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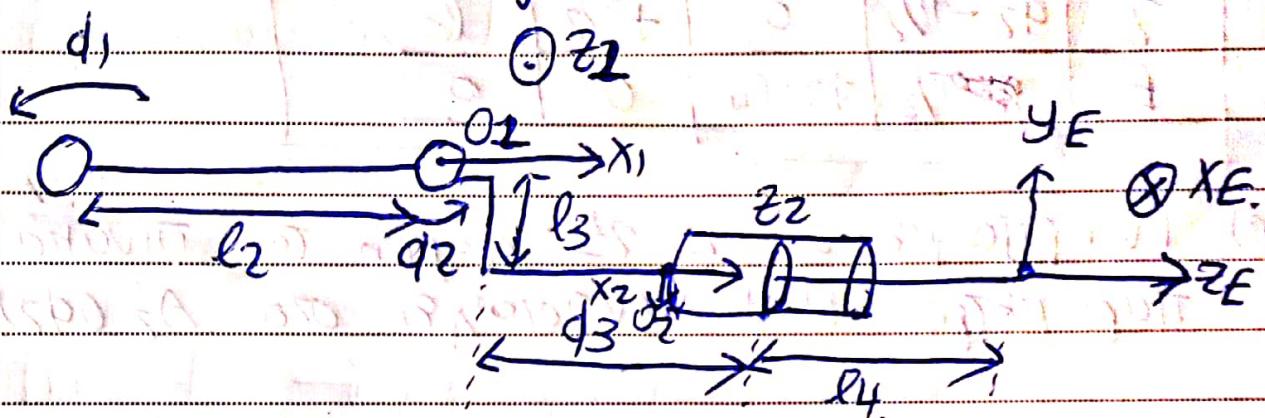
# Σεριαλ Εμπλοκών-Αναστάσιοι

03/18/25.

Πομπή Ι

η Σειρά Ανα. Αντίδευ.

Άσκηση 1b) (a). ΑΙΓΑΛΕΩΣ για τα πλαισιανά αναφορά:



Ισχούνται πλαισιανές πλαισιών:

- 1) Ο αγοράς  $z_{i-1}$ , οπ. είναι των αρθρών  $d_i$
- 2) Αγοράς  $x_i$  είναι της πολυής καθετας των  $z_{i-1}, z_i$  και με προτεύδυτον αντού  $z_{i-1}$  οπου  $z_i$ .

Ταριχεύοντα D-H:

$\theta_i$ : γωνία μετατόπισης  $x_{i-1}, x_i$  (περι των  $z_{i-1}$ )

$d_i$ : απόσταση  $x_{i-1}, x_i$  (μετα των  $z_{i-1}$ )

$d_i$ : γωνία μετατόπισης  $z_{i-1}, z_i$  (περι των  $x_i$ )

$\alpha_i$ : γωνία μετατόπισης  $x_{i-1}, x_i$  (περι των  $z_i$ )

$\theta_i, \alpha_i$ : απόσταση  $z_{i-1}, z_i$  (μετα των  $x_i$ )

Πίνακας παραπέτρων:

| i | $\theta_i$                     | $d_i$       | $\alpha_i$ | $l_i$ |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| 1 | $q_1 - \pi/2$                  | $-l_1$      | 0          | $l_2$ |
| 2 | $q_2 - \pi/2$                  | 0           | $+\pi/2$   | $l_3$ |
| E | <del><math>-\pi/2</math></del> | $q_3 + l_4$ | 0          | 0     |

(B) Γνωριζουμε ότι η 2D γεωμετρία του Πίνακα παραπέτρων D-H ζει στην ορθογώνια σύσταση  $A_z(q_2)$ .

$$A'_z(q_2) = [Rot(z, \theta_2) \cdot Tra(z, d_2)] \cdot [Rot(x, \alpha_2) \cdot Tra(x, l_2)]$$

ΗΡ.

$$Rot(z, \theta_2) \cdot Tra(z, d_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_2) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta_2) & \cos(\theta_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sin(\theta_2 - \pi/2) = -\cos(\theta_2)}}$$

$$Tra(z, d_2) = \begin{bmatrix} +r_2 & +(z + d_2) & 0 & 0 \\ -(z + d_2) & +r_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rot(x, \alpha_2) \cdot Tra(x, l_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\pi/2 - \sin(\alpha_2)) & -r_2 & 0 \\ 0 & r_2 & (\pi/2 - \cos(\alpha_2)) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{cor } \pi/2 = 0}$$
$$\sin \pi/2 = 1$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

