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```
%Nathaniel Goldfarb
%RBE501
```

```
clear all;
close all;
clc;
```

```
%define the constants of the arm
```

```
l1 = 0;
l2 = 70
l3 = 100;
alpha = 90;
```

```
%go to home
```

```
syms theta1 theta2 theta3
```

```
links(1,:) = [ l1 degtorad(alpha) 0 degtorad(theta1)];
```

```
links(2,:) = [ l2 0 0 degtorad(theta2)];
```

```
links(3,:) = [ l3 0 0 degtorad(theta3- 90)];
```

```
%get the A and T matrix
```

```
A = getA(links);
```

```
T = getT(A);
```

```
l2 =
```

```
70
```

Part 1

```
%Plot the work space
```

```
T_fig = double(simplify(subs(T, [ theta1 theta2 theta3 ], [ 0 0
0 ])));
```

```
x = T_fig(1,4,end);
```

```
y = T_fig(2,4,end);
```

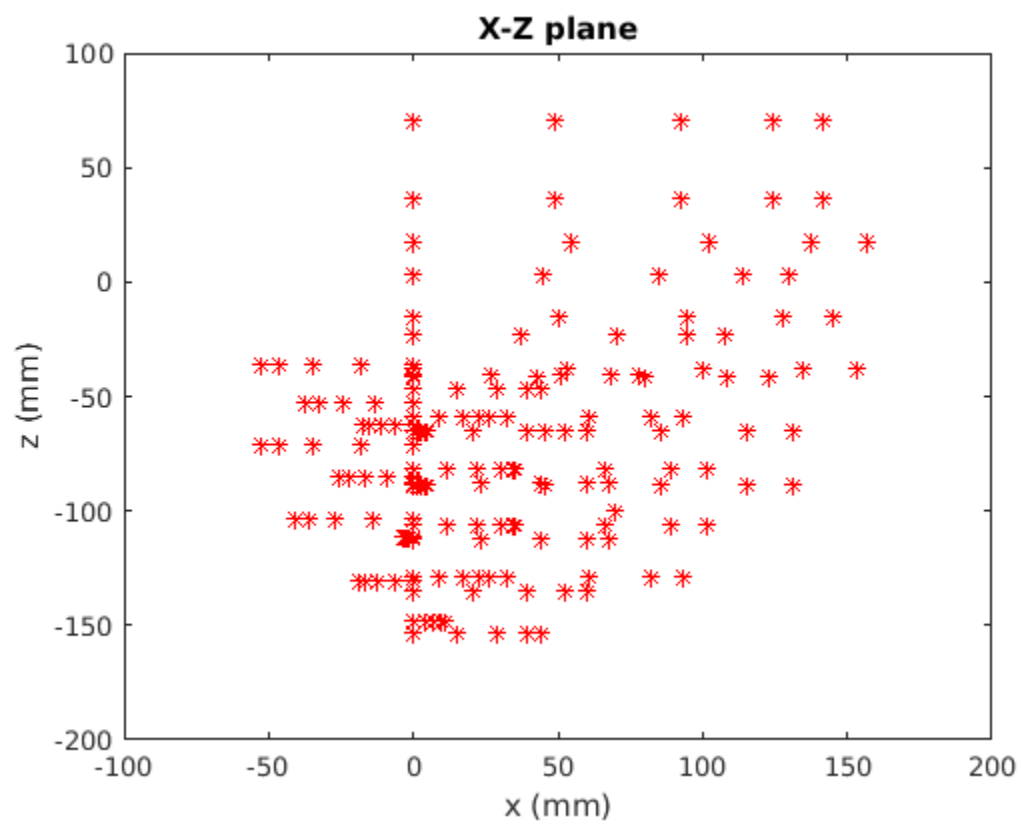
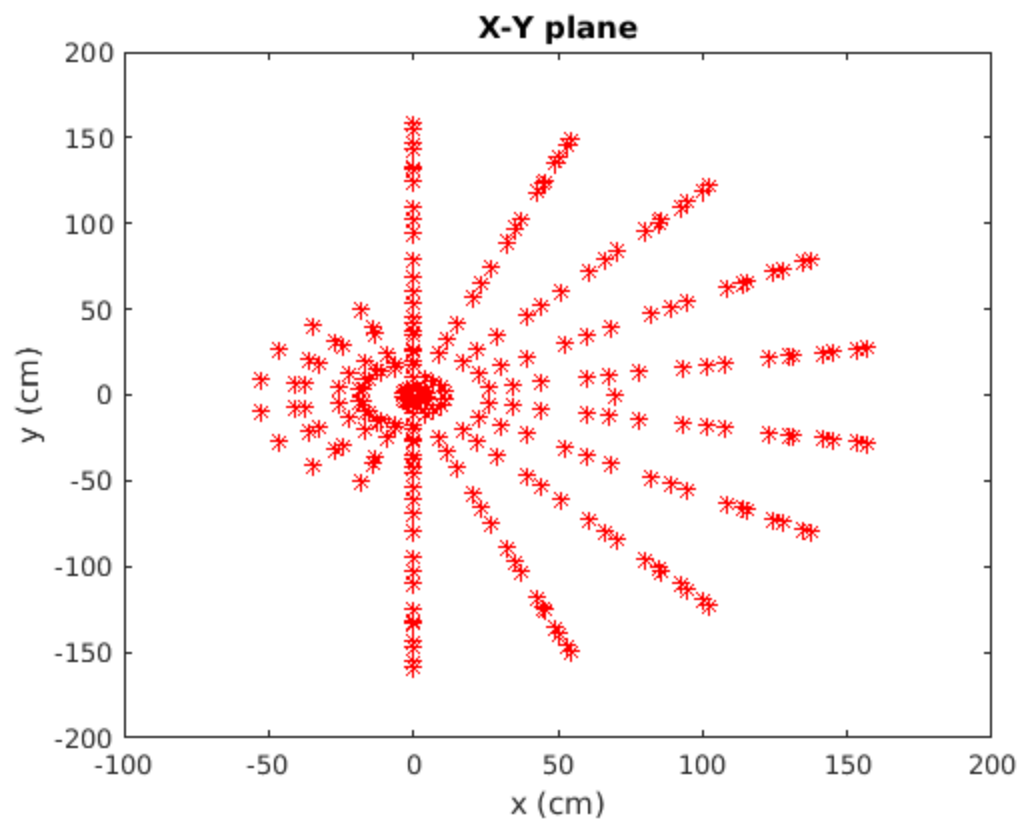
```
z = T_fig(3,4,end);

