

- 1 -

Σερλιν Επιχειρηματολογίας

03/18/25.

Ποντοσκόπο Ι

25 Σεπτ Αυτονομία.

Άσκηση 2.2 (a) Ο πινακας A_{i+1}^0 даубένται αντικ

στραμπ (i+1) του πινακα P-H. Συγχετεύεται,

Εξωγέλ:

$$A_1^0(d_1) = \text{Tra}(x, e_1) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, e_1) \cdot \text{Rot}($$

$$A_1^0(d_1) = \text{Tra}(z, e_1) \cdot \text{Rot}(z, q_1 + \pi/2) \cdot \text{Tra}(x, e_1) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, e_1)$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & \perp \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -s_1 & -c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right].$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +\perp & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & \perp \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -s_1 & 0 & -c_1 & 0 \\ c_1 & 0 & -s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & \perp \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_2^0(d_2) = \text{Rot}(z, q_2 - \pi/2) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, -\pi/2)$$

=

- 2 -

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_3^2(\varphi_3) = \text{Tra}(z, l_2) \cdot \text{Rot}(z, \varphi_3 + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, \pi/2)$$

$$= \dots = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Apa:

$$A_2^0(\vartheta_1, \varphi_2) = A_1^0(\vartheta_1) \cdot A_2^1(\varphi_2) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} -\sqrt{1}\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{1} & -\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1} & 0 \\ \sqrt{1}\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{1} & \sqrt{1}\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\sqrt{2} & l_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_3^0(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2, \varphi_3) = A_1^0 \cdot A_2^1 \cdot A_3^2 =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} C_1(C_3 + S_1 S_2 B) & -C_2 S_1 & C_1 B_3 - C_3 S_1 S_2 & -C_2 B_2 S_1 \\ C_2 S_1 - C_1 S_2 B & C_1 C_2 & S_1 B_3 + C_1 C_3 S_2 & C_1 C_2 B_2 \\ -C_2 B_3 & -B_2 & C_2 C_3 & B_1 - B_2 S_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Πολεγμένης σταύρωσης b_i :

$$b_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]$$

$$b_1 = A_1^0 [1:3, 3] = [-C_1, -S_1, 0]$$

$$b_2 = A_2^0 [1:3, 3] = [-C_2 S_1, C_1 C_2, -S_2]$$

Πολεγμένης σταύρωσης $r_{i-1, E}$:

$$\text{Final} \rightarrow r_{i-1, E} = A_n^0 [1:3, 4] - A_{i-1}^0 [1:3, 4]$$

$$r_{0, E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] = A_3^0 [1:3, 4] = \begin{bmatrix} -C_2 B_2 \\ C_1 C_2 B_2 \\ B_1 - B_2 S_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{1, E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] - A_2^0 [1:3, 4] =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -C_2 B_2 S_1 \\ C_1 C_2 B_2 \\ B_1 - B_2 S_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow r_{1, E} = \begin{bmatrix} -C_2 B_2 S_1 \\ C_1 C_2 B_2 \\ -B_2 S_2 \end{bmatrix} = r_{2, E}$$

|a| = 1:

$$J_{L_1} = \overset{\wedge}{b_0} \times r_0, E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -c_2 s_1 l_2 \\ c_1 c_2 l_2 \\ l_1 - l_2 s_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -c_1 c_2 l_2 \\ -c_2 s_1 l_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ nai } J_{A_1} = \overset{\wedge}{b_0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

|a| = 2: $J_{L_2} = \overset{\wedge}{b_1} \times r_1, E = \begin{bmatrix} -c_1 \\ -s_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -c_2 s_1 l_2 \\ c_1 c_2 l_2 \\ -l_2 s_2 \end{bmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} s_1 s_2 l_2 \\ -c_1 s_2 l_2 \\ -c_2 l_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ nai } J_{A_2} = \overset{\wedge}{b_1} = \boxed{[0, 0, 1]} [-c_1, -s_1, 0]$$

|a| = 3: $J_{L_3} = \overset{\wedge}{b_2} \times r_2, E = \begin{bmatrix} -c_2 s_1 \\ c_1 c_2 \\ -s_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -c_2 s_1 l_2 \\ c_1 c_2 l_2 \\ -l_2 s_2 \end{bmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ nai } J_{A_3} = \overset{\wedge}{b_2} = [-c_2 s_1, c_1 c_2, -s_2]$$

