hat{L} \quad Z_{1} = Z_{0}^{0} \hat{L} \quad Z_{2} = Z_{0}^{3} \hat{L} \quad Z_{2} = Z_{0}^{3} \hat{L} \quad Z_{4} = Z_{0}^{4} \hat{L}$$

$$Z_{5} = Z_{0}^{5} \hat{L} \quad Z_{2} = Z_{0}^{5} \hat{L} \quad Z_{3} = Z_{0}^{3} \hat{L} \quad Z_{4} = Z_{0}^{4} \hat{L} \quad Z_{5} = Z_{0}^{5} \hat{L} \quad Z_{5$$

$$Z_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}C_{2}| \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}S_{2}| \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}S_{2}| \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}C_{2}| \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}S_{2}| \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}S_{2}| \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & |\lambda_{2}S_{2}| \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{3} & -c_{3} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{3} & c_{3} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{3} & c_{3} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{3} & c_{4} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{4} & c_{4} & c_{4} & c_{4} \\ c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} & 0 \\ c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} \\ c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} \\ c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} & c_{5} \\ c_{5}$$

$$Z_{0} \times (O_{5} - O_{0}) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{1} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ O & O & 1 \\ O \times & O_{y} & O_{z} \end{bmatrix} = -O_{y}\hat{1} + O_{x}\hat{j}$$

$$= -O_{y}\hat{1} + O_$$

**5)** End effector position:  $O_3 - O_0 = (q2, q3, q1)$  Different test cases:

Case 1: DH parameters:

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)	
0 → 1	1	π/2	0	π/2	
1 → 2	0.5	π/2	0	π/2	
$2 \rightarrow 3$	0.75	0	0	0	

### Calculated Jacobian:

### From Code:

# Case 2: DH parameters:

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	a (rad)	
0 → 1	0.25 π/2		0	π/2	
1 → 2	0.3	π/2	0	π/2	
2 → 3	1	0	0	0	

### Calculated Jacobian:

### From Code:

**6)** End effector position =  $O_5 - O_0$  Different test cases:

Case 1: DH parameters:

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	θ (rad) r		
0 → 1	0	π/2	1	0	
1 → 2	0	π/3	1		
2 → 3	0	π/4	0	- π/2	
3 → 4	0	π/6	0	π/2	
4 → 5	0	π/8	0	0	

	-1.5	-0.5	0	0	0	0
	-0.866	-0.866	0	0	0	0
İ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0.2588	-0.4829	-0.4829
İ	0	0	0	-0.9659	-0.1294	-0.1294
	1	1	1	0	0.866	0.866

### From Code:

```
[[-1.50000192e+00 -5.00001915e-01
                                  0.00000000e+00 -0.00000000e+00
  -0.00000000e+00 -0.00000000e+00]
 [-8.66022971e-01 -8.66024298e-01
                                  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
 [ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
                                  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
 [ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
                                  0.00000000e+00 2.58816268e-01
 -4.82962869e-01 -4.82962869e-01]
 [ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
                                  0.00000000e+00 -9.65926570e-01
 -1.29408207e-01 -1.29408207e-01]
 [ 1.00000000e+00 1.00000000e+00 1.00000000e+00 1.32679490e-06
  8.66025625e-01 8.66025625e-01]]
```

Case 2: DH parameters:

Transformation	d	θ (rad)	r	α (rad) 0	
0 → 1	0	π/8	1		
1 → 2	0	π/4	1	0	
2 → 3	0	π	0	- π/2	
3 → 4	0	π/2	0	π/2	
4 → 5	0	π/6	0	0	

-1.30656	-0.92387	0	0	0	0 ]
1.30656	0.38268	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	-0.923879	-0.382683	-0.382683
0	0	0	-0.382683	0.923879	0.923879
1	1	1	0	0	0

### From Code:

```
[[-1.30656228e+00 -9.23879152e-01
                                  0.00000000e+00 -0.00000000e+00
  -0.00000000e+00 -0.00000000e+00]
[ 1.30656401e+00 3.82684352e-01
                                  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
                                  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
  0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
                                  0.00000000e+00 9.23878136e-01
 -3.82685578e-01 -3.82685578e-01]
[ 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
                                  0.000000000e+00 -3.82686803e-01
 -9.23878644e-01 -9.23878644e-01]
[ 1.00000000e+00 1.00000000e+00
                                  1.00000000e+00 1.32679490e-06
  1.32679666e-06 1.32679666e-06]]
```

### 7) 2R manipulator: all of the below have 2 degrees of freedom

Direct drive: Have motors directly attached to joints of a 2R manipulator. Does not involve transmission elements between actuators and joints. Advantage: behavior of system more predictable,

Remotely driven: Have motors attached to base, rotation of links controlled from there (using belts and other such methods). Advantages: more compact (than direct drive), reduction in weight.

