

I. 运动学

A. 可加性原理 (Additive Property)

1. 可加性: $F(t)F(s) = F(t+s)$
指数函数具有可加性 $e^{\omega t} * e^{\omega s} = e^{\omega(t+s)}$
2. 可加性原理 (Additive Property)

Theorem: 如果一个函数具有可加性, 那么该函数可以写作指数函数形式——对于函数 f 而言, 如果满足 $f(t)f(s) = f(t+s)$, 那么 $f(t) = e^{\omega t}$, 其中 $\omega = f'(0)$

证明过程:

proof. $f(0)^2 = f(0) \implies f(0) = 1$, and

$$\begin{aligned} f'(t) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+s) - f(t)}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(s)f(t) - f(t)}{s} \\ &= \left(\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(s) - 1}{s} \right) f(t) = f'(0)f(t) = \omega f(t). \end{aligned}$$

Let $f(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + \dots + a_n t^n + \dots$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &a_1 + 2a_2 t + 3a_3 t^2 + \dots + na_n t^{n-1} + \dots \\ &= \omega a_0 + \omega a_1 t + \omega a_2 t^2 + \dots + \omega a_{n-1} t^{n-1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Then $a_0 = f(0) = 1$, and

$$a_1 = \omega a_0 = \omega, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega a_1 = \frac{1}{2!} \omega^2, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{3} \omega a_2 = \frac{1}{3!} \omega^3, \quad \dots$$

$$f(t) = 1 + \omega t + \frac{1}{2!} \omega^2 t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \omega^n t^n + \dots = e^{\omega t}.$$

当 $f(t)$ 为矩阵 $F(t)$ 时, 结论依然成立。

- 3.

例如: 旋转矩阵 R 满足可加性原理。

$$R = F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega t) & -\sin(\omega t) \\ \sin(\omega t) & \cos(\omega t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$F(t)$ 具有可加性:

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) * F(s) &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega t) & -\sin(\omega t) \\ \sin(\omega t) & \cos(\omega t) \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega s) & -\sin(\omega s) \\ \sin(\omega s) & \cos(\omega s) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega t) \cos(\omega s) - \sin(\omega t) \sin(\omega s) & -\sin(\omega s) \cos(\omega t) - \cos(\omega s) \sin(\omega t) \\ \sin(\omega t) \cos(\omega s) + \cos(\omega t) \sin(\omega s) & \cos(\omega t) \cos(\omega s) - \sin(\omega t) \sin(\omega s) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega t + \omega s) & -\sin(\omega s + \omega t) \\ \sin(\omega t + \omega s) & \cos(\omega t + \omega s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega(t+s)) & -\sin(\omega(t+s)) \\ \sin(\omega(t+s)) & \cos(\omega(t+s)) \end{bmatrix} = F(t+s) \end{aligned}$$

因此 $F(t)$ 可以写作指数函数形式: $F(t) = e^{\omega t}$

其中: $\omega = F'(0) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -\omega \sin(\omega t) & -\omega \cos(\omega t) \\ \omega \cos(\omega t) & -\omega \sin(\omega t) \end{array} \right] \Big|_{t=0} = \omega \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \omega J$

其中: $J = R_{\frac{1}{2}\pi}$

由可加性原理: $F(t) = e^{\omega J t}$

B. 复数与欧拉公式 (Complex Number & Euler Formula)

1. 复数: $z = x + iy$ $i^2 = -1$
2. 复数共轭(Complex Conjugation): $\bar{z} = x - iy$ $z\bar{z} = (x + iy)(x - iy) = x^2 + y^2$

$$|z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}}$$

3. 复数写为极坐标形式: $x = r\cos\theta$ $y = r\sin\theta$ $z(\theta) = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$
当 $r = 1$ 时复数具有可加性: $z(\theta_1) = \cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1$ $z(\theta_2) = \cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\theta_1)z(\theta_2) &= (\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)(\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2) \\ &= (\cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2 - \sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2) + i(\cos\theta_1\sin\theta_2 + \sin\theta_1\cos\theta_2) \\ &= \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = z(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

