# Assignment 1

**ELEC 442 - Introduction to Robotics**


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## 1.

Given the homogenous transformation

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{y} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} Q & \boldsymbol{d} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{T} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $Q$ and $\boldsymbol{d}$ accounts for rotation and translation, respectively. We have that the inverse is on the form

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Q} & \tilde{\boldsymbol{d}} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where we know that $T^{-1}T$ is equal to the $4 \times 4$ identity matrix. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1}T &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Q} & \tilde{\boldsymbol{d}} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q & \boldsymbol{d} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Q}Q & \tilde{Q}\boldsymbol{d} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{d}} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} \\ \implies & \begin{cases} \tilde{Q}Q & = \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} \\ \tilde{Q}\boldsymbol{d} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{d}} & = \mathbf{0} \end{cases} \\ \implies & \begin{cases} \tilde{Q} & = Q^{-1} = Q^\top \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{d}} & = -\tilde{Q}\boldsymbol{d} = -Q^\top \boldsymbol{d} \end{cases} \\ \implies T^{-1} &= \underline{\begin{bmatrix} Q^\top & -Q^\top \boldsymbol{d} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

For $T^{-1}$ to exist obvously $T$ must be invertible, and for this to be fulfilled we require full rank. In this case $\text{rank}(T) = 4$ since $\text{rank}(Q) = 3 \ \forall Q$ as $Q$ is a rotation matrix, and the $T_{4,4} = 1 \ \forall T$. Thus $\forall \{Q, \boldsymbol{d}\}$ we have $\text{rank}(T) = 4$ and $T^{-1}$ exists.

## 2.

Considering the homogenous transformation matrix

$${}^0T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} Q & \boldsymbol{d} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

with

$$Q = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{Q_1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}}_{Q_2}$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{d} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ cm}$$

## 2a).

By obserwing the rotation matrices $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ we see that $Q_1$ is a simple rotation around the $\boldsymbol{k}$-axis. The angle of this rotation is given by $\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$. $Q_2$ is a simple rotation arond the $\boldsymbol{i}$-axis and the rotation angle is given by $\alpha = \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. To determine $d_1$ and $a_1$ we recognize that a homogenous transformation matrix can be written ass the product of four transformation matrices; angle, offset, length and twist. This gives us

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^0T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} Q & \boldsymbol{d} \\ 0^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} &= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \exp(\theta \boldsymbol{k}\times) & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{angle}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I} & d\boldsymbol{k} \\ \boldsymbol{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{offset}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I} & a\boldsymbol{i} \\ \boldsymbol{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{length}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \exp(\alpha \boldsymbol{i}\times) & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{twist}} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \exp(\theta \boldsymbol{k}\times + \alpha \boldsymbol{i}\times) & \exp(\theta \boldsymbol{k}\times)(a\boldsymbol{i} + d\boldsymbol{k}) \\ \boldsymbol{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q & \boldsymbol{d} \\ \boldsymbol{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\implies \exp(\theta \boldsymbol{k}\times)(a\boldsymbol{i} + d\boldsymbol{k}) &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (2) \\
\implies \exp(\theta \boldsymbol{k}\times) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ d \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \\
\implies &\begin{cases} a = -5 \\ d = 4 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

And we have numeric values for all our four DH parameters.

## 2b).

For the point represented in coordinate system 1 by $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}^\top$ cm we get the representation in system 0 given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{x} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= {}^{0}T_{1} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{x} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\implies {}^{0}\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{x}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{cm}
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2c).

For the opposite case, that we have a point represented in cooridinate system 0 by $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}^\top$ cm we apply the inverse transformation matrix that is on the form we found in (1). This gives

$$
\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{x} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= {}^{0}T_{1}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{x} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 5 \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -2\sqrt{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10+\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{8\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{16-\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\implies {}^{1}\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{x}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10+\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{8\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{16-\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{bmatrix} \text{cm}
\end{aligned}
$$

### 2d).

The angular velocity vector represented in coordinate system 0 by $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}^\top$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1,1}\\ 0\end{bmatrix} &= {}^0T_1^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1,0}\\ 0\end{bmatrix}\\
&= \begin{bmatrix}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 5\\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -2\sqrt{3}\\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & 4\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}\\
&= \begin{bmatrix}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\\ 0\end{bmatrix}\\
\implies \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1,1} &= \begin{bmatrix}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