TED)nd:

$$A_2^1(\varphi_2) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2^1(\varphi_2) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\sqrt{2} & l_3\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2}l_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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A' στον ρυθμό (a) Η είδηση το πρώτο σχήμα, έχουμε:

$$A_E^0 = \text{Rot}(x, l_0) \cdot \text{Rot}(z, q_1) \cdot [\text{Rot}(z, q_1) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, l_0)]$$

$$\cdot [\text{Rot}(y, q_2) \cdot \text{Rot}(z, q_3)] \cdot [\text{Rot}(z, -q_3 - l_4)], \text{ με:}$$

$$A_0^0 = \text{Rot}(x, l_0) \cdot \text{Rot}(z, -l_1) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -l_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_1^0 = \text{Rot}(z, q_1) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, l_2) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_1 & c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & c_1 l_2 \\ s_1 & c_1 & 0 & s_1 l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_2^0 = \text{Rot}(y, q_2) \cdot \text{Rot}(z, -l_3) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_2 & 0 & s_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -s_2 & 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -l_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_2 & 0 & s_2 & -l_3 s_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -s_2 & 0 & c_2 & -l_3 c_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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$$A_E^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -q_4 - p_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Tr}(Z, -q_3 - p_4)$$

Τελικά:

$$A_E^0 = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 C_2 & -S_1 & C_1 S_2 & l_0 + C_1 C_2 - C_1 S_2 (l_3 + q_3 + p_4) \\ C_2 S_1 & C_1 & S_1 S_2 & l_2 S_1 - S_1 S_2 [l_3 + q_4 + q_3] \\ -S_2 & 0 & C_2 & -l_1 - C_2 [l_3 + p_4 + q_3] \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) Με βάση τα αποτελέσματα του (a):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{Ex} = l_0 + C_1 [l_2 - S_2 (l_3 + l_4 + q_3)] \\ P_{Ey} = S_1 [l_2 - S_2 (l_3 + l_4 + q_3)] \\ P_{Ez} = -[l_1 + C_2 (l_3 + l_4 + q_3)] \end{array} \right.$$

$$A_E^0 = A_1^0 \cdot A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2 \quad \cancel{\text{Από την παραπάνω σχέση, αφού } A_1^0 = A_0^0, A_2^1 = A_1^0}$$

$$\cancel{A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2 = A_E^1} \Rightarrow A_E^0 = A_1^0 \cdot A_E^1 \Rightarrow A_E^1 = \cancel{A_1^0} (A_1^0)^{-1} \cdot A_E^0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2 = (A_1^0)^{-1} \cdot A_E^0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{μάλιστα} \\ \text{την διαβίωση με υποψήφια} \\ \text{την 4η στήλη } [P_{Ex}, P_{Ey}, P_{Ez}] \end{array}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & -\gamma_2(l_4+q_3) - l_3r_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & -(\gamma_2l_3 - \gamma_2(l_4+q_3)) \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \dots & \dots & \dots & \gamma_1p_x - (l_2+l_3c_1) + p_y\gamma_1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & (\gamma_1p_y + l_3c_1) - p_x\gamma_1 \\ \hline \dots & \dots & \dots & l_1 + p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

And zē zē zē:  $0 = (\gamma_1p_y + \gamma_1(l_0 - p_x))$

$$\tan(d_1) = \frac{\gamma_1}{c_1}$$

$$\tau = \tan(d_1)/\gamma$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{1+\gamma^2}}$$

$$(0)\theta = (1-\gamma^2)$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1-\gamma^2}{1+\gamma^2} p_y + (l_0 - p_x) \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (1-\gamma^2)p_y + (l_0 - p_x)\gamma \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p_y\gamma^2 - \gamma(l_0 - p_x) - p_y = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4(l_0 - p_x)^2 + 4(p_y\gamma)^2$$

$$C = \frac{+2(l_0 - P_{EX}) \pm 2\sqrt{(l_0 - P_{EX})^2 + P_{EY}^2}}{2P_{EY}} = \tan(\varphi_1)_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1 = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{(l_0 - P_{EX}) \pm \sqrt{(l_0 - P_{EX})^2 + P_{EY}^2}}{P_{EY}} \right)$$

Ano 2b) gegeben:

$$-s_2(l_4 + q_3 + l_3) = C_1 P_{EX} - (l_2 + l_{0C1}) + P_{EY} s_1$$

~~$$\Rightarrow s_2 = \frac{(l_2 + l_{0C1}) - P_{EX}(1 - P_{EY}s_1)}{l_4 + l_3 + q_3}$$~~

Ano 3b) gegeben:  $-C_2 [l_3 + l_4 + q_3] = l_1 + P_{EZ}$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{-(l_1 + P_{EZ})}{l_3 + l_4 + q_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_2 = \alpha \tan z \left[ \frac{(l_2 + l_{0C1}) - P_{EX}(1 - P_{EY}s_1) - (l_1 + P_{EZ})}{l_4 + l_3 + q_3}, \frac{l_1 + P_{EZ}}{l_3 + l_4 + q_3} \right]$$

TEDOR:  $s_2^2 + C_2^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{[(l_2 + l_{0C1}) - P_{EX}(1 - P_{EY}s_1)]^2}{(l_3 + l_4 + q_3)^2} + \frac{(l_1 + P_{EZ})^2}{(l_3 + l_4 + q_3)^2} = 1$

$$= \frac{(l_2 + l_{0C1})^2 - 2(l_2 + l_{0C1})P_{EX}(1 - P_{EY}s_1) + P_{EX}^2(1 - P_{EY}s_1)^2 + (l_1 + P_{EZ})^2}{(l_3 + l_4 + q_3)^2}$$

