

NYU ROB-UY 2004  
Robotics Locomotion and Manipulation  
Spring Semester 2026

Due on BrightSpace, Midnight, Monday, February 23rd, 2026.

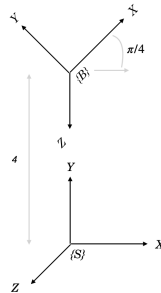
## Assignment 2: Transformations and Forward Kinematics

This assignment is to be completed by yourself, without help from the internet, LLMs including ChatGPT, etc. Your class notes should be sufficient.

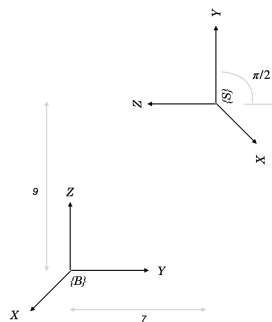
### Question 1 - 10 marks

The answers to this question are to be done with pencil and pen on paper (or stylus on an iPad screen). It should be submitted as a jpeg or pdf.

- a) Given there are two frames in the world  $\{S\}$  and  $\{B\}$ , write out the homogeneous transformation matrix  $T_{SB}$ , such that going from frame  $\{S\}$  to frame  $\{B\}$  there is a translation of 4 units in the positive  $y_S$  direction, and then a rotation about  $z$  of  $\pi/4$  rad. See image below for details.



- b) Given there are two frames in the world  $\{S\}$  and  $\{B\}$ , write out the homogeneous transformation matrix  $T_{SB}$ , such that going from frame  $\{B\}$  to frame  $\{S\}$  there is a translation of 7 units in the positive  $y_B$  direction, a translation of 9 units in the positive  $z_B$  direction, and there is also a rotation about  $x$  of  $\pi/2$  rad. See image below for details.



- c) Two engineers, named engineer A and engineer B, each design a coordinate frame system for a 4 DOF robot arm. Both engineers come up with the same final transformation for the Forward Kinematics transformation  $T_{0EE}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4)$  from which the final column yields the position of the end effector with respect to coordinate frame  $\{0\}$ . Will engineer A's transformation  $T_{0I}$  necessarily be identical to engineer B's transformation  $T_{0I}$ ?
- d) If a 5 DOF robotic arm with a reach of 1.2m has transformation matrix  $T_{0EE}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \theta_5) = T_{0I}(\theta_1)T_{I2}(\theta_2)T_{23}(\theta_3)T_{34}(\theta_4)T_{45}(\theta_5)T_{5EE}()$ , what is the physical interpretation of  $T_{0EE} = I$  for a specific set of joint angles  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \theta_5$ ? Draw a picture to help explain the physical interpretation.

## Question 2 - 10 marks

The answers to this question are to be coded in python. Note that all angles are in radians. Please refer to Figure 1 for an illustration of the Puma 560 manipulator robot. To note, there are three motor controlled joints such that frame 1 rotates relative to frame 0 a controlled angle  $\theta_1$  rad, frame 2 rotates relative to frame 1 a controlled angle  $\theta_2$  rad, and frame 3 rotates relative to frame 2 a controlled angle  $\theta_3$  rad. Also, there is a distance of 0.3 m between the origins of frames 1 and 2, a distance of 0.4 meters between the origins of the frames 2 and 3, and a distance of 0.3 m between the origins of frames 3 and 4. Assume that for each pair of consecutive frames, one axis from each of the frame pairs are parallel. Assume Right hand rule conventions. Make other reasonable assumptions from the diagram.

- a) In a file called `my_assignment_2.py`, write python functions that output 4x4 numpy arrays. You may want to write support functions. Make sure these functions pass all unit tests provided in the file `assignment_2_unit_test_2a.py`. You can place your file `my_assignment_2.py` within the same folder as the unit test file, and type `python3 assignment_2_unit_test_2a.py` to make sure your function passes the available tests. These are the python functions to write:
- `get_T01(theta_1)` - which inputs scalar  $\theta_1$  and outputs the homogeneous transformation matrix between coordinate frame 0 and coordinate frame 1.
  - `get_T12(theta_2)` - which inputs scalar  $\theta_2$  and outputs the homogeneous transformation matrix between coordinate frame 1 and coordinate frame 2.

- `get_T23(theta_3)` - which inputs scalar  $\theta_3$  and outputs the homogeneous transformation matrix between coordinate frame 2 and coordinate frame 3.
  - `get_T34()` - which has no inputs arguments and outputs the homogeneous transformation matrix between coordinate frame 3 and coordinate frame 4.
  - `get_FK(theta_1, theta_2, theta_3)` - which inputs the three scalar rotation angles  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$  and outputs the homogeneous transformation matrix between coordinate frame 0 and coordinate frame 4. We will ignore coordinate frames 5 and 6 in this exercise.
- b) In the same file called `my_assignment_2.py`, write a python function called `ee_in_collision` that takes in three input arguments: a list including the three scalar angles `theta_1, theta_2, theta_3`, a 3x1 numpy array called `p_point`, and a scalar value `tolerance m`. The function should return the a boolean value `True` if the distance between the end effector pose position and point `p_point` is less than `tolerance m`.
- c) In the same file called `my_assignment_2.py`, write a python function called `path_in_collision` that takes in two input arguments. The first input `path` is a list of tuples, where each tuple contains three scalar joint angles. The second input `object_list` is a list of spherical objects, each being a two element tuple. Each tuple in `object_list` has a 3x1 numpy array defining its position wrt the zero coordinate frame, and a scalar `object_radius` in meters. The function should return the a boolean value `True` if the distance between the end effector pose position (for any corresponding joint angle tuple in `path`) and point `p_point` is less than `tolerance m`.

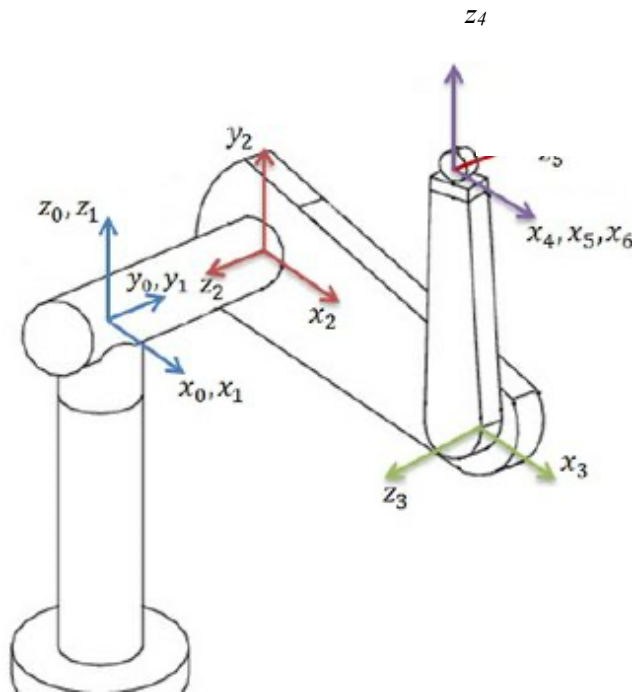


Figure 1: The Puma 560 (from “A Random Matrix Approach to Manipulator Jacobian”, 2013 ASME)

**Question 3 - 10 marks**

Without changing any code from question 2, you will be graded upon how well your functions from question 2 pass other, undisclosed test functions.