1. 空间 3R 肘机械臂各齐次变换矩阵有:

$${}^{0}T_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{1} & 0 & -\sin\theta_{1} & 0\\ \sin\theta_{1} & 0 & \cos\theta_{1} & 0\\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_{1}\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{1}T_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{2} & -\sin\theta_{2} & 0 & a_{2}\cos\theta_{2}\\ \sin\theta_{2} & \cos\theta_{2} & 0 & a_{2}\sin\theta_{2}\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{3} & -\sin\theta_{3} & 0 & a_{3}\cos\theta_{3}\\ \sin\theta_{3} & \cos\theta_{3} & 0 & a_{3}\sin\theta_{3}\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

故位置级正运动学方程为:

$${}^{0}T_{3} = {}^{0}T_{1} \cdot {}^{1}T_{2} \cdot {}^{2}T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{1}\cos(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) & -\cos\theta_{1}\sin(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) & -\sin\theta_{1} & x \\ \sin\theta_{1}\cos(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) & -\sin\theta_{1}\sin(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) & \cos\theta_{1} & y \\ -\sin(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) & -\cos(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) & 0 & z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中位置向量为:

$${}^{0}P_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{1}(a_{2}\cos \theta_{2} + a_{3}\cos(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})) \\ \sin \theta_{1}(a_{2}\cos \theta_{2} + a_{3}\cos(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})) \\ d_{1} - a_{2}\sin \theta_{2} - a_{3}\sin(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) \end{bmatrix}$$

下面计算圆轨迹参数方程:

由圆心及轨迹上点的坐标计算圆半径为:

$$r = ||P_0 - O_c|| = \sqrt{0.2^2 + 0.1^2 + 0.2^2} = 0.3$$

构建圆弧的局部坐标系。设x沿 $P_0 - O_c$ 方向:

$$i = \frac{P_0 - O_c}{\|P_0 - O_c\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6667\\ 0.3333\\ 0.6667 \end{bmatrix}$$

为确定圆弧平面上的 j 矢量,利用  $P_f$  构造圆弧平面的法向量:

$$n = (P_0 - O_c) \times (P_f - O_c) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 \\ 0.06 \\ -0.05 \end{bmatrix}$$

归一化得到 k 矢量 (垂直于圆弧平面):

$$k = \frac{n}{\|n\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.02^2 + 0.06^2 + 0.05^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.02\\0.06\\-0.05 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2481\\0.7442\\-0.6202 \end{bmatrix}$$

最后由右手系法则得:

$$j = k \times i = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7029 \\ -0.5789 \\ -0.4136 \end{bmatrix}$$

从  $P_0$  到  $P_f$  的圆心角为:

$$\phi_f = \arccos\left(\frac{(P_0 - O_c) \cdot (P_f - O_c)}{\|P_0 - O_c\|\|P_f - O_c\|}\right) = 116.39^{\circ}$$

圆轨迹参数方程为:

$$P(\lambda) = O_c + r(\cos(\phi_0 + \lambda(\phi_f - \phi_0)) \cdot i + \sin(\phi_0 + \lambda(\phi_f - \phi_0)) \cdot j) \quad \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

下面将参数时序化:

采用三次多项式进行时间规划:

$$\lambda(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3$$

满足边界条件:  $\lambda(0) = 0$ ,  $\dot{\lambda}(0) = 0$ ,  $\lambda(t_f) = 1$ ,  $\dot{\lambda}(t_f) = 0$ 。确定为:

$$\lambda(t) = 3\left(\frac{t}{t_f}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{t}{t_f}\right)^3$$

