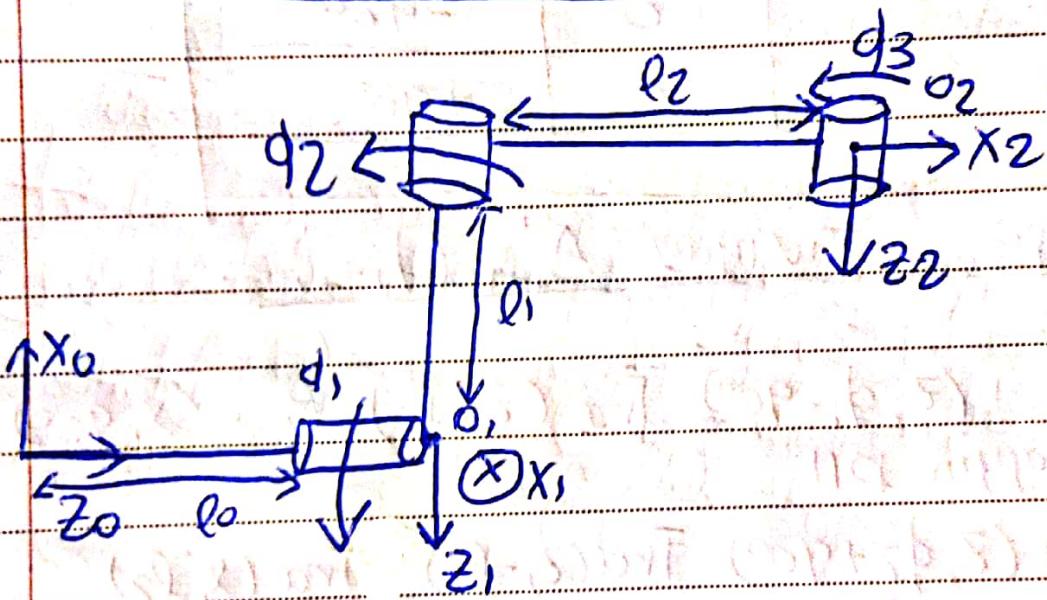


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Σερδική Εργασία - Αναρτήτος ελιθιτ.

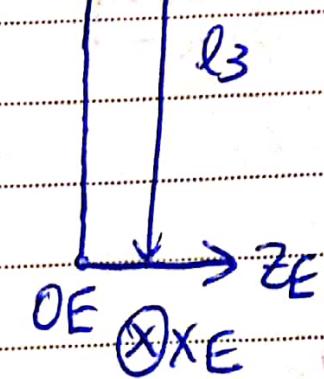
Poumouini I
Efamnisiaka Egyptios
A. Θεωρητικό Ημερο.

1. Στο επίπεδο  $X_0-Z_0$ :



Στο επίπεδο  $Y_0-Z_0$ :

$$Z_2 Z_3 O_2 = O_E.$$



Πινακάς DH:

	$(z_{i-1})$	$(z_i)$	$(x_i)$	$(x_i)$
i	$\vartheta_i$	$d_i$	$l_i$	$d_i$
1	$d_1, -90^\circ$	$l_0$	0	$+90^\circ$
2	$d_2 + 90^\circ$	$-l_1$	$+l_2$	0
3	$d_3 + 0^\circ$	0	0	$-90^\circ$
E	$90^\circ$	$-l_3$	0	$+90^\circ$

2. Προστοποίηση πινάκων  $A_{i+1}^i(\vartheta_{i+1})$ :

$$A_1^0(\vartheta_1) = \text{Rot}(z, \vartheta_1, -90^\circ) \cdot \text{Tra}(z, l_0) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, 90^\circ)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  1<sup>η</sup> γεωμηνή DH

$$A_2^1(\vartheta_2) = \text{Rot}(z, \vartheta_2 + 90^\circ) \cdot \text{Tra}(z, -l_1) \cdot \text{Tra}(x, l_2)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  2<sup>η</sup> γεωμηνή DH

$$A_3^2(\vartheta_3) = \text{Rot}(z, \vartheta_3) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, -90^\circ)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  3<sup>η</sup> γεωμηνή DH

$$A_E^3 = \text{Rot}(z, 90^\circ) \cdot \text{Tra}(z, -l_3) \cdot \text{Rot}(x, 90^\circ)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  4<sup>η</sup> γεωμηνή DH

