山东大学<u>计算机科学与技术</u>学院 课程实验报告

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实验题目:实验1

实验学时: 6 实验日期: 20210510

实验目的: MATLAB 仿真实验

实验环境: matlab

1. 实验步骤:

- 2. MATLAB 理论知识和 MATLAB Bobotic Toolbox 安装省略
- 3. MATLAB Bobotic Toolbox 简单应用, 坐标系的变换 第三章实训内容
 - (1) 练习前面的七个例题,

例题 3, 1

例题 3.2

```
>> R=rotx(0)
                                   446000000
R =
                           0.5
  1 0 0
  0 1 0
  0 0 1
                           -1.5
>> R2=rotx(90);
>> tranimate(R, R2)
例题 3.3
>> T=trans1(1, 2, 3)
 1 0 0 1
 0 1 0 2
0 0 1 3
>> p=[2, 3, 4];
>> T=trans1(p)
 1 0 0 2
  0 1 0 3
  0 0 1 4
 0 0 0 1
例题 3.4
>> T=trans1(3, 4, 5)
>> p=trans1(T)
```

```
>> [x, y, x]=trans1(T)
у =
例题 3.5 矩阵分解 R=t2r(T)
>> T=trotx(pi/6)*trans1(3, 4, 5)
  1.0000 0 0 3.0000
0 0.8660 -0.5000 0.9641
0 0.5000 0.8660 6.3301
0 0 0 1.0000
>> R=t2r(T)
  1.0000 0 0
0 0.8660 -0.5000
0 0.5000 0.8660
例题 3.6 矩阵分解 T=r2t(R)
>> R=rotz(pi/3)
R =
  0. 5000 -0. 8660 0
0. 8660 0. 5000 0
    0 0 1.0000
>> T=r2t(R)
T =

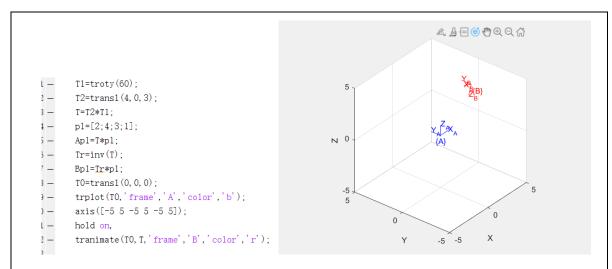
    0. 5000
    -0. 8660
    0
    0

    0. 8660
    0. 5000
    0
    0

    0
    0
    1. 0000
    0

    0
    0
    0
    1. 0000

例题 3.7
```



(2) 编写 MATLAB 程序,对教材中例题 2.6 (p34),例题 2.7 (p36) 例题 2.9 (p38) 例题 2.11 (p40)的内容进行实验验证

例2.6 坐标系 F 沿参考坐标系的 y 轴移动 10 个单位,沿 ≥ 轴移动 5 个单位。求新的坐标系位置。

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0.527 & -0.574 & 0.628 & 5 \\ 0.369 & 0.819 & 0.439 & 3 \\ -0.766 & 0 & 0.643 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1 Told=[0.527, -0.574, 0.628, 5; 0.369, 0.819, 0.439, 3; -0.766, 0, 0.643
 2 Tnew=trans1(0, 10, 5);
 3 Fnew=Tnew*Told;
 4 disp(Fnew);
- Told = 0. 5270 -0. 5740 0.6280 5.0000 0.3690 0.8190 0.4390 3.0000 -0.7660 0 0.6430 8.0000 1.0000 0. 5270 -0. 5740 0.6280 5.0000 0.3690 0.8190 0.4390 13.0000 -0.7660 0 0.6430 13.0000 0 0 1.0000

