

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

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 - Lecture 08 - Inverse Kinematics
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Assignment 4

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-02-17, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Inverse kinematics determines the 1 point

- Rate of change of joint variable for a desired end effector velocity
- End effector velocity for a desired rate of change of joint variable
- Joint variables for a desired end effector position and orientation
- End effector position and orientation for a desired joint variable

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: Joint variables for a desired end effector position and orientation

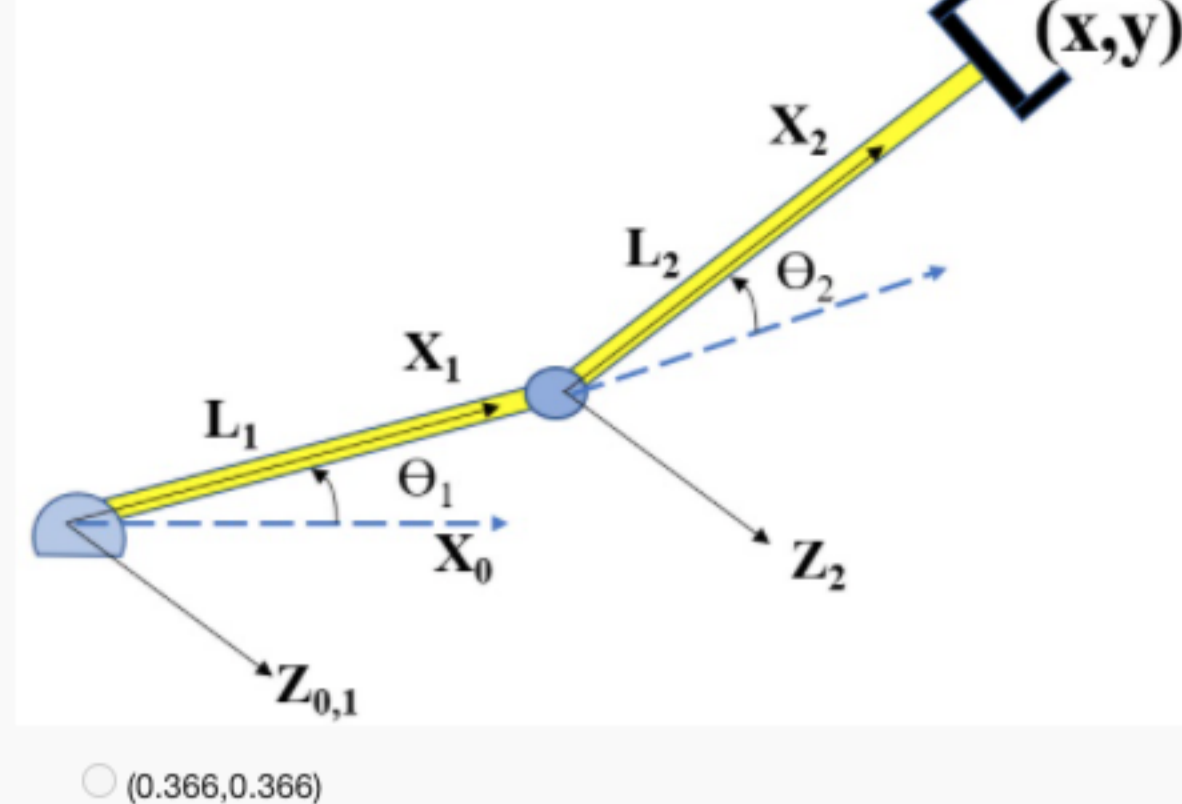
2) Forward kinematics gives the relation between the 1 point

- End effector position and orientation and joint variables
- End effector velocities and rate of change of joint variables
- Rate of change of joint variables and torques
- Propagation of force from the end effector to the various links of the robot

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: End effector position and orientation and joint variables

3) For a 2 DoF arm as shown below and for $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 30^\circ$ and link length $l_1 = l_2 = 1$ unit, the end effector position is 1 point