## 3.

A MATLAB fuction named `DH_homog` is implemented with the code shown in Listing 1. This function has two return values; the homogenous transformation matrix and the rotation matrix.

```
function [T, C] = DH_homog(theta, d, a, alpha)
    i=[1;0;0];
    k=[0;0;1];
    angle = [expm(theta*skew(k)) zeros(3,1); zeros(1,3) 1];
    offset = [eye(3) d*k; zeros(1,3) 1];
    length = [eye(3) a*i; zeros(1,3) 1];
    twist = [expm(alpha*skew(i)) zeros(3,1); zeros(1,3) 1];
    C = expm(theta*skew(k)) * expm(alpha*skew(i));
    T = angle*offset*length*twist;
end
```

Listing 1: MATLAB code to generate homogenous transformation matrix based on the Denavit-Hartenberg convention

## 4.

A sketch of the "home" position can be found in Figure 1.
The Jacobian for a manipulator like this can generally be expressed as

$$\underline{J}_{i-1} = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_{i-1} \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_n} - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_{i-1}}) \\ \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_{i-1} \end{bmatrix} & \text{when joint } i \text{ is revolute} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_{i-1} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} & \text{when joint } i \text{ is prismatic} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

as given in (10) in Salcudean's notes. This gives us the Jacobian

$$\underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{J}_0 & \underline{J}_1 & \underline{J}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_3} - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_0}) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_3} - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_1}) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_2 \\ \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that sigularities occur every time $\underline{J}$ loses rank. This happens when $\underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_3} - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_0})$, $\underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_3} - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_1})$ and $\underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_2$ are coplanar. By inspection we see that this happens when $\theta_2 = n\pi,\ \ \pi \in \mathbb{Z}$. At these instances $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ creates the same instantaneous movement. Singularities will also occur when $\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi,\ \ \pi \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case $\theta_1$ and $d_3$ will create the same instantaneous movement, hence singularities occur when $\theta_2 = n\frac{\pi}{2},\ \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

## 5.

### 5a).

The different coordinate frames are sketched and the completed table is found in Figure 2. I see now that it should have been in degrees, but I have filled the table with the radian values.

### 5b).

We know that the relationship between base $\{\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_0}, \underline{C}_0\}$ and the end effector $\{\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_6}, \underline{C}_6\}$ is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{C}_n & \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_n} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{C}_0 & \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_0} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} {}^0T_1(q_1)\, {}^1T_2(q_2) \dots {}^{n-1}T_n(q_n)$$

$$\implies \begin{bmatrix} \underline{C}_6 & \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_6} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{C}_0 & \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}_0} \\ \mathbf{0}^\top & 1 \end{bmatrix} {}^0T_6$$

where ${}^0T_6$ is a series of transformations on the form as shown in the first line of (2), and we have the relationship between he base and the end effector. A chain of transformations

