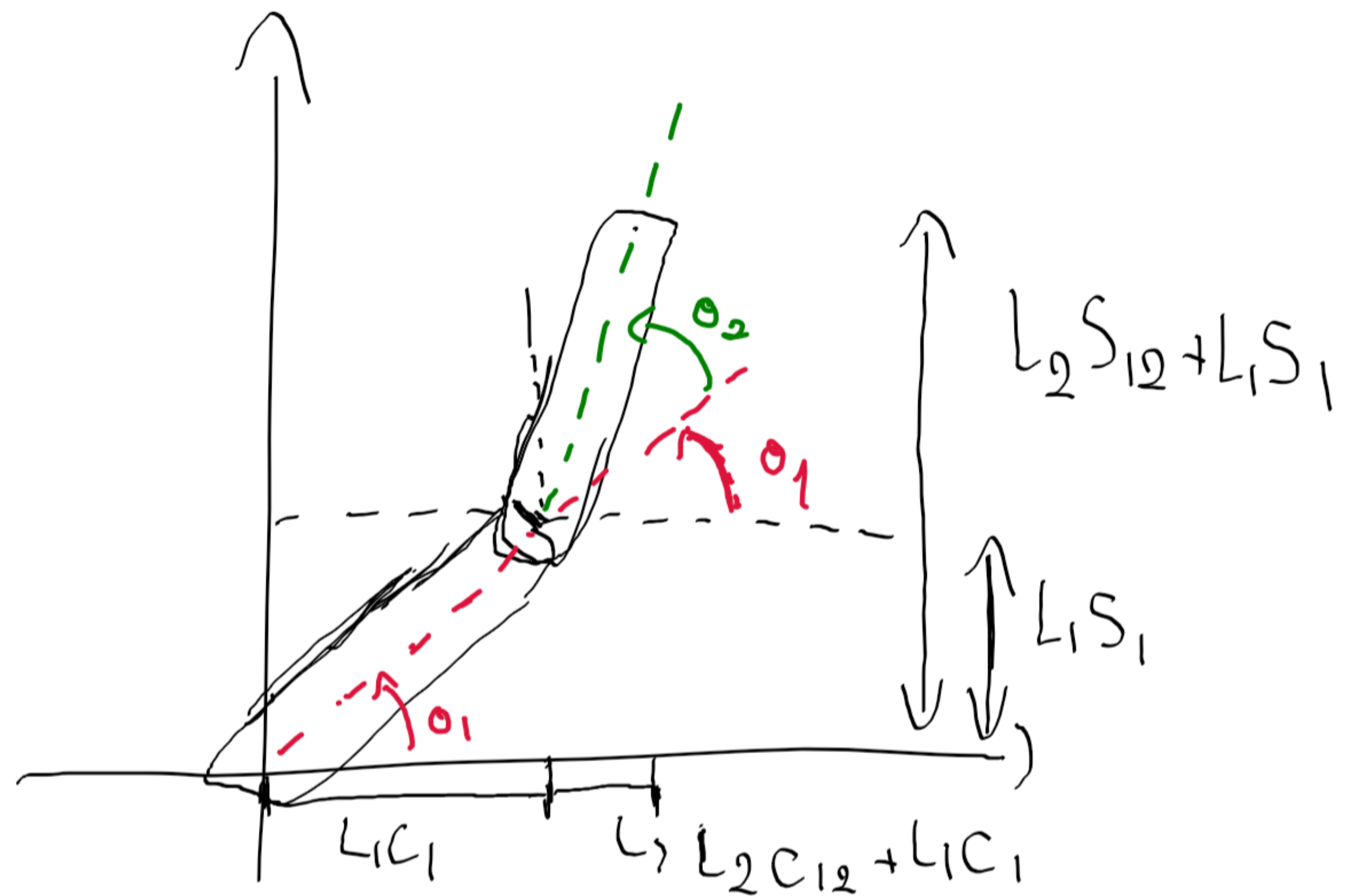


RA planar

$$\begin{cases} x = L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_{12} \\ y = L_1 S_1 + L_2 S_{12} \end{cases} ; \theta_1 \text{ e } \theta_2 = ?$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = L_1^2 C_1^2 + L_2^2 C_{12}^2 + 2L_1L_2 C_1 C_{12} + L_1^2 S_1^2 + L_2^2 S_{12}^2 + 2L_1L_2 S_1 S_{12}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = L_1^2 (\underbrace{C_1^2 + S_1^2}_1) + L_2^2 (\underbrace{C_{12}^2 + S_{12}^2}_1) + 2L_1L_2 (\underbrace{C_1 C_{12} - S_1 S_{12}}_{\cos(\theta_1 - (\theta_1 + \theta_2))})$$