- 5 -

$$J(d_1, d_2, d_3) = \begin{bmatrix} J_{L_1} & J_{L_2} & J_{L_3} \\ J_{A_1} & J_{A_2} & J_{A_3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -C_1 C_2 \ell_2 & S_1 S_2 \ell_2 & 0 \\ -C_2 S_1 \ell_2 & -C_1 S_2 \ell_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\ell_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -C_1 & -C_2 \ell_1 \\ 0 & -S_1 & C_1 C_2 \\ 1 & 0 & -S_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) Οι προς την γωνιακή ταχύτητα, διαπίστωσε

υπόψιν τα σιανόρια $J_{A_1}, J_{A_2}, J_{A_3}$ και

κατ'επέκταση οι λουρες $\det(CJ[4:0, 1:3]) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -C_1 & -C_2 \ell_1 \\ 0 & -S_1 & C_1 C_2 \\ 1 & 0 & -S_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -C_2 \ell_1^2 - C_2 \ell_1^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Ιδιόμορφες σιανόρια } \gamma \text{ κα } (z=0 \Rightarrow d_2 = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

- 5 -

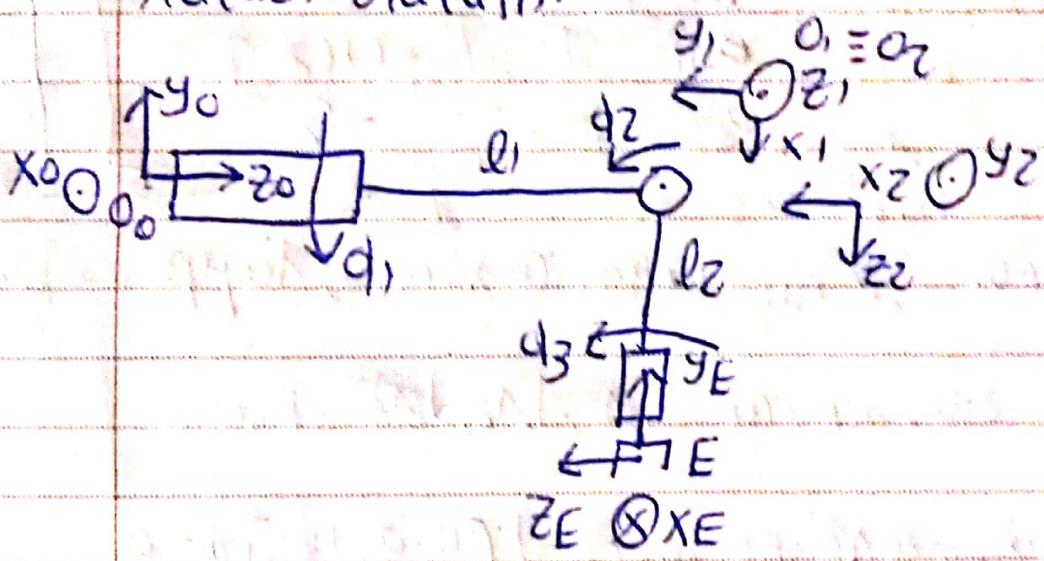
Εωρετρή Ερμηνεία

Έπωκε: $A_E = \text{Rot}(\theta Z, q_1 + \pi/2) \cdot \text{Trd}(Z, l_1) \cdot \text{Rot}(X, -\pi/2)$