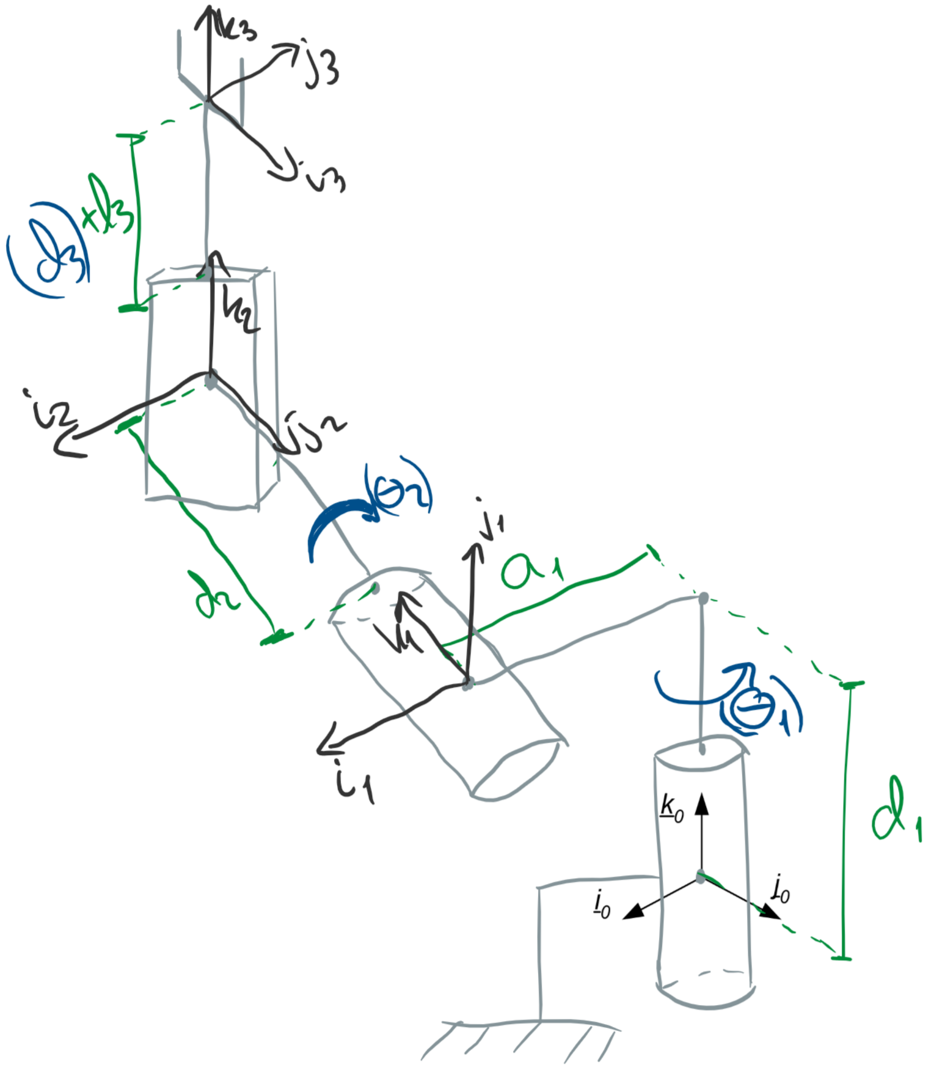
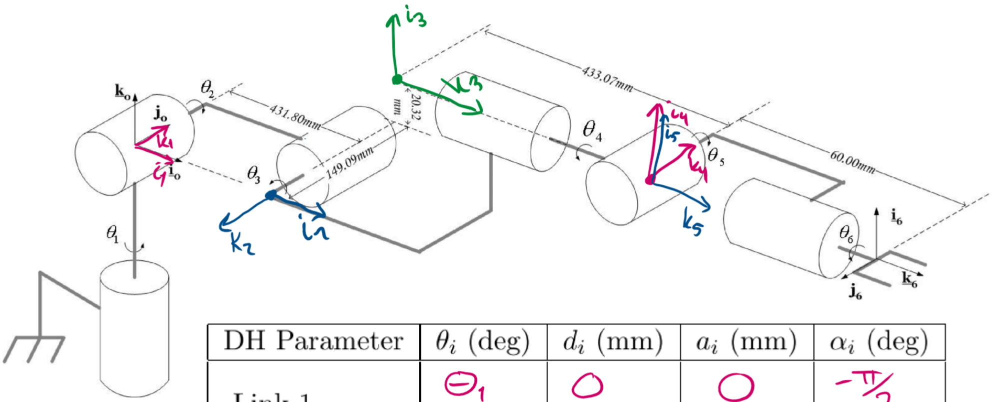



Figure 1: Sketch of “home” position based on the DH-table provided

that give the relationship between base $\{\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_0, \underline{C}_0\}$ and the end effector $\{\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6, \underline{C}_6\}$ on the




| DH Parameter | $\theta_i$ (deg) | $d_i$ (mm) | $a_i$ (mm) | $\alpha_i$ (deg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Link 1 | $\theta_1$ | 0 | 0 | $-\pi/2$ |
| Link 2 | $\theta_2$ | 0 | 431.80 | $\pi$ |
| Link 3 | $\theta_3+\frac{\pi}{2}$ | -149.09 | 20.32 | $\pi/2$ |
| Link 4 | $\theta_4$ | 433.07 | 0 | $\pi/2$ |
| Link 5 | $\theta_5$ | 0 | 0 | $-\pi/2$ |
| Link 6 | $\theta_6$ | 60.06 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 2: Sketch of the coordinate frames according to the DH-convention

