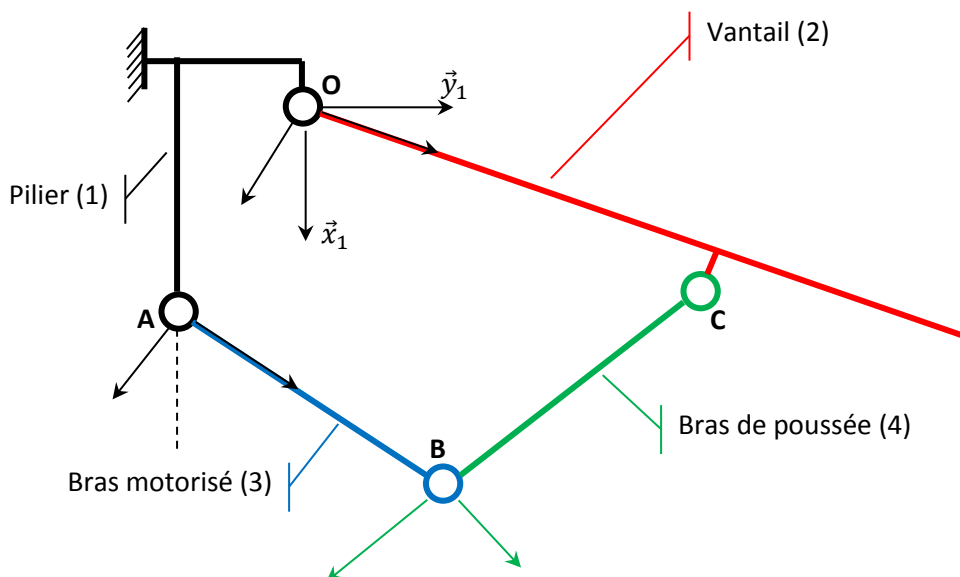
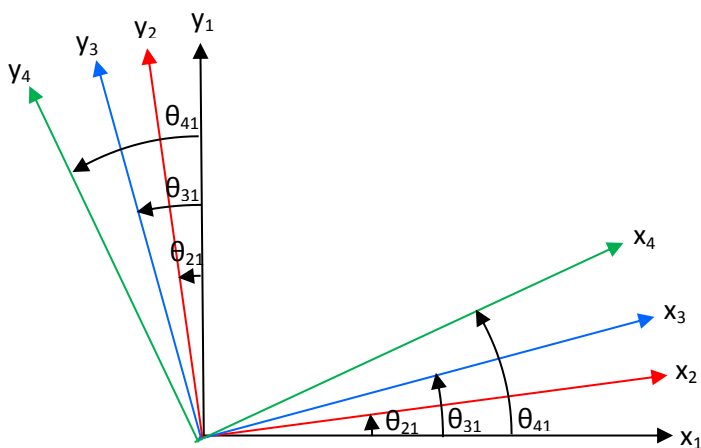


Schéma cinématique minimal plan (\vec{x}_1, \vec{y}_1)



Figures de changement de base



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OA} &= b \cdot \vec{x}_1 - a \cdot \vec{y}_1 \\ \vec{CB} &= l \cdot \vec{x}_4 \\ \vec{OC} &= c \cdot \vec{x}_2 - d \cdot \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{AB} &= l \cdot \vec{y}_3 \end{aligned}$$

- $a = 100 \text{ mm}$
- $b = 260 \text{ mm}$
- $c = 324 \text{ mm}$
- $l = 280 \text{ mm}$
- $d = 20 \text{ mm}$

Fermetures géométriques

$$\vec{OA} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CO} = \vec{0}$$

$$b \cdot \vec{x}_1 - a \cdot \vec{y}_1 + l \cdot \vec{y}_3 - l \cdot \vec{x}_4 - c \cdot \vec{x}_2 + d \cdot \vec{y}_2 = \vec{0}$$

Projections

projection sur \vec{x}_1 $b - 0 - l \cdot \sin \theta_{31} - l \cdot \cos \theta_{41} - c \cdot \cos \theta_{21} - d \cdot \sin \theta_{21} = 0$
 projection sur \vec{y}_1 $0 - a + l \cdot \cos \theta_{31} - l \cdot \sin \theta_{41} - c \cdot \sin \theta_{21} + d \cdot \cos \theta_{21} = 0$

Résolution : loi d'entrée-sortie

ça pique....
 en éliminant θ_{41} par $\cos^2 \theta_{41} + \sin^2 \theta_{41} = 1$

$\frac{b - l \cdot \sin \theta_{31} - c \cdot \cos \theta_{21} - d \cdot \sin \theta_{21}}{l} = \cos \theta_{41}$	$\frac{-a + l \cdot \cos \theta_{31} - c \cdot \sin \theta_{21} + d \cdot \cos \theta_{21}}{l} = \sin \theta_{41}$
---	--

$$(-a + l \cdot \cos \theta_{31} - c \cdot \sin \theta_{21} + d \cdot \cos \theta_{21})^2 + (b - l \cdot \sin \theta_{31} - c \cdot \cos \theta_{21} - d \cdot \sin \theta_{21})^2 = l^2$$

et en développant on obtient la relation $A(\theta_{31}) \cdot \cos \theta_{21} + B(\theta_{31}) \cdot \sin \theta_{21} + C(\theta_{31}) = 0$

avec :

$$\begin{aligned} A(\theta_{31}) &= 2 \cdot (-b \cdot c - a \cdot d - c \cdot l \cdot \cos \theta_{31} + d \cdot l \cdot \sin \theta_{31}) \\ B(\theta_{31}) &= 2 \cdot (-b \cdot d + a \cdot c - c \cdot l \cdot \sin \theta_{31} - d \cdot l \cdot \cos \theta_{31}) \\ C(\theta_{31}) &= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + 2 \cdot l \cdot (-a \cdot \sin \theta_{31} + b \cdot \cos \theta_{31}) \end{aligned}$$

$$A \cdot \cos \theta_{21} + B \cdot \sin \theta_{21} = -C$$

$$(A \cdot \cos \theta_{21} + B \cdot \sin \theta_{21}) = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \cdot \cos \theta_{21} + \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \cdot \sin \theta_{21} \right)$$

$$(A \cdot \cos \theta_{21} + B \cdot \sin \theta_{21}) = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot (\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \theta_{21} + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \theta_{21}) = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot \cos(\theta_{21} - \alpha)$$

$$\text{avec } \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{B}{A} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot \cos \left(\theta_{21} - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{B}{A} \right) \right) = -C$$

$$\theta_{21} = \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{B}{A} \right)$$

avec :

$$A(\theta_{31}) = 2 \cdot (-b \cdot c - a \cdot d - c \cdot l \cdot \cos \theta_{31} + d \cdot l \cdot \sin \theta_{31})$$

$$B(\theta_{31}) = 2 \cdot (-b \cdot d + a \cdot c - c \cdot l \cdot \sin \theta_{31} - d \cdot l \cdot \cos \theta_{31})$$

$$C(\theta_{31}) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + 2 \cdot l \cdot (-a \cdot \sin \theta_{31} + b \cdot \cos \theta_{31})$$