Προκύπτουν οι εγνή πινακές:

$$A_1^0(\vartheta_1) = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 & -c_1 & 0 \\ -c_1 & 0 & -s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A_2^1(q_2) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\varsigma_2 & -c_2 & 0 & -l_2 \varsigma_2 \\ c_2 & -\varsigma_2 & 0 & l_2 c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -l_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_3^2(q_3) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_3 & 0 & -\varsigma_3 & 0 \\ \varsigma_3 & 0 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_E^3 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -l_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Euvodim:

$$A_2^0(q_1, q_2) = A_L^0 \cdot A_2^1 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\varsigma_1 \varsigma_2 & -c_2 \varsigma_1 & -c_1 & c_1 l_1 - l_2 \varsigma_1 \varsigma_2 \\ c_1 \varsigma_2 & c_1 c_2 & -\varsigma_1 & l_1 \varsigma_1 + c_1 l_2 \varsigma_2 \\ c_2 & -\varsigma_2 & 0 & l_0 + c_2 l_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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$$A_3^o(q_1, q_2, q_3) = A_2^o \cdot A_3^2 =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\sigma_1 \sigma_{23} & c_1 & -\sigma_1 \sigma_{23} & c_1 l_1 - l_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ c_1 \sigma_{23} & \sigma_1 & c_1 \sigma_{23} & l_1 \sigma_1 + c_1 l_2 \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_{23} & 0 & -\sigma_{23} & l_0 + c_2 l_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_E^o(q_1, q_2, q_3) = A_3^o \cdot A_E^3 =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} c_1 & -(l_3 \sigma_1) & -\sigma_1 \sigma_{23} & c_1 l_1 + \sigma_1 [(l_3 l_3 - l_2 \sigma_2)] \\ \sigma_1 & c_1 \sigma_{23} & c_1 \sigma_{23} & l_1 \sigma_1 + c_1 [l_2 \sigma_2 - (l_3 l_3)] \\ 0 & -\sigma_{23} & (l_3) & l_0 + (c_2 l_2 + l_3 \sigma_{23}) \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

H Mivnperatikhn Efiowon twn popnic d'ivetai an tnu  
Kaiwsi ox&on

$$P = A_E^o [1:3, 4] \text{ is } \begin{bmatrix} P_{EX} \\ P_{EY} \\ P_{EZ} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 l_1 + \sigma_1 [(l_3 l_3 - l_2 \sigma_2)] \\ l_1 \sigma_1 + c_1 [l_2 \sigma_2 - (l_3 l_3)] \\ l_0 + (c_2 l_2 + l_3 \sigma_{23}) \end{bmatrix}$$

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3. Үңгөржілер әдебиесінің бірі:

$$b_0' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1' = A_{1-}^0 [1:3, 3] = [-c_1, -s_1, 0]$$

$$b_2' = A_2^0 [1:3, 3] = [-c_1, -s_1, 0]$$

Үңгөржілер әдебиесінің r<sub>i-1, E</sub>:

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

$$r_{0, E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] - \emptyset = \begin{bmatrix} (1l_1 + J_1)[(23l_3 - l_2s_2)] \\ l_1s_1 + c_1[l_2s_2 - (23l_3)] \\ l_0 + (2l_2 + l_3s_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{1, E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] - A_1^0 [1:3, 4] =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1l_1 + s_1)[(23l_3 - l_2s_2)] \\ l_1s_1 + (1[l_2s_2 - (23l_3)]) \\ (2l_2 + l_3s_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{2, E} = A_E^0 [1:3, 4] - A_2^0 [1:3, 4] =$$

