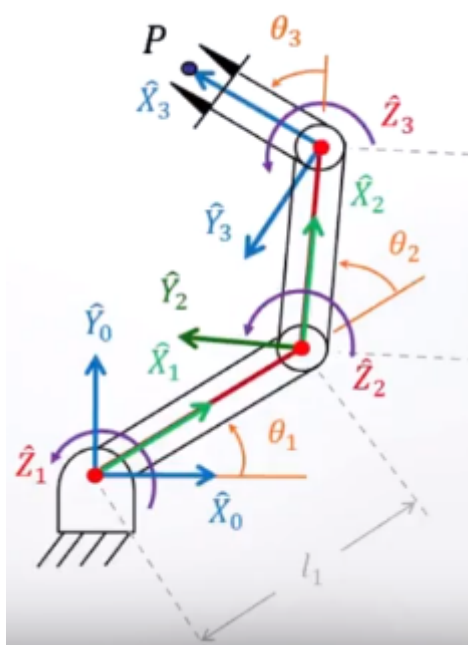


# 机器人学——学习笔记10(多重解案例分析)

## Example 1: A RRR Manipulator

*IK(Inverse Kinematics) problem : Given  $(x, y, \phi)$ ,  $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) = ?$*



3Dofs 手臂

*Forward Kinematics*

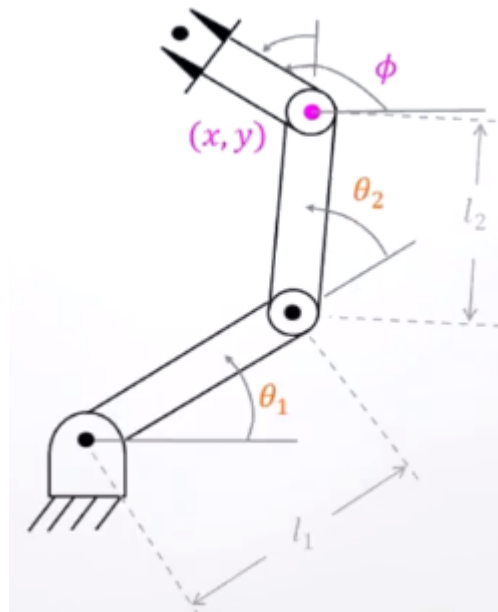
$${}^0_3T = \begin{bmatrix} c_{123} & -s_{123} & 0.0 & l_1 c_1 + l_2 c_{12} \\ s_{123} & c_{123} & 0.0 & l_1 s_1 + l_2 s_{12} \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

frame{3}对地frame{0}的Trans Matrics

现在我们已知：

*Goal Point*

$${}^0_3T = \begin{bmatrix} c_\phi & -s_\phi & 0.0 & x \\ s_\phi & c_\phi & 0.0 & y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\phi = \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3$$

