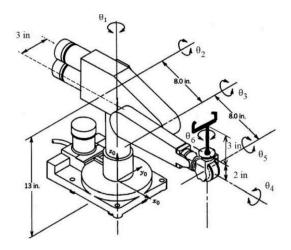
Home Work 1

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Find forward kinematics of the following robot



```
In [1]: import roboticstoolbox as rtb
from math import pi
from spatialmath import SE3
import numpy as np
import math as m
```

Use Robotica Toolbox to find the forward kinematics of the robot

Use rtb.DHRobot to define the robot and use fkine method to find the forward kinematics of the robot.

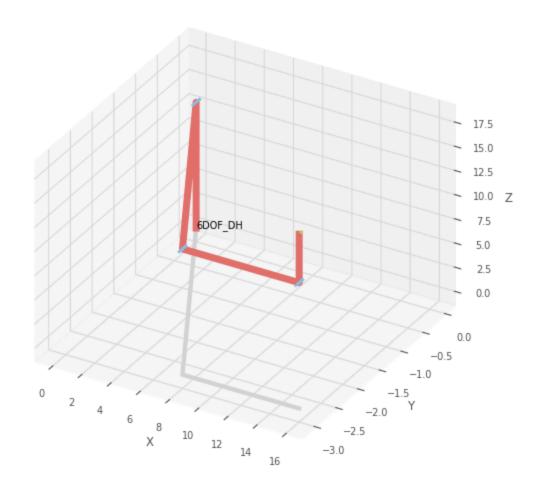
```
In [2]: # Define the robot
robot = rtb.DHRobot([
    rtb.RevoluteDH(d= 13, a= 0, alpha= -pi/2), # Joint 1
    rtb.RevoluteDH(d= -3, a= 8, alpha= 0), # Joint 2
    rtb.RevoluteDH(d= 0, a= 0, alpha= pi/2), # Joint 3
    rtb.RevoluteDH(d= 8, a= 0, alpha= -pi/2), # Joint 4
    rtb.RevoluteDH(d= 0, a= 0, alpha= pi/2), # Joint 5
    rtb.RevoluteDH(d= 5, a= 0, alpha= 0) # Joint 6
], name='6DOF_DH')
print(robot)
```

DHRobot: 6D0F_DH, 6 joints (RRRRRR), dynamics, standard DH parameters

θ;	d j	a j	αj
 q1	13	0	-90.0°
q2	-3	8	0.0°
q3	0	0	90.0°
q4	8	0	-90.0°
q5	0	0	90.0°
q6	5	0	0.0°



Plot the robot using plot method of the robot.



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

1	0	0	16
1 0	1	0	-3
0	0	1	18
0	0	0	1

Try to find the forward kinematics of the robot using pure mathematics base from forward kinematics formula

As we know the DH A matrix is given by

$$A_i = egin{bmatrix} \cos(heta) & -\sin(heta)\cos(lpha) & \sin(heta)\sin(lpha) & a\cos(heta) \ \sin(heta) & \cos(heta)\cos(lpha) & -\cos(heta)\sin(lpha) & a\sin(heta) \ 0 & \sin(lpha) & \cos(lpha) & d \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where:

- θ is the angle about the z_{i-1} axis from x_{i-1} to x_i
- d is the distance along the z_{i-1} axis from z_{i-1} to z_i
- a is the distance along the x_i axis from x_{i-1} to x_i
- lpha is the angle about the x_i axis from z_{i-1} to z_i

```
print(np.round(T))

[[ 1.  0.  0. 16.]
  [ 0.  1.  0. -3.]
  [ 0.  0.  1. 18.]
  [ 0.  0.  0.  1.]]
```

Base from use robotics toolbox and use pure mathematics, compare the results of forward kinematics of the robot. this is comfirm that the robotica toolbox is working correctly.

Next show the transformation matrix from frame 0 to frame 1, from frame 1 to frame 2, ..., from frame 5 to frame 6

```
In [7]: # show the transformation matrix from frame 0 to frame 1, from frame 1 to fr
       T = T = SE3()
        for i in range(DH table.shape[0]):
           A = DH A(DH table[i, 0], DH table[i, 1], DH table[i, 2], DH table[i, 3])
           T = T @ SE3(A)
           print("transformation matrix from frame {} to frame {}:".format(i, i+1))
            print(np.round(T))
      transformation matrix from frame 0 to frame 1:
       [[1. 0. 0. 0.]
       [-0. \ 0. \ 1. \ 0.]
       [ 0. -1. 0. 13.]
       [0. 0. 0. 1.]
      transformation matrix from frame 1 to frame 2:
       [[1. 0. 0. 8.]
       [-0. \ 0. \ 1. \ -3.]
       [ 0. -1. 0. 13.]
       [0. 0. 0. 1.]
      transformation matrix from frame 2 to frame 3:
       [[ 0. -0. 1. 8.]
       [ 0. 1. 0. -3.]
       [-1. 0. 0. 13.]
       [0. 0. 0. 1.]
      transformation matrix from frame 3 to frame 4:
       [[ 0. -1. 0. 16.]
       [ 0. 0. 1. -3.]
       [-1. -0. 0. 13.]
       [0. 0. 0. 1.]
      transformation matrix from frame 4 to frame 5:
       [[ 1. 0. 0. 16.]
       [ 0. 1. 0. -3.]
       [ 0. 0. 1. 13.]
       [0. 0. 0. 1.]
      transformation matrix from frame 5 to frame 6:
       [[ 1. 0. 0. 16.]
       [ 0. 1. 0. -3.]
       [ 0. 0. 1. 18.]
       [0. 0. 0. 1.]
```

So base from find forward kinematics the Rotation matrix is:

$$R = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and the Translation matrix is:

$$T = \left[egin{array}{c} 16 \ -3 \ 18 \ 1 \end{array}
ight]$$

Use vis-ro.web.app to visualize the robot and compare the results. here is robot visualization image:

