Problem 1.

In an industrial application a part is to turn 20 degrees about a rod shown below (in the direction indicated) and move down six inches along the same rod.

(a) Please determine a signle 4x4 matrix transformation that can be used to compute the new coordinates of an arbitrary point on the part.

(b) Using the results of part a, please determine the new world coordinates of a point whose original coordinates were X, Y, Z.

Given

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$w = \frac{P-O}{\|P-O\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -.8 \\ .6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta(1,1) & \Theta(1,2) & \Theta(1,3) & d_x \\ \Theta(2,1) & \Theta(2,2) & \Theta(2,3) & d_y \\ \Theta(3,1) & \Theta(3,2) & \Theta(3,3) & d_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

And knowing $\theta = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Theta(1,1) &= \left[(w_x)^2 - 1\right](1-\cos\theta) + 1 = 0.939693 \\
\Theta(1,2) &= w_y w_x (1-\cos\theta) - w_z \sin\theta = 0.205212 \\
\Theta(1,3) &= w_z w_x (1-\cos\theta) + w_y \sin\theta = 0.273616 \\
\Theta(2,1) &= w_x w_y (1-\cos\theta) + w_z \sin\theta = 0.205212 \\
\Theta(2,2) &= \left[\left(w_y\right)^2 - 1\right](1-\cos\theta) + 1 = 0.978289 \\
\Theta(2,3) &= w_z w_y (1-\cos\theta) - w_x \sin\theta = 0.028947 \\
\Theta(3,1) &= w_x w_z (1-\cos\theta) - w_y \sin\theta = 0.273616 \\
\Theta(3,2) &= w_y w_z (1-\cos\theta) + w_x \sin\theta = 0.028947 \\
\Theta(3,3) &= \left[(w_z)^2 - 1\right](1-\cos\theta) + 1 = 0.299860
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
d_x &= \phi w_x - [\Theta(1,1) - 1]P_x - \Theta(1,2)P_y - \Theta(1,3)P_z = -0.164169 \\
d_y &= \phi w_y - \Theta(2,1)P_x - [\Theta(2,2) - 1]P_y - \Theta(2,3)P_z = -4.817368 \\
d_z &= \phi w_z - \Theta(3,1)P_x - \Theta(3,2)P_y - [\Theta(3,3) - 1]P_z = 4.020084
\end{aligned}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.939693 & 0.205212 & 0.273616 & -0.164169 \\ 0.205212 & 0.978289 & 0.028947 & -4.817368 \\ 0.273616 & 0.028947 & 0.299860 & 4.020084 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.939693X + 0.205212Y + 0.273616Z - 0.164169 \\ 0.205212X + 0.978289Y + 0.028947Z - 4.817368 \\ 0.273616X + 0.028947Y + 0.299860Z + 4.020084 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2.

Complete the derivation of hte Denavit-Hartenberg (D-H) Transformation from what was done in the classrom using the joint and Shape matrices based on the diagram and the derivation started in the class on 2-1-2018.

Problem 3.

Consider the robot manipulator shown below.

(a) Determine the D-H parameters for the robot and the D-H transformation for each joint.

(b) Derive the kinematic equations for the coordinates of a point at the tip of the last link (XYZ) in terms of the joint variables.

(c) Determine the inverse kinematic solution.

	1	2	3
a_i	0	0	r
α_i	0	180^o	0
θ_i	θ	0	180^o
s_i	0	h	0

$$\underline{\underline{T}}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{\underline{T}}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & h \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{\underline{T}}_{34} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & r \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underline{x}_1 &= \underline{\underline{T}}_{12}\underline{\underline{T}}_{23}\underline{\underline{T}}_{34}\underline{x}_4 \\
\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & r\cos\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & r\sin\theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -h \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -X\cos\theta - Y\sin\theta + r\cos\theta \\ -X\sin\theta + Y\cos\theta + r\sin\theta \\ Z - h \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

Which gives us three equations. The third row is immediately solvable,

$$\boxed{Z = h}$$

Setting rows one and two to zero, and then squaring yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
(-X + r)^2 \cos^2\theta &= Y^2 \sin^2\theta \\
(-X + r)^2 \sin^2\theta &= Y^2 \cos^2\theta
\end{aligned}
$$

Adding these and taking advantage of trignometric identities

$$
\begin{aligned}
(-X + r)^2 \left(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta\right) &= Y^2 \left(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta\right) \\
Y &= -X + r
\end{aligned}
$$

Substituting this back in row 2 yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -X\sin\theta + (-X + r)\cos\theta + r\sin\theta \\
0 &= -X(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) + r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \\
&\boxed{X = r}
\end{aligned}
$$

Finally, plugging this result into row 1 yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -r\cos\theta - Y\sin\theta + r\cos\theta \\
Y &= \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \\
&\boxed{Y = \frac{2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}}}
\end{aligned}
$$