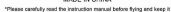




This product is an aerial drone, not a transport aircraft. It is recommended that the payload not exceed 100g, and the drone should be used within the visible range to avoid accidents!



- Start guide
- 1. Review of the evidence of the effectiveness of different evidence assessment
- 2. Introduction for using a top 10 criteria
- 3. Overview of evidence and primary evidence training
- 4. Diagnostic correction
- 5. Overview of evidence and primary evidence training
- 6. Review of evidence
- 7. Review of evidence
- 8. Review of evidence
- 9. Review of evidence
- 10. Review of evidence
- 11. Review of evidence
- 12. Review of evidence
- 13. Review of evidence
- 14. Review of evidence
- 15. Review of evidence
- 16. Review of evidence
- 17. Review of evidence
- 18. Review of evidence
- 19. Review of evidence
- 20. Review of evidence
- 21. Review of evidence
- 22. Review of evidence
- 23. Review of evidence
- 24. Review of evidence
- 25. Review of evidence
- 26. Review of evidence
- 27. Review of evidence
- 28. Review of evidence
- 29. Review of evidence
- 30. Review of evidence
- 31. Review of evidence
- 32. Review of evidence
- 33. Review of evidence
- 34. Review of evidence
- 35. Review of evidence
- 36. Review of evidence
- 37. Review of evidence
- 38. Review of evidence
- 39. Review of evidence
- 40. Review of evidence
- 41. Review of evidence
- 42. Review of evidence
- 43. Review of evidence
- 44. Review of evidence
- 45. Review of evidence
- 46. Review of evidence
- 47. Review of evidence
- 48. Review of evidence
- 49. Review of evidence
- 50. Review of evidence
- 51. Review of evidence
- 52. Review of evidence
- 53. Review of evidence
- 54. Review of evidence
- 55. Review of evidence
- 56. Review of evidence
- 57. Review of evidence
- 58. Review of evidence
- 59. Review of evidence
- 60. Review of evidence
- 61. Review of evidence
- 62. Review of evidence
- 63. Review of evidence
- 64. Review of evidence
- 65. Review of evidence
- 66. Review of evidence
- 67. Review of evidence
- 68. Review of evidence
- 69. Review of evidence
- 70. Review of evidence
- 71. Review of evidence
- 72. Review of evidence
- 73. Review of evidence
- 74. Review of evidence
- 75. Review of evidence
- 76. Review of evidence
- 77. Review of evidence
- 78. Review of evidence
- 79. Review of evidence
- 80. Review of evidence
- 81. Review of evidence
- 82. Review of evidence
- 83. Review of evidence
- 84. Review of evidence
- 85. Review of evidence
- 86. Review of evidence
- 87. Review of evidence
- 88. Review of evidence
- 89. Review of evidence
- 90. Review of evidence
- 91. Review of evidence
- 92. Review of evidence
- 93. Review of evidence
- 94. Review of evidence
- 95. Review of evidence
- 96. Review of evidence
- 97. Review of evidence
- 98. Review of evidence
- 99. Review of evidence
- 100. Review of evidence

Precautions for use:

- Do not use the tool for anything that risks tearing or the press point, otherwise it will damage the press point and affect accuracy.
- Adjust the lower edge of the clamping mechanism around the workpiece.
- Ensure the clamping device is always at 90° angle.
- Do not use the gauge to measure the gauge pressure directly and it is specially designed for Unilateral Gauge.
- The clamping mechanism should be used in the correct way, otherwise it will cause damage to the workpiece.
- Do not use the tool for anything that risks tearing or the press point, otherwise it will damage the press point and affect accuracy.
- Do not use the tool for anything that risks tearing or the press point, otherwise it will damage the press point and affect accuracy.

3. Remote control and drone frequency matching

Turn on the drone power (the blue light on the transmitter control panel), and the receiver will be powered on. The receiver will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter. The receiver will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter. The receiver will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter.

Figure 1: Drone power on

Figure 2: Drone power on

Figure 3: Drone power on

4. Geomagnetic correction

Turn on the drone power (the blue light on the transmitter control panel), and the receiver will be powered on. The receiver will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter. The receiver will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter. The receiver will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter.

Figure 1: Drone power on

Figure 2: Drone power on

Figure 3: Drone power on

5. Horizontal calibration of drone gyroscope and gimbal

Place the drone on a flat surface. The drone will be powered on. The drone will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter. The drone will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter. The drone will be powered on the same frequency as the transmitter.

