

Fundamental Mathematics for Robotics Homework Set #05-2, Dr.T

- [1] Let us consider numerical examples of a two-link manipulator given in the lecture. Let us use the following values: $L_1 = 50(\text{cm}), L_2 = 30(\text{cm})$. Compute the end-effector (EF) position (x_2, y_2) for the following joint angles.
- $\theta_1 = 30(\text{deg}), \theta_2 = 60(\text{deg})$
 - $\theta_1 = 60(\text{deg}), \theta_2 = 30(\text{deg})$
 - $\theta_1 = -30(\text{deg}), \theta_2 = 60(\text{deg})$
 - $\theta_1 = 30(\text{deg}), \theta_2 = -60(\text{deg})$
 - $\theta_1 = -13.57(\text{deg}), \theta_2 = 60(\text{deg})$
 - What is the relationship between (d) and (e)?
- [2] Let us fill in derivations that were skipped in the lecture. From the 2-Link equation:
- $$x_2 = L_1 \sin \theta_1 + L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad (1)$$
- $$y_2 = L_1 \cos \theta_1 + L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad (2)$$
- Find $A_1, A_2, B_1,$ and B_2 in $(1) \rightarrow x_2 = A_1 \sin \theta_1 + A_2 \cos \theta_1 \quad (3)$
 $(2) \rightarrow y_2 = B_1 \sin \theta_1 + B_2 \cos \theta_1 \quad (4)$
 - Derive $C_1 \sin \theta_1 + C_2 \cos \theta_1 = 0$ by eliminating l.h.s. from (3) and (4).
 - Show that $\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{-C_2}{C_1}$.
- [3] Let us do the Inverse-Kinematics computation for the 2-Link manipulator in Problem [1]. Can you compute $\theta_1,$ and θ_2 from the following EF positions (x_2, y_2) .
- $x_2 = 73.3, y_2 = 25$
 - $x_2 = 58.3, y_2 = 50.98$
 - $x_2 = 10.0, y_2 = 69.28$
 - $x_2 = 65.36, y_2 = 35.36$
 - $x_2 = 60.0, y_2 = 60.0$
- [4] Solve the following questions on trigonometric functions using inverse trigonometric functions. Use the region $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$. You must specify the quadrant in which your answer is located.
- Solve for the angle θ : $5\cos\theta + 3 = 0$
 - Solve for the angle θ : $5\sin\theta + 4 = 0$
 - Use ATAN2(x,y) to solve for the angle θ : $4\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta = 0$ (Hint: Which quadrant?)
 - Prove: $\cos^2\theta = 1/(1 + \tan^2\theta)$
 - (Extra) Use the result of (d) for (a) to use ATAN2 to solve for the angle θ .