1. 求解方法一：几何法，将空间几何切割成平面几何：

$$x^2 + y^2 = l_1^2 + l_2^2 - 2l_1l_2\cos(180^\circ - \theta_2)$$

$$c_2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1l_2}$$

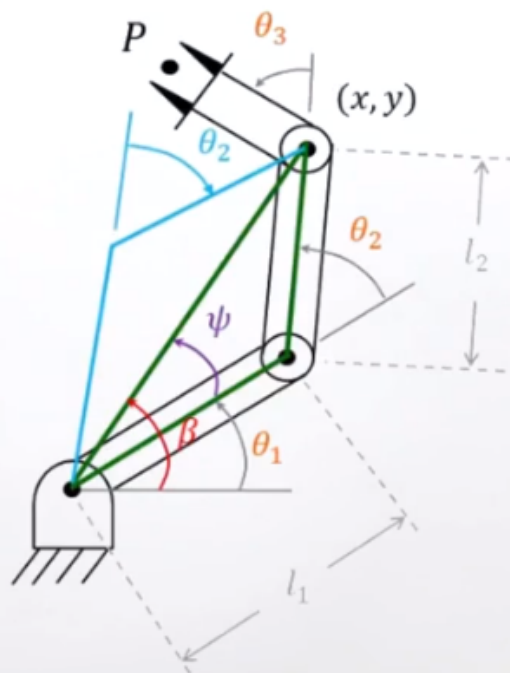
餘弦定理

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

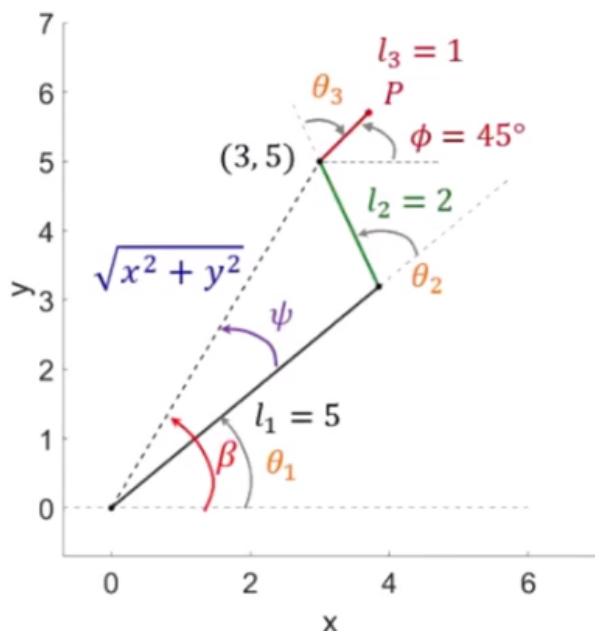
三角形內角  $0^\circ < \psi < 180^\circ$

$$\theta_1 = \begin{cases} \text{atan2}(y, x) + \psi & \theta_2 < 0^\circ \\ \text{atan2}(y, x) - \psi & \theta_2 > 0^\circ \end{cases}$$

↖  $\theta_3 = \phi - \theta_1 - \theta_2$



- $\theta_2$ 根据余弦定理可以轻松求得;  $\theta_1$ 有两种情况, 已在图中标出;有了 $\theta_1, \theta_2$ 与末端角度 $\phi$ 可以很轻松求出 $\theta_3$ 。



$$c_2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1l_2}$$

$$\theta_2 = 75.5^\circ$$

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

$$\psi = 19.4^\circ$$

$$\theta_1 = \text{atan2}(y, x) - \psi$$

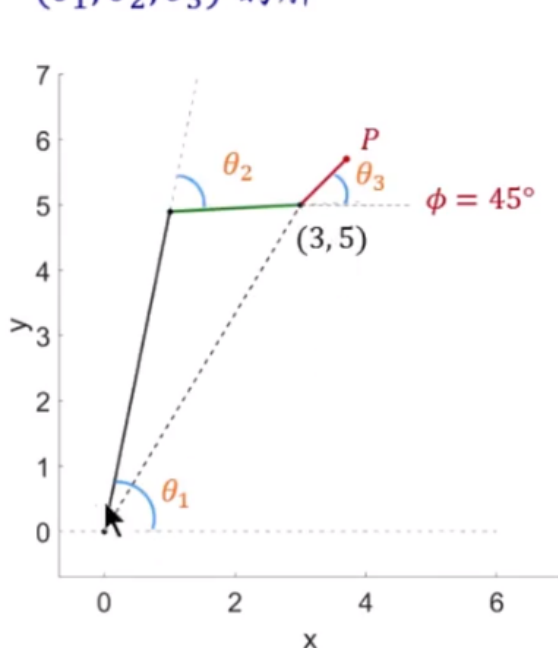
$$\theta_1 = 39.6^\circ$$

$$\theta_3 = \phi - \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$\theta_3 = -70.2^\circ$$

量化计算

□ In-Video Quiz: 針對同一個位移和姿態，求得另一組  $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$  的解