故可以写作指数形式: $z(\theta) = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta = e^{i\theta}$

其中: $\omega = z'(0) = -\sin(0) + i\cos(0) = i$

4. 故有等式: $\cos\theta + i\sin\theta = e^{i\theta}$ 此等式即为欧拉公式(Euler Formula)

用欧拉公式, 一般的复数可以写作: $z(\theta) = re^{i\theta}$

$$r_1 e^{i\theta_1} r_2 e^{i\theta_2} = r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \quad \overline{re^{i\theta}} = re^{-i\theta}$$

C. 三维向量叉乘 (Cross Product)

1. 几何定义: $\vec{x} \times \vec{y}$ 的结果是一个垂直于 \vec{x} & \vec{y} 所构成平面的向量, 其方向遵循右手法则 (right hand rule)

$\vec{x} \times \vec{y}$ 的大小 $\|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}\|$ 表示 \vec{x} 与 \vec{y} 围成的面积

$$2. \text{ 叉乘的计算: } \vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2 \\ x_3 y_1 - x_1 y_3 \\ x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -x_3 & x_2 \\ x_3 & 0 & -x_1 \\ -x_2 & x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{x} \vec{y}$$

3. Hat 定义:

a) \hat{x} 是一个反对称矩阵 $\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -x_3 & x_2 \\ x_3 & 0 & -x_1 \\ -x_2 & x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{x}^T = -\hat{x}$

b) 等效于叉乘 $\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \hat{x} \vec{y}$

4. 叉乘的性质:

a) 双线性(Bilinear): $(a\vec{u} + b\vec{w}) \times \vec{v} = a\vec{u} \times \vec{v} + b\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 $\vec{u} \times (a\vec{v} + b\vec{w}) = a\vec{u} \times \vec{v} + b\vec{u} \times \vec{w}$

b) $\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = -\vec{y} \times \vec{x}$

c) $\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = \det(\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & w_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}$

d) Double cross: $\hat{u}\hat{v}\vec{w} = \vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w})\vec{v} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})\vec{w} = (u^T w)\vec{v} - (u^T v)\vec{w}$

e) Jacobi Identity: $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) + \vec{v} \times (\vec{w} \times \vec{u}) + \vec{w} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{0}$

移项: $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) + \vec{v} \times (\vec{w} \times \vec{u}) = -\vec{w} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \times \vec{w}$

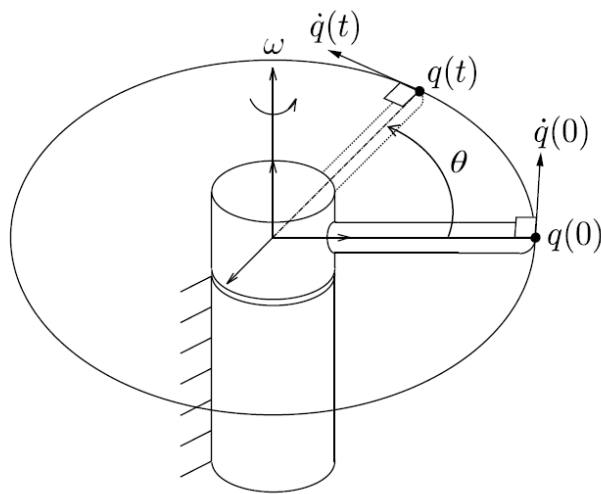
等式左边变号: $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) - \vec{v} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = \widehat{u \times v} \vec{w}$

等式左边写为 hat 形式: $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) - \vec{v} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{w}) = (\hat{u}\hat{v} - \hat{v}\hat{u})\vec{w}$

综上: $(\hat{u}\hat{v} - \hat{v}\hat{u})\vec{w} = \widehat{u \times v} \vec{w}$

f) 故得到 commutator: $[\hat{u}, \hat{v}] = \hat{u}\hat{v} - \hat{v}\hat{u} = \widehat{u \times v}$

5. 转动角速度与刚体某点线速度:



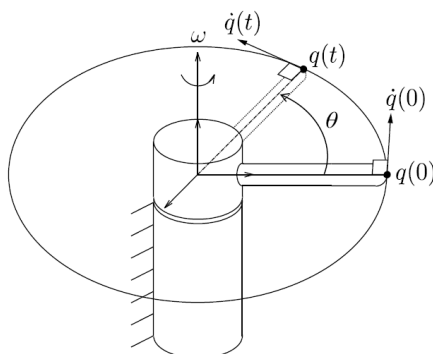
转轴: $\frac{\omega}{\|\omega\|}$ 角速度: $\|\omega\|$

初始位置为 $q(0)$, 以该角速度转动时间 t 后位置为 $q(t)$

此时该点的速度为 $\dot{q}(t) = \omega \times q(t) = \widehat{\omega} q(t)$

D. 旋转分析 (Rotation)

1. 匀速转动位移:



$$1 \quad q(t) = R * q(0)$$

由于旋转矩阵具有可加性，可以写作指数形式：

$$\text{二维情况：} \quad R(t) = e^{\omega J t}$$

$$\text{三维情况：} \quad R(t) = e^{\hat{\omega} t} \quad (\text{在二维情况下 } \hat{\omega} = \omega J)$$

$$2 \quad q(t) = e^{\hat{\omega} t} * q(0)$$

由指数函数的泰勒级数展开式：

$$e^{\hat{\omega} t} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \hat{\omega}^k = I + \frac{\hat{\omega}}{\|\omega\|} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(\|\omega\| t)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \right) + \frac{\hat{\omega}^2}{\|\omega\|^2} \left(- \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(\|\omega\| t)^{2k}}{(2k)!} \right)$$

由三角函数的泰勒级数展开式：

$$\sin\|\omega\|t = \|\omega\|t - \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^3}{3!} + \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^5}{5!} - \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^7}{7!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\cos\|\omega\|t = 1 - \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^4}{4!} - \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^6}{6!} + \dots = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(\|\omega\|t)^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

代入 $e^{\hat{\omega} t}$ 表达式中：

$$e^{\hat{\omega} t} = I + \frac{\hat{\omega}}{\|\omega\|} \sin\|\omega\|t + \frac{\hat{\omega}^2}{\|\omega\|^2} (1 - \cos\|\omega\|t)$$

得到 $q(t)$ 的第三种表达式，即为 **Rodrigues formula**

$$R(t) = e^{\hat{\omega} t} = I + \frac{\hat{\omega}}{\|\omega\|} \sin\|\omega\|t + \frac{\hat{\omega}^2}{\|\omega\|^2} (1 - \cos\|\omega\|t)$$

$$3 \quad q(t) = \left(I + \frac{\hat{\omega}}{\|\omega\|} \sin\|\omega\|t + \frac{\hat{\omega}^2}{\|\omega\|^2} (1 - \cos\|\omega\|t) \right) * q(0)$$

2. 匀速转动速度：

$$\dot{q}(t) = \dot{R}(t) * q(0)$$

$$q(t) = R(t) * q(0) \quad q(0) = R(t)^{-1} * q(t)$$

$$1 \quad \dot{q}(t) = \dot{R}(t) * q(0) = \dot{R}(t) R(t)^{-1} * q(t)$$

定义： $\hat{\omega} = \dot{R}(t) R(t)^{-1}$

$$2 \quad \dot{q}(t) = \hat{\omega} * q(t)$$

旋转矩阵 R 的一般形式用 XYZ 欧拉角表达 $R(t) = R_x(\alpha(t)) R_y(\beta(t)) R_z(\gamma(t))$

先绕 x 轴以 $\alpha(t)$ 转动，再绕 y 轴以 $\beta(t)$ 转动，再绕 z 轴以 $\gamma(t)$ 转动

$$\dot{R}_x R_x^T = \dot{\alpha} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin(\alpha(t)) & -\cos(\alpha(t)) \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha(t)) & -\sin(\alpha(t)) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha(t)) & \sin(\alpha(t)) \\ 0 & -\sin(\alpha(t)) & \cos(\alpha(t)) \end{bmatrix} = \dot{\alpha} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{R}_y R_y^T = \dot{\beta} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dot{R}_z R_z^T = \dot{\gamma} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{R} = (\dot{R}_x R_y) R_z + (R_x \dot{R}_y) R_z + R_x R_y \dot{R}_z + \dot{R}_x R_y R_z + R_x \dot{R}_y R_z + R_x R_y \dot{R}_z$$