5-bar parallelogram arrangement: made from 5 links connected together in a closed chain (one of them being the base). Advantage: cheaper and simpler to construct. Disadvantage: non-linearity

d-h parameters

$$J_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{0} \times (0_{2} - 0_{0}) \\ Z_{0} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $J_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{1} \times (0_{2} - 0_{1}) \\ Z_{1} \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$Z_0 : R_0^0 \hat{k} : \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $H_0^2 : H_0^1 H_1^2 : [Z_1][X_1][Z_2][X_2]$ 

$$[Z_1] = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & -S_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_1 & C_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Z_2] = \begin{cases} c_2 - S_2 & 0 | 0 \\ S_1 & C_2 & 0 | 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 | 1 \end{cases}$$

$$H_0^2 = H_0^1 H_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{12} - S_{12} & 0 & | L_2 C_{12} + L_3 C_1 \\ S_{12} & C_{12} & 0 & | L_2 S_{12} + L_3 C_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline - & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_2 - O_0 = \begin{bmatrix} l_2 C_{12} + l_1 C_1 \\ l_2 S_{12} + l_1 S_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad O_2 - O_1 = \begin{bmatrix} l_2 C_{12} \\ l_2 S_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Z_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -10^{5}12 - 451 & -12^{5}12 \\ +12^{6}12 + 46 & 12^{6}12 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

veloures: 
$$\dot{x} = J_{\dot{q}}$$

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix}
-l_2 S_{12} - l_1 S_{11} & -l_2 S_{12} \\
l_2 C_{12} + l_1 C_{11} & l_2 C_{12} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
q_1 \\
q_2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
(-l_2 S_{12} - l_1 S_{11}) \dot{q}_1 - l_2 S_{12} \dot{q}_2 \\
(l_2 C_2 + l_1 C_1) \dot{q}_1 + l_2 C_{12} \dot{q}_2
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{z} = (-12812 - 118.7) \dot{q}_1 - 12612 \dot{q}_2$$

$$\dot{y} = (12612 + 114) \dot{q}_1 + 12612 \dot{q}_2$$

$$\dot{z} = 0$$

$$w_2 = 0 + \frac{1}{9}$$

force - Torque Relationship: Z=JTF

The Torque Relationship: 
$$Z=J^TF$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} -l_2S_{12} - l_1S_1 & l_2G_{12} + l_1G_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -l_2S_{12} & l_2G_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_y \\ F_z \\ M_z \\ M_y \\ M_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_y \\ F_z \\ M_z \\ M_z \\ M_z \end{bmatrix}$$

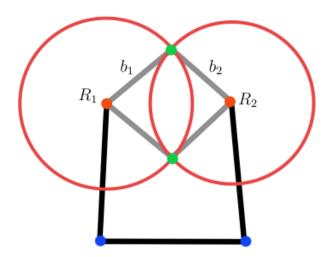
$$\begin{bmatrix} K_1 \\ K_2 \\ K_3 \\ K_4 \\ K_5 \\ K_7 \\ K$$

Gi" are same, but torque eq" has moments accounted for now

### 9) Dynamic Equations:

Remotely driven: derived using lagrangian method (as in Q10,Q11)

5-bar parallelogram arrangement:



R1 and R2 are found using usual trigonometric methods used. b1 and b2 are radii of circles centered at R1 and R2. The intersection of the circles gives us the end effector position. Differentiating the equations gives us the velocities.

### References:

https://www.universal-robots.com/articles/ur/application-installation/dh-parameters-for-calculations-of-kinematics-and-dynamics/

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/UR5-robot-parameters-by-Denavit-Hartenberg-method\_fig2\_347021253

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/1642136

https://scholarworks.uvm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1416&context=hcoltheses

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j}^{n} d_{ij} (q) \dot{q}_{i} \dot{q}_{j} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^{T} D \dot{q}$$
  $V = V(q)$ 

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_{k}} = \sum_{j} d_{kj} \dot{q}_{j} = \frac{d}{dk} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_{k}} \right) = \sum_{j} d_{kj} \dot{q}_{j}^{*} + \sum_{j} \frac{d}{dk} d_{kj} \dot{q}_{j}^{*} = \sum_{j} d_{kj} \dot{q}_{j}^{*} + \sum_{j,i} \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}} \dot{q}_{i}^{*} \dot{q}_{j}^{*}$$

$$\sum dk_j \frac{\partial}{\partial j} + \sum_{ij} \frac{\partial dk_i}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial i} \frac{\partial}{\partial j} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \frac{\partial dij}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} = \frac{\nabla k}{\partial q_k}$$
, where  $k = 1, 2, -\infty$ , no. of links

$$\sum_{ij} \left( \frac{\partial d_{ki}}{\partial q_i} \right) \hat{q}_i \hat{q}_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \left[ \frac{\partial d_{kj}}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial d_{ki}}{\partial q_j} \right] \hat{q}_i \hat{q}_j$$

$$\sum_{ij} \left[ \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_{i}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_{ik}} \right] \hat{q}_{i} \hat{q}_{j} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \left[ \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_{i}} + \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_{i}} - \frac{\partial d_{ij}}{\partial q_{ik}} \right] \hat{q}_{i} \hat{q}_{j} = \sum_{ij} C_{ijk} \hat{q}_{i} \hat{q}_{j}$$

$$\sum dv_j \dot{q}_j + \sum Cijk\dot{q}_i\dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} = \nabla k \Rightarrow D(q_j)\dot{q}_j + C(q_i\dot{q}_j)\dot{q}_j + g(q_j) = \nabla k$$

n dof s negm

(12) UR5 robot: "Universal robot", is used in industrial applications. It has 6 degrees of freedom

No. of links: 6

No. of joints: 6 Base, Shoulder, Elbow, 3 wrists

Nature of Joints: (Revolute Call of them)

# link geometry:

# 

# d-h parameters

	d	0	~	~
	a	U		a
(1)	0.1519	0	0	11/2
2	0	0 -0	. 24365	0
3	0	0 -0	.21 325	0
4	0.11235	0	0	T/2
5	0.08535	0	0	-T/2
:6	0.0819	0	0	0

values of dir -> based on construction