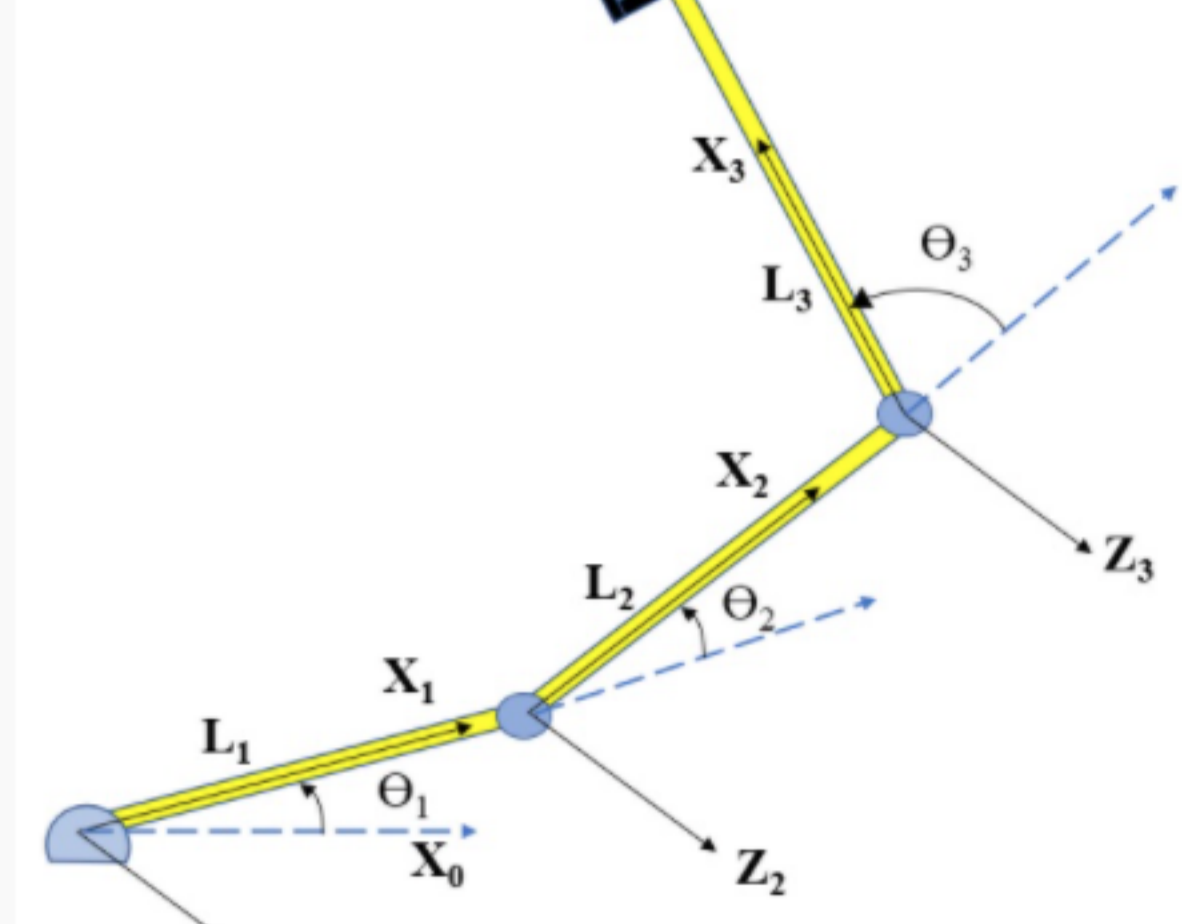


- (0.366,0.366)
- (1.366,1.366)
- (0.366,1.366)
- (1.366,0.366)

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: (1.366,1.366)

4) For a 3 DoF arm shown below, the DH table is given by 1 point



- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-2 | 0 | 0 | L1 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | L2 | 0 | 0 | theta3 |
- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-2 | L1 | 0 | 0 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | 0 | 0 | L2 | theta3 |
- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|---|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | theta1 |
| 1-2 | L1 | 0 | 0 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | L2 | 0 | 0 | theta3 |
- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|---|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-2 | 0 | 0 | L1 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | 0 | 0 | L2 | theta3 |

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $\begin{bmatrix} l_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l_1 & \theta_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \theta_3 \end{bmatrix}$

5) For a 3 DOF arm shown in Q4, the first row of the homogeneous transformation matrix from link 0 to 1 is 1 point

- $\cos(\theta_1), -\sin(\theta_1), 0$
- $\cos(\theta_1), -\sin(\theta_1), 0, 0$
- $\cos(\theta_1), -\sin(\theta_1), 0, L_1$
- $\cos(\theta_1), \sin(\theta_1), 0, 0$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $\cos(\theta_1), -\sin(\theta_1), 0, 0$