## 附 Matlab 程序:

```
% 空间3R肘机械臂圆弧轨迹规划
  % 作者: 机器人轨迹规划系统
  % 日期: 2025-11-01
  clear; clc; close all;
7 % 参数设置
  % 机械臂DH参数
_{9} | d1 = 0.5; % _{m}
  a2 = 0.4; % m
  a3 = 0.6; % m
  % 关节初值 (度)
  theta0 deg = [26.5651; -126.9498; 87.6120];
  theta0 = deg2rad(theta0_deg); % 转换为弧度
17 % 关键点坐标
18 | p0 = [0.2; 0.1; 1.2]; % 起点 P 0
19 pf = [0.1; -0.2; 0.8]; % 终点 P f
 |Oc = [0; 0; 1]; % 圆心 0 c
```

```
% 时间参数
23 tf = 100; % 总时间 100s
24 dt = 0.1; % 采样周期 0.1s
  t = 0:dt:tf; % 时间序列
  N = length(t); % 采样点数
  % 圆弧轨迹规划
  % 计算圆弧半径
  r = norm(p0 - 0c);
  fprintf('圆弧半径<sub>||</sub>r<sub>||</sub>=|%.4f<sub>||</sub>m\n', r);
  % 验证终点是否在同一圆上
  rf = norm(pf - 0c);
if abs(r - rf) > 1e-6
     warning('终点不在同一圆上!');
  end
  % 构建圆弧局部坐标系
42 |% 第一个基向量 i: 从圆心指向起点 (P 0 - 0 c 方向)
_{43} | i vec = (p0 - 0c) / _{norm}(p0 - 0c);
  fprintf('\n基向量__i_=_[%.4f,_%.4f,_%.4f]^T\n', i_vec(1),
     i vec(2), i vec(3));
  |% 构造圆弧平面的法向量 n = (P \ 0 - 0 \ c) \times (P \ f - 0 \ c)|
v0 = p0 - 0c;
|vf| = pf - 0c;
_{49} | n = cross(v0, vf);
  fprintf('法向量__n_=_[%.4f,_%.4f,_%.4f]^T\n', n(1), n(2), n
     (3));
```

```
52 |% 归一化得到 K 矢量 (垂直于圆弧平面)
_{53} | k vec = n / norm(n);
  fprintf('基向量__k_=_[%.4f,_%.4f,_%.4f]^T\n', k vec(1), k vec
     (2), k vec(3));
  % 由右手系法则得第二个基向量 j = k \times i
57 | j_vec = cross(k_vec, i_vec);
  fprintf('基向量__j_=_[%.4f,_%.4f,_%.4f]^T\n', j vec(1), j vec
     (2), j_vec(3));
59
  % 计算从 P_0 到 P_f 的圆心角
  cos phi f = dot(v0, vf) / (norm(v0) * norm(vf));
  phi_f = acos(cos_phi_f);
  fprintf('\nP O_到_P f_的 圆心角_phi f_=_%.4f_rad_(%.2f度)\n',
     phi_f, rad2deg(phi_f));
64
  % 时间规划 (三次多项式)
  % lambda(t) = 3*(t/tf)^2 - 2*(t/tf)^3
  |% 满足边界条件: lambda(0)=0, lambda dot(0)=0, lambda(tf)=1,
     lambda dot(tf)=0
  tau = t / tf; % 归一化时间 [0,1]
  lambda = 3*tau.^2 - 2*tau.^3;
  lambda dot = (6*tau - 6*tau.^2) / tf;
  lambda ddot = (6 - 12*tau) / tf^2;
72
73 |% 生成圆弧轨迹
phi f - phi 0)) * i + sin(phi 0 + lambda*(phi f - phi 0)
     ) * i]
75 |%| 其中 phi_0 = 0 (起点在局部坐标系的初始位置)
```

```
% 初始化位置矩阵
  p_traj = zeros(3, N);
  phi 0 = 0; % 起点对应角度为 0
   for i = 1:N
     % 当前角度
      phi = phi_0 + lambda(i) * (phi_f - phi_0);
     % 圆弧轨迹
83
      p traj(:, i) = 0c + r * (cos(phi) * i vec + sin(phi) *
         j vec);
   end
  % 验证起点和终点
  fprintf('\n轨迹验证: \n');
  fprintf('起点_P_0:_\给定=[%.4f,_\%.4f,_\%.4f]^T,_\计算=[%.4f,_\%.4
      f,_%.4f]^T,_误差=%.6f_m\n', ...
      p0(1), p0(2), p0(3), p_traj(1,1), p_traj(2,1), p_traj
         (3,1), norm(p0 - p_traj(:,1)));
   fprintf('终点_P f:_\给定=[%.4f,_\%.4f,_\%.4f]^T,_\计算=[%.4f,_\%.4
      f,_%.4f]^T,_误差=%.6f_m\n', ...
      pf(1), pf(2), pf(3), p traj(1, end), p traj(2, end),
        p_traj(3,end), norm(pf - p_traj(:,end)));
93
   % 逆运动学求解
  theta traj = zeros(3, N);
  for i = 1:N
     x = p_traj(1, i);
     y = p_traj(2, i);
      z = p traj(3, i);
101
```

```
% 逆运动学解析解
102
      theta1 = atan2(y, x);
103
104
      r xy = \mathbf{sqrt}(x^2 + y^2);
105
      z prime = z - d1;
106