%cycle through different joint angels of the arm and save the location
of
%the end effector.
for t1 = -90:20:90
    for t2 = -50:20:50
        for t3 = 0-50:20:50
            T_fig = double(simplify(subs(T, [ theta1 theta2
theta3 ], [ t1 t2 t3 ])));
            x = [x,T_fig(1,4,end)];
            y = [y,T_fig(2,4,end)];
            z = [z,T_fig(3,4,end)];
        end
    end
end

%plot the X-Y plane
figure(1);
plot(x,y,'r*')
title('X-Y plane');
xlabel('x (cm)');
ylabel('y (cm)');

%plot the X-Z plane
figure(2);
plot(x,z,'r*')
title('X-Z plane');
xlabel('x (mm)');
ylabel('z (mm)');
```

Warning: Imaginary parts of complex X and/or Y arguments ignored
Warning: Imaginary parts of complex X and/or Y arguments ignored



Part 3

DH table for the arm

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & \alpha & d & \theta \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 & \frac{\pi \theta_1}{180} \\ 70 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\pi \theta_2}{180} \\ 100 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\pi (\theta_3 - 90)}{180} \end{bmatrix}$$

Part 4

%The transforms for the leg are:

T

T(:, :, 1) =

```
[ cos((pi*theta1)/180), 0, sin((pi*theta1)/180), 0]
[ sin((pi*theta1)/180), 0, -cos((pi*theta1)/180), 0]
[ 0, 1, 0, 0]
[ 0, 0, 0, 1]
```

T(:, :, 2) =

```
[ cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180), -
cos((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180), sin((pi*theta1)/180),
70*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)]
[ cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180), -
sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180), -cos((pi*theta1)/180),
70*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)]
[ sin((pi*theta2)/180),
cos((pi*theta2)/180), 0,
70*sin((pi*theta2)/180)]
[ 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0,
1]
```

T(:, :, 3) =

```
[ cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) - cos((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3
- 90))/180), -
cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)
- cos((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180), sin((pi*theta1)/180),
70*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180) +
100*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) -
100*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180)]
```