(A)

$$\theta_1 = 75.5$$

$$\theta_2 = -78.4$$

$$\theta_3 = 42.1$$

(B)

$$\theta_1 = 78.4$$

$$\theta_2 = -75.5$$

$$\theta_3 = 42.1$$

(C)

$$\theta_1 = -78.4$$

$$\theta_2 = 75.5$$

$$\theta_3 = 42.1$$

(D)

$$\theta_1 = 59$$

$$\theta_2 = -75.5$$

$$\theta_3 = 42.1$$

2. 针对同一个例题，根据代数解法进行求解

- 建立方程组

$$\begin{cases} c_\phi = c_{123} \\ s_\phi = s_{123} \\ x = l_1c_1 + l_2c_{12} \\ y = l_1s_1 + l_2s_{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow {}^0_3T = \begin{bmatrix} c_{123} & -s_{123} & 0.0 & l_1c_1 + l_2c_{12} \\ s_{123} & c_{123} & 0.0 & l_1s_1 + l_2s_{12} \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_\phi & -s_\phi & 0.0 & x \\ s_\phi & c_\phi & 0.0 & y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 解 $\theta_2$

$$x^2 + y^2 = l_1^2 + l_2^2 + 2l_1l_2c_2$$

$$c_2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1l_2}$$

### 3、4平方求和

- **注意**: 若右边一堆算出来的解 $>1$ 或 $<-1$ , 说明现在已知的这个末端位姿是无法到达的 (Too far for the manipulator to reach)
- 若: 右边一堆算出来的解 $\in [-1, 1]$ , 则有两个解:  $\theta_2 = \cos^{-1}(c_2)$
- 接着将求得的  $\theta_2$  带入方程式

$$x = l_1 c_1 + l_2 c_{12} = (l_1 + l_2 c_2) c_1 + (-l_2 s_2) s_1 := k_1 c_1 - k_2 s_1$$

$$y = l_1 s_1 + l_2 s_{12} = (l_1 + l_2 c_2) s_1 + (l_2 s_2) c_1 := k_1 s_1 + k_2 c_1$$

Btw, := means *Equal by definition*

可以发现, 这里的求解技巧首先是:  $\cos(1+2) = \cos 1 \cos 2 - \sin 1 \sin 2$ , 然后将  $c_1, c_2$  的系数设为  $k_1, k_2$ 。

- 接着做变数变换:

- *define*:  $r = +\sqrt{k_1^2 + k_2^2}, \quad \gamma = A \tan 2(k_2, k_1)$

- *then*:  $k_1 = r \cos \gamma, \quad k_2 = r \sin \gamma$

- 带入上式:

$$\frac{x}{r} = \cos \gamma \cos \theta_1 - \sin \gamma \sin \theta_1 = \cos(\gamma + \theta_1)$$

$$\frac{y}{r} = \cos \gamma \sin \theta_1 + \sin \gamma \cos \theta_1 = \sin(\gamma + \theta_1)$$

很干净地过滤出 $\theta_1$

左侧已知, 右侧  $\gamma$  已知, 所以Next Step:

- 解  $\theta_1$

$$\gamma + \theta_1 = A \tan 2\left(\frac{y}{r}, \frac{x}{r}\right) = A \tan 2(y, x)$$

$$\implies \theta_1 = A \tan 2(y, x) - A \tan 2(k_2, k_1)$$

当 $\theta_2$ 选不同解,  $c_2$ 和 $s_2$ 变动,  $k_1$ 和 $k_2$ 变动,  $\theta_1$ 也跟着变动

- 最后解 $\theta_3$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = A \tan 2(s_\phi, c_\phi) = \phi$$

$$\implies \theta_3 = \phi - \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

(小tip) ---- 三角函数方程式求解:

*Ex: How to find the  $\theta$  in  $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$  ?*

- 变换: 变换到多项式空间(polynomials), 4阶以下均有解析解

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = u \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2}$$

- 于是有:

$$a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$$

$$a \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} + b \frac{2u}{1+u^2} = c$$

$$(a+c)u^2 - 2bu + (c-a) = 0$$

- 所以公式解：

$$u = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}}{a+c} \quad a, b, c \text{大小有限制, 不一定有解}$$

注意, a,b,c大小有一定的限制

- 所以推出  $\theta$ :

$$\theta = \begin{cases} 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}}{a+c} \right) & a+c \neq 0 \\ 180^\circ & a+c = 0 \end{cases}$$