

CHƯƠNG 2. BIỂU ĐIỂM KHÔNG GIAN VÀ CÁC PHÉP BIẾN ĐỔI

Bài 1.

a) $\{A\}$ Quay $x \rightarrow \{C\}$ Quay $z_c \rightarrow \{D\}$ tính tiền $y, \{B\}$

$${}^A_C T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^C_D T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^A_B T = {}^A_C T \cdot {}^C_D T \cdot {}^D_B T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta & 0 & -3 \sin \beta \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta & \cos \alpha \cos \beta & -\sin \alpha & 3 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta & \sin \alpha \cos \beta & \cos \beta & 3 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Xác định P trong $\{B\}$ biết ${}^B P_P = [0 \ -3 \ 0 \ 1]^T$ và $\alpha = 45^\circ, \beta = 80^\circ$.

$${}^A_B T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^A P = {}^A_B T \cdot {}^B P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

c) Xác định Q trong $\{B\}$ biết ${}^B P_Q = [2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1]^T, \alpha = 45^\circ, \beta = 80^\circ$.

$${}^B P_Q = {}^B_A T \cdot {}^A P_Q = {}^B_A T^{-1} \cdot {}^A P_Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6} - 1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Bài 2.2

$$\theta = 45^\circ, \phi = 30^\circ$$

${}^A P$ quay quanh Z_A một góc θ :

$${}^A P' = C_Z(\theta) \cdot {}^A P = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

${}^A P$ quay quanh X_A một góc ϕ :

$${}^A P'' = C_X(\phi) \cdot {}^A P' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{(3\sqrt{6}-6)}{4} \\ \frac{(3\sqrt{2}+6\sqrt{3})}{4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 2.3

Điểm P biểu diễn khi tính tiến theo vector dẫn ${}^A Q$ là:

$${}^A P' = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + q_x \\ p_y + q_y \\ p_z + q_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Quay quanh X_A 1 góc $\phi = 90^\circ$: ${}^A P'' = C_X(\phi) \cdot {}^A P'$

$$\rightarrow {}^A P'' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 2.5

a) $\{A\}$ quay quanh Z_A một góc $\theta = 45^\circ$; tính tiến theo X_A 4 đơn vị, theo Y_A 3 đơn vị $\rightarrow \{B\}$.

$$\rightarrow {}^A B T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 4 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 4 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) {}^B A T = {}^A B T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 2.6

$${}^B C T = {}^B A T \cdot {}^A U T \cdot {}^U C T = {}^B A T \cdot {}^A U T^{-1} \cdot {}^U C T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 & 0,6 & 0,69 & -1,61 \\ -0,75 & 0,7 & -0,35 & 1,3 \\ -0,43 & -0,52 & 1,4 & -1,97 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Đề 4

- ${}^A_B T$ quay quanh Z_B 1 góc θ :

$$C_Z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Quay quanh X_B 1 góc ϕ .

$$C_X(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tính tọa độ hqc thu được theo Z_B 5 đv:

$$L_Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

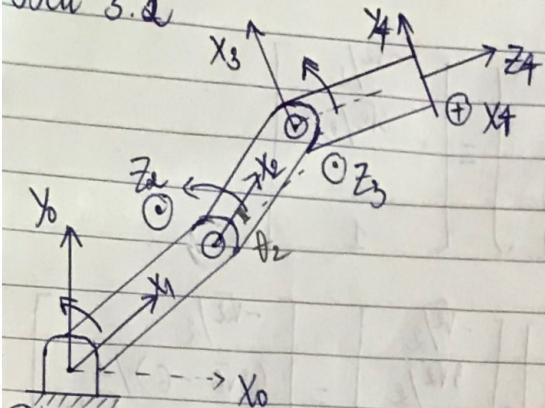
$${}^A_B T = C_Z(\theta) \cdot C_X(\phi) \cdot L_Z = \begin{bmatrix} -2,5 \cos(\theta + \phi) + 2,5 \cos(\theta - \phi) \\ -2,5 \cos(\theta + \phi) - 2,5 \cos(\theta - \phi) \\ 5 \cos(\phi) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Với $\theta = 135^\circ$, $\phi = 60^\circ$:

$${}^A_P = {}^A_B T \cdot {}^B P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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CHƯƠNG 3: ĐỘNG HỌC ROBOT