107
      % 余弦定理求theta3
108
      D = (r_xy^2 + z_prime^2 - a2^2 - a3^2) / (2 * a2 * a3);
109
110
      % 检查解的存在性
111
      if abs(D) > 1
112
         warning('在时刻_t=%.2f_处逆运动学无解, D=%.4f', t(i), D);
         D = sign(D); % 限制在[-1, 1]范围内
114
      end
115
116
      % 选择肘向下构型 (负号)
117
      theta3 = atan2(-sqrt(1 - D^2), D);
118
      % 求theta2
120
      alpha = atan2(-z_prime, r_xy);
121
      beta = atan2(a3 * sin(theta3), a2 + a3 * cos(theta3));
      theta2 = alpha - beta;
123
124
      theta_traj(:, i) = [theta1; theta2; theta3];
   end
126
127
   % 转换为角度
   theta_traj_deg = rad2deg(theta_traj);
129
130
   % 验证正运动学
132 | % 验证起点的正运动学
```

```
p0 verify = forward kinematics(theta0, d1, a2, a3);
   fprintf('\n正运动学验证(初始关节角对应位置): \n');
   fprintf('关节角:__theta__=_[%.4f,_%.4f,_%.4f]^T_(度)\n',
135
      theta0 deg(1), theta0 deg(2), theta0 deg(3));
   fprintf('给定起点: _P 0 = [%.4f, .%.4f, .%.4f]^T\n', p0(1), p0
      (2), p0(3));
   fprintf('正运动学计算: __P__=_[%.4f,__%.4f,__%.4f]^T\n', p0 verify
      (1), p0_verify(2), p0_verify(3));
   fprintf('误差:」%.6fum\n', norm(p0 - p0_verify));
138
139
   % 绘图
140
   % 图1: 关节角曲线
142
   figure('Name', '关节角曲线', 'Position', [100, 100, 1200,
      800]);
   for i = 1:3
144
      subplot(3, 1, i);
145
      plot(t, theta_traj_deg(i, :), 'b-', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
      grid on;
147
      xlabel('时间<sub>L</sub>(s)', 'FontSize', 12);
148
      ylabel(['\theta ' num2str(i) '山(度)'], 'FontSize', 12);
      title(['关节_' num2str(i) '_角度曲线'], 'FontSize', 14);
150
      xlim([0, tf]);
151
   end
153
   % 图2: 末端位置曲线
154
   figure('Name', '末端位置曲线', 'Position', [150, 150, 1200,
      800]);
   coords = \{'x', 'y', 'z'\};
   for i = 1:3
157
      subplot(3, 1, i);
158
```

```
plot(t, p traj(i, :), 'r-', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
159
      grid on;
160
      xlabel('时间山(s)', 'FontSize', 12);
161
      ylabel([coords{i} 'u(m)'], 'FontSize', 12);
162
      title(['末端' coords{i} '坐标曲线'], 'FontSize', 14);
163
      xlim([0, tf]);
164
   end
165
166
   % 图3: 3D轨迹
   figure('Name', '3D轨迹', 'Position', [200, 200, 800, 800]);
168
   plot3(p traj(1, :), p traj(2, :), p traj(3, :), 'b-', '
      LineWidth', 2);
   hold on;
170
   % 标记关键点
171
plot3(p0(1), p0(2), p0(3), 'go', 'MarkerSize', 12, '
      MarkerFaceColor', 'g', 'DisplayName', 'P_0 (起点) ');
   plot3(pf(1), pf(2), pf(3), 'ro', 'MarkerSize', 12, '
      MarkerFaceColor', 'r', 'DisplayName', 'P_f (终点) ');
plot3(0c(1), 0c(2), 0c(3), 'ko', 'MarkerSize', 12, '
      MarkerFaceColor', 'k', 'DisplayName', 'O_c (圆心) ');
175
   % 绘制从圆心到关键点的连线
176
   plot3([0c(1), p0(1)], [0c(2), p0(2)], [0c(3), p0(3)], 'g--'
      , 'LineWidth', 1);
  plot3([0c(1), pf(1)], [0c(2), pf(2)], [0c(3), pf(3)], 'r--'
      , 'LineWidth', 1);
179
180 grid on;
xlabel('x_{\sqcup}(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
| ylabel('y_{\sqcup}(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
