

Chapter 2	Configuration Space
Chapter 3	Rigid-Body Motions
Chapter 4	Forward Kinematics
Chapter 5	Velocity Kinematics and Statics
	5.1 Manipulator Jacobian
	5.2 Statics of Open Chains

Chapter 6	Inverse Kinematics
Chapter 7	Kinematics of Closed Chains
Chapter 8	Dynamics of Open Chains
Chapter 9	Trajectory Generation
Chapter 10	Motion Planning
Chapter 11	Robot Control
Chapter 12	Grasping and Manipulation
Chapter 13	Wheeled Mobile Robots

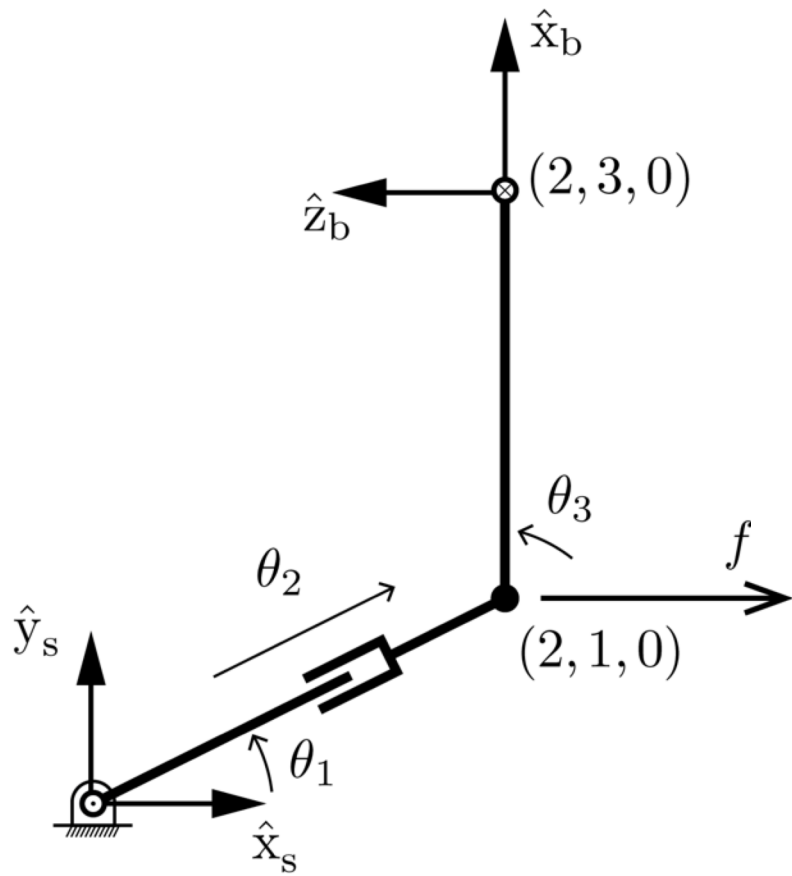
## Important concepts, symbols, and equations

Robot statics:  $\tau = J_*^T(\theta) \mathcal{F}_*$ , where  $*$  =  $s$  or  $b$ .

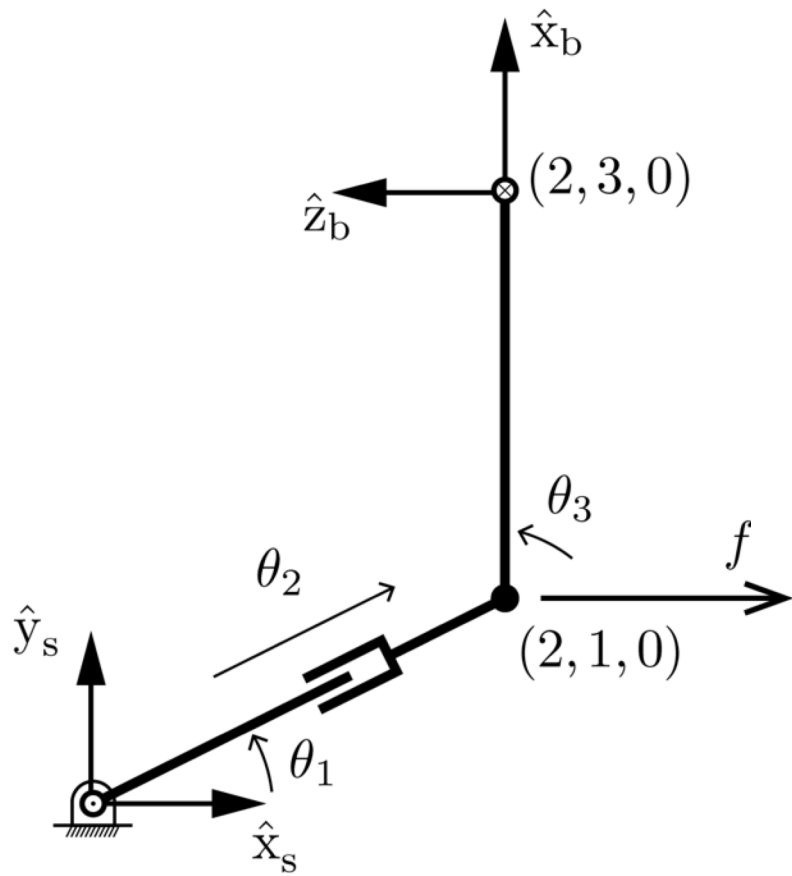
**Proper interpretation:** if a wrench  $-\mathcal{F}$  is applied to the last link, then  $\tau = J^T(\theta) \mathcal{F}$  is required to resist it.

If  $J(\theta)$  has rank 6, then the robot can *actively* generate an end-effector wrench in any direction. The static equation is useful for force control.

If  $J(\theta)$  has rank  $k < 6$ , then any applied wrench can be decomposed into the sum of components in  $k$  directions requiring motors to resist and components in  $6 - k$  directions that are resisted by the bearings.



What is the  $6 \times 3$  Jacobian  $J_b$ ? What is its rank?  
 What wrenches can be resisted without using the motors?



A linear force  $f$  to the right is applied to link 3 at the point shown. What is the corresponding wrench  $-\mathcal{F}_b$ ?  $\tau$  needed to resist it?