```

[ cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) - sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3
- 90))/180), -
cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)
- sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180), -cos((pi*theta1)/180),
70*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180) +
100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) -
100*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180)]
[
cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180) +
sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180),
cos((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3
- 90))/180) - sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180),
0,
70*sin((pi*theta2)/180) +
100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180) +
100*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)]
[
0,
0,
0,
1]

```

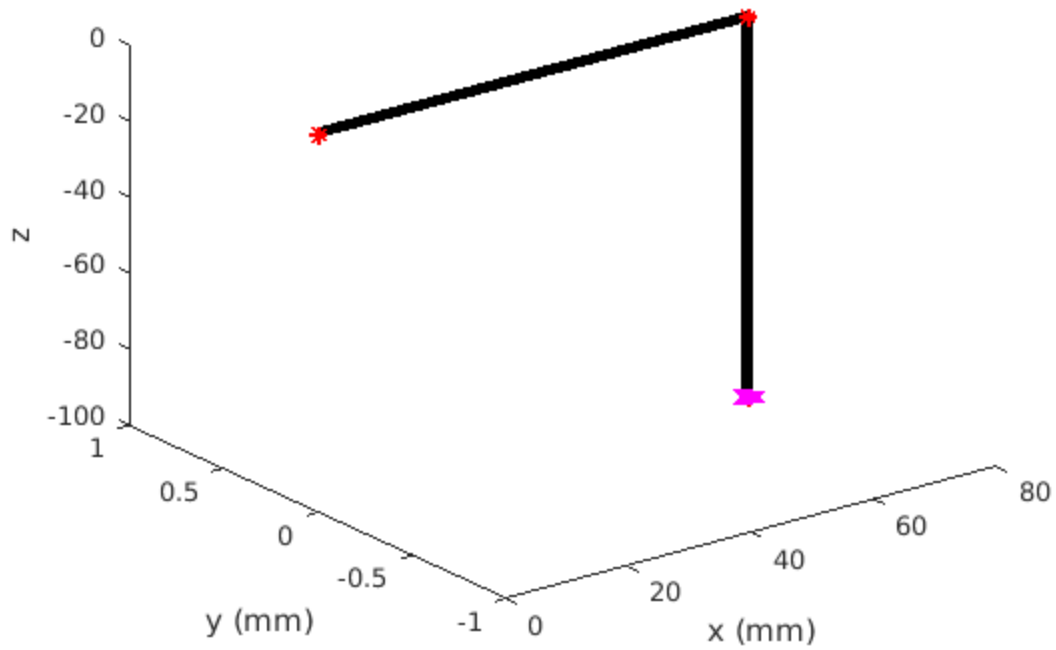
Part 5

```

%Calculat the Pose
T_fig = double(simplify(subs(T, [ theta1 theta2 theta3 ], [ 0 0
0 ])));
%Plot the arm
figure(3);
plotArm(T_fig);
title('Home')
xlabel('x (mm)');
ylabel('y (mm)');

```

Home



Part 6

```
f = [0 0 10]
%add a '1' so the math works
P_f = [ f 1]'
inv(T_fig(:, :, end))
vector = inv(T_fig(:, :, end))*P_f ;
%remove the last element
vector = vector(1:3)
```

f =

0 0 10

P_f =

0
0
10
1

ans =

0	0	-1	-100
1	0	0	-70
0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	1

vector =

-110
-70
0

Part 7

the joints are going to be decoupled and solved geometricly the elbow "up" config is going to be used, the opposite will also work.

```
%Pose
Px = 80;
Py = 0;
Pz = -100;

%set up
a1 = 12;
a2 = 13;
r = (a1*a1 + a2*a2)

%Answer
t3_IK = -acosd( ( (Px*Px) + (Pz*Pz) - r)/(2*a1*a2))
t2_IK = atan2d(Pz,Px)-atan2d( (a2*sind(t3_IK)), (a1 + a2*cosd(t3_IK)))
t1_IK = atan2d(Py,Px)