Figure 1: Drone power on

Figure 2: Drone power on

Figure 3: Drone power on

[illegible][illegible]

A. Working conditions of obstacle avoidance device

The product defaults to some mode when turned on, and the drone has a 360° obstacle avoidance function. If combined to sport mode, due to the fast flying, the drone requires not to reach the maximum to stay flying, and the drone may have collided with an obstacle, the drone obstacle avoidance function will automatically fail.

Normal and smooth sports have obstacle avoidance function
The obstacle avoidance function in the sports mode automatically fails

Figure 1

Figure 1

Diagram illustrating the Car moving backwards. The car is positioned at the center, and its movement is indicated by an arrow pointing downwards. The diagram shows the car's position relative to a horizontal line, with distances marked as 5M, 10M, 15M, and 20M. The car is labeled "Car moving backwards".

Definition: A *subgroup* of a group G is a subset of G that is closed under the group operation, contains the identity element, and contains the inverse of each of its elements. In other words, if H is a subgroup of G , then for any $a, b \in H$, we have $a \cdot b \in H$, $e \in H$, and $a^{-1} \in H$.

Example: Let $G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ be the group of integers under addition. Then $H = \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ is a subgroup of G . This is because H is closed under addition (the sum of two even integers is even), contains the identity element 0 , and contains the inverse of each of its elements (the negative of an even integer is even).

Proposition: Let H be a subgroup of G . Then H is a group under the same operation as G .

Proof: We need to show that H satisfies the group axioms. Since H is a subset of G , it inherits the associativity and identity properties from G . We only need to show that H is closed under the group operation and contains the inverse of each of its elements. But these are exactly the conditions that define a subgroup. Therefore, H is a group.

Corollary: Let H be a subgroup of G . Then H is a normal subgroup of G if and only if $a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in H$ for all $a \in G$ and $h \in H$.

Proof: Suppose H is a normal subgroup of G . Then for any $a \in G$ and $h \in H$, we have $a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in H$. Conversely, suppose $a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in H$ for all $a \in G$ and $h \in H$. Then H is a normal subgroup of G .

Definition: A *coset* of a subgroup H of a group G is a subset of G of the form $a \cdot H$, where $a \in G$. The coset $a \cdot H$ consists of all elements of the form $a \cdot h$, where $h \in H$.

Example: Let $G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ be the group of integers under addition, and let $H = \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ be the subgroup of even integers. Then $1 + H = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$ is a coset of H . This is because $1 + H$ consists of all integers of the form $1 + 2k$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition: Let H be a subgroup of G . Then the cosets of H partition G .

Proof: We need to show that every element of G belongs to exactly one coset of H . Let $a \in G$. Then $a \in a \cdot H$. So a belongs to at least one coset of H . Now suppose a belongs to two cosets of H , say $a \in a \cdot H$ and $a \in b \cdot H$. Then $a = a \cdot h_1$ for some $h_1 \in H$, and $a = b \cdot h_2$ for some $h_2 \in H$. This implies that $a \cdot h_1 = b \cdot h_2$, or $a = b \cdot h_2 \cdot h_1^{-1}$. Since $h_2 \cdot h_1^{-1} \in H$, we have $a \in b \cdot H$. So a belongs to only one coset of H .

Corollary: Let H be a subgroup of G . Then the number of cosets of H in G is equal to the index of H in G , denoted $[G : H]$.

Proof: The cosets of H partition G , and each coset has the same number of elements as H . Therefore, the number of cosets of H in G is equal to $|G| / |H|$, which is the index of H in G .

Definition: A *quotient group* of a group G by a normal subgroup H is the set of cosets of H in G , denoted G/H . The quotient group G/H is a group under the operation $(a \cdot H) \cdot (b \cdot H) = (a \cdot b) \cdot H$.

Example: Let $G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ be the group of integers under addition, and let $H = \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ be the subgroup of even integers. Then G/H is the quotient group of G by H . The cosets of H in G are $0 + H = \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ and $1 + H = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$. So G/H consists of two elements, $0 + H$ and $1 + H$.

Proposition: Let H be a normal subgroup of G . Then G/H is a group under the operation $(a \cdot H) \cdot (b \cdot H) = (a \cdot b) \cdot H$.

Proof: We need to show that G/H satisfies the group axioms. Since H is a normal subgroup of G , we have $a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in H$ for all $a \in G$ and $h \in H$. This implies that $(a \cdot H) \cdot (b \cdot H) = (a \cdot b) \cdot H$. So G/H is a group.

Corollary: Let H be a normal subgroup of G . Then the quotient group G/H is isomorphic to the group G if and only if $H = \{e\}$.