form presented by Salcudean's example 2.5 is

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\underline{C}_1 = \underline{C}_0 \exp(\theta_1 \boldsymbol{k}\times)\exp\left(-\tfrac{\pi}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\times\right) && \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_1 = \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_0 \\
&\underline{C}_2 = \underline{C}_1 \exp(\theta_2 \boldsymbol{k}\times)\exp(\pi\boldsymbol{i}\times) && \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_2 = \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_1 + \underline{C}_1 \exp(\theta_2\boldsymbol{k}\times)(431.80\boldsymbol{i})\,\mathrm{mm} \\
&\underline{C}_3 = \underline{C}_2 \exp(\theta_3 \boldsymbol{k}\times)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}\boldsymbol{k}\times\right)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\times\right) && \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_3 = \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_2 + \underline{C}_2 \exp(\theta_3\boldsymbol{k}\times)(-149.09\boldsymbol{k}+20.32\boldsymbol{j})\,\mathrm{mm} \\
&\underline{C}_4 = \underline{C}_3 \exp(\theta_4 \boldsymbol{k}\times)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\times\right) && \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4 = \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_3 + \underline{C}_3 \exp(\theta_4\boldsymbol{k}\times)(433.07\boldsymbol{k})\,\mathrm{mm} \\
&\underline{C}_5 = \underline{C}_4 \exp(\theta_5 \boldsymbol{k}\times)\exp\left(-\tfrac{\pi}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\times\right) && \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_5 = \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4 \\
&\underline{C}_6 = \underline{C}_5 \exp(\theta_6 \boldsymbol{k}\times) && \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 = \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_5 + \underline{C}_5 \exp(\theta_6\boldsymbol{k}\times)(60.00\boldsymbol{k})\,\mathrm{mm}
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}
$$

## 5c).

Using the same recipe as in (3) we can derive the Jacobian for the Puma 560 can be found by

$$\underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_0) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_0) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_2 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_2) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_3 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_3) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_4 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_5 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4) \\ \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_2 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_3 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_4 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Doing the row operation row1 $\leftarrow$ row1 + $(\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_6 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4) \times$ row2 implies

$$\underline{J} \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc:cc} \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_0) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_0) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_2 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_2) & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_3 \times (\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_4 - \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{o}}_3) & 0 & 0 \\ \hdashline \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_0 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_1 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_2 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_3 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_4 & \underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_5 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{c:c} J_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hdashline J_{21} & J_{22} \end{array}\right]$$

Based on this Jacobian we see that we will not get any wrist singularities with this setup, based on that $\underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_4$ will never be parallell to $\underline{\boldsymbol{k}}_5$ in $J_{22}$, but when we look at the $J_{11}$ part we immediately see that singularities occur. As singularities occur when the elements in $J_{11}$ are coplanar, and since we have 4 3×1 vectors they will be linearly dependent, hence we get singularities. These singularities will occur when $\boldsymbol{o}_4$ align with the $\boldsymbol{k}_0$ or $\boldsymbol{i}_0$ axes. These are respectively called shoulder and elbow singularities. When hitting the shoulder singularity we lose the ability to move the point $\boldsymbol{o}_4$ parallell to the $\boldsymbol{j}_0$ axis, and when the elbow singularity occur we lose the ability to move positively along the $\boldsymbol{i}_0$ axis.

## 5d).

The MATLAB code used to in subsection 5d) is listed in Listing 2. The user is prompted for six joint avariables, and the total homogenous transformation matrix is calculated aswell as the link origins is plotted by using the `plot3` command. As Figure 3 shows there are 5 different link origins, as expected by (4) since origin 0 and 1, and 4 and 5 is the same point. These points are he origins when $\theta_i = 0 \ \forall i$.

put in jacobian calculation in code, do e)

```
%% 5d
i = [1;0;0];
j = [0;1;0];
k = [0;0;1];

inputangle = ['1 ';'2 ';'3 ';'4 ';'5 ';'6 '];
theta = [0 0 0 0 0 0];
for n = 1:6
    theta(n) = degtorad(input(inputangle(n)));
end

