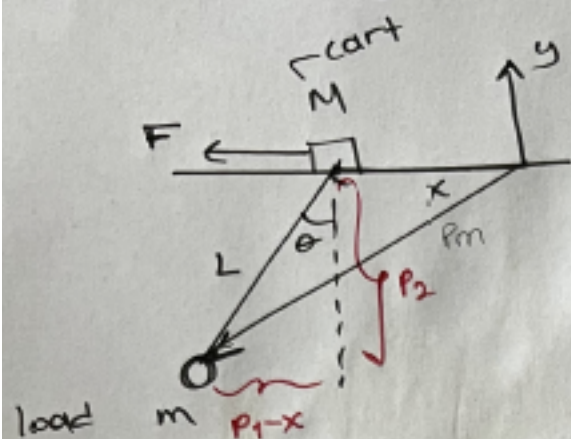


Example: Hanging crane with a constraint



$$q = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Constraint: L is fixed

$$0 = c(q) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(p_1 - x)^2 + p_2^2 - L^2 \right]$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{p}_m^T \dot{p}_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m \end{pmatrix}}_W \dot{q} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T W \dot{q}$$

$$V = -mg \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{e_3^T} q \quad e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = -mg e_3^T q$$

$$L(q, \dot{q}, z) = T(\dot{q}) - V(q) - z^T \cdot \underbrace{c(q)}_{\text{constraint}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T W \dot{q} + mg e_3^T q - \frac{1}{2} z^T \cdot \left[q^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} q - L^2 \right]$$

$$\text{E-L: } W \ddot{q} + \nabla_q V + \nabla_q c \cdot z = Q = \begin{bmatrix} F \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M & m & m \end{bmatrix} \ddot{q} - mg \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\nabla_q c} q \cdot z = \begin{bmatrix} F \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$c(q) = 0$

$$\nabla_q c = \left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial q} \right)^T = \frac{\partial c}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot q^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial q} \right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot q$$

using $\lambda = x^T A x$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = 2x^T A$$

$$C(q) = \frac{1}{2} ((p_1 - x)^2 + p_2^2 - L^2) \\ = \frac{1}{2} q^T C q - L^2$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{C}(q) = \frac{\partial C}{\partial q} \cdot \dot{q} = q^T C \cdot \dot{q}$$

$$\ddot{C}(q) = \frac{d}{dt} (q^T C \dot{q})$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (q^T C \dot{q}) \dot{q} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}} (q^T C \dot{q}) \ddot{q}$$

$$\ddot{C}(q) = \dot{q}^T C \cdot \ddot{q} + q^T C \ddot{q}$$

using the rule:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = y^T A x \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = x^T A^T \end{cases}$$

if A is symmetric
 $A = A^T$

$\ddot{z} - L$:
 equations:

$$m \ddot{q} - m g e_3 + C q \cdot z = Q = \begin{bmatrix} F \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q^T C \dot{q} + q^T C \ddot{q} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{3 \times 3} & C q_{3 \times 1} \\ q^T C_{1 \times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{M(q)_{4 \times 4}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q} \\ z \end{bmatrix}}_{4 \times 1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} F \\ 0 \\ m g \\ -q^T C \dot{q} \end{bmatrix}}_{4 \times 1}$$

$M(q)$ is invertible if
 $P_m \neq \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

if $P_m = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $M(q)$ is
 not full rank.

We do not allow the
 situation where load
 coincides with the cart

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & x & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 3}$$