

刚体空间运动部分的推导

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① 叉乘公式

设有坐标列阵 $a = [a_1, a_2, a_3]^T$,

坐标方阵

$$[\tilde{a}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & -a_1 \\ -a_2 & a_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

则:

$e_1, e_2, e_3 \leftarrow$ 标准证明应为:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) - (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1)\hat{j} + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)\hat{k}$$

$$\text{即: } \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & -a_1 \\ -a_2 & a_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{即证明了 } \{c\} = [\tilde{a}]\{b\}$$

②: 方向余弦矩阵的性质

1) 方向余弦矩阵为正交阵, 行列式为

$$[C^{ij}]^T = [C^{ij}]^T = [C^{ji}], \quad \det[C^{ij}] = 1$$

证明: ①: 明确: C^{ij} 是 j 中坐标在 i 中的方向余弦, 故有:

$$\begin{cases} e_i^j = C_{11} e_1^i + C_{21} e_2^i + C_{31} e_3^i & (\text{投到各轴上}) \\ e_j^i = C_{12} e_1^i + C_{22} e_2^i + C_{32} e_3^i \\ e_3^j = C_{13} e_1^i + C_{23} e_2^i + C_{33} e_3^i \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{显然有: } C_{1m} C_{1n} + C_{2m} C_{2n} + C_{3m} C_{3n} = \begin{cases} 1 & m=n \text{ 时} \\ 0 & m \neq n \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

$$e_m^j \cdot e_n^j = \delta_{mn}$$

则有:

$$[C^{ij}] \cdot [C^{ij}]^T = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I,$$

则: $[C^{ij}]^T = [C^{ij}]^T$, 即矩阵正交;

即有:

$$\det[C^{ij}] = \begin{vmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{vmatrix} = C_{11} \begin{vmatrix} C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{32} & C_{33} \end{vmatrix} - C_{21} \begin{vmatrix} C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{32} & C_{33} \end{vmatrix} + C_{31} \begin{vmatrix} C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{22} & C_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (C_{11} \vec{e}_1^j + C_{21} \vec{e}_2^j + C_{31} \vec{e}_3^j) \cdot \left[\begin{vmatrix} C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{32} & C_{33} \end{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1^i - \begin{vmatrix} C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{32} & C_{33} \end{vmatrix} \vec{e}_2^i + \begin{vmatrix} C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{22} & C_{23} \end{vmatrix} \vec{e}_3^i \right]$$

$$= (C_{11}e_1^i + C_{21}e_2^i + C_{31}e_3^i) \begin{bmatrix} e_1^i & e_2^i & e_3^i \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (C_{11}, C_{21}, C_{31}) \cdot [(C_{12}, C_{22}, C_{32}) \times (C_{13}, C_{23}, C_{33})]$$

$$= e_1^i \cdot [e_2^j \times e_3^j] = \text{显然为 } 1$$

性质②: 任一矢量 a 在坐标系 $Ox_i y_i z_i$, Ox_j 为其中的坐标列阵
满足关系:

$$\{a\}_i = [C_{ij}] \{a\}_j \quad (1)$$

$$[\tilde{a}]_i = [C_{ij}] [\tilde{a}]_j [C_{ij}]^T \quad (2)$$

性质1
证明:

$$\{a\}_j = \begin{cases} a_j^1 (x_j) \\ a_j^2 (y_j) \\ a_j^3 (z_j) \end{cases} \text{ 则: } a_i = a_j^1 \cos \langle x_j, x_i \rangle + a_j^2 \cos \langle y_j, x_i \rangle + a_j^3 \cos \langle z_j, x_i \rangle$$

$$+ a_j^1 \cos \langle x_j, y_i \rangle + a_j^2 \cos \langle x_j, z_i \rangle$$

$$= [C_{ij}] \{a\}_j$$

也可:

$$\{e_1^i\}_i = [C_{11}, C_{21}, C_{31}]^T$$

$$\{e_2^j\}_i = [C_{12}, C_{22}, C_{32}]^T$$

$$\{e_3^j\}_i = [C_{13}, C_{23}, C_{33}]^T$$

$$\{a\}_j = \begin{bmatrix} e_{1j}^j a_j^1 \\ e_{2j}^j a_j^2 \\ e_{3j}^j a_j^3 \end{bmatrix} = [C_{ij}] \{a\}_j$$

