Where we are:

Chap 2 **Configuration Space** 2.1 DOF of a Rigid Body 2.2 DOF of a Robot 2.3 C-space: Topology and Representation **Rigid-Body Motions** Chap 3 Chap 4 Forward Kinematics Velocity Kinematics and Statics Chap 5 **Inverse Kinematics** Chap 6 Dynamics of Open Chains Chap 8 **Trajectory Generation** Chap 9 Robot Control Chap 11 Wheeled Mobile Robots Chap 13

Important concepts, symbols, and equations

- Two C-spaces may have the same dof but differ in other ways. The **topology** ("shape") of a space is independent of how we **represent** it.
- Two spaces are **topologically equivalent** if one can be continuously deformed to the other without cutting or pasting.
- Some spaces are Cartesian products of spaces of lower dimension, e.g.,

(1d) $\mathbb{E}, S = T$ (2d) $\mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}^2, S \times S = T^2, S^2, \mathbb{E} \times S$ (higher) $\mathbb{E}^k \times S^m \times T^n$

- Represent Euclidean ("flat") spaces \mathbb{E}^n as \mathbb{R}^n . For curved spaces, choose
 - minimum-parameter explicit parameterizations (choose between singularities or an atlas of coordinate charts), OR
 - implicit representation (use more numbers subject to constraints).





C-space topology, with and without arm joint limits, rotor angles? Implicit/explicit representations? Grübler's formula?

hexrotor with two 5-DOF arms

https://www.prodrone.com/archives/1420/



C-space topology and representation? Include gripper, wheel angles?

KUKA youBot mecanum-wheel omnidirectional base moving on flat ground plus 5-DOF robot arm + gripper