例2.7 旋转坐标系中有一点 $p(2,3,4)^{\text{T}}$ 绕参考坐标系 x 轴旋转 90° 。求旋转后该点相对于参考坐标系的坐标,并用图形进行验证。

```
1 - p1=[2, 3, 4]';
      R=rotx(90*pi/180);
^{2} ^{-}
3 —
      p2=R*p1;
      disp(p2);
4 —
 >> Untitled
      2
      -4
      3
  例 2.9 在该例中,假定固连在坐标系 F_{max}上的点 p(7,3,1)^{T} 也经历相同变换,但变换
按如下不同顺序进行, 求出变换后该点相对于参考坐标系的坐标。
  1. 绕 z 轴旋转 90°;
  2. 接着平移[4, -3, 7];
  3. 接着再绕 y 轴旋转 90°。
   p1=[7, 3, 1, 1]';
   R1=trotz(90*pi/180);
2 —
    T=trans1(4, -3, 7);
   R2=troty(90*pi/180);
4 —
   p2=R2*T*R1*p1;
5 —
    disp(p2);
6 —
   例2.11 坐标系B先绕参考坐标系x轴旋转90°,然后沿当前坐标系的a轴平移3英寸,
然后再绕参考坐标系z轴旋转90°,最后沿当前坐标系o轴平移5英寸。
   (a) 写出描述该运动的方程。
   (b) 求固连在坐标系中的点 p(1,5,4) T相对于参考坐标系的最终位置。
       p1=[1, 5, 4, 1]';
 ^{2} -
     R1=trotz(90*pi/180);
 3 —
       R2=trotx(90*pi/180):
       T1=trans1(0, 0, 3);
 4 —
       T2=trans1(0, 5, 0):
 5 —
        p2=R1*R2*T1*T2*p1;
       disp(p2);
 7 —
>> Untitled
    1
   10
    1
```

- 4. 第四章 MATLAB Robotics Toolbox 机器人建模实训内容:
- (1) 练习所有例题,熟悉相关命令

例题 4.1 定义连杆

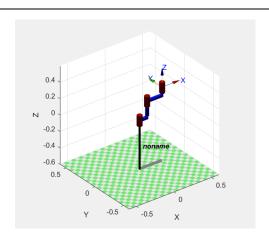
例题 4.2 轴机械臂

```
clear;
clc;
L1=Link([pi/4,0,0,0,0],'modified');
L2=Link([pi/2,0.2,0.1,0,0],'modified');
L3=Link([0,0.1,0.2,0,0],'modified');
robot=SerialLink([L1,L2,L3]);%用定义好的关节建立机器人
robot.display();%显示建立的机器人DH参数
theta=[0 0 0];%6个关节的角度变量值都设为0,可以更改
robot.plot(theta);%显示机器人的图像
```

robot =

noname:: 3 axis, RRR, modDH, slowRNE

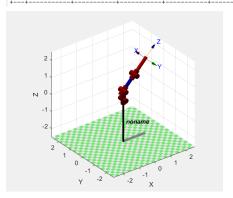
++-	theta	d		alpha	
1	q1 q2	0	0	0 0	0
3	q3 	0. 1	0. 2	اں +	UI +



例题 4.3 定义 6 轴机械臂

```
L1=Link('d',0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2);
L2=Link('d',0,'a',0,5,'alpha',0,'offset',pi/2);
L3=Link('d',0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2,'offset',pi/4);
L4=Link('d',1,'a',0,'alpha',-pi/2);
L5=Link('d',0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2);
L6=Link('d',1,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2);
cobot=SerialLink([L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6]);%用定义好的关节建立机器人robot.display();%显示建立的机器人DH参数
theta=[0 0 0 0 0 0];%6个关节的角度变量值都设为0,可以更改robot.plot(theta);%显示机器人的图像
```

	e:: 6 axis,	RRRRRR, stdDH			
j	theta	d	a	alpha	offset
1 1	q1		0	1. 5708	
2	q2	0	0.5	0	1. 5708
3	q3	0	0	1.5708	0. 785398
4	q4	1	0	-1.5708	0
5	q 5	0	0	1.5708	0
6	q6	1	0	0	0