性质2的证明:

$$\text{证: } [\tilde{a}]_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{3i} & a_{2i} \\ +a_{3i} & 0 & -a_{1i} \\ -a_{2i} & +a_{1i} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\tilde{a}]_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{3j} & a_{2j} \\ -a_{3j} & 0 & -a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} & -a_{1j} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{有: } [C_{ij}] [a_j] [C_{ij}]^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{3j} & a_{2j} \\ a_{3j} & 0 & -a_{1j} \\ -a_{2j} & a_{1j} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -a_{2j}C_{13} + a_{3j}C_{12} & -C_{11}a_{3j} + C_{13}a_{1j} & C_{11}a_{2j} - C_{12}a_{1j} \\ -a_{2j}C_{23} + a_{3j}C_{22} & -C_{21}a_{3j} + C_{23}a_{1j} & C_{21}a_{2j} - C_{22}a_{1j} \\ -a_{2j}C_{33} + a_{3j}C_{32} & -C_{31}a_{3j} + C_{33}a_{1j} & C_{31}a_{2j} - C_{32}a_{1j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_{11} = C_{11}(-a_{2j}C_{13} + a_{3j}C_{12}) + C_{12}(a_{1j}C_{13} - a_{3j}C_{11}) + C_{13}(a_{2j}C_{11} - a_{1j}C_{12})$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ a_{1j} & a_{2j} & a_{3j} \\ C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{同理: } b_{22} = b_{33} = 0 \quad \text{Cramer 法则:}$$

$$\text{即: } b_{21} = -C_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{2j} & a_{3j} \\ C_{22} & C_{23} \end{vmatrix} + C_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j} & a_{3j} \\ C_{21} & C_{23} \end{vmatrix} - C_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j} & a_{2j} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ a_{1j} & a_{2j} & a_{3j} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ a_{1j} & a_{2j} & a_{3j} \end{vmatrix} = a_{3j} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{为特征值}$$

同理证得其余行列。

性质3. 对任意三套坐标系, 记为 $Ox_i y_i z_i$, $Ox_j y_j z_j$, $Ox_k y_k z_k$, 方向余弦满足: $[C^{ik}] = [C^{ij}][C^{jk}]$

解: 利用:

$$\{a\}_i = [C^{ij}]\{a\}_j, \quad \{a\}_j = [C^{jk}]\{a\}_k \quad \text{直接代入可得}$$

$$\{a\}_i = [C^{ij}][C^{jk}]\{a\}_k \quad \text{则: } [C^{ik}] = [C^{ij}][C^{jk}]$$

性质4. 方向余弦阵存在等于1的特征值。

利用特征值求解方法: $|M - \lambda E| = 0$

只需证 $\det([E] - [C^{ij}]) = 0$, 此时: 利用 C^{ij} 的正交性, 有:

$$E = [C^{ij}][C^{ij}]^T$$

$$\text{此时有: } \det([C^{ij}][C^{ij}]^T - [E]) = 0 \quad \text{又: 利用性质 } \det(AB) = \det A \det B$$

$$\Rightarrow \det([C^{ij}]) = 1$$

$$= \det([C^{ij}]^T - [E]) = \det([C^{ij}] - [E]^T) \quad \det(A^T) = \det A$$

$$= \det([C^{ij}] - [E]) = -\det([E] - [C^{ij}])$$

则: $\det([E] - [C^{ij}]) = 0$, 即存在为1的特征值。

$$= \det([L^0]^{-1}E) = -\det(E - L^0)$$

则: $\det(E - [C_{ij}]) = 0$, 即存在为1的特征值.

推论: 对任意两套坐标 $Ox_i y_i z_i$, 必存在一矢量 P , 使得矢量在两套坐标中的坐标列阵相等:

故: 设矢量为 $\{P_i\}$, 若 $\{P_i\}$ 为特征向量, 则:

$$\{P_i\} = [C_{ij}]\{P_j\} = \{P_j\}$$

故对于 $[C_{ij}]$ 的特征向量, 则此矢量在 $Ox_i y_i z_i$ 和 $Ox_j y_j z_j$ 的阵相等.

→ 此即为 $Ox_i y_i z_i \rightarrow Ox_j y_j z_j$ 的转动轴.