$$R^T = [(R_x R_y) R_z]^T = R_z^T (R_x R_y)^T = R_z^T R_y^T R_x^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{R}R^T &= (\dot{R}_x R_y R_z + R_x \dot{R}_y R_z + R_x R_y \dot{R}_z) R_z^T R_y^T R_x^T \\ &= \dot{R}_x R_y R_z R_z^T R_y^T R_x^T + R_x \dot{R}_y R_z R_z^T R_y^T R_x^T + R_x R_y \dot{R}_z R_z^T R_y^T R_x^T = \\ &\quad \dot{R}_x R_x^T + R_x (\dot{R}_y R_y^T) R_x^T + R_x R_y (\dot{R}_z R_z^T) R_y^T R_x^T\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\omega} = \dot{R}R^T$$

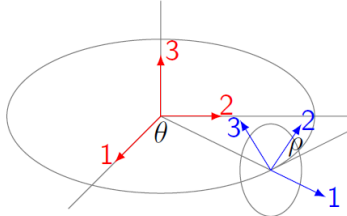
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\dot{\beta} \sin(\alpha(t)) - \dot{\gamma} \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) & \dot{\beta} \cos(\alpha(t)) - \dot{\gamma} \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) \\ \dot{\beta} \sin(\alpha(t)) + \dot{\gamma} \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) & 0 & -\dot{\alpha} - \dot{\gamma} \sin(\beta(t)) \\ -\dot{\beta} \cos(\alpha(t)) + \dot{\gamma} \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) & \dot{\alpha} + \dot{\gamma} \sin(\beta(t)) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

可以提取出反对称阵的原向量(一般情况角速度):

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\alpha} + \dot{\gamma} \sin(\beta(t)) \\ \dot{\beta} \cos(\alpha(t)) - \dot{\gamma} \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) \\ \dot{\beta} \sin(\alpha(t)) + \dot{\gamma} \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \sin(\beta(t)) \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha(t)) & -\sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha(t)) & \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\beta(t)) \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\alpha} \\ \dot{\beta} \\ \dot{\gamma} \end{bmatrix}$$

Example. Rotate first around z-axis by $\theta(t)$, then x-axis by $\rho(t)$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \rho & -\sin \rho \\ 0 & \sin \rho & \cos \rho \end{pmatrix} = R_{3\theta} R_{1\rho}.$$



We have

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{R}R^{-1} &= (\dot{R}_{3\theta} R_{1\rho} + R_{3\theta} \dot{R}_{1\rho}) R^{-1} = (\dot{R}_{3\theta} R_{1\rho} + R_{3\theta} \dot{R}_{1\rho}) R_{1\rho}^{-1} R_{3\theta}^{-1} \\ &= \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_3 + \dot{\rho} R_{3\theta} \hat{e}_1 R_{3\theta}^{-1} = \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_3 + \dot{\rho} \widehat{R_{3\theta} e_1}.\end{aligned}$$

The angular velocity is

$$\vec{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_3 + \dot{\rho} R_{3\theta} \vec{e}_1 = (\dot{\rho} \cos \theta, \dot{\rho} \sin \theta, \dot{\theta}).$$

以上推导使用到的结论为: $(R\omega)^\wedge = R\hat{\omega}R^T$

证明过程见: SDM283 Assignment1-Problem1 判断两个向量是否正交, 做内积为 0 则正交。

3. 转动加速度:

$$\begin{aligned}q'(t) &= \hat{\omega} * q(t) \\ q''(t) &= \hat{\omega} * q(t) + \hat{\omega} * q'(t) = \hat{\omega} * q(t) + \hat{\omega} * \hat{\omega} * q(t) = \hat{\omega} * q(t) + \hat{\omega}^2 * q(t) \\ \mathbf{1} \quad q''(t) &= (\hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2) q(t)\end{aligned}$$