183 | zlabel('z<sub>□</sub>(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
```

```
title('末端圆弧轨迹(3D视图)', 'FontSize', 14);
   legend('Location', 'best');
   axis equal;
186
   view(45, 30);
187
188
   % 图4: 轨迹在不同平面的投影
   figure('Name', '轨迹投影', 'Position', [250, 250, 1200,
      400]);
191
   % XY平面投影
192
   subplot(1, 3, 1);
   plot(p_traj(1, :), p_traj(2, :), 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
   hold on;
195
   plot(p0(1), p0(2), 'go', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'q');
plot(pf(1), pf(2), 'ro', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'r');
  plot(Oc(1), Oc(2), 'ko', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'k');
   grid on;
   xlabel('x<sub>□</sub>(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
   ylabel('yu(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
201
   title('XY平面投影', 'FontSize', 12);
202
   axis equal;
204
   % XZ平面投影
205
   subplot(1, 3, 2);
   plot(p_traj(1, :), p_traj(3, :), 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
207
   hold on;
plot(p0(1), p0(3), 'go', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'g');
```

```
plot(pf(1), pf(3), 'ro', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'r');
plot(Oc(1), Oc(3), 'ko', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'k');
   grid on;
   xlabel('x<sub>□</sub>(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
213
   ylabel('z<sub>||</sub>(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
214
   title('XZ平面投影', 'FontSize', 12);
   axis equal;
^{216}
217
   % YZ平面投影
218
   subplot(1, 3, 3);
   plot(p_traj(2, :), p_traj(3, :), 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
220
   hold on;
221
plot(p0(2), p0(3), 'go', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'g');
   plot(pf(2), pf(3), 'ro', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'r');
plot(Oc(2), Oc(3), 'ko', 'MarkerSize', 10, 'MarkerFaceColor
      ', 'k');
   grid on;
225
   xlabel('yu(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
226
   ylabel('z<sub>\(\upsi\)</sub>(m)', 'FontSize', 12);
227
   title('YZ平面投影', 'FontSize', 12);
   axis equal;
229
230
   % 保存数据
   fprintf('\n正在保存数据...\n');
232
   save('trajectory data.mat', 't', 'theta traj', '
      theta traj deg', 'p traj', ...
       'p0', 'pf', '0c', 'd1', 'a2', 'a3', 'r', 'phi_f', '
234
```

```
i_vec', 'j_vec', 'k_vec');
   fprintf('数据已保存到_trajectory_data.mat\n');
236
   % 辅助函数
237
238
   % 正运动学函数
239
   function p = forward_kinematics(theta, d1, a2, a3)
240
      theta1 = theta(1);
241
      theta2 = theta(2);
242
      theta3 = theta(3);
^{243}
244
      x = cos(theta1) * (a2*cos(theta2) + a3*cos(theta2+theta3)
         ));
      y = sin(theta1) * (a2*cos(theta2) + a3*cos(theta2+theta3)
246
         ));
      z = d1 - a2*sin(theta2) - a3*sin(theta2+theta3);
247
248
      p = [x; y; z];
   end
250
```