(2) 编写 MATLAB 程序,对教材中习题 2.33(P81)机器人建模,并用

图展示处建模结果

2.33 对于如图 P.2.33 所示的 6 轴机器人 Unimation Puma 562;

- 基于 D-H 表示法建立坐标系。
- 填写参数表。
- 写出所有的 A 矩阵。
- 根据下列数值求^RT_H矩阵:

已知具体数据: 基座高度 =27 in, d_2 =6 in, a_2 =15 in, a_3 =1 in, d_4 =18 in, θ_1 =0°, θ_2 =45°, θ_3 =0°, θ_4 =0°, θ_5 = -45°, θ_6 = 0°.

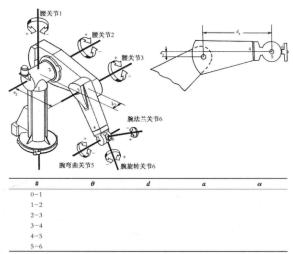


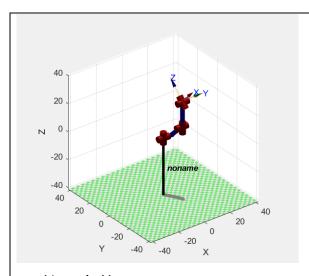
图 P. 2. 33 Puma 562 机器人

#	θ	D	a	α
0-1	O1+90	٥	0	-90
1-2	02	6"	15"	0
2-3	83	0	1"	-90
3-4	04	18"	0	90
4-5	05	0	0	-90
5-6	Ð6	0	0	0

```
L1=Link('d',0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2);
L2=Link('d',6,'a',15,'alpha',0,'offset',pi/2);
L3=Link('d',0,'a',1,'alpha',pi/2,'offset',pi/4);
L4=Link('d',18,'a',0,'alpha',-pi/2);
L5=Link('d',0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2);
L6=Link('d',1,'a',0,'alpha',0);
robot=SerialLink([L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6]);%用定义好的关节建立机器人robot.display();%显示建立的机器人DH参数
theta=[90*pi/180 45*pi/180 0 0 -45*pi/180 0];%6个关节的角度变量robot.plot(theta);%显示机器人的图像
```

noname:: 6 axis, RRRRRR, stdDH, slowRNE

+	+-	+	+	+	+
offset	alpha	a	d	theta	j
0	1. 5708	 0	0	q1	1
1. 5708	0	15	6	q 2	2
0. 785398	1.5708	1	0	q3	3
0	-1.5708	0	18	q4	4
0	1.5708	0	0	q 5	5
0	0	0	1	q 6	6
					+