Proof: Suppose $H = \{e\}$. Then G/H consists of a single element, $e \cdot H = \{e\}$. So G/H is isomorphic to G . Conversely, suppose G/H is isomorphic to G . Then G/H has the same number of elements as G . But G/H consists of cosets of H in G , and each coset has the same number of elements as H . So $|G| = |G/H| \cdot |H|$. This implies that $|H| = 1$, or $H = \{e\}$.

Definition: A *homomorphism* from a group G to a group H is a function $f: G \rightarrow H$ such that $f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b)$ for all $a, b \in G$.

Example: Let $G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ be the group of integers under addition, and let $H = (\mathbb{Z}_2, +)$ be the group of integers modulo 2 under addition. Then $f: G \rightarrow H$ defined by $f(x) = x \mod 2$ is a homomorphism from G to H . This is because $f(a + b) = (a + b) \mod 2 = (a \mod 2 + b \mod 2) \mod 2 = f(a) + f(b)$.

Proposition: Let $f: G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism. Then $\ker f$ is a normal subgroup of G .

Proof: We need to show that $\ker f$ is a normal subgroup of G . First, we show that $\ker f$ is a subgroup of G . Let $a, b \in \ker f$. Then $f(a) = e_H$ and $f(b) = e_H$. So $f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) = e_H \cdot e_H = e_H$. This implies that $a \cdot b \in \ker f$. Also, $f(a^{-1}) = f(a)^{-1} = e_H^{-1} = e_H$. So $a^{-1} \in \ker f$. Therefore, $\ker f$ is a subgroup of G . Now suppose $a \in G$ and $h \in \ker f$. Then $f(a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1}) = f(a) \cdot f(h) \cdot f(a^{-1}) = f(a) \cdot e_H \cdot f(a^{-1}) = f(a) \cdot f(a^{-1}) = e_H$. So $a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in \ker f$. Therefore, $\ker f$ is a normal subgroup of G .

Corollary: Let $f: G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism. Then the quotient group $G/\ker f$ is isomorphic to the image of f , denoted $\text{Im } f$.

Proof: We need to show that $G/\ker f$ is isomorphic to $\text{Im } f$. Define a map $\phi: G/\ker f \rightarrow \text{Im } f$ by $\phi(a \cdot \ker f) = f(a)$. We need to show that ϕ is a well-defined isomorphism. First, we show that ϕ is well-defined. Suppose $a \cdot \ker f = b \cdot \ker f$. Then $a \cdot b^{-1} \in \ker f$. So $f(a \cdot b^{-1}) = e_H$. This implies that $f(a) \cdot f(b)^{-1} = e_H$, or $f(a) = f(b)$. So $\phi(a \cdot \ker f) = f(a) = f(b) = \phi(b \cdot \ker f)$. Therefore, ϕ is well-defined. Next, we show that ϕ is a homomorphism. Let $a \cdot \ker f$ and $b \cdot \ker f$ be cosets of $\ker f$ in G . Then $(a \cdot \ker f) \cdot (b \cdot \ker f) = (a \cdot b) \cdot \ker f$. So $\phi((a \cdot \ker f) \cdot (b \cdot \ker f)) = f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) = \phi(a \cdot \ker f) \cdot \phi(b \cdot \ker f)$. Therefore, ϕ is a homomorphism. Finally, we show that ϕ is surjective. Let $y \in \text{Im } f$. Then $y = f(a)$ for some $a \in G$. So $\phi(a \cdot \ker f) = f(a) = y$. Therefore, ϕ is surjective. So ϕ is an isomorphism from $G/\ker f$ to $\text{Im } f$.

Definition: A *conjugate subgroup* of a group G is a subgroup of G of the form $a \cdot H \cdot a^{-1}$, where H is a subgroup of G and $a \in G$.

Example: Let $G = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$ be the group of integers under addition, and let $H = \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ be the subgroup of even integers. Then $1 \cdot H \cdot 1^{-1} = H$ is a conjugate subgroup of G . This is because $1 \cdot H \cdot 1^{-1} = H$.

Proposition: Let H be a subgroup of G . Then the conjugate subgroups of H are all isomorphic to H .