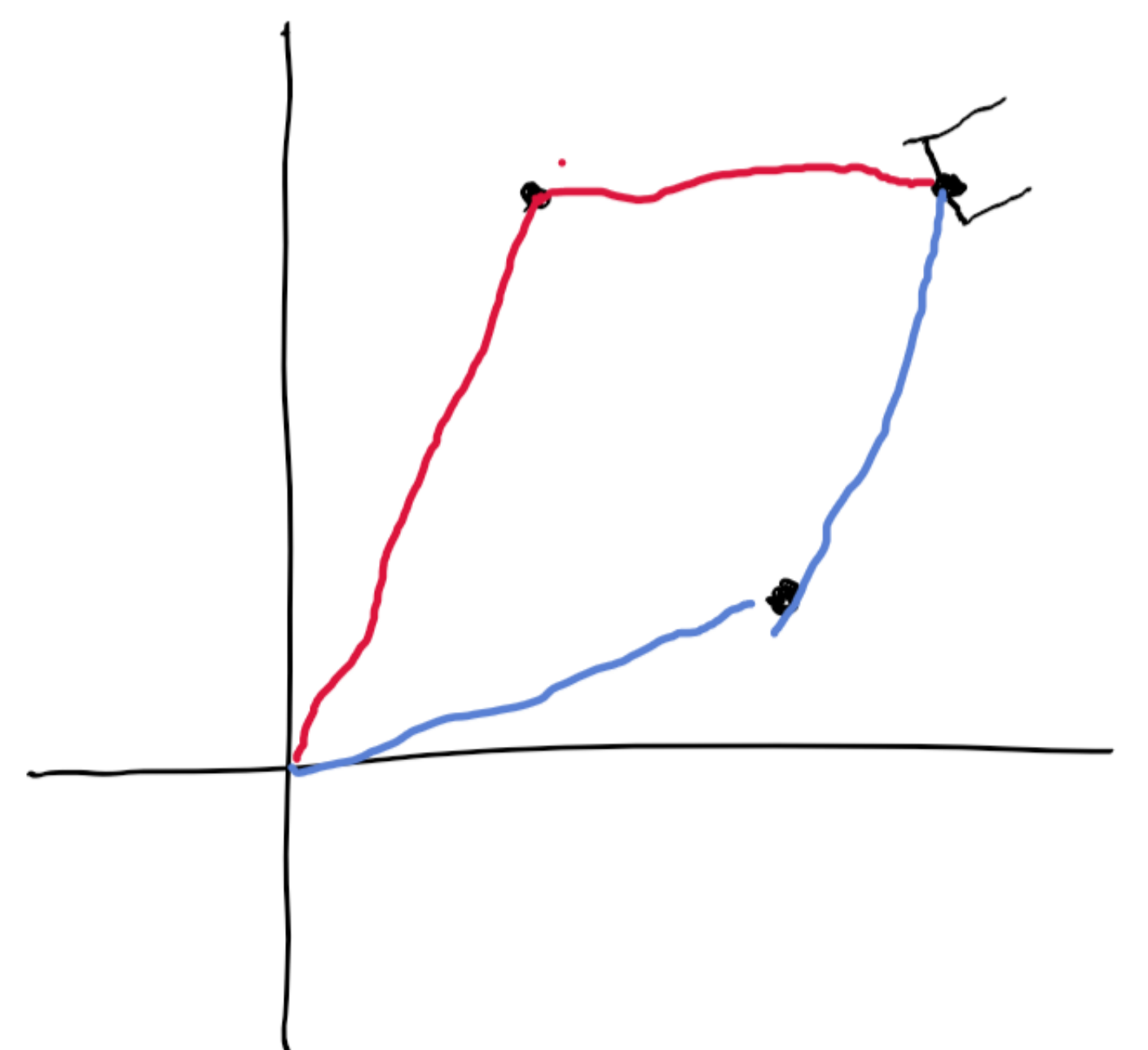
$$x^2 + y^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2 + 2L_1L_2 C_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos(\theta_1 - (\theta_1 + \theta_2)) \\ &\cos(-\theta_2) \\ &\cos(\theta_2) \\ &C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - L_1^2 - L_2^2}{2L_1L_2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \pm \arccos\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 - L_1^2 - L_2^2}{2L_1L_2}\right)$$