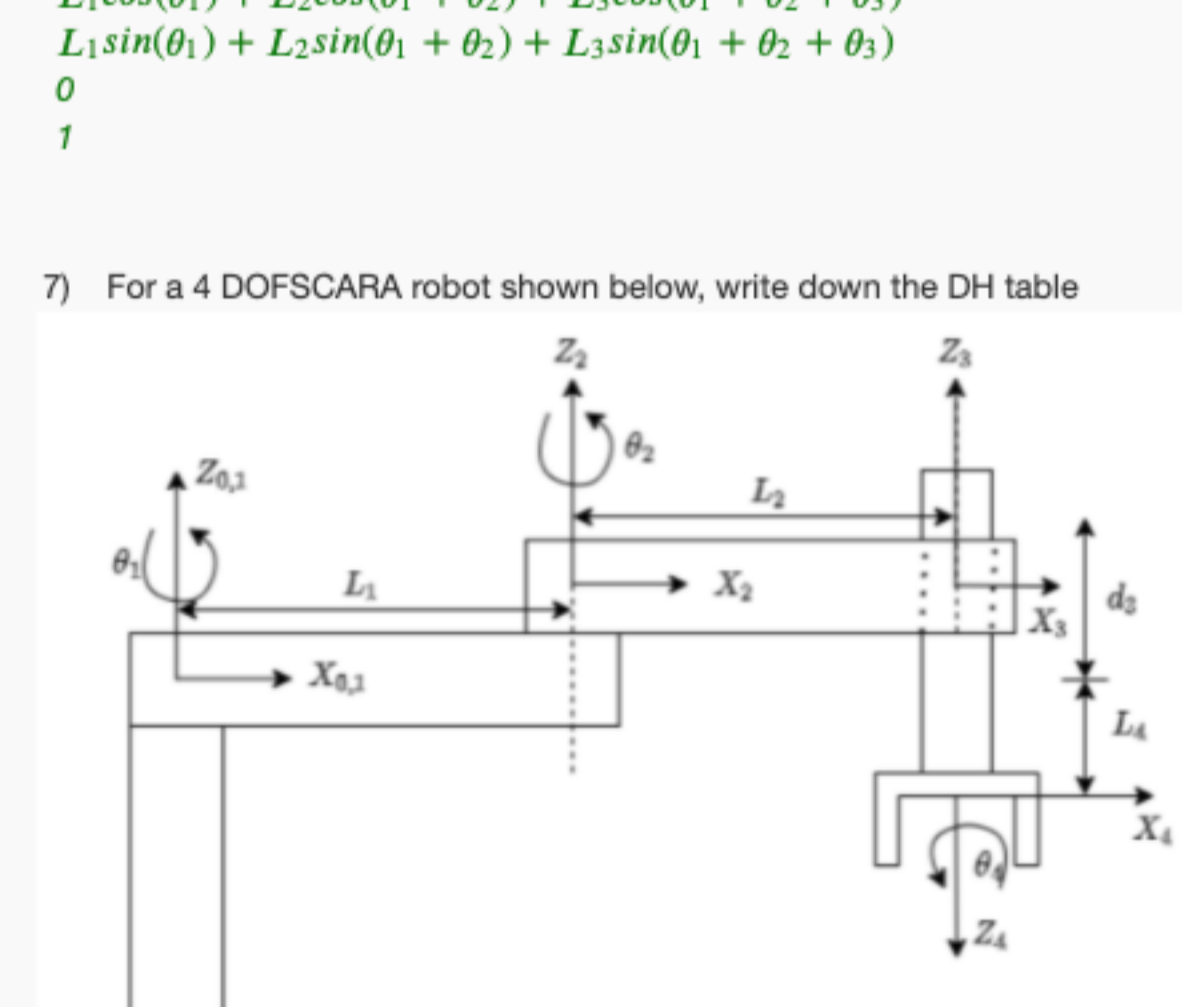
6) For a 3 DOF arm shown in Q4, compute the homogeneous transformation between the base (frame zero) and the end effector (frame 3). The last column is given by 0 points