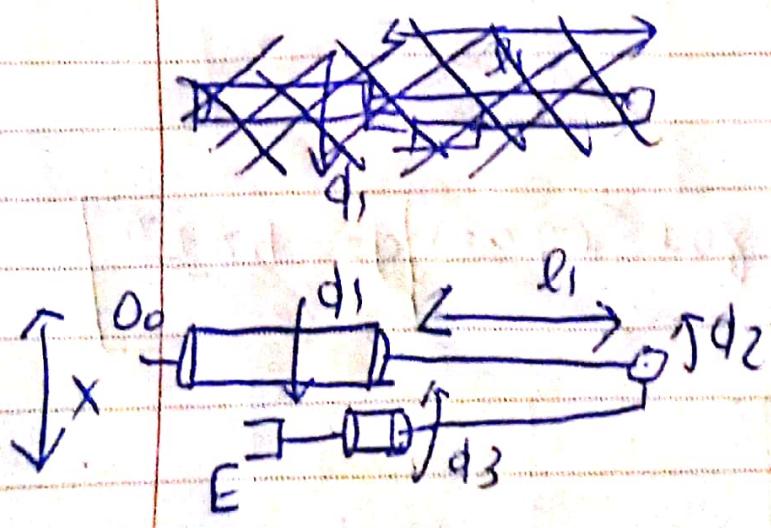
• $\text{Rot}(Z, q_2 - \pi/2) \cdot \text{Rot}(X, -\pi/2) \cdot \text{Rot}(Z, q_3 + \pi/2)$

• $\text{Trd}(Z, l_2) \cdot \text{Rot}(X, \pi/2)$, που αντιστοιχεί στην

τέταρτη διάταξη:



Πώς $q_2 = -\pi/2$ & $q_2 = 3\pi/2$ ($H = \pm L$):



Παραγραφές ούτι για τις
δυνατότητες για την $q_2 = 0$
ροποδοτική βράχιονας
υπόγειες ή τοποθετήσεις
σταθατή με απόλεια εύση-
βοφ (όπως σημειώνεται
από σχήμα)

Achthonon 2.1 (a)

$$A_2^0(d_1, d_2) = A_1^0(d_1) \cdot A_2^1(d_2) =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} c_1 l_2 & -c_1 s_2 & s_1 & l_0 + c_1 c_2 l_2 \\ s_2 & c_2 & 0 & l_1 + l_2 s_2 \\ -c_2 s_1 & s_1 s_2 & c_1 & -c_2 s_1 l_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_3^0(d_1, d_2, d_3) = A_2^0 \cdot A_3^1 =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} c_1 l_2 c_3 - c_1 s_2 s_3 & -c_1 c_2 s_3 - c_1 c_3 s_2 & s_1 & l_0 + c_1 c_2 l_2 - c_1 c_2 s_3 l_3 - \\ c_2 s_3 + c_3 s_2 & c_2 c_3 - s_2 s_3 & 0 & l_1 + l_2 s_2 + c_2 c_3 l_3 - \\ s_1 s_3 - s_1 c_2 s_3 & c_2 s_1 s_3 + c_3 s_1 s_2 & 0 & c_2 l_3 s_1 s_3 - c_2 l_2 s_1 + \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -c_1 c_3 s_2 l_3 \\ -l_3 s_2 s_3 \\ +c_3 l_3 s_1 s_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ano tōv riwetikà A_1^0 káta vooijpe óti n σε ipi
tōv pēkatorioeu / πέκατοριος είναι n EFH:

$$A_1^0(d_1) = \underbrace{\text{Tra}(x, l_0)}_{\text{A}_0^0} \cdot \underbrace{\text{Rot}(y, d_1)}_{\text{A}_1^1} \cdot \underbrace{\text{Tra}(y, l_1)}_{\text{A}_1^0}$$

$$\text{Omoiws: } \quad \text{A}_0^0 \quad \text{A}_1^0$$

$$A_2^1(\phi_2) = \text{Rot}(z, \phi_2) \cdot \text{Tra}(x, l_2)$$

$$A_3^2(\phi_3) = \text{Rot}(z, \phi_3) \cdot \text{Tra}(y, l_3)$$

Υποδογιός στανομίσων b_i^1 :