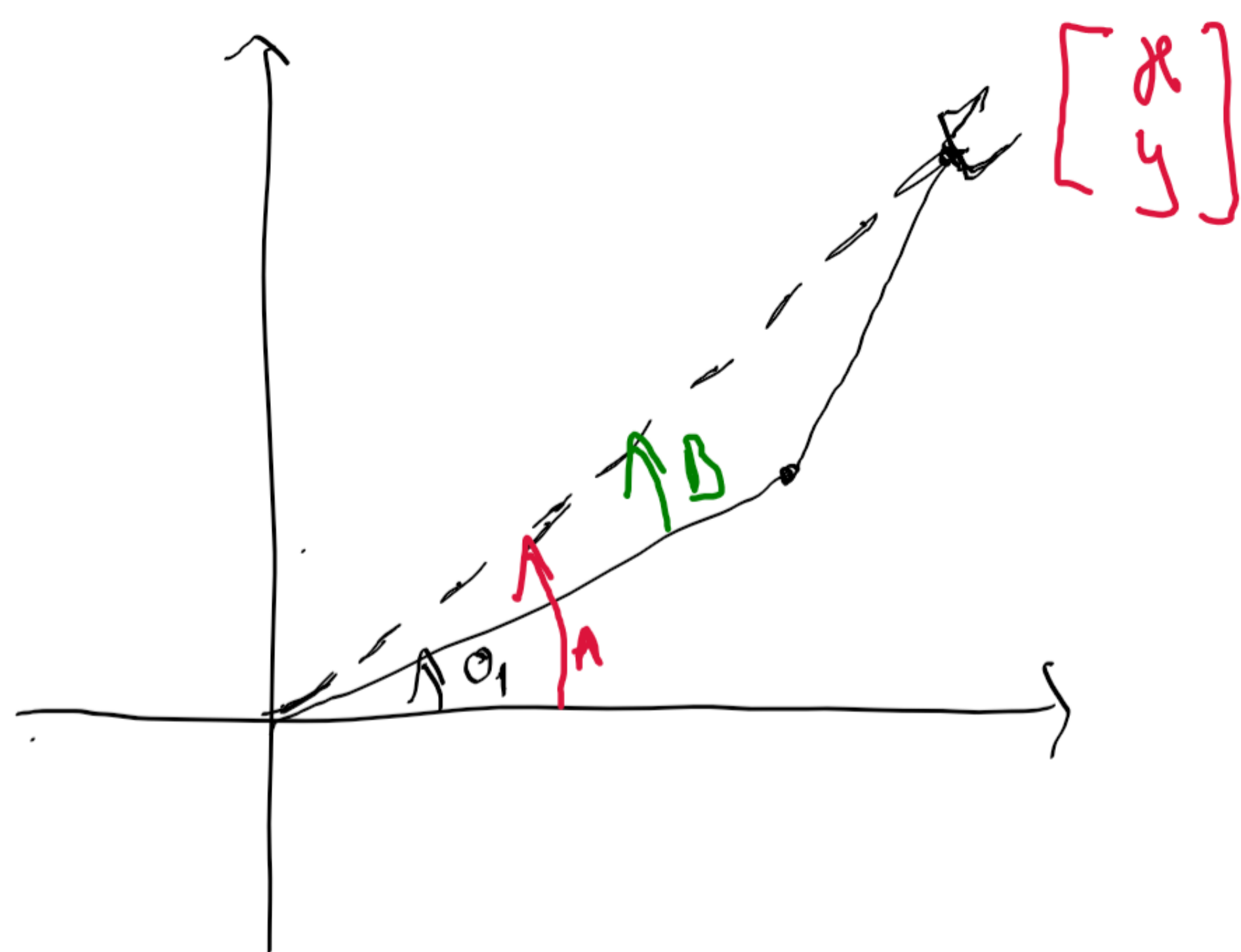
! Redundância - soluções alternativas para uma junta





$$\theta_1 = ?$$

$$\text{tg}(A-B) = \frac{\text{tg}A - \text{tg}B}{1 + \text{tg}A \cdot \text{tg}B};$$



$$\theta_1 = A - B$$

$$\text{tg} A = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{tg} B = \frac{L_2 S_2}{L_1 + L_2 C_2}$$

$$\text{tg} \theta_1 = \text{tg}(A-B) = \frac{\frac{y}{x} - \frac{L_2 S_2}{L_1 + L_2 C_2}}{1 + \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{L_2 S_2}{L_1 + L_2 C_2}} = \frac{y(L_1 + L_2 C_2) - x L_2 S_2}{x(L_1 + L_2 C_2) + y L_2 S_2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \arctg \left( \frac{y(L_1 + L_2 C_2) - x L_2 S_2}{x(L_1 + L_2 C_2) + y L_2 S_2} \right)$$

- | N redundâncias  $\Rightarrow 2^N$  configurações
- | Degeneração -  $\infty$  infinitas de configurações

| Não existe um algoritmo de cinemática inversa

| Condições de existência de soluções de C.I

- Ponto deve estar no espaço de trabalho
- As juntas devem estar dentro dos limites
- Se os eixos das 3 juntas da ponta se intersectarem num ponto ou forem paralelos  $\Rightarrow$  há solução analítica



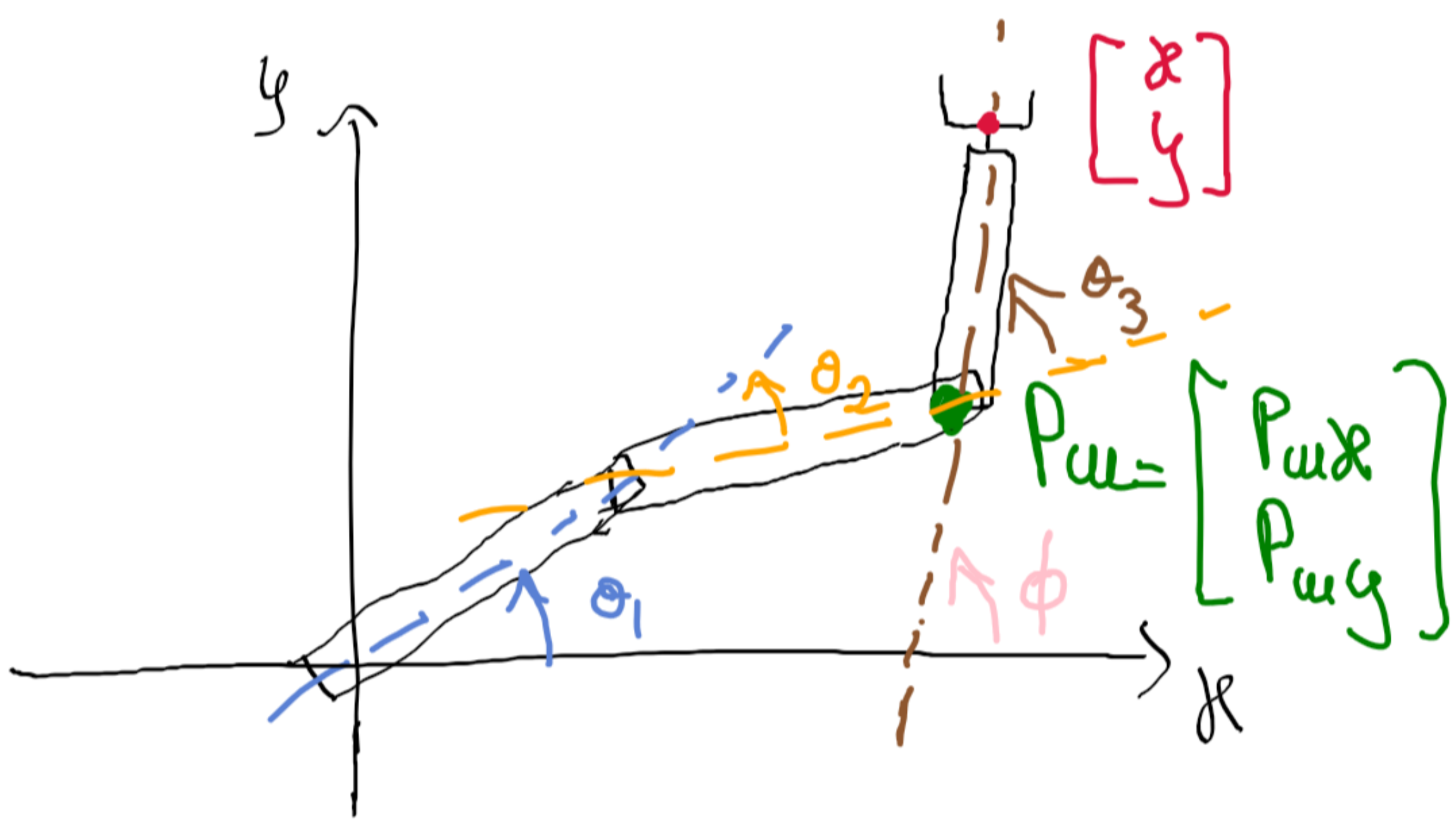
# Procedimentos para resolver C.I.

- Combinar expressões da C.D.
- Elevar ao quadrado e somar termos da C.D.
- Adaptar soluções de casos padrão

• Usar a solução de  $k_1 C_\theta + k_2 S_\theta = k_3$   $\Rightarrow \theta = 2 \arctg \left( \frac{k_1 \pm \sqrt{k_1^2 + k_2^2 - k_3^2}}{k_1 + k_3} \right)$