- 5. 第五章基于 MATLAB Bobotics Toolbox 机器人正逆运动学分析 实训内容
 - (1) 练习本章例题,熟悉相关命令

(2) 更改 q 的位置, 重新利用该方法进行正逆运动学分析

6. 第六章基于 MATLAB Robotics Toolbox 机器人轨迹规划

(1) 练习本章例题, 熟悉相关命令 <1>关节空间轨迹规划

```
1.%关节空间轨迹规划
2. clear;
3. clc;
4. ML1=Link([0,0.4967,0,0,0], 'modified');
5.ML2=Link([-pi/2,-0.18804,0.2,3*pi/2,0],'modified');
6.ML3=Link([0,0.17248,0.79876,0,0], 'modified');
7. ML4=Link([0,0.98557,0.25126,3*pi/2,0],'modified');
8. ML5=Link([0,0,0,pi/2,0],'modified');
9. ML6=Link([0,0,0,pi/2,0],'modified');
10. robot=SerialLink([ML1 ML2 ML3 ML4 ML5 ML6], 'name', 'Fanuc M20ia');
11. %给定末端执行器的初始位置
13. -0.727874557 0.031367208 -0.684992502 -1.182407321
     14.
15. 0001];
16. p2=[-0.504697849 -0.863267623 -0.007006569 0.664185871
17. -0.599843651 0.356504321 -0.716304589 -0.35718173
                 -0.357314539 -0.697752567 2.106929688
18.
     0.620860432
19. 0001];
20. %利用运动学反解 ikine 求解各个关节转角
21. init_ang=robot.ikine(p1);%使用运动学得带反解的算法计算得到初始的关节角度
22. targ ang=robot.ikine(p2);%使用运动学迭代反解的算法计算得到目标关节角度
23.%利用五次多项式计算关节速度和加速度
24. step=40;
25. [q,qd,qdd]=jtraj(init_ang,targ_ang,step);
26.
```

```
27. %显示机器人姿态随时间的变化
28. subplot(3,3,[1,4,7]);
29. robot.plot(q);
30.
31. %显示机器人的姿态随时间的变化
32. subplot(3,3,2);
33. i=1:6;
34. plot(q(:,i));
35. title('初始位置 各个关节角度随时间的变化 目标位置');
36. grid on;
37. subplot(3,3,5);
38. i=1:6;
39. plot(qd(:,i));
40. title('各个关节角速度随时间的变化');
41. grid on;
42. subplot(3,3,8);
43. i=1:6;
44. plot(qdd(:,i));
45. title('各个关节角加速度随时间的变化');
46. grid on;
47. %显示末端执行器的位置
48. subplot(3,3,3);
49. hold on
50. grid on
51. title('末端执行器在三维空间中的位置变化');
52. for i=1:step
     position=robot.fkine(q(i,:));
54. plot3(position.t(1),position.t(2),position.t(3),'b','MarkerSize',5);
55. end
56.
57. %显示末端执行器的线速度和角速度
58. subplot(3,3,6);
59. hold on
60. grid on
61. title('末端执行器速度大小随时间的变化');
62. vel=zero(step,6);
63. vel_velocity=zeros(step,1);
64. vel_angular_velocity=zero(step,1);
65. for i=1:step
      vel(i,:)=robot.jacob0(q(i,:))*qd(i,:)';
66.
    vel_velocity(i)=sqrt(vel(i,1)^2+vel(i,2)^2+vel(i,3)^6);
67.
68.
      vel_angular_velocity(i)=sqrt(vel(i,4)^2+vel(i,5)^2+vel(i,3)^6);
69. end
70. x=linspace(1,step,step);
```

```
71. plot(x,vel_velocity);
        72. subplot(3,3,9);
        73. hold on
        74. grid on
        75. title('末端执行器角速度大小随时间的变化');
        76. x=linspace(1,step,step);
        77. plot(x,vel_angular_velocity);
<2>笛卡尔空间轨迹规划

    clear;

        2. clc;
        3. ML1=Link([0,0.4967,0,0,0], 'modified');
        4. ML2=Link([-pi/2,-0.18804,0.2,3*pi/2,0],'modified');
        5. ML3=Link([0,0.17248,0.79876,0,0],'modified');
        6. ML4=Link([0,0.98557,0.25126,3*pi/2,0],'modified');
        7. ML5=Link([0,0,0,pi/2,0],'modified');
        8. ML6=Link([0,0,0,pi/2,0],'modified');
        robot=SerialLink([ML1 ML2 ML3 ML4 ML5 ML6], 'name', 'Fanuc M20ia'
           );
        10.
        11.%给定末端执行器的初始位置
        12.p1=[0.617222144]
                            0.465154659
                                         -0.63456124 -0.254420286
        13.
            14.
              -0.298723039
                            0.884673523
                                         0.357934776 -0.488241553
        15. 0001];
        16.p2=[-0.504697849
                           -0.863267623 -0.007006569
                                                        0.664185871
        17. -0.599843651 0.356504321 -0.716304589 -0.35718173