```

```matlab

[T1,C01] = DH_homog(theta(1), 0, 0, -pi/2);
[T2,C12] = DH_homog(theta(2), 0, 431.8, pi);
[T3,C23] = DH_homog(theta(3) + pi/2, -149.09, 20.32, pi/2);
[T4,C34] = DH_homog(theta(4), 433.07, 0, pi/2);
[T5,C45] = DH_homog(theta(5), 0, 0, -pi/2);
[T6,C56] = DH_homog(theta(6), 60, 0, 0);
T= T1*T2*T3*T4*T5*T6;

C0 = eye(3);
C1 = C0*C01;
C2 = C1*C12;
C3 = C2*C23;
C4 = C3*C34;
C5 = C4*C45;

o0 = [0;0;0];
o1 = o0;
o2 = o1 + C1*expm(theta(2)*skew(k))*431.8*i;
o3 = o2 + C2*expm(theta(3)*skew(k))*(-149.09*k + 20.32*j);
o4 = o3 + C3*expm(theta(4)*skew(k))*433.07*k;
o5 = o4;
o6 = o5 + C5*expm(theta(6)*skew(k))*60*k;


x = [o0(1) o1(1) o2(1) o3(1) o4(1) o5(1) o6(1)];
y = [o0(2) o1(2) o2(2) o3(2) o4(2) o5(2) o6(2)];
z = [o0(3) o1(3) o2(3) o3(3) o4(3) o5(3) o6(3)];

figure
    hold on; view(3); grid on;
    plot3(x,y,z, '*');
    xlabel('$x$-coordinate', 'interpreter', 'latex');xlim([-50 1000]);
    ylabel('$y$-coordinate', 'interpreter', 'latex');
    zlabel('$z$-coordinate', 'interpreter', 'latex');zlim([-5 25]);
```

Listing 2: MATLAB code used to generate homogenous transformation matrix for angles chosen by the user

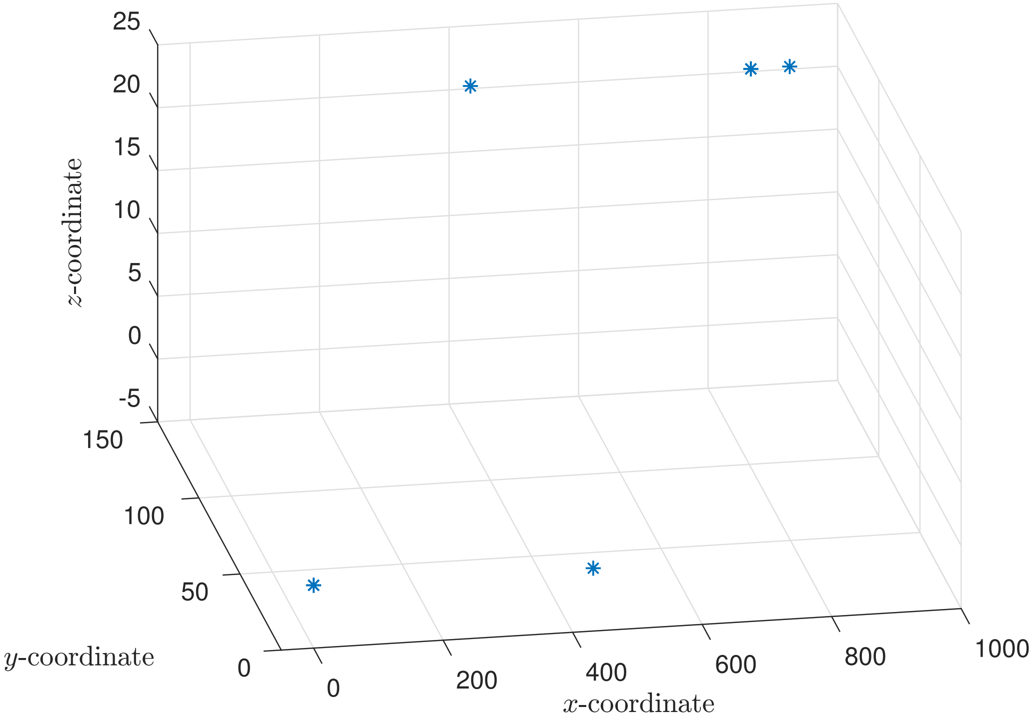



Figure 3: Location of the link origins with $\theta_i = 0 \ \forall i$