

## Lab4 Answer

The lab4.cpp contains the implementation of the functions `Eigen::Matrix4f J` and `int inverse` as required.

In the lab4\_main.cpp, first using the inverse function to get a number of configurations which produce the same end-effector position and orientation as the chosen joint angles (3.3, 3.8, 3.5, 5.1, 6.1, 0.5), along with the number of solutions. In this case the number of solutions is 8, and these solutions and the number of solutions could be printed when simply run the lab4\_main.cpp. Some other sets of joint angles have been chosen to test the inverse function, and they all produce the desired solutions. Please change the double `qforward` into different values to test the function.

Then 3 different angles and 2 different small joint angles are chosen to test the `J` function. The cases of the first  $\delta\theta$  (0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09) acting on the 3 different angles are displayed in the code, and the screenshots of the result are listed below.

```

lab4_main.cpp x lab4.cpp x
double theta0[6]={0}; //three thetas two delthetas to evaluate the Jacobian matrix
double theta1[6]={0};
double theta2[6]={0};
double deltheta0[6]={0.01,0.02,0.03,0.07,0.08,0.09};
double deltheta1[6]={0.1,0.12,0.13,0.125,0.113,0.112};

the difference between positions1:
0.0410268
0.0102009
-0.0158473

the difference between orientations1:
-0.0173589 -0.00564875 0.00401856
0.00167281 -0.00483757 -0.00222287
-0.00165612 -0.0130233 -0.0131375
0.00072547

the difference between positions2:
0.0317665
0.00355582
-0.00338905

the difference between orientations2:
-0.0189156 -0.00347331 0.00109284
-0.00835463 -0.0098519 -0.00631641
0.00790416 -0.0119127 -0.0149013
0.00100425

the difference between positions3:

```

```

nancy@nancy-VirtualBox: ~/catkin_ws1
0.00072547
a0=
for the difference between positions2:
E 0.0317665
} 0.00355582
b0=-0.00338905

C0=the difference between orientations2:
D0=-0.0189156 -0.00347331 0.00109284
A0=-0.00835463 -0.0098519 -0.00631641
B0= 0.00790416 -0.0119127 -0.0149013
C0=0.00100425
nor

std the difference between positions3:
std 0.037182
std 0.000930275
std -0.0214699

the difference between orientations3:
-0.00435035 -0.00137765 0.00117623
0.00157362 -0.00343655 -0.00685424
-0.000798974 0.0104131 -0.000934578
hom 0.000193417
for
t
homotransf10=URS::fwd(thetaplus);

```

In the screenshot, the difference between positions is the difference between  $P_6^0(\theta) - P_6^0(\theta + \delta\theta)$  and  $J_v\delta\theta$ , and the difference between orientations is the 3\*3 matrix  $A-B$ , while the last number is the norm of  $(A-B)$ .

#### 1. Question 4

The answers to Question 3 show that while the difference of positions is larger, the difference of orientation could be small, and the smaller the original angles, the smaller the difference between the orientations. The accuracy of the implementation of Eigen::Matrix4f J function is not very high, according to the previous question.