$b_0^1 \rightarrow \phi_1$: ορθογράφη κατά $y \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow b_0^1 = A_0^0 [1:3, 2] \Rightarrow b_0^1 = [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = y_0^1$$

$b_1^1 \rightarrow \phi_2$: ορθογράφη κατά $z \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow b_1^1 = A_1^0 [1:3, 3] \Rightarrow b_1^1 = [r_1 \ 0 \ c_1]^T = z_1^1$$

$b_2^1 \rightarrow \phi_3$: ορθογράφη κατά $z \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow b_2^1 = A_2^0 [1:3, 3] \Rightarrow b_2^1 = [r_2 \ 0 \ c_2]^T = z_2^1$$

Υποδογιός στανομίσων $r_{i-1,E}$:

$$r_{i-1,E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] - A_{i-1}^0 [1:3, 4]$$

$$r_{0,E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] - A_0^0 [1:3, 4]$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{0,E} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 C_2 l_2 - C_1 C_2 l_3 r_3 - C_1 C_3 l_3 r_2 \\ l_1 + l_2 r_2 + C_2 C_3 l_3 - r_2 r_3 l_3 \\ C_2 l_3 r_1 r_3 - C_2 l_2 r_1 + C_3 l_3 r_1 r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y_{1,E} = A_E^{\circ} [1:3,4] - A_1^{\circ} [1:3,4]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_1 C_2 l_2 - C_1 C_2 l_3 l_3 - C_1 C_3 l_3 r_2 \\ l_2 r_2 + C_2 C_3 l_3 - l_2 r_3 l_3 \\ C_2 l_3 r_1 r_3 - C_2 l_2 r_1 + C_3 l_3 r_1 r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y_{2,E} = A_E^{\circ} [1:3,4] - A_2^{\circ} [1:3,4] =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -C_1 C_2 l_3 r_3 - C_1 C_3 l_3 r_2 \\ C_2 C_3 l_3 - l_3 r_2 r_3 \\ C_2 l_3 r_1 r_3 + C_3 l_3 r_1 r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } i=1: \quad J_{LL} &= b_0^\top \times Y_{0'E} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times Y_{0'E} = \dots \Rightarrow \\ &\quad J_{A_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{L1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 l_3 r_1 r_3 - C_2 l_2 r_1 + C_3 l_3 r_1 r_2 \\ 0 \\ -[C_1 C_2 l_2 - C_1 C_2 l_3 l_3 - C_1 C_3 l_3 r_2] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} l_3 r_2 r_3 - l_2 (l_2) r_1 \\ 0 \\ + C_1 [l_3 r_2 r_3 - l_2 (l_2)] \end{bmatrix}$$

- 10 -

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } i=2: \quad JL_2 &= b_1' \times r_{1,E} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ 0 \\ c_1 \end{bmatrix} \times r_{1,E} = \\ &\stackrel{\text{JA}_2}{=} \begin{bmatrix} -c_1 [l_2 \bar{s}_2 + l_3 (z_3)] \\ l_2 c_2 - l_3 \bar{s}_3 \\ s_1 [l_2 \bar{s}_2 + l_3 (z_3)] \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } i=3: \quad JL_3 &= b_2' \times r_{2,E} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ 0 \\ c_1 \end{bmatrix} \times r_{2,E} \\ &\stackrel{\text{JA}_3}{=} \begin{bmatrix} -c_1 l_3 (z_3) \\ l_3 \bar{s}_3 \\ \bar{s}_1 (z_3 l_3) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total: } J = \begin{bmatrix} JL_1 & JL_2 & JL_3 \\ \hline JA_1 & JA_2 & JA_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} S_1(l_3 s_{23} - l_2 l_2) & -l_1 [l_2 s_2 + l_3 p_3] & -l_1 l_3 p_3 \\ 0 & l_2(l_2 - l_3 s_{23}) & l_3 s_{23} \\ l_1 [l_3 s_{23} - l_2 l_2] & l_1 [l_2 s_2 + l_3 p_3] & l_1 l_3 p_3 \\ 0 & l_1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & l_1 & l_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) Σα είπευμε τις λογικές στάσεις για
προς την γραμμή ταχύτηδα, αρθρού και λιούκε
την έφιωση:

$$\det(W_{[L=3, L=3]}) = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -l_3 \cdot [(2l_2 - l_3 s_{23}) \cdot [(2l_2 l_3 p_3 - 2l_2 s_2 l_3)] = 0$$

$$-l_2 s_2 l_3 = 0 \Rightarrow [(2l_2 - l_3 s_{23}) \cdot [l_2 \cdot (\sin(2\varphi_2 + \varphi_3))] = 0$$

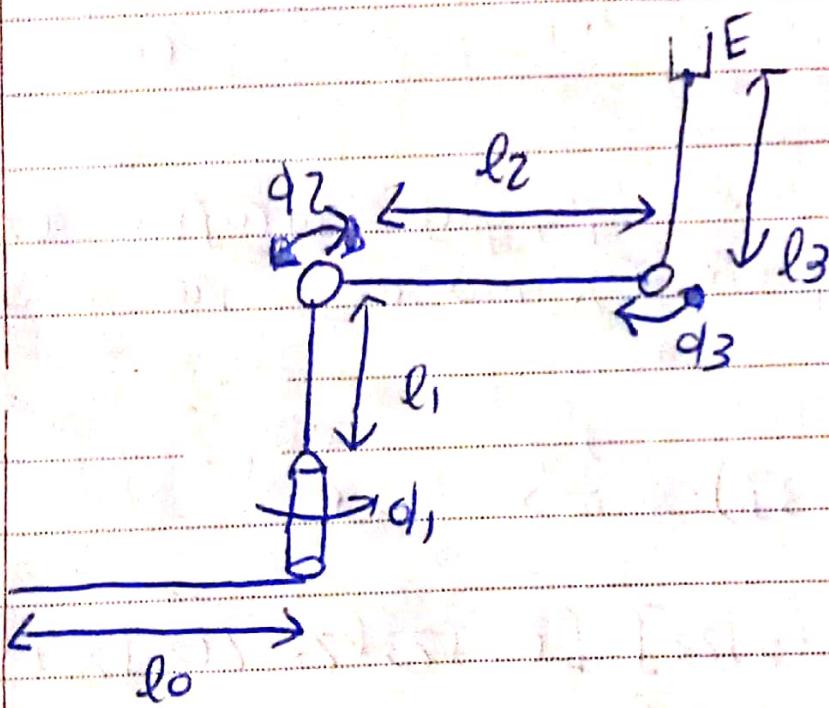
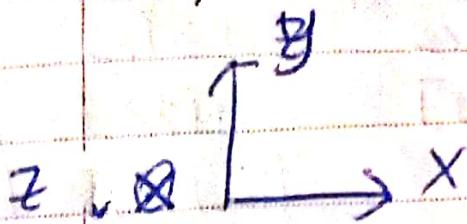
$$- \sin(2(\varphi_2 + \varphi_3)) l_3 = 0$$

Λύνοντας το σύστημα:

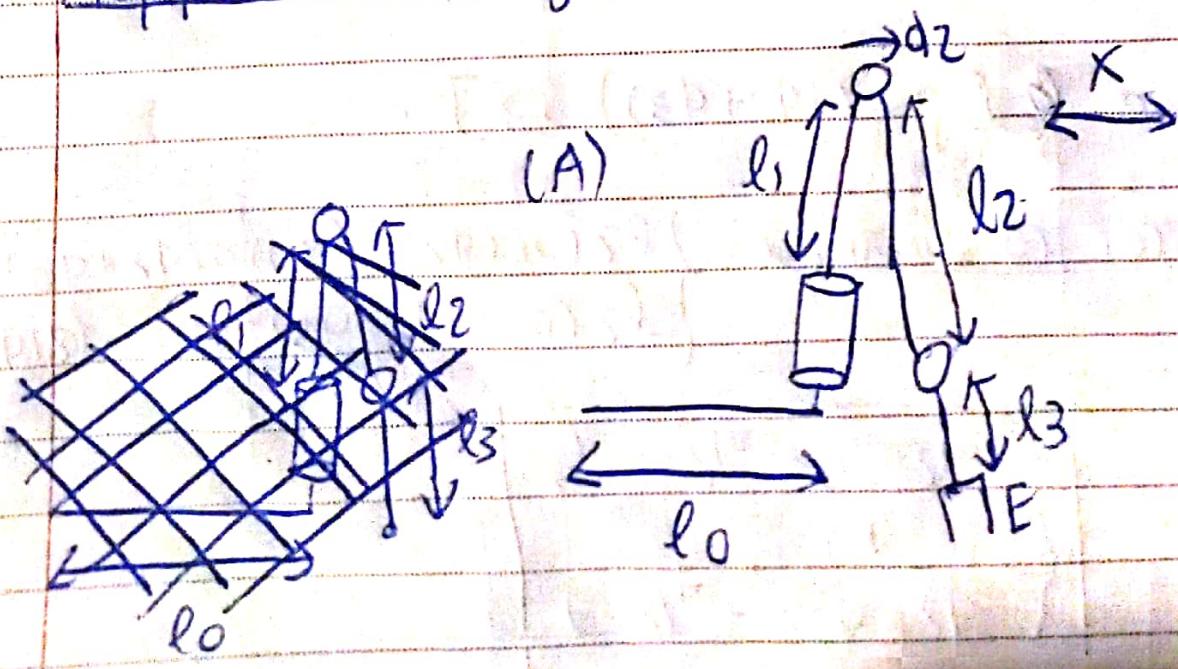
$$\begin{cases} l_2 \sin(\varphi_2) = l_3 \sin(\varphi_2 + \varphi_3) \\ l_2 \cos(2\varphi_2 + \varphi_3) = l_3 \sin(2\varphi_2 + \varphi_3) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \pi/2 \\ \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$

Ευπειρής Επιφύλαξ οριζόμενης ανακίνησης
άφονη.

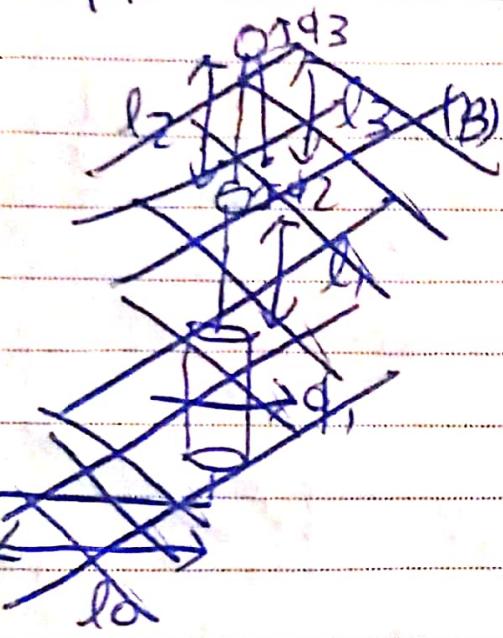


Μόρφη διάταξης για $q_2 = q_3 = \pi/2$:

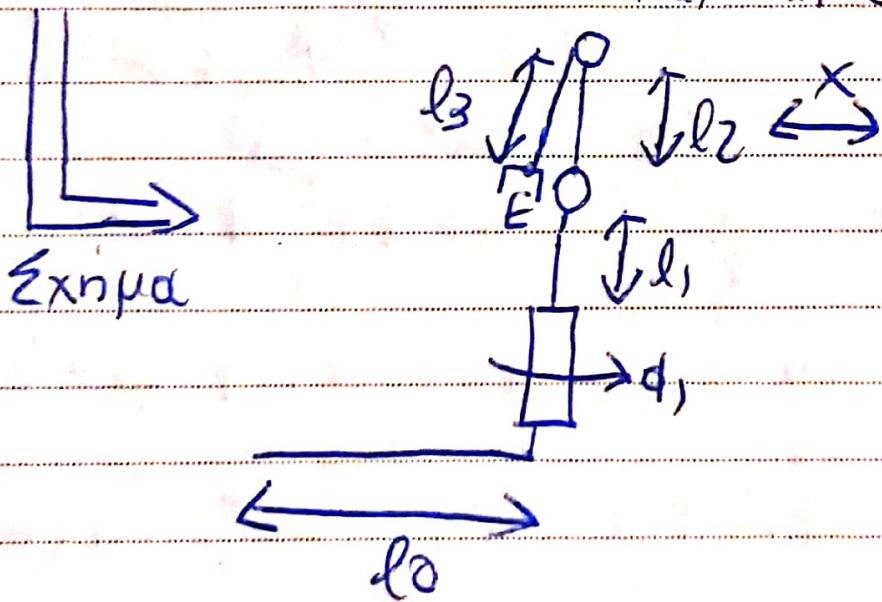


- 13 -

Μόρφη διατάξης για $\phi_2 = \phi_3 = -\pi/2$



Παρατηρούμε, πρώτα,
ότι οι διατάξεις (A), (B)
είναι ιδιόμορφες και
οι οποίες σε κάθε περιπτώση
σημαίνει ότι η ευθύνη
και σημασία ασυνεργία των μονάδων
κατά των $x'x$ διστάνσεων
(τα z στις 2 περιπτώσεις).



L'Arron 3b

Förutsättningar för rörelsen:

För M: $p_{M,x} = \dot{\varphi}_1$

$$p_{M,y} = 0$$

$$p_{M,z} = 0$$

För m: $p_{m,x} = \dot{\varphi}_1 + l_1 \cdot \dot{z}$

$$p_{m,y} = b + l_1 \cdot z$$

$$p_{m,z} = 0$$

Ang. kringf. avstånd:

För M: $V_{M,x} = (p_{M,x})' \Rightarrow V_{M,x} = \dot{\varphi}_1 \quad \boxed{\Rightarrow}$

$$V_{M,y} = V_{M,z} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{M,x}^2 = V_{M,y}^2 = \dot{\varphi}_1^2 \quad \text{med } \omega_M = 0 \quad (\because \text{dvs rörelse är frittfall})$$

För m: $V_{m,x} = (p_{m,x})' = \dot{\varphi}_1 + l_1 \cdot \dot{z} \cdot \dot{z} \quad \boxed{\Rightarrow}$

$$V_{m,y} = (p_{m,y})' = l_1 \cdot (2 \cdot \dot{z}) \quad \boxed{\Rightarrow}$$

$$V_{m,z} = 0$$

$$\text{med } \omega_m = \dot{\varphi}_2 = \omega_{m,z}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_m = \sqrt{V_{m,x}^2 + V_{m,y}^2 + V_{m,z}^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{q_1^2 - 2q_1 q_2 l_1 s_2 + (l_1 q_2)^2 (c_2^2 + s_2^2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_m^2 = q_1^2 - 2q_1 q_2 l_1 s_2 + (l_1 q_2)^2$$

$$\text{Kai } w_m^2 = q_2^2$$

Συνολος: Θεωρούμε ότι η μάζα M έχει πολλά
διποντεία I_m και πόσος εντονός αρκεί του ποιποτικά
βραχιόνα, εντούτοις η μάζα m έχει I_m