## Casos padrão

- RRB planar

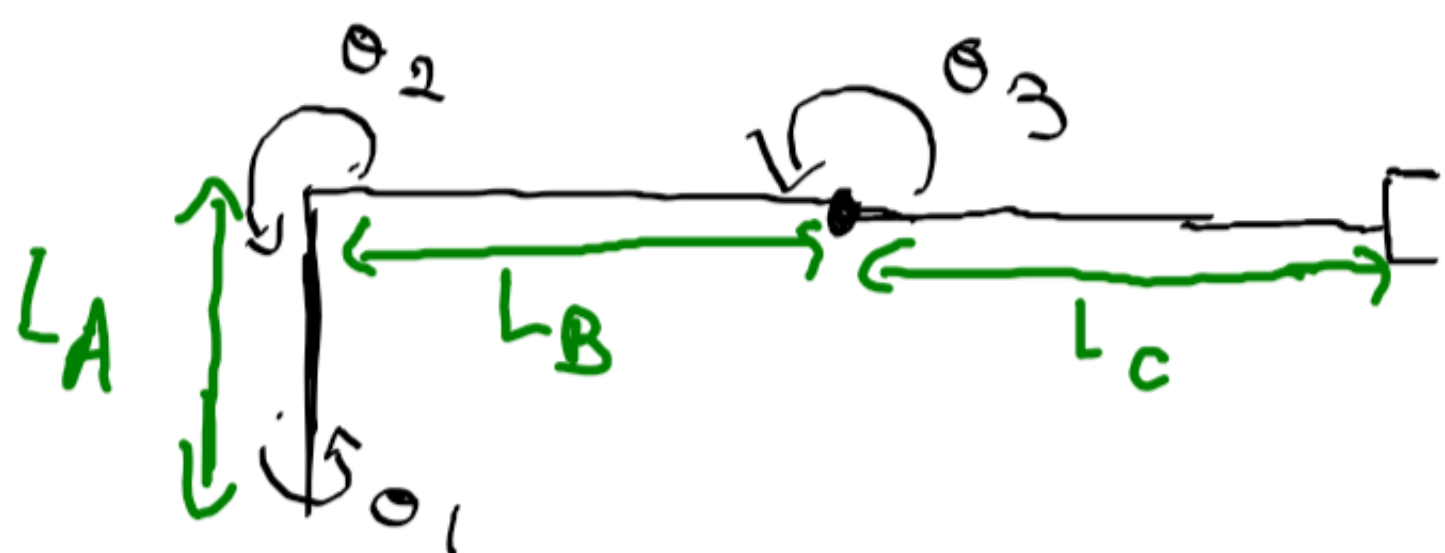


$x$  e  $y$  são dados

$$\phi = \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3$$

$\theta_1$  e  $\theta_2$  são obtidos a partir da cinemática do RRB planar

$$\begin{cases} P_{wx} = x - L_3 \cdot C\phi \\ P_{wy} = y - L_3 \cdot S\phi \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & C_1(L_C C_{23} L_B C_2) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & S_1(L_C C_{23} L_B C_2) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & L_C S_{23} + L_B S_2 + L_A \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{P_{wy}}{P_{wx}} = \frac{S_1(L_C C_{23} L_B C_2)}{C_1(L_C C_{23} L_B C_2)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{S_1}{C_1} = \frac{P_{wy} \cdot K}{P_{wx} \cdot K} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \arctg \left( \frac{P_{wy} \cdot K}{P_{wx} \cdot K} \right)$$

$K$  depende de  $\theta_1$  e  $\theta_2$ , é preciso calcular primeiro



$$P_{ux}^2 + P_{uy}^2 + (P_{uz} - L_A)^2 = \underbrace{C_1^2 k^2 + S_1^2 k^2}_{k^2} + (L_C S_{23} + L_B S_2)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L_C^2 S_{23}^2 + L_B^2 S_2^2 + 2L_B L_C S_{23} S_2 = P_{ux}^2 + P_{uy}^2 + (P_{uz} - L_A)^2$$

É suposto chegar a:  $C_3 = \frac{P_{ux}^2 + P_{uy}^2 + (P_{uz} - L_A)^2 - L_B^2 - L_C^2}{2 L_B L_C}$

$$\theta_3 = \arcsin \left( \frac{P_{ux}^2 + P_{uy}^2 + (P_{uz} - L_A)^2 - L_B^2 - L_C^2}{2 L_B L_C} \right)$$

completar

$$L_C S_{23} + L_B S_2 + L_A = P_{uz} \Leftrightarrow L_C (S_2 C_3 + C_2 S_3) + L_B S_2 = P_{uz} - L_A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L_C C_3 S_2 + L_C S_3 C_2 + L_B S_2 = P_{uz} - L_A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{L_C S_3}_{K_1} C_2 + \underbrace{(L_C C_3 + L_B)}_{K_2} S_2 = \underbrace{P_{uz} - L_A}_{K_3}$$