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$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{S}_1(l_3 l_3) \\ -\mathcal{C}_1(l_3 l_3) \\ l_3 \mathcal{S}_2 l_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\{d_i\}_{i=1}^3$

$$J_{L1} = b_0^\top \times r_0, E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{C}_1 l_1 + \mathcal{S}_1 [l_3 l_3 - l_2 \mathcal{S}_2] \\ \mathcal{S}_1 l_1 + \mathcal{C}_1 [l_2 \mathcal{S}_2 - l_3 l_3] \\ l_0 + l_2 l_2 + l_2 \mathcal{S}_2 l_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \mathcal{S}_1 + \mathcal{C}_1 [l_3 l_3 - l_2 \mathcal{S}_2] \\ (\mathcal{C}_1 l_1 + \mathcal{S}_1 [l_3 l_3 - l_2 \mathcal{S}_2]) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ka1} J_{A1} = b_0^\top = [0 \ 0 \ 1]$$

$$J_{L2} = b_1^\top \times r_1, E = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathcal{S}_1 ((2l_2 + l_3 l_3) \\ \mathcal{C}_1 ((2l_2 + l_3 l_3) \\ (l_3 l_3 - l_2 \mathcal{S}_2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ka1}$$
$$J_{A2} = b_1^\top = [E_{11}, 0]$$

$$J_{L3} = b_2^\top \times r_2, E = \begin{bmatrix} -l_3 \mathcal{S}_1 \mathcal{S}_2 l_3 \\ l_3 \mathcal{C}_1 \mathcal{S}_2 l_3 \\ (l_3 l_3) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ka1}$$
$$J_{A3} = b_2^\top = [-\mathcal{C}_1, -\mathcal{S}_1, 0]$$

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Σινοδό:  $J = \begin{bmatrix} J_{L1} & J_{L2} & J_{L3} \\ J_{A1} & J_{A2} & J_{A3} \end{bmatrix}$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1\gamma_1 + c_1[(z_3l_3 - l_2\gamma_2)] & -\gamma_1((2l_2 + l_3)z_3) & -l_3\gamma_1z_3 \\ (1l_1 + \gamma_1(z_3l_3 - l_2\gamma_2))c_1((2l_2 + l_3)z_3), l_3 c_1(z_3 \\ 0 & z_3l_3 - l_2\gamma_2 & z_3l_3 - \\ 0 & -c_1 & -c_1 \\ 0 & -\gamma_1 & -\gamma_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Αναστροφό στα φυσικά πουντέδα: Αραιή μετατροπή σε γινεται οι προς την γραμμ. ταχύτητα, θεωρούμε ~~την~~ την λατινική μορφή γρ. ταχύτητας.

$$J_V = J \begin{pmatrix} [1:3] \\ [1:3] \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow V = J_V \cdot \dot{q} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{q} = J_V^{-1} \cdot V} \quad \text{με } J_V^{-1}, \text{ με:}$$

$$J_V = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & S_1 & 0 \\ (23l_3 - l_2r_2) & (23l_3 - l_2r_2) & -\sqrt{23} \\ l_2l_1 & a_{22} & l_2(l_2(23 + \sqrt{2}r_2) \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{-(23[C_1l_1 + (23l_3S_1 - l_2r_1r_2)]}{l_2[(23l_3 - l_2r_2)[C_2(23 + \sqrt{2}r_2)]}$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{(23[C_1(23l_3 - l_1S_1) - C_1l_2r_2])}{l_2[(23l_3 - l_2r_2)[C_2(23 + \sqrt{2}r_2)]}$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{[C_1l_1 + (23l_3S_1 - l_2r_1r_2)]}{l_2l_3[C_2(23 + \sqrt{2}r_2)]}$$

$$a_{32} = \frac{l_1S_1 - (C_1(23l_3 + C_1l_2r_2)}{l_2l_3[C_2(23 + \sqrt{2}r_2)]}$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{(2l_2 + l_3S_2)}{l_2l_3[C_2(23 + \sqrt{2}r_2)]}$$

$$\text{Let } V = \begin{bmatrix} VEx \\ VEY \\ VEZ \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Let } q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Jöpopper Dicrafir