$$\rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} M V_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_m q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m V_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_m w_m^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} M q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_m q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (l_1 q_2)^2$$

$$- I_m l_1 s_2 q_1 q_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} (M+m) q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} (I_m + (l_1^2 m)) q_2^2 +$$

$$+ q_1 q_2 (-I_m l_1 s_2)$$

~~Nα θέλω να σημειώσω ότι~~

$$\rightarrow P = P_M + P_m = -M \cdot g \cdot P_M, y - m \cdot g \cdot P_m, y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P = +mg(h + l_1(z)), \text{ aposi } \vec{g} = -g \hat{j}$$

$$\text{[fa i=1]}: \frac{dK}{dq_1} = (M+m)q_1 + q_2 (-ml_1(z))$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dK}{dq_1} \right) = (M+m)q_1 + q_2 (-ml_1(z)) + q_2^2 (-ml_1''(z)).$$

$$\frac{dK}{dq_1} = 0 \quad \text{tais } \frac{dp}{dq_1} = 0$$

$$\text{Apa: } \cancel{q_1 \cancel{\frac{d}{dt} \cancel{(dq_1)}}} = (M+m)q_1 + (-ml_1(z))q_2^2$$

$$+ q_2^2 (-ml_1''(z)) - (M+m - T_{H1})$$

$$\text{[fa i=2]}: \frac{dK}{dq_2} = (I_m + m l_1^2)q_2 + q_1 (-ml_1(z))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dK}{dq_2} \right) = (I_m + m l_1^2)q_2 + q_1 (-ml_1(z)) + \\ + q_1 q_2 (-ml_1''(z))$$

$$\frac{dK}{dq_2} = q_1 q_2 (-ml_1(z)) \quad \text{tais } \frac{dp}{dq_2} = +mg l_1(z)$$

$$\text{Apa: } \cancel{q_2 \cancel{\frac{d}{dt} \cancel{(dq_2)}}} = \frac{dK}{dq_2} + \frac{dp}{dq_2} = -\frac{1}{2} (T_{m2} - T_{H2})$$

$$q_1 (-J_m \ell_1(z)) + q_2 (J_m + m \ell_1^2) + \cancel{q_1 \cancel{\ell_1(z)} \sin \theta} + m g \ell_1(z)$$

$$+ Tmz - C_{\ell_1}(z)$$

Explanation:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad J_L^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } V_{ux} = q_1 + 0q_2 \Rightarrow V_{uy} = 0q_1 + 0q_2$$

$$\Rightarrow [J_L^{(k)}]^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } [J_L^{(k)}]^T \cdot F_E =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_x \rightarrow \gamma_1 a \tau_1 \Rightarrow T \gamma_1 = F_x \\ 0 \rightarrow \gamma_1 a \tau_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad J_L^{(m)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\ell_1 \tau_2 \\ 0 & \ell_1(z) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } V_{mx} = q_1 + (-\ell_1 \tau_2) q_2 \\ V_{my} = 0q_1 + \ell_1(z) q_2$$

$$\Rightarrow [J_L^{(m)}]^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\ell_1 \tau_2 & \ell_1(z) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{F_x \rightarrow \gamma_1 a \tau_1 \\ -\ell_1 \tau_2 F_x \rightarrow \gamma_1 a \tau_2}}$$

- 19 -

$$\Rightarrow Tm_1 = F_x$$

$$Tm_2 = -l_1 J_2 F_x$$

Terjadi:

$$\tau_1 = (l_1 + m) \ddot{q}_1 + (-ml_1 J_2) \ddot{q}_2 + q_2^2 (-ml_1 C_2) - 2 F_x$$

Maka

$$\tau_2 = \ddot{q}_1 (-ml_1 J_2) + \ddot{q}_2 (J_m + ml_1 C_2) + 0$$

$$+ mg l_1 C_2 + l_1 J_2 F_x$$