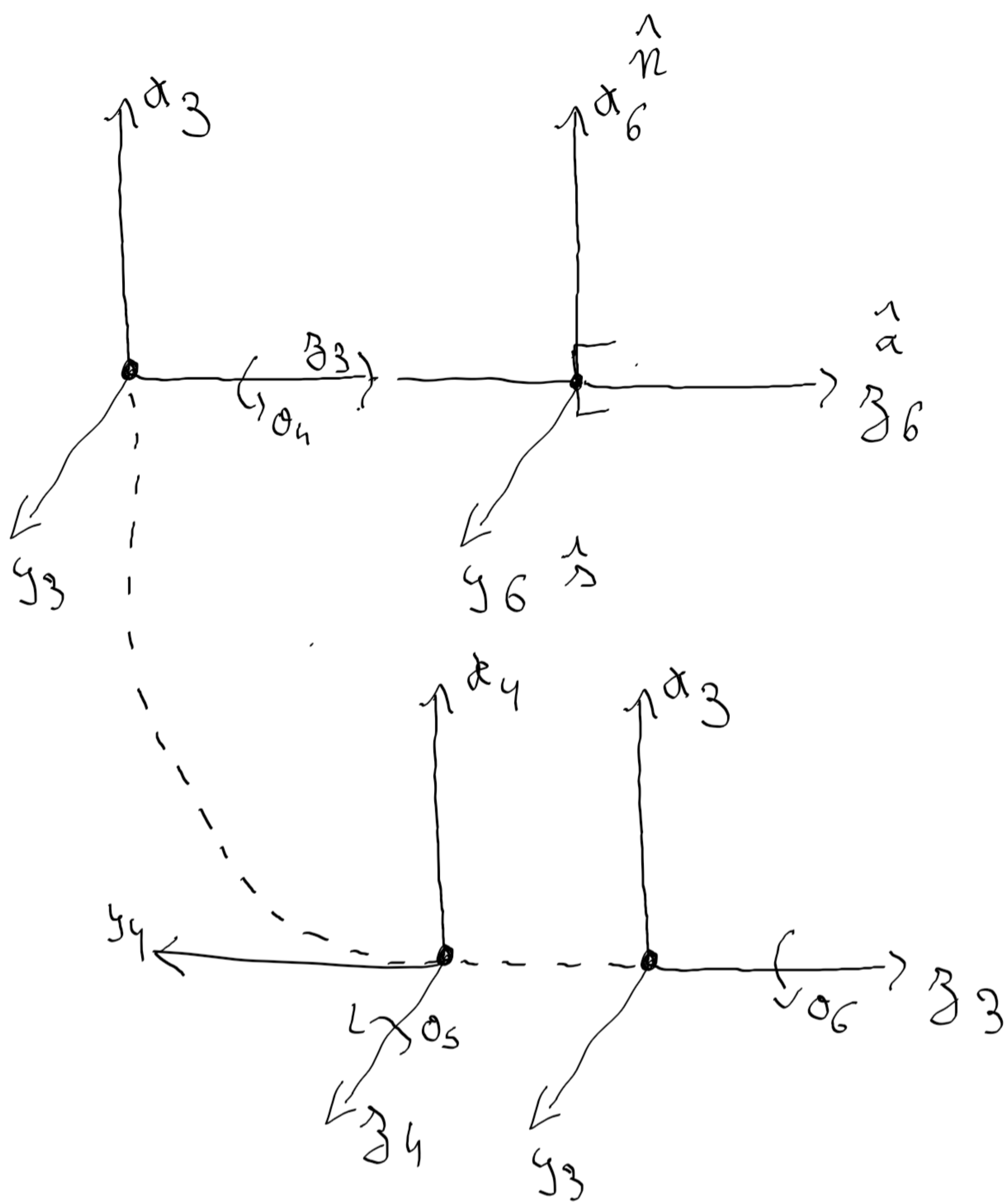
- $K_1 C_\theta + K_2 S_\theta = K_3 \Rightarrow \theta = 2 \arctg \left( \frac{K_1 \pm \sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2 - K_3^2}}{K_1 + K_3} \right)$

doqui vem que

$$\underline{\theta_2} = 2 \cdot \arctg \left( \frac{L_C S_3 \pm \sqrt{L_C^2 S_3^2 + (L_C C_3 + L_B)^2 - (P_{uz} - L_A)^2}}{L_C S_3 + P_{uz} - L_A} \right)$$



! Ponto esférico - os eixos das 3 juntas intersectam-se num ponto



$a_i$	$\theta_i$	$l_i$	$d_i$	$\alpha_i$
4	$\theta_4$	0	0	$-90$
5	$\theta_5$	0	0	$+90$
6	$\theta_6$	0	$L_D$	0

$$A_4 A_5 A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \hat{n} \\ \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} c_4 s_5 \\ s_4 s_5 \\ -c_5 s_5 \end{matrix} \\ \bigcirc \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \hat{s} \\ \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} c_4 s_5 \\ s_4 s_5 \\ c_5 \end{matrix} \\ \bigcirc \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \hat{a} \\ \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} c_4 s_5 \\ s_4 s_5 \\ c_5 \end{matrix} \\ \bigcirc \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} L_D c_4 s_5 \\ L_D s_4 c_5 \\ L_D c_5 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right]$$