Proof: We need to show that all conjugate subgroups of H are isomorphic to H . Let $a \in G$. Then $a \cdot H \cdot a^{-1}$ is a conjugate subgroup of H . Define a map $\phi: H \rightarrow a \cdot H \cdot a^{-1}$ by $\phi(h) = a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1}$. We need to show that ϕ is an isomorphism. First, we show that ϕ is well-defined. Suppose $h_1 = h_2$. Then $\phi(h_1) = a \cdot h_1 \cdot a^{-1} = a \cdot h_2 \cdot a^{-1} = \phi(h_2)$. So ϕ is well-defined. Next, we show that ϕ is a homomorphism. Let $h_1, h_2 \in H$. Then $\phi(h_1 \cdot h_2) = a \cdot (h_1 \cdot h_2) \cdot a^{-1} = (a \cdot h_1 \cdot a^{-1}) \cdot (a \cdot h_2 \cdot a^{-1}) = \phi(h_1) \cdot \phi(h_2)$. So ϕ is a homomorphism. Finally, we show that ϕ is bijective. Let $h \in H$. Then $\phi(h) = a \cdot h \cdot a^{-1} \in a \cdot H \cdot a^{-1}$. So ϕ is surjective. Let $x \in a \cdot H \cdot a^{-1$

Product Configuration		
 Phantom 3 Standard	Camera Remote control Body battery USB charging cable Image transmission connection line Screwdriver Setup/propeller (x6) Instructions 	x1 x1 x1 x1 x2 x2 x1
Name of drone components		

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1-1 Assembly of the transmitter and receiver

1. Insert the receiver into the transmitter and press lightly until it snaps.

2. Insert the three servo horns into the servos.

[illegible][illegible]

Vehicle control	Drone

Turn on the battery

When using the camera, the battery must be inserted into the battery compartment. The battery compartment is located on the back of the camera. To insert the battery, open the battery compartment cover and insert the battery with the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals facing the correct direction. The battery compartment cover will close automatically when the battery is inserted.

Turn on the camera

Press the power button (marked with a camera icon) to turn on the camera. The camera will start up and the LCD screen will display the camera's status. The camera will enter standby mode if it is not used for a long time.

Turn on the display

Press the display button (marked with a screen icon) to turn on the LCD screen. The LCD screen will display the camera's status. The LCD screen will turn off automatically if it is not used for a long time.

Turn on the zoom

Press the zoom button (marked with a magnifying glass icon) to zoom in or out. The camera will zoom in or out depending on the position of the zoom button. The camera will zoom in when the zoom button is pressed and will zoom out when the zoom button is released.

Turn on the flash

Press the flash button (marked with a lightning bolt icon) to turn on the flash. The flash will flash when the camera is in the on position. The flash will turn off automatically if it is not used for a long time.

Turn on the video

Press the video button (marked with a video camera icon) to turn on the video. The camera will start recording video when the video button is pressed. The video will be recorded on the SD card.

Turn on the photo

Press the photo button (marked with a camera icon) to take a photo. The camera will take a photo when the photo button is pressed. The photo will be saved on the SD card.

Turn on the playback

Press the playback button (marked with a play icon) to play back the photo or video. The camera will play back the photo or video when the playback button is pressed. The photo or video will be displayed on the LCD screen.

Turn on the menu

Press the menu button (marked with a list icon) to enter the menu. The camera will display the menu when the menu button is pressed. The menu will allow you to change the camera's settings.

Turn on the reset

Press the reset button (marked with a circular arrow icon) to reset the camera. The camera will reset when the reset button is pressed. The camera will return to the factory default settings.

Turn on the power

Press the power button (marked with a camera icon) to turn on the camera. The camera will start up and the LCD screen will display the camera's status. The camera will enter standby mode if it is not used for a long time.

[illegible][illegible]

1. Install the **APN Pro FTP** app.
2. Switch the remote control to **FTP Server** mode.
Enter in turn, home page → **Right Logon** → Download log, remote control → **FTP**.
3. Synchronizing files:
 - a. mobile control to **Hi-Fi** → **FTP Server**
 - b. Open **FTP APP**

Disclaimer and Warning

This device is not suitable for children under 16 years old.
Do not use the device around the side of the Right side.
Do not use in bad weather, such as snow, rain and fog, wind.
When Rain, please move away from electronic devices. Not suitable for trees and water.
Do not fly in places with electromagnetic disturbance environment for interference of electronic devices.
Do not fly in the no-fly zone (restricted by relevant laws or regulations).
If you are not sure about the Right, check whether the aircraft is in good condition and that the batteries are deployed, the blades are intact and there is no damage to the propellers.
Do not touch the rotating propeller.

1. Click arrow icon
2. Click the arrow icon to enter surround right
3. To engage or move the joystick of the remote control
4. arrow icon
5. Click the arrow icon to enter surround left
6. To disengage or move the joystick of the remote control
7. arrow icon
8. Click the arrow icon to enter surround right
9. To disengage or move the joystick of the remote control
10. arrow icon
11. Click the arrow icon to enter surround right
12. To disengage or move the joystick of the remote control

[illegible]