%Plot the arm in the inverse configuration
figure(4);
T_IK = double(simplify(subs(T, [ theta1 theta2 theta3 ], [ t1_IK
    t2_IK t3_IK ])));
%get the A and T matrix
plotArm(T_IK)
title(['inverse solution t1= ' num2str(t1_IK) ' t2= '
    num2str(t2_IK) ' t3= ' num2str(t3_IK)])
```

r =

14900

t3_IK =

-83.8494

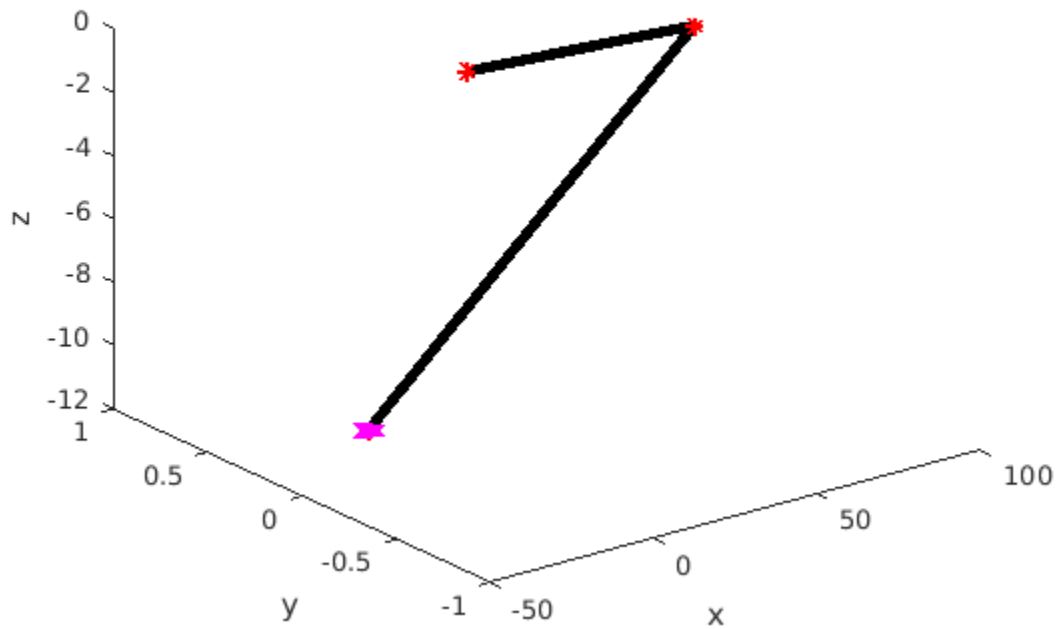
t2_IK =

-0.4104

$t1_IK =$

0

inverse solution t1= 0 t2= -0.41044 t3= -83.8494



Part 8

%calculate the Jacobian

```
j1 = getRevJ( T(1:3,3,1), T(1:3,4,end),T(1:3,4,1));
```

```
j2 = getRevJ( T(1:3,3,2), T(1:3,4,end),T(1:3,4,2));
```

```
j3 = getRevJ( T(1:3,3,3), T(1:3,4,end),T(1:3,4,3));
```

```
J = [j1 j2 j3 ]
```

$J =$

[

$$-\cos((\pi \cdot \theta_1)/180) \cdot (70 \cdot \sin((\pi \cdot \theta_2)/180))$$
$$+ 100 \cdot \cos((\pi \cdot \theta_2)/180) \cdot \sin((\pi \cdot (\theta_3 - 90))/180) +$$

```

100*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)),

    -cos((pi*theta1)/180)*(100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) + 100*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)),
        0]
[

    -sin((pi*theta1)/180)*(70*sin((pi*theta2)/180)
+ 100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180) +
100*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)),

    -sin((pi*theta1)/180)*(100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) + 100*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 - 90))/180)),
        0]
[ cos((pi*theta1)/180)*(70*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)
+ 100*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) -
100*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180)) +
sin((pi*theta1)/180)*(70*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)
+ 100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180) -
100*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180)),
cos((pi*theta1)/180)*(100*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*cos((pi*(thet
- 90))/180) -
100*cos((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180)) +
sin((pi*theta1)/180)*(100*cos((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*cos((pi*(thet
- 90))/180) -
100*sin((pi*theta1)/180)*sin((pi*theta2)/180)*sin((pi*(theta3 -
90))/180)),
        0]
[

    sin((pi*theta1)/180),

    sin((pi*theta1)/180),  sin((pi*theta1)/180)]
[

```

```

-cos((pi*theta1)/180),

-cos((pi*theta1)/180), -cos((pi*theta1)/180)]
[

0,

0, 0]

```

Part 9

```

%Find the determinant of the Jacobian of matix,

det(J(1:3,:))

%Since the determinant is zero the are no singularities

ans =

0

```

Part10

```

J_s = simplify(subs(J, [ theta1 theta2 theta3 ], [ 0 0 0 ]))
jV = J_s(1:3,:);
xdot = [ 0 0 10 0 0 0 ]';
pinv(J_s)
thetadot = pinv(J_s)*xdot

J_s =

[ 100, 100, 0]
[ 0, 0, 0]
[ 70, 0, 0]
[ 0, 0, 0]
[ -1, -1, -1]
[ 0, 0, 0]

```

`ans =`

```
[      0, 0, 1/70, 0, 0, 0]
[ 1/100, 0, -1/70, 0, 0, 0]
[-1/100, 0,      0, 0, -1, 0]
```

`thetadot =`

```
1/7
-1/7
0
```

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