```
%MDL HW 4
clear all
close all
clc
%Run Robotics Toolbox
%run ~/Desktop/rvctools/startup rvc.m
%%%%%%%%%%%%% theta, d, a, alpha, revolute or prismatic, offset
L(1) = Link([0])
                 0.3
                        0
                                             0], 'standard');
                                -pi/2 0
                                             0], 'standard');
L(2) = Link([0])
                  0.
                       0.3
                                0
                                      0
                               pi/2 0
L(3) = Link([0])
                 0.
                       0
                                            pi/2], 'standard');
L(4) = Link([0])
                 0.2
                        0
                               -pi/2 0
                                             pi/2], 'standard');
L(5) = Link([0])
                 0.0
                        0
                               pi/2 0
                                             0 ], 'standard');
L(6) = Link([0])
                  0.2
                                0
                                     0
                                            0], 'standard');
                        0
%% defining the robot now
bot = SerialLink(L, 'name', 'HW 4', ...
  'manufacturer', 'Killpack Inc.');
%% Generate 10 random reachable positions using forward kinematics
%position of the origin of the end effector in the end effector frame
end eff pos = [0;0;0;1];
a = -pi/2;
b = pi/2;
pos fk = [];
q fk = [];
for i = 1:10,
  r = a + (b-a).*rand(5,1);
  H = bot.fkine([r', 0]);
  pos_fk(:,end+1) = H*end_eff_pos;
  q fk(:,end+1) = ([r', 0]');
  %bot.plot([r',0])
  %pause(0.05)
end
pos fk = pos fk(1:3,:);
%% Calculate Joint Angles using Inverse Kinematics Methods 2 & 3
%Initial Starting Point
q1 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0];
q2 = [pi/2 pi/2 pi/2 pi/2 pi/2 pi/2];
q = [q1; q2];
%Tuning Parameters
k = 1;
K = eye(3);
qik = [];
pos_ik = [];
%Inverse Kinematics
for method = 2:3,
  for j = 1:2,
     qk = q(j,:);
     Ja = bot.jacob0(qk);
     Ja = Ja(1:3,:);
     H = bot.fkine(qk);
     x = H*end eff pos;
```

```
x = x(1:3);
     for i = 1:10,
       xdes = pos fk(:,i);
       while sum((x-xdes).^2) > 1e-6,
          if method == 2,
            qdot = Ja.'*inv(Ja*Ja.' + k^2*eye(3))*(K*(xdes - x));
          elseif method == 3,
            qdot = Ia.'*K*(xdes-x);
          end
          q_k_pl_1 = qk + qdot.';
          H = bot.fkine(q_k_pl_1);
          x = H*end_eff_pos;
          x = x(1:3);
          Ja = bot.jacob0(q_k_pl_1);
          Ja = Ja(1:3,:);
          qk = q_k_pl_1;
       end
       q_ik(:,end+1) = qk.';
       pos ik(:,end+1) = x;
     end
     if j == 1,
       if method == 2,
          q ik m2 q1 = q ik;
          pos ik m2 q1 = pos ik;
          q_ik = [];
          pos ik = [];
          q_ik_m3_q1 = q_ik;
          pos_ik_m3_q1 = pos_ik;
          q_ik = [];
          pos_ik = [];
       end
     else
       if method == 2,
          q_ik_m2_q2 = q_ik;
          pos ik m2 q2 = pos ik;
          q ik = [];
          pos_ik = [];
       else
          q_ik_m3_q2 = q_ik;
          pos ik m3 q2 = pos ik;
          q_ik = [];
          pos ik = [];
       end
     end
  end
end
% Method 2 Error
end eff error q1 m2 = pos fk - pos ik m2 q1;
joint_ang_error_q1_m2 = q_fk - q_ik_m2_q1;
end_eff_error_q2_m2 = pos_fk - pos_ik_m2_q2;
joint_ang_error_q2_m2 = q_fk - q_ik_m2_q2;
% Method 3 Error
end eff error q1 m3 = pos fk - pos ik m3 q1;
joint_ang_error_q1_m3 = q_fk - q_ik_m3_q1;
```

```
end eff error q2 m3 = pos fk - pos ik m3 q2;
joint ang error q2 m3 = q fk - q ik m3 q2;
% Make Figures
figure(1)
plot3(pos fk(1,:),pos fk(2,:),pos fk(3,:),'b*')
plot3(pos ik m2 g1(1,:),pos ik m2 g1(2,:),pos ik m2 g1(3,:),'go')
plot3(pos ik m3 q1(1,:),pos ik m3 q1(2,:),pos ik m3 q1(3,:),'kd')
xlabel('X')
ylabel('Y')
zlabel('Z')
legend('Xdes', 'IK Method 2', 'IK Method 3')
title('Comparison of End Effector Location with IK Method')
figure(2)
for i = 1:10,
  subplot(5,2,i)
  hold on
  plot(q fk(:,i),'LineWidth',1)
  plot(q_ik_m2_q1(:,i),'LineWidth',1)
  plot(q ik_m3_q1(:,i),'LineWidth',1)
  xlabel('Joint Number')
  ylabel('Angle (Rad)')
  title(strcat('Pos ',num2str(i)))
  legend('Orig.','IK M2','IK M3')
end
figure(3)
for i = 1:10,
  subplot(5,2,i)
  hold on
  plot(q fk(:,i),'LineWidth',1)
  plot(q ik m2 q1(:,i),'LineWidth',1)
  plot(q_ik_m2_q2(:,i),'LineWidth',1)
  xlabel('Joint Number')
  ylabel('Angle (Rad)')
  title(strcat('Pos ',num2str(i)))
  legend('Orig.','IK q1','IK q2')
end
%% Answers to question 1.-(a)-iii.
%Both IK algorithms produce end effector positions that are essentially the
%same as my original end effector positions (my convergence criteria
%ensured this fact). I only generated positions that were reachable in the
%workspace, so neither algorithm ever failed to find the final end effector
```

%position. The joint angles found varied slightly with IK algorithm (though

%not too much), but greatly varied with the initial starting point.

Comparison of End Effector Location with IK Method

*	Xdes
0	IK Method 2
\Diamond	IK Method 3