- $$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \cos(\theta_1) + L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + L_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + L_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \cos(\theta_1) + L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \cos(\theta_1) - L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - L_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + L_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \cos(\theta_1) - L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - L_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + L_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $L_1 \cos(\theta_1) + L_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + L_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$
 $L_1 \sin(\theta_1) + L_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + L_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$
 0
 1

7) For a 4 DOF SCARA robot shown below, write down the DH table 1 point

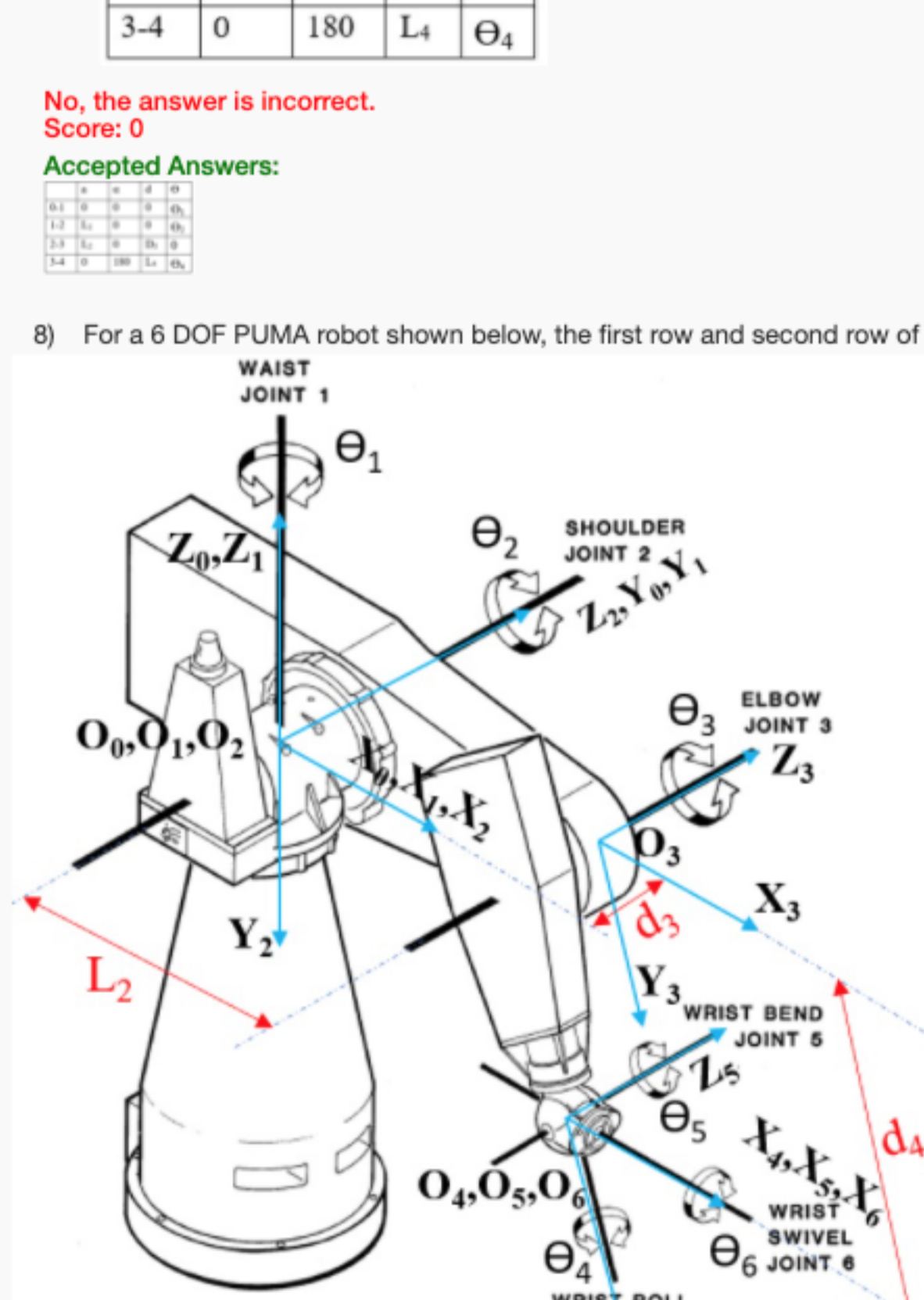


- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | theta1 |
| 1-2 | L1 | 0 | 0 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | L2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-4 | L4 | 0 | D3 | theta4 |
- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | theta1 |
| 1-2 | L1 | 0 | 0 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | L2 | 0 | D3 | 0 |
| 3-4 | L4 | 0 | 0 | theta4 |
- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | theta1 |
| 1-2 | L1 | 0 | 0 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | L2 | 0 | D3 | 0 |
| 3-4 | 0 | 0 | L4 | theta4 |
- | | a | alpha | d | theta |
|-----|----|-------|----|--------|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | theta1 |
| 1-2 | L1 | 0 | 0 | theta2 |
| 2-3 | L2 | 0 | D3 | 0 |
| 3-4 | 0 | 180 | L4 | theta4 |