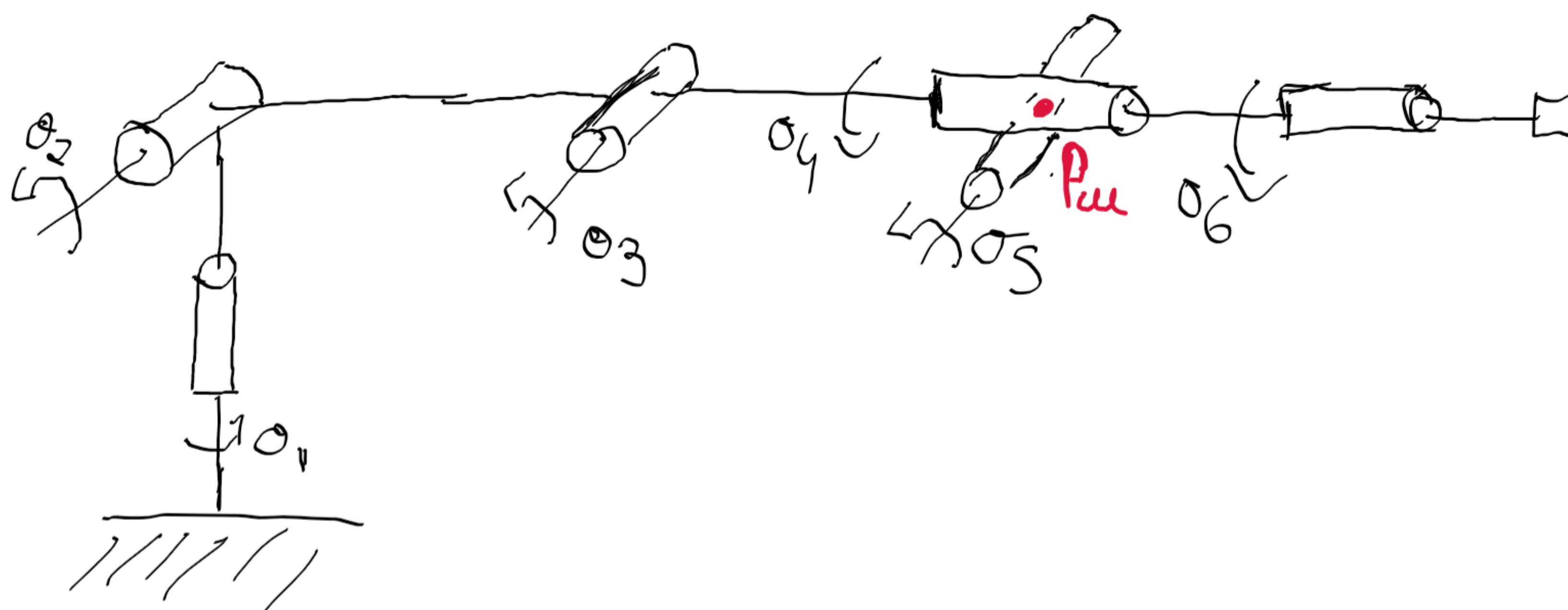
$$\bullet a_x^2 + a_y^2 = s_5^2 ; \quad \tan \theta_5 = \frac{\pm \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}}{a_z} \Rightarrow \theta_5 = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{\pm \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}}{a_z} \right)$$

$$\bullet \tan \theta_4 = \frac{a_y s_5}{a_x s_5} \Rightarrow \theta_4 = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{a_y s_5}{a_x s_5} \right)$$

$$\bullet \tan \theta_6 = \frac{s_z s_5}{-n_z s_5} \Rightarrow \theta_6 = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{s_z s_5}{-n_z s_5} \right)$$



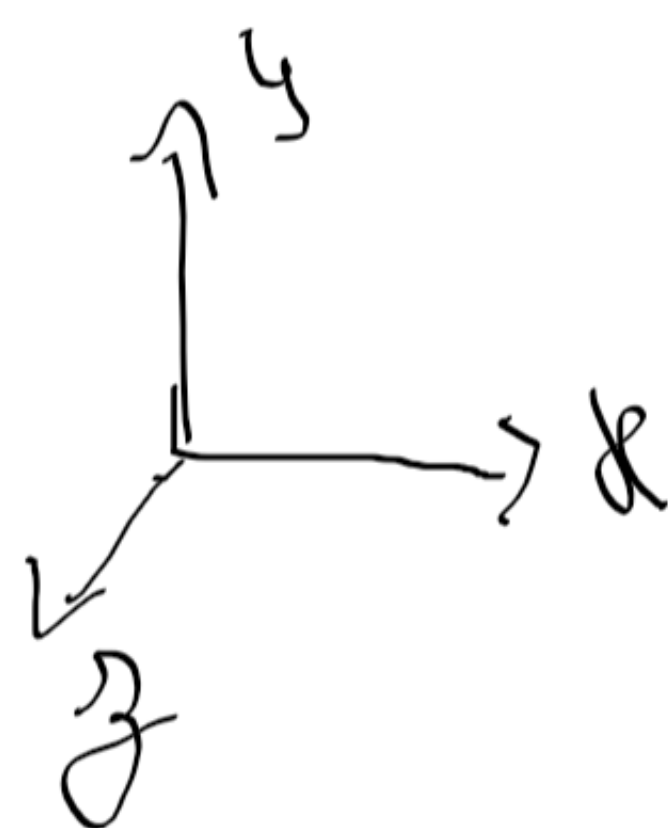
RRR RRR antropomórfico (punto esférico)



