

First, Forward K. Usting P.D.E Pormula: T=e^{csi301} cs2302 [s3]03 [s4]04 Cs530s e^{cs6306} M

Coordinat Reduction:

Axes VL, NS, Nb intersect a single

Quisib paint. 50;

Coord.

Coord.

Coord.

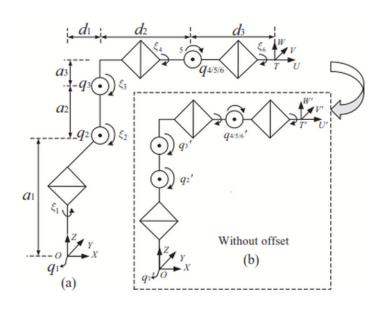
Coord.

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Coord.

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Define TI as: TI = T. M = e = e



Gözümsüt durumlardan Kurtulmak için dı Kadar (x ve 7 yönünde) ötelene yapılır. Bu ötülene dönüşümü:

$$T_{t} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & -d_{1}\cos\theta_{1} \\ 010 & -d_{1}\sin\theta_{1} \\ 001 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

d'anisanden sonre q nottalor, asogidali bigine gelis:

$$\mathbf{q}_{1}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}, \ \mathbf{q}_{2}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{T},
\mathbf{q}_{2}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{1} + a_{2} \end{bmatrix}^{T},
\mathbf{q}_{4}' = \mathbf{q}_{5}' = \mathbf{q}_{6}' = \begin{bmatrix} d_{2} & 0 & a_{1} + a_{2} + a_{3} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

Bashangia poz matrisi ise:

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & d_2 + d_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Oz in Gozimi:

Tt. T. M', 94 = e (5,70, (52)02 (53)03

Transforma varaditan once ve sonra aynı kaldığını nereden biliyonuz?

Tt soldan değil de sağdan corpilsaydı önceli 94 > 94' olurdu.

[2 = e e e qu olsur. 92 noutosina goie normalinir. ر هک ε[51]θ1 ε[52]θ2 [53]θ3-1- θ2 = e [s,] 01 [s2] 02 [e s3] 03 - 1 - 92] = P2 - 92 Not: 92', wi ve wa donislesinden etkilennez. Normalinisa (Normalindiginda pz' ve qz' orasindali mesofe vi ve we ile değişmes.)

[53] 02 - 1 - 1 | - 1 | pz - 92 | 1 Sindi PK3 ile gozilebilir r noluta-Il Sz izerinde olmalıdır: r3 = [0 0 aitaz] olorak segil &i. $u_3 = q_4' - r_3 = [d_2 \quad 0 \quad a_3]^T, \ v_3 = q_2 - r_3 = [0 \quad 0 \quad -a_2]^T,$ $\mathbf{u}_{3}' = \mathbf{u}_{3} - \mathbf{\omega}_{3} \mathbf{\omega}_{3}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{2} & 0 & a_{3} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}, \ \mathbf{v}_{3}' = \mathbf{v}_{3} - \mathbf{\omega}_{3} \mathbf{\omega}_{3}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{v}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -a_{2} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$ $\delta'^2 = \delta^2 - |\boldsymbol{\omega}_3^{\mathsf{T}}(\boldsymbol{q}_4' - \boldsymbol{q}_2)| = p_{2x}^2 + p_{2y}^2 + (p_{2z} - a_1)^2$ $\theta_0 = \operatorname{arctan2}(\boldsymbol{\omega_3}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{u_3}' \times \boldsymbol{v_3}'), \quad \boldsymbol{u_3}'^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{v_3}')$ $\theta_{3} = \theta_{0} \pm \arccos \left(\frac{||\boldsymbol{u}_{3}'||^{2} + ||\boldsymbol{v}_{3}'||^{2} - \delta_{3}'^{2}}{2||\boldsymbol{u}_{3}'||||\boldsymbol{v}_{3}'||} \right)$ (9)Thus, the θ_3 can be given as follows $\theta_0 = \arctan(a_2d_2, -a_2a_3)$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_0 = \arctan 2(a_2 d_2, -a_2 a_3) \\ \theta_3 = \theta_0 \pm \arccos \left[\frac{d_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_2^2 - p_{2x}^2 - p_{2y}^2 - (p_{2z} - a_1)^2}{2a_2 \sqrt{d_2^2 + a_3^2}} \right] \end{cases}$$

$$(10)$$

Oz nin Gôzòmo:

T2=e

T2=e

T1 showly term lange.

T2=e

T2 qu' = e $\begin{bmatrix}
S2
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
S2
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
S2
\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
S3
\end{bmatrix}$

re nolitosinin Se üzerinde almosi gerelir. re=[000i] Tolorak tanımlanır.

 $\mathbf{u}_{2} = \mathbf{q}_{7}' - \mathbf{r}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} q_{7x} & q_{7y} & q_{7z} - a_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}, \quad \mathbf{v}_{3} = \mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{r}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_{3x} & p_{3y} & p_{3z} - a_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}},$ $\mathbf{u}_{2}' = \mathbf{u}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} q_{7x} & 0 & q_{7z} - a_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}, \quad \mathbf{v}_{2}' = \mathbf{v}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{v}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{3x} & 0 & p_{3z} - a_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$

 $\theta_2 = arctan2 \left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_2^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{u}_2' \times \boldsymbol{v}_2'), \quad {u_2'}^{\mathrm{T}} v_2' \right)$

 $\theta_2 = \arctan 2 \left(p_{3x} q_{7z} - p_{3x} a_1 - q_{7x} p_{3z} + q_{7x} a_1, \quad q_{7x} p_{3x} + q_{7z} p_{3z} - q_{7z} a_1 - p_{3z} a_1 + a_1^2 \right)$

04 Ve 05 In 602 VmW: -(53) 03 - (52) 02 -(53) 06 + (55) 05 + (54) 04 -(56) 06 + (55) 05 + (54) 04

Qu'' noltos S5 ile Kesismeyecele Felialde Qu'' = [000;102+03]

olarak tonimlansin.

Artik PKZ ile gözülebilir.

J4 ve JE in Kesistigi bir r4 Noletasina ihtiyaq vardir

14 = [de O ai+aztaz] Tolarak segilebilir.

 $u_4 = q_6'' - r_4 = [-d_2 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T,$ $v_4 = p_4 - r_4 = [p_{4x} - d_2 \quad p_{4y} \quad p_{4z} - a_1 - a_2 - a_3]^T$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5})\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{u}_{4} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{v}_{4}}{(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5})^{2} - 1}$$

$$\beta = \frac{(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5})\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{v}_{4} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{5}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{u}_{4}}{(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5})^{2} - 1}$$

$$\gamma^{2} = \frac{||\boldsymbol{u}_{4}||^{2} - \alpha^{2} - \beta^{2} - 2\alpha\beta\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5}}{||\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}_{5}||^{2}}$$

$$z = \alpha\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4} + \beta\boldsymbol{\omega}_{5} + \gamma(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{4} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}_{5})$$

$$\exp(\hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{5}\theta_{5})\overline{\boldsymbol{q}_{6}^{"}} = \overline{\boldsymbol{c}}$$

$$\exp(-\hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{4}\theta_{4})\overline{\boldsymbol{p}_{4}} = \overline{\boldsymbol{c}}$$

Namely

$$\begin{cases} \theta_4 = \arctan2(\ \pm p_{4y}, \ \ \pm (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 - p_{4z})) \\ \theta_5 = \arctan2(\ \pm \sqrt{2p_{4x}d_2 - p_{4x}^2}, \ \ d_2 - p_{4x}) \end{cases}$$

16, 56 vizerinde bir noluta olsun: re= [0 0 ait az taz]

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_2 &= \mathbf{q}_8' - \mathbf{r}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -a_3 \end{bmatrix}^T, \ \mathbf{v}_6 &= \mathbf{p}_5 - \mathbf{r}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} p_{5x} & p_{5y} & p_{5z} - a_1 - a_2 - a_3 \end{bmatrix}^T \\ \mathbf{u}_2' &= \mathbf{u}_2 - \boldsymbol{\omega}_2 \boldsymbol{\omega}_2^T \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -a_3 \end{bmatrix}^T, \ \mathbf{v}_2' &= \mathbf{v}_2 - \boldsymbol{\omega}_2 \boldsymbol{\omega}_2^T \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & p_{5y} & p_{5z} - a_1 - a_2 - a_3 \end{bmatrix}^T \end{aligned}$

$$\theta_6 = \arctan(p_{5y}, p_{5z} - a_1 - a_2 - a_3)$$