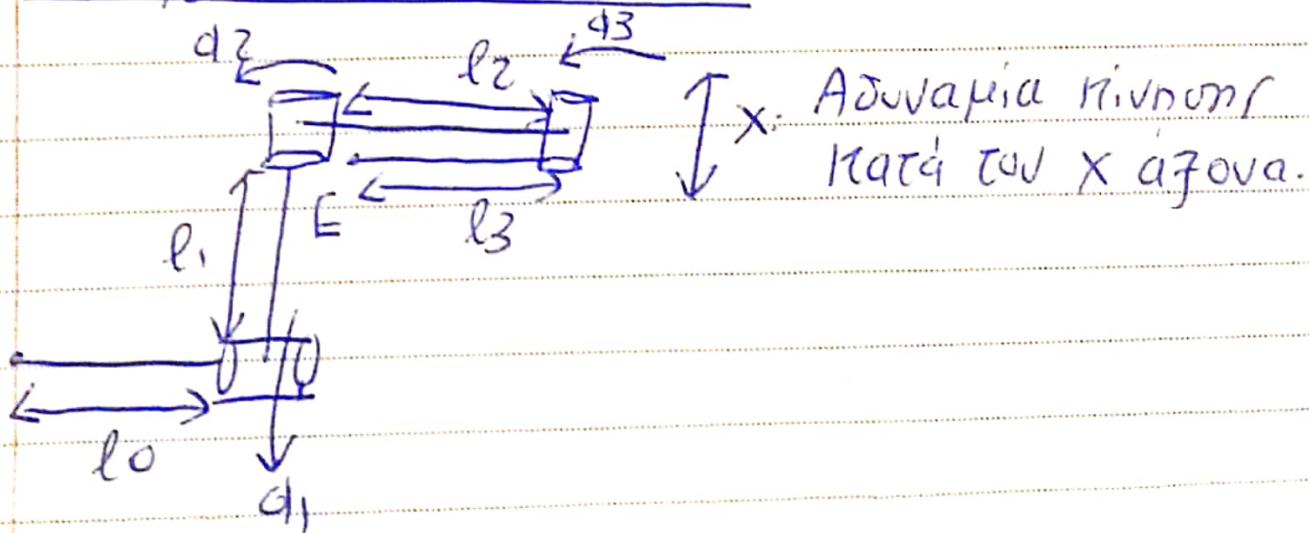
$$\det(J_V) = 0 \Rightarrow l_2 \cdot l_3 \cdot [(l_3 q_3 - l_2 q_2)] [l_2(l_2 + l_3 q_3)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{or}(q_2 + q_3) \cdot l_3 = l_2 \cdot \sin(q_2) \end{array} \right.$$

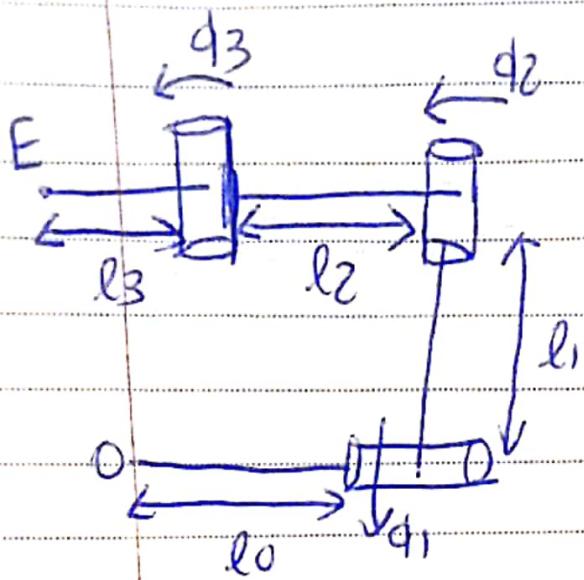
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{or}(q_2) \cdot \operatorname{or}(q_2 + q_3) = \sin(q_2) \cdot \sin(q_2 + q_3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} q_2 = \pi \text{ (ca)} & q_3 = \pi/2 \\ q_2 = 0 \text{ (ca)} & q_3 = -\pi/2 \\ q_2 = 0 \text{ (ca)} & q_3 = \pi/2 \end{array} \right.}$$