              0.620860432
                            -0.357314539 -0.697752567
                                                       2.106929688
        18.
        19. 0001];
        20.step=40;
        21.Tc=ctraj(p1,p2,step);
        22.
        23.%显示机器人姿态随时间的变化
        24. subplot(3,3,[1,4,7]);
        25.q=zeros(step,6);
        26.for i=1:step
        27. q(i,:)=robot.ikine(Tc(:,:,i));
        28.end
        29.robot.plot(q);
        31.qd=zeros(step-1,6);
        32.for i=2:step
        33. qd(i,1)=q(i,1)-q(i-1,1);
        34.
              qd(i,2)=q(i,2)-q(i-1,2);
```

```
35. qd(i,3)=q(i,3)-q(i-1,3);
36.
      qd(i,4)=q(i,4)-q(i-1,4);
37. qd(i,5)=q(i,5)-q(i-1,5);
38.
      qd(i,6)=q(i,6)-q(i-1,6);
39.end
40.
41.
42.qdd=zeros(step-2,6);
43.for i=2:step-1
      qdd(i,1)=qd(i,1)-qd(i-1,1);
44.
45. qdd(i,2)=qd(i,2)-qd(i-1,2);
      qdd(i,3)=qd(i,3)-qd(i-1,3);
46.
   qdd(i,4)=qd(i,4)-qd(i-1,4);
47.
      qdd(i,5)=qd(i,5)-qd(i-1,5);
48.
49. qdd(i,6)=qd(i,6)-qd(i-1,6);
50.end
51.
52.%显示机器人关机运动状态
53.subplot(3,3,2);
54.i=1:6;
55.plot(q(:,i));
56.title('初始位置 各个关节角度随时间的变化 目标位置');
57.grid on;
58.subplot(3,3,5);
59.i=1:6;
60.plot(qd(:,i));
61. title('各个关节角速度随时间的变化');
62.grid on;
63. subplot(3,3,8);
64.i=1:6;
65.plot(qdd(:,i));
66.title('各个关节角加速度随时间的变化');
67.grid on;
68.
69.%显示末端执行器的位置
70.subplot(3,3,3);
71.hold on
72.grid on
73.title('末端执行器在三维空间中的位置变化');
74.for i=1:step
      position=robot.fkine(q(i,:));
76.plot3(position.t(1),position.t(2),position.t(3),'b','MarkerSize
   ',5);
77.end
```

```
78.
  79.%显示末端执行器的线速度和角速度
  80.subplot(3,3,6);
  81.hold on
 82.grid on
 83.title('末端执行器速度大小随时间的变化');
  84.vel velocity=zeros(step,1);
  85.for i=2:step
                                                           vel_velocity(i) = sqrt(Tc(1,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i-1)^2 + (Tc(2,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i)^2 + (Tc(2,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i) - Tc(1,4,i) - (
                           2,4,i))^2+(Tc(3,4,i)-Tc(3,4,i-1))^2);
 87.end
  88.x=linspace(1,step,step);
  89.plot(x,vel_velocity);
 90.
 91.subplot(3,3,9);
 92.hold on
 93.grid on
 94.title('末端执行器角速度大小随时间的变化');
 95.vel_acceleration=zeros(step-2,1);
 96.for i=3:step
  97. vel_acceleration(i-2)=sqrt((Tc(1,4,i)-Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(Tc(1,4,i-1)-(
                            -1)-Tc(1,4,i-2)))^2+(Tc(2,4,i)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-(Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i-1)-Tc(2,4,i
                           (i-2))^2+(Tc(3,4,i)-Tc(3,4,i-1)-(Tc(3,4,i-1)-Tc(3,4,i-2)))^2;
 98.end
 99.x=linspace(1,step-2,step-2);
100. plot(x,vel_acceleration);
              初始位置各个关节角度随时间的变料料料和器能三维空间中的位置变化
                                                                                                                             -0.6
                                                                                                                                       -0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6
                                       各个关节角速度随时间的变料端执行器速度大小随时间的变化
0.6
                                    各个关节角加速度随时间的按键大行器角速度大小随时间的变化
                                                                                                                       0.005
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