角加速度变换矩阵: $\hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2$

$$\text{二维情况: } \hat{\omega} = \omega J = \dot{\theta} J \quad \hat{\omega} = \omega J = \dot{\theta} J \quad \hat{\omega}^2 = \omega^2 J^2 = -\omega^2 I = -\dot{\theta}^2 I$$

$$\mathbf{2} \quad q'(t) = (\omega J - \omega^2 I) q(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^2 & -\dot{\omega} \\ \dot{\omega} & -\omega^2 \end{bmatrix} q(t)$$

三维情况: $\hat{\omega}^2 = \omega \omega^T - \|\omega\|^2 I$ (本结论证明见 SDM283 Assignment1-Problem4(b))

$$\hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2 = \hat{\omega} + \omega \omega^T - \|\omega\|^2 I$$

$$\mathbf{3} \quad q''(t) = (\hat{\omega} + \omega \omega^T - \|\omega\|^2 I) q(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_2^2 - \omega_3^2 & -\dot{\omega}_3 + \omega_1 \omega_2 & \dot{\omega}_2 + \omega_1 \omega_3 \\ \dot{\omega}_3 + \omega_1 \omega_2 & -\omega_1^2 - \omega_3^2 & -\dot{\omega}_1 + \omega_2 \omega_3 \\ -\dot{\omega}_2 + \omega_1 \omega_3 & \dot{\omega}_1 + \omega_2 \omega_3 & -\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2 \end{bmatrix} q(t)$$

E. 刚体空间运动分析 (Rotation)

1. 空间位移与速度

齐次矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = G(t) * \begin{bmatrix} q(0) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} q(0) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = G(t)^{-1} * \begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(t) = \begin{bmatrix} R(t) & p(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \dot{G}(t) * \begin{bmatrix} q(0) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \dot{G}(t)G(t)^{-1} * \begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{G}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{R}(t) & \dot{p}(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad G(t)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R(t) & p(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R(t)^{-1} & -R(t)^{-1}p(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{定义: } \widehat{V(t)} = \dot{G}(t)G(t)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{R}(t) & \dot{p}(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R(t)^{-1} & -R(t)^{-1}p(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{R}(t)R(t)^{-1} & \dot{p}(t) - \dot{R}(t)R(t)^{-1}p(t) \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{根据之前定义: } \hat{\omega} = \dot{R}(t)R(t)^{-1}$$

$$\text{定义: } v = \dot{p}(t) - \dot{R}(t)R(t)^{-1}p(t) = \dot{p}(t) - \hat{\omega} p(t)$$

$$\text{得到 } \widehat{V(t)} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega} & v \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \widehat{V(t)} * \begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega} & v \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{空间速度 (Spatial Velocity/Twist) } V = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}(t) - \hat{\omega} * p(t) \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

补充 $R(t) = e^{\hat{\omega}t}$ 及 $G(t) = e^{\hat{V}t}$ 证明过程:

$$R(t) = e^{\hat{\omega}t}:$$

$$R_x(\omega_1 t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\omega_1 t) & -\sin(\omega_1 t) \\ 0 & \sin(\omega_1 t) & \cos(\omega_1 t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\omega_2 t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega_2 t) & 0 & \sin(\omega_2 t) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\omega_2 t) & 0 & \cos(\omega_2 t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\omega_3 t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega_3 t) & -\sin(\omega_3 t) & 0 \\ \sin(\omega_3 t) & \cos(\omega_3 t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\dot{\omega}t) &= \left(R_x(\omega_1 t) \dot{R}_y(\omega_2 t) \right) R_z(\omega_3 t) + \left(R_x(\omega_1 t) R_y(\omega_2 t) \right) \dot{R}_z(\omega_3 t) \\
&= \dot{R}_x(\omega_1 t) R_y(\omega_2 t) R_z(\omega_3 t) + R_x(\omega_1 t) \dot{R}_y(\omega_2 t) R_z(\omega_3 t) \\
&\quad + R_x(\omega_1 t) R_y(\omega_2 t) \dot{R}_z(\omega_3 t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{R}_x(\omega_1 t) = \omega_1 * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin(\omega_1 t) & -\cos(\omega_1 t) \\ 0 & \cos(\omega_1 t) & -\sin(\omega_1 t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{R}_y(\omega_2 t) = \omega_2 * \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\omega_2 t) & 0 & \cos(\omega_2 t) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\cos(\omega_2 t) & 0 & -\sin(\omega_2 t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{R}_z(\omega_3 t) = \omega_3 * \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\omega_3 t) & -\cos(\omega_3 t) & 0 \\ \cos(\omega_3 t) & -\sin(\omega_3 t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\dot{\omega} * 0) &= \dot{R}_x(\omega_1 * 0) R_y(\omega_2 * 0) R_z(\omega_3 * 0) + R_x(\omega_1 * 0) \dot{R}_y(\omega_2 * 0) R_z(\omega_3 * 0) \\
&\quad + R_x(\omega_1 * 0) R_y(\omega_2 * 0) \dot{R}_z(\omega_3 * 0) \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\omega_1 \\ 0 & \omega_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \omega_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\omega_2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_3 & 0 \\ \omega_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_3 & \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 & 0 & -\omega_1 \\ \omega_2 & \omega_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\omega}
\end{aligned}$$

由可加性原理: $R(t) = e^{\hat{\omega}t}$

$G(t) = e^{\hat{V}t}$: (见 SDM283 Assignment1-Problem5)

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{\hat{V}t} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \hat{V}^k = \hat{V}^0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega}^k & \hat{\omega}^{k-1}v \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I + \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \hat{\omega}^k & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \hat{\omega}^k v \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \\
&\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \hat{\omega}^k & \hat{\omega}^{-1} * \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \hat{\omega}^{k+1} v \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\hat{\omega}t} & \hat{\omega}^{-1} * \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{(k)!} \hat{\omega}^k v \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\
&\begin{bmatrix} R(t) & \hat{\omega}^{-1} * \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{(k)!} * (-\hat{\omega}^{k+1} * \frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2}) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(t) & -\hat{\omega}^{-1} * \hat{\omega} * \frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2} * \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{(k)!} * (\hat{\omega}^k) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\
&\begin{bmatrix} R(t) & -\frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2} * \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{(k)!} * (\hat{\omega}^k) + \frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2} * \hat{\omega}^0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(t) & -\frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2} * R(t) + \frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2} * I \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\
&\begin{bmatrix} R(t) & \frac{\hat{\omega}v}{\|\omega\|^2} * (I - R(t)) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{本处结果存疑})
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $v = p(t) - \hat{\omega} p(t)$ 当 p 为常数时, $p(t) = 0 \quad v = -\hat{\omega} p(t)$

$$e^{\hat{V}t} = \begin{bmatrix} R(t) & (I - R(t)) * p(t) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(t) & (I - R(t)) * p(t) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} q(0) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 \quad q(t) = R(t)q(0) + (I - R(t))p(t)$$

$$2 \quad q(t) = e^{\hat{\omega}t}q(0) + (I - e^{\hat{\omega}t})p(t)$$

2. 空间加速度

$$\dot{q}(t) = \widehat{V(t)} * q(t)$$

$$\ddot{q}(t) = \hat{V}q(t) + \hat{V}\dot{q}(t) = \hat{V}q(t) + \hat{V}^2q(t) = (\hat{V} + \hat{V}^2) * q(t)$$

$$\hat{V} + \hat{V}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega} & \ddot{p} - \hat{\omega}p - \hat{\omega}\dot{p} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega} & \dot{p} - \hat{\omega}p \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2 & \ddot{p} - (\hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2)p \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中：角加速度为 $\hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2$ 线加速度为 $\ddot{p} - (\hat{\omega} + \hat{\omega}^2)p$

$$\hat{V} + \hat{V}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^2 & -\dot{\omega} & \dot{p}_1 + \omega^2 p_1 + \dot{\omega} p_2 \\ \dot{\omega} & \omega^2 & \dot{p}_2 - \dot{\omega} p_1 + \omega^2 p_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$