**2011\_final** Tuesday, May 17, 2011 8:42 PM

Robotics II Final, Spring 2011.

T/F 4 points each

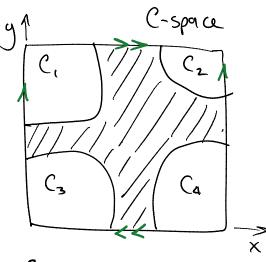
- 1. In all friction form closure grasps, every contact point can at least one other contact point in its friction cone.
- 2. Unit quaternions have 4 elements, but only three degrees of freedom.
- 3. Some LCPs arising in the Stewart-Trinkle time stepping method have non-unique solutions.
- 4. At search with cost-to-come = 0 is equivalent to Best-First search
- 5. Sample-based methods are preferred in motion planning, because the number of samples needed for a given resolution is independent of the dimension

of C-space.

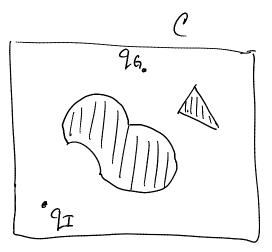
6. A robot with 7 joints and a position-controlled paralleljaw gripper has an 8-dimensional C-space.

World E Probot Vi reference point TE2

2. Describe how a randomized potential field method works and how it escapes local minima. Under what circumstances does it fail? 3. Let C be the disk shown 91 on the right. Without the identifications shown, C has 4 components. How many components [ exist with the identifications shown?



4. For the C-space shown on the right, extend the idea of a visibility graph to curved objects.

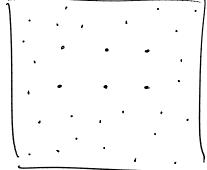


Draw the graph for the obstacles and gr and gr.

5. Give pseudo-code defining a van der Corput sequence on a disc in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

6. Find the points of maximum dispersion in the region shown

dispersion in the region shown on the right. Compare results for two metrics: Li and Los



7. Describe the main differences between sampling-based and combinatorial motion planning methods.

Analysis Questions (10 points each)  
1. Let X be an space and let 
$$x \neq x'$$
 be points in X.  
Prove that  $p(x,x') = abs(x-x')$  is or is not a metric.  
Note that  $abs = absolute value, which applies to each
element of a vector.$ 

2. Define the most impressive analysis problem you prepared for, but I didn't ask. Then solve it.