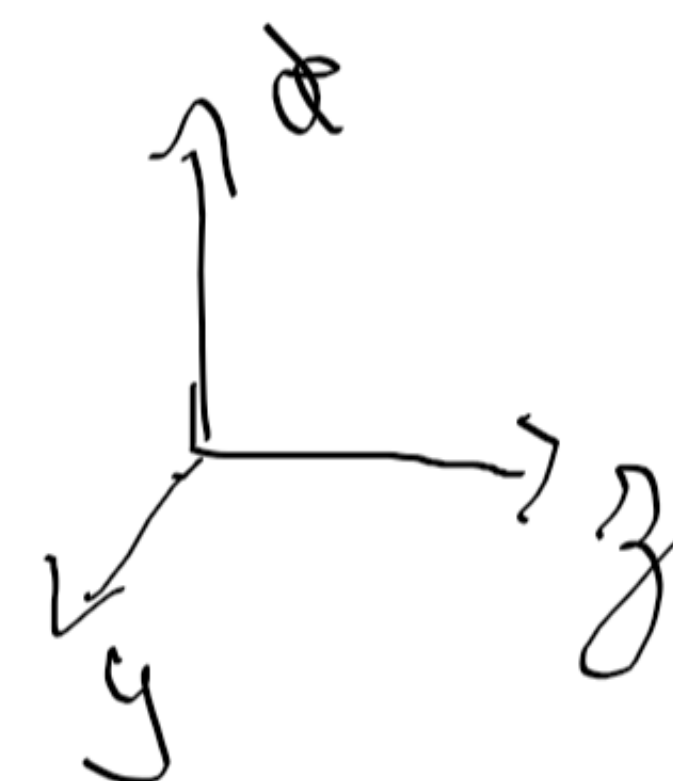
O procedimento consiste em juntar em **Pcu** o final do RRR antropomórfico e o início do punto esférico

Cuidado com a orientação dos eixos que se vão juntar em **Pcu**

RRR



Punto esférico



RRR

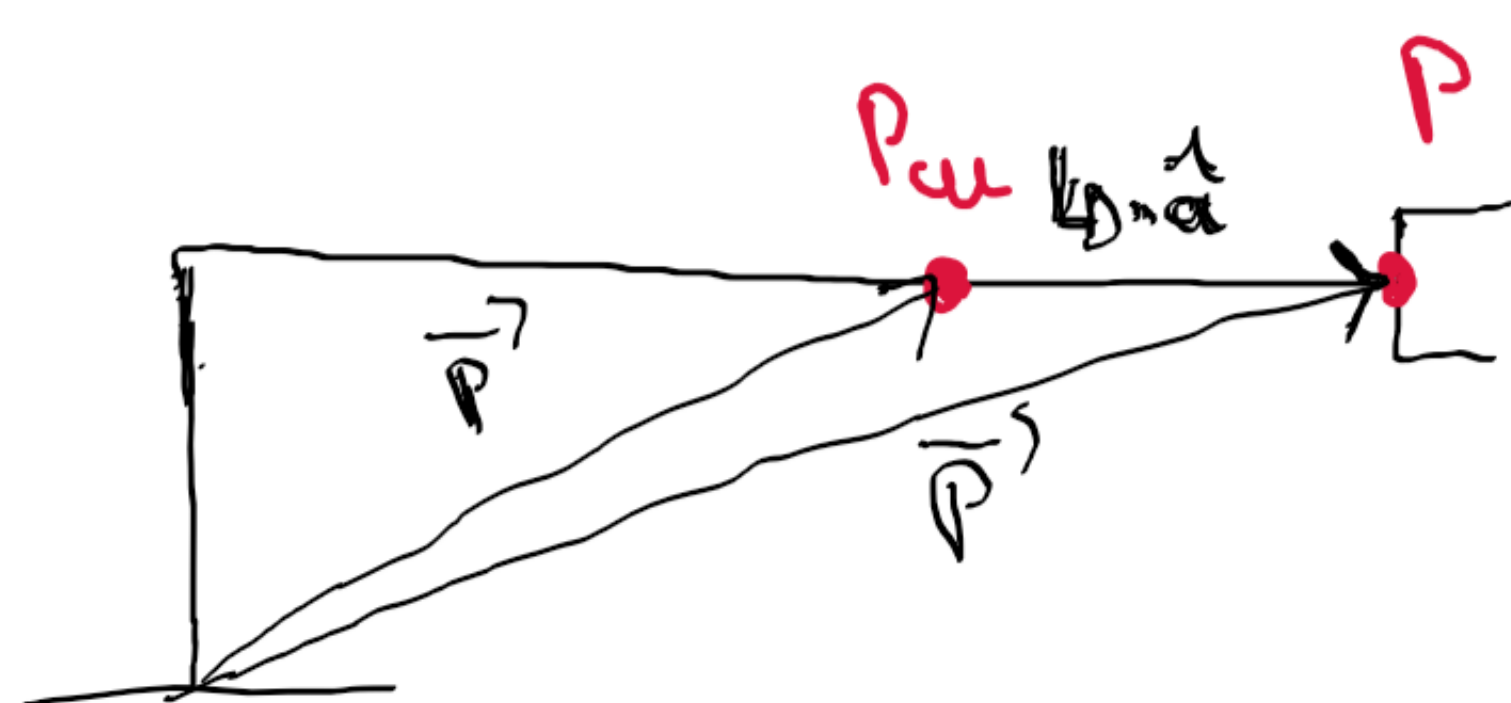
$${}^0T_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & A \end{bmatrix} {}^{3A}T_3$$

P. E.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$



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



$$\vec{P}_{cu} + L_1 \cdot \hat{a} = \vec{P} \Leftrightarrow \vec{P}_{cu} = \vec{P} - L_1 \cdot \hat{a}$$