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $\begin{bmatrix} L_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & L_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \theta_4 \end{bmatrix}$

8) For a 6 DOF PUMA robot shown below, the first row and second row of the DH table is 1 point

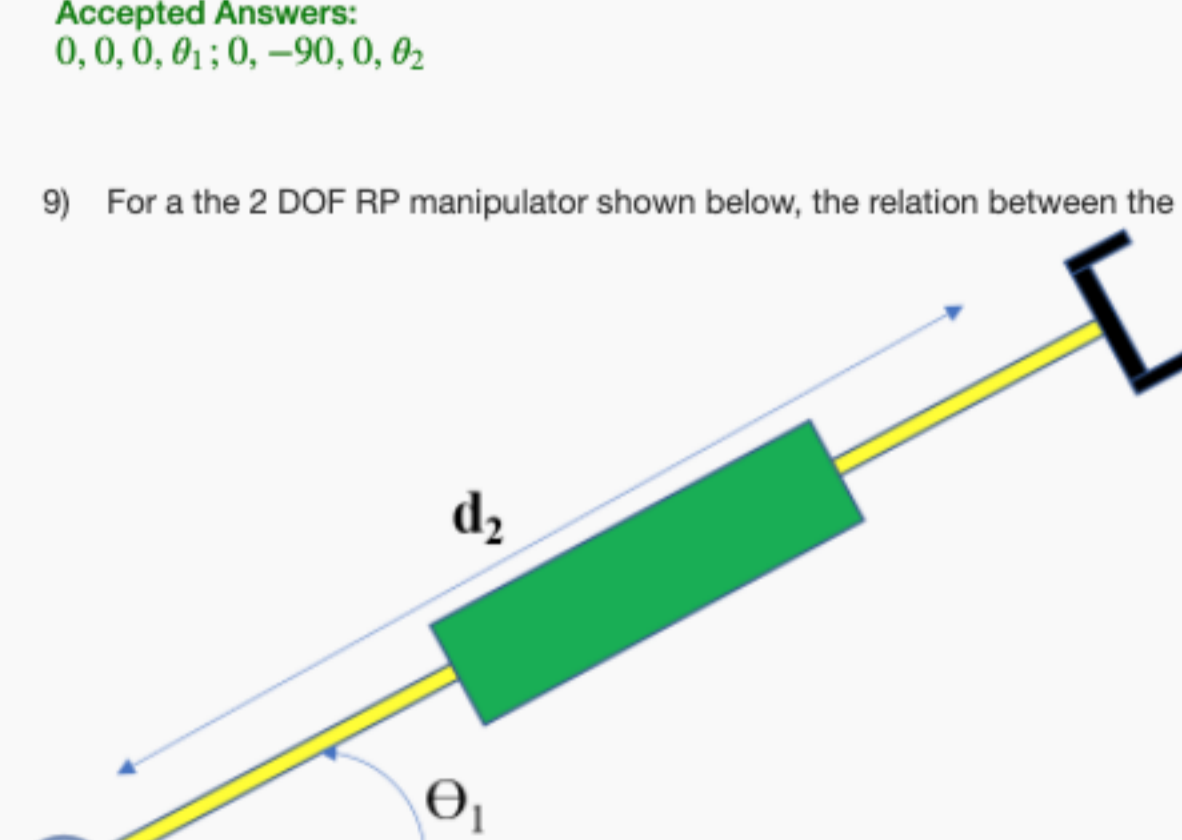


- $0, 0, 0, \theta_1; 0, 180, 0, \theta_2$
- $0, 0, 0, \theta_1; L_2, -90, 0, \theta_2$
- $0, 0, 0, \theta_1; 0, 0, 0, \theta_2$
- $0, 0, 0, \theta_1; 0, -90, 0, \theta_2$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $0, 0, 0, \theta_1; 0, -90, 0, \theta_2$