fälle  $q_2 = 0$  (ca)  $q_3 = -\pi/2$ :

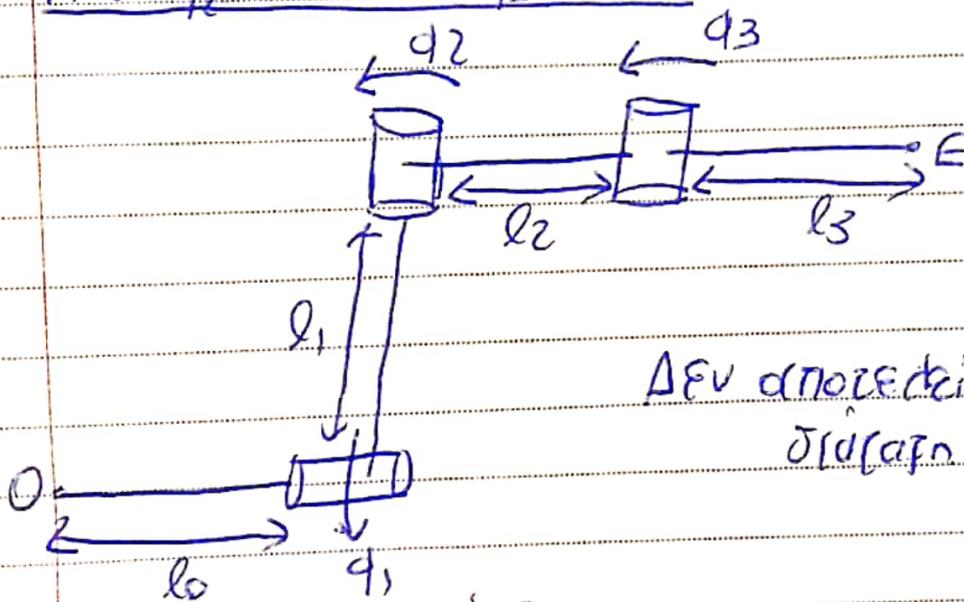


fälle  $q_2 = \pi$  (ca)  $q_3 = +\pi/2$ :



ΔEV απορρετική μορφής  
διάραγμα

Για  $q_2 = 0$  και  $q_3 = \pi/2$ :



ΔEV απορρετική μορφής  
διάραγμα

Για εναντίον:

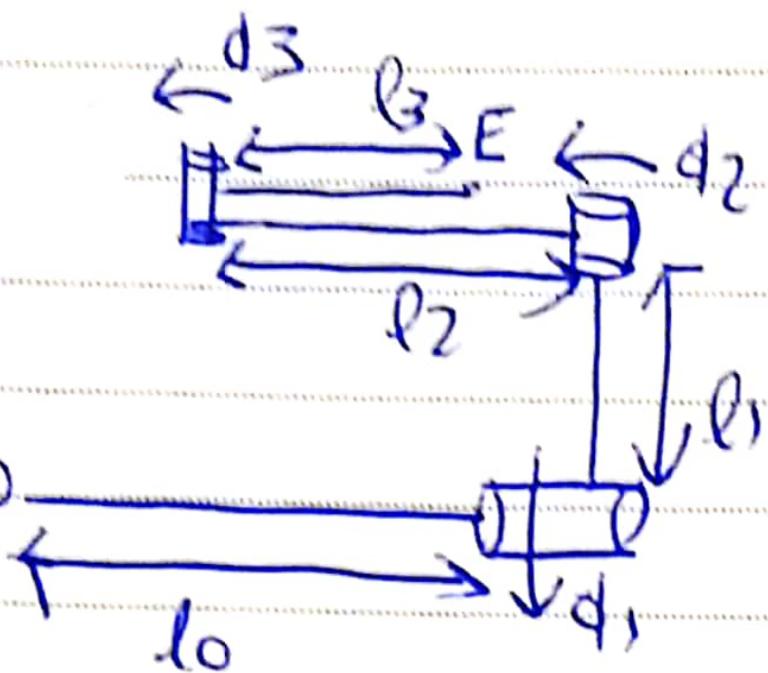
$$\text{Επιπλέον: } C_2(C_3 - S_2S_3) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(q_2 + q_3 - q_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(q_3) = 0 \Rightarrow q_3 = n\pi + \pi/2$$

$$\text{Η 1η οξεία γύρετας: } \cos(q_2 + \pi/2) l_3 = l_2 \sin(q_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(q_2) l_3 = l_2 \sin(q_2) \Rightarrow \sin q_2 = 0 \Rightarrow q_2 = k\pi$$

Για  $\varphi_2 = \pi$  και  $\varphi_3 = -\pi/2$ :



↗ x: Ανωδεια, Ηινησι  
και χ αζουα.

Αρα, Ισιομορφη προη. δει  
για  $\varphi_3 = -\pi/2$

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## 5. Avciorpovo řešení. Mavčetov:

Exoře:  $A_E^0 = A_L^0 \cdot A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2$ , kde:  $A_E^2 = A_3^2 \cdot A_E^3$ .

$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A_2^1 \cdot A_E^2 = (A_L^0)^{-1} \cdot A_E^0$ , řešení včas.

$$A_E^0 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} * & * & * & P_{EX} \\ * & * & * & P_{EY} \\ * & * & * & P_{EZ} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & L \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{řešení mož} \\ \text{n 4b cíle} \\ \text{tau} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} * & * & * & l_3(z_3 - l_2 z_2) \\ * & * & * & (2l_2 + l_3 z_3) \\ * & * & * & -l_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & L \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} * & * & * & P_{EX} s_1 - c_1 P_{EY} \\ * & * & * & P_{EZ} - l_0 \\ * & * & * & -c_1 P_{EX} - s_1 P_{EY} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & L \end{array} \right]$$

Ano riu 3<sup>h</sup> xpočuh:

$$(1) PEX + S_1 PEy = l_1 \quad \begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha_1) &= S_1/C_1 \\ C_1 &= \tan(\alpha_1/2) \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{2C}{1+C^2} \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{(1-C^2)}{1+C^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1 = \frac{1-C^2}{1+C^2} PEX + \frac{2C}{1+C^2} PEY \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+C^2)l_1 = (1-C^2)PEX + 2CPEY \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C^2(l_1 + PEX) - 2CPEY + (l_1 - PEX) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4PEY^2 - 4(l_1^2 - PEX^2) = 4[PEX^2 + PEY^2 - l_1^2]$$

$$C = \frac{2PEY \pm \sqrt{PEX^2 + PEY^2 - l_1^2}}{2(l_1 + PEX)} = \tan(\alpha_1/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{PEY \pm \sqrt{PEX^2 + PEY^2 - l_1^2}}{l_1 + PEX} \right)$$