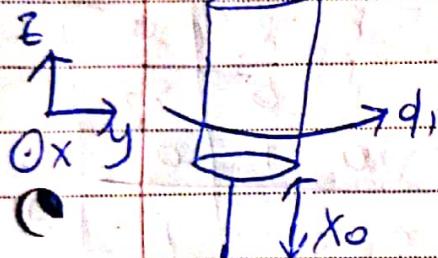
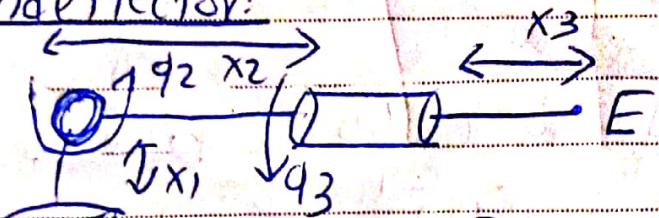
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$$\Rightarrow q_3 = \pm \sqrt{[(l_2 + l_0 c_1)^2 - P_{Ex}^4 - P_{EJ}^2 R^2 J^2] + (l_1 + P_{E2})^2}$$
$$= (l_3 + l_4)$$

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'ΑΩΜΝΟΝ 3<sup>η</sup> Ειρευν οφειλ ηαι προσαριστοποι

end effector:



$$\text{Έξουσες: } x_0 + x_1 = l_1$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = l_2$$

$$A_E^0 = A_{O'}^0 \cdot A_1^0 \cdot A_2^1 \cdot A_3^2, \text{ με:}$$

$$A_{O'}^0 = \text{Tra}(z, x_0)$$

$$A_1^0 = \text{Rot}(z, q_1) \cdot \text{Tra}(z, x_1)$$

$$A_2^1 = \text{Rot}(x, q_2) \cdot \text{Tra}(y, x_2)$$

$$A_3^2 = \text{Rot}(y, q_3) \cdot \text{Tra}(y, x_3)$$

$$A_{O'}^0 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_1^0 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_1 & c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} C_1 & -S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ S_1 & C_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & X_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_2^1 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 & -S_2 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & C_2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & X_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 & -S_2 & C_2 X_2 \\ 0 & S_2 & C_2 & S_2 X_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad A_3^2$$

$A_E^3$

$$A_E^2 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} C_3 & 0 & S_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -S_3 & 0 & C_3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & X_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} C_3 & 0 & S_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -S_3 & 0 & C_3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

TEDING:

$$A_E^0 = \begin{bmatrix} C_1(C_3 - S_1S_2S_3) & -C_2S_1(C_1S_3 + C_3S_1S_2) \\ (C_3S_1 + C_1S_2S_3) & C_1C_2(S_1S_3 - C_1C_3S_2) \\ -C_2S_3 & S_2 & C_2C_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -(C_2S_3)l_2 \\ C_1(C_2l_2) \\ l_1 + S_2l_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_E^0 = A_1^0 \cdot A_2^1 - A_E^2, \text{ dívolj: } A_1^0 = A_{01}^0 - A_1^0'$$

$$\overrightarrow{A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2 = A_E^0} \Rightarrow A_E^0 = A_1^0 \cdot A_E^1 \Rightarrow A_E^1 \leftarrow (A_1^0)^{-1} \cdot A_E^0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2 = (A_1^0)^{-1} \cdot A_E^0$$

↳ Αναλογούμε υπόψιν  
ΜΟΝΟ το μηριανό στροφής

$$R_E^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C_3 & 0 & S_3 & 0 & 0 \\ S_2S_3 & C_2 & -C_3S_2 & 0 & 0 \\ -(C_2S_3) & S_2 & C_2C_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_1nx + S_1ny & C_1ox + S_1oy & d(xC_1 + yS_1) & \dots \\ C_1ny - S_1nx & C_1oy - S_1ox & dy(C_1 - xS_1) & \dots \\ nz & oz & dz & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Στοιχεία 12:  $(10x + 510y = 0) \Rightarrow \tan \varphi_1 = \frac{r_1}{c_1}$

$$\boxed{\varphi_1 = \arctan\left(-\frac{ox}{oy}\right)}$$

Στοιχεία (2,2) και (3,2):

$$\begin{cases} 10y - 510x = r_2 \\ oz = r_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi_2 = \arctan(10y - 510x, oz)}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi_2 = \arctan(oz, (10y - 510x))}$$

Στοιχεία (2,1) και (1,3):

$$(3 = \sin x + 5 \sin y) \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi_3 = \arctan(\alpha x_0 + \delta y_0, \sin x + 5 \sin y)}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi_3 = \alpha x_0 + \delta y_0},$$