9) For a 2 DOF RP manipulator shown below, the relation between the end effector position (x,y) and joint variables are 1 point

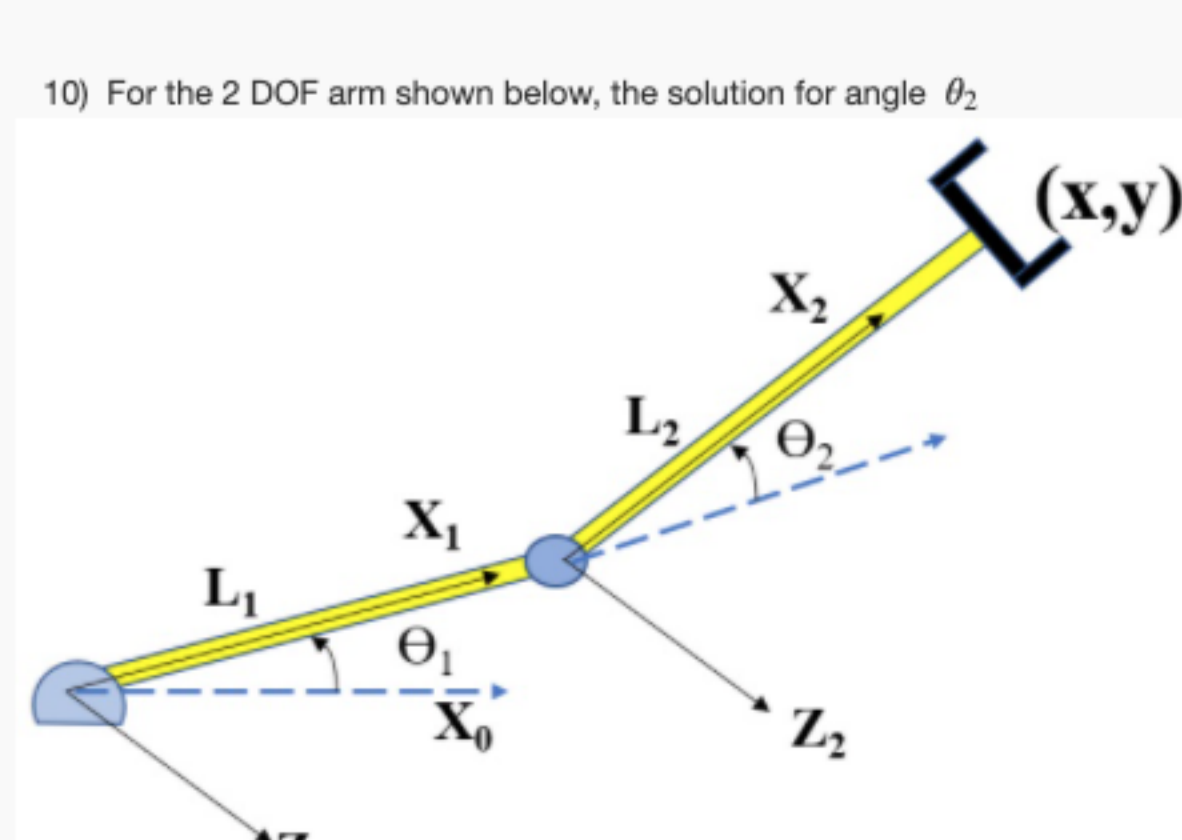


- $x = d_2 \csc(\theta_1), y = d_2 \sin(\theta_1)$
- $x = d_2 \cos(\theta_1), y = 0.5 d_2 \sin(\theta_1)$
- $x = 0.5 d_2 \cos(\theta_1), y = 0.5 d_2 \sin(\theta_1)$
- $x = d_2 \cos(\theta_1), y = d_2 \sin(\theta_1)$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $x = d_2 \cos(\theta_1), y = d_2 \sin(\theta_1)$

10) For the 2 DOF arm shown below, the solution for angle θ_2 1 point



- $\sin(\theta_2) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1 l_2}$
- $\cos(\theta_2) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1 l_2}$
- $\sin(\theta_2) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1 l_2}$
- $\cos(\theta_2) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1 l_2}$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $\cos(\theta_2) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1 l_2}$