~~Ausführ~~

An der rechten Längswand:

$$1 \Leftarrow l_3(s_3 - l_2 s_2) = P_{Ex} s_1 - (P_{Ey}) \quad (1)$$

$$2 \Leftarrow l_3 s_2 + (l_2 = P_{Ez} - l_0 = A_1 \quad (j_{VWOrd}) \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_3^2(s_3^2 + l_2^2 s_2^2) = A_0^2 - 2l_2 l_3 s_2 (s_3 = 0) \\ l_3^2 s_2^2 + l_2^2 + 2l_2 l_3 s_2 (s_3 = 0) = A_1^2 \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(+)}{=} \quad (3)$$

$$\sin(\varphi_2 + \alpha_3 - \varphi_2)$$

$$l_3^2 + l_2^2 + 2l_2 l_3 [s_2 s_3 (s_2 - s_2 s_3)] = A_0^2 + A_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow s_3 = \frac{A_0^2 + A_1^2 - l_2^2 - l_3^2}{2l_2 l_3} \quad \text{aus}$$

$$c_3 = \pm \sqrt{l_2^2 + s_3^2} = \pm \sqrt{(l_2 + l_3)^2 - A_0^2 - A_1^2} \quad 2l_2 l_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_3 = \arctan 2(s_3, c_3)$$

Avalösung: zuerst definieren ( $s_3, s_2$  mit Erfahrung) (1) nach

(2):

$$l_3(s_3 - l_3 s_2 s_3 - l_2 s_2) = A_0 \quad \underline{\underline{l_3(s_3 - A_2)}}$$

$$l_3 s_2 s_3 + l_3 s_2 s_3 + l_2 = A_1 \quad l_3 s_3 = A_3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_2(z - s_2 A_3 - l_2 s_2 = A_0 \\ A_2 s_2 + A_3(z + l_2) = A_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_2(z - s_2(A_3 + l_2) = A_0 \\ A_2 s_2 + l_2(A_3 + l_2) = A_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

 Πολλαπλισμός την 1η είτε με  $\frac{A_2}{A_3 + l_2}$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z + \frac{A_2^2}{A_3 + l_2} (z + (-s_2 A_2)) = \frac{A_0 A_2}{A_3 + l_2} \\ A_2 s_2 + l_2(A_3 + l_2) = A_1 \end{array} \right\} (+) \Rightarrow$$

$$z = \frac{\frac{A_0 A_2}{A_3 + l_2} + A_1}{\frac{A_2^2}{A_3 + l_2} + A_3 + l_2} \quad ; \quad \boxed{z = \frac{A_0 A_2 + A_1(A_3 + l_2)}{A_2^2 + (A_3 + l_2)^2}}$$

Πολλαπλισμός την 1η είτε με  $-\frac{A_3 + l_2}{A_2}$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -(A_3 + l_2)z + \frac{(A_3 + l_2)^2}{A_2} s_2 = -\frac{A_0}{A_2}(A_3 + l_2) \\ A_2 s_2 + l_2(A_3 + l_2) = A_1 \end{array} \right\} (+)$$

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$$\Rightarrow J_2 = A_1 - \frac{A_0}{A_2} (A_3 + l_2) \Rightarrow A_2 + \frac{(A_3 + l_2)^2}{A_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_2 = \frac{A_1 A_2 - A_0 (A_3 + l_2)}{A_2^2 + (A_3 + l_2)^2}$$

EJUQHO:

$$\Phi_2 = \arctan 2(J_2, c_2)$$

Oι αλγ. ωκεανίες και πράξεις του Χρονοφορού ήσαν

$$\cos(\vartheta - 90^\circ) = \sin \vartheta$$

$$\sin(\vartheta - 90^\circ) = -\cos \vartheta$$

$$\cos(\vartheta + 90^\circ) = -\sin \vartheta$$

$$\sin(\vartheta + 90^\circ) = \cos \vartheta$$

Εγκ. για υπέβοι:  $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$  - ΗΕ.

$$c_1 = a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \quad c_2 = a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1$$

$$c_3 = -[a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1]$$

Οριζόντια:  $2 \times 2$ :  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$

$3 \times 3$ :  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$

## Avgi orpojor nivahar

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{adj}(A)$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$