$\odot z_0 = z_1$

$${}^0 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ c\theta_1 \cdot s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 \cdot c\theta_1 & s\theta_1 & -0 \cdot s\theta_1 \\ s\theta_1 \cdot s\theta_1 & s\theta_1 \cdot c\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 \cdot c\theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

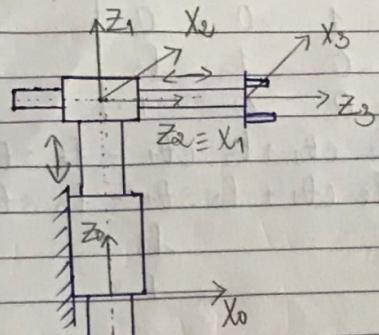
$${}^1 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & l_1 \\ s\theta_2 & c\theta_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; {}^2 T = \begin{bmatrix} -s\theta_3 & -c\theta_3 & 0 & l_2 \\ c\theta_3 & -s\theta_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^3 T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -l_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^4 T = {}^0 T \cdot {}^1 T \cdot {}^2 T \cdot {}^3 T \cdot {}^4 T = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & -s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ -c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & -s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_1 \cdot c\theta_1 + l_2 \cdot c(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_3 \cdot c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ -c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_1 \cdot s\theta_1 + l_2 \cdot s(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_3 \cdot s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 3.3



	x_{i-1}	a_{i-1}	d_i	θ_i
1	0	0	l_1	0
2	90°	0	0	90°
3	0	0	$l_2 + d_2$	0

A1

$${}^0 T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} ; {}^1 T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

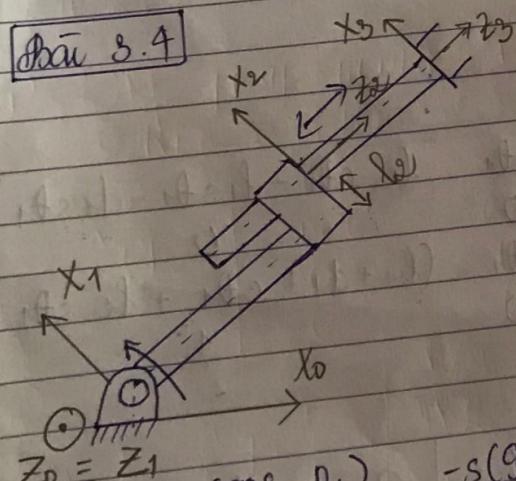
$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{v_x}{l_2} \\ \frac{(3\sqrt{6}-6)}{4} \\ \frac{(3\sqrt{6}+6\sqrt{3})}{4} \\ 1 \end{aligned}$$

$${}^2 T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_2 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^3 T = {}^0 T \cdot {}^1 T \cdot {}^2 T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{v_x}{l_2} - d_2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

${}^3 p'$

Bài 3.4



	x_{i-1}	a_{i-1}	d_i	θ_i
1	0	0	0	$90^\circ + \theta_1$
2	90°	l_2	l_2	0
3	0	0	l_3	0

$x_A + d_{w1}$

$2 \quad 0$

$2 \quad 0$

$${}^0 T = \begin{bmatrix} c(90^\circ + \theta_1) & -s(90^\circ + \theta_1) & 0 & 0 \\ s(90^\circ + \theta_1) & c(90^\circ + \theta_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -s\theta_1 & -c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} -0,43 & -0,7 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

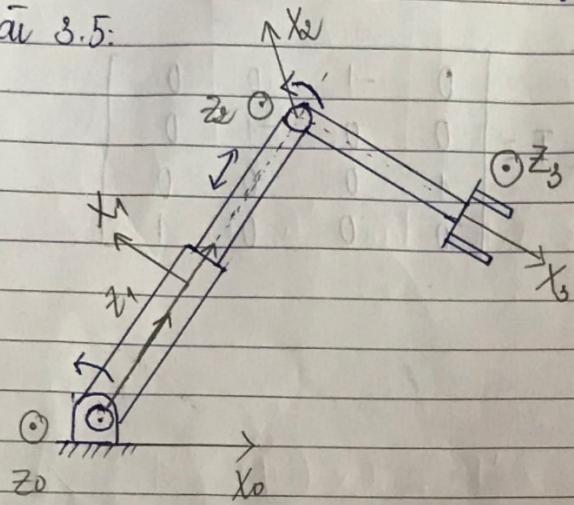
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$${}^1 T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & h_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -h_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; {}^2 T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^0 T = {}^0 T \cdot {}^1 T \cdot {}^2 T \cdot {}^3 T = \begin{bmatrix} -s\theta_1 & 0 & c\theta_1 & h_1 \cdot c\theta_1 + h_3 \cdot c\theta_1 - h_1 s\theta_1 \\ c\theta_1 & 0 & s\theta_1 & h_1 c\theta_1 + h_3 s\theta_1 + h_3 c\theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 3.5:



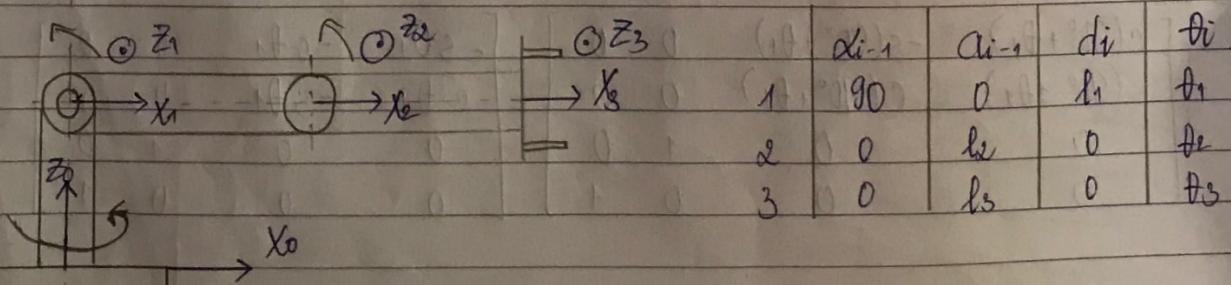
x_{i-1}	a_{i-1}	d_i	θ_i
1	90°	0	0
2	-90°	0	$l_1 + d_1$
3	0	h_1	0
			θ_3

$${}^0 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; {}^1 T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_1 + d_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^2 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_3 & -s\theta_3 & 0 & h_1 \\ s\theta_3 & c\theta_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^0 T = {}^0 T \cdot {}^1 T \cdot {}^2 T \cdot {}^3 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 c\theta_3 & -s\theta_1 s\theta_3 & -s\theta_1 & h_1 c\theta_1 - h_1 s\theta_1 - d_1 s\theta_1 \\ s\theta_3 & c\theta_3 & 0 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 c\theta_3 & s\theta_1 s\theta_3 & c\theta_1 & (l_1 + d_1) c\theta_1 + h_1 s\theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 3.6:



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Lưu Phương Thảo - RAI K62
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$${}^0 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -l_1 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lưu Phương Thảo - RAI
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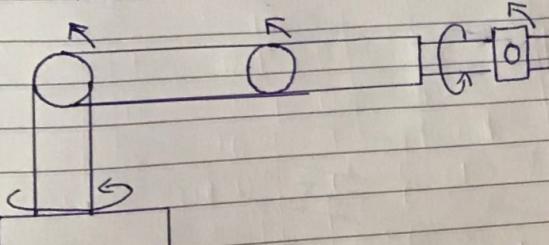
1 0 0
1 0 0
0 1 0
0 0 1
0 1 l_3
c\theta_1 + l_3 c\theta_1 - l_2 s\theta_1
c\theta_1 + l_2 s\theta_1 + l_3 s\theta_1

$${}^2 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & l_2 \\ s\theta_2 & c\theta_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^3 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_3 & s\theta_3 & 0 & l_3 \\ s\theta_3 & c\theta_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

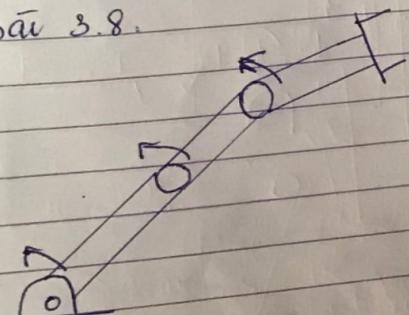
$${}^0 T = {}^0 T \cdot {}^1 T \cdot {}^2 T \cdot {}^3 T = \begin{bmatrix} c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & -s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \theta_3) & 0 & l_2 c\theta_1 + l_3 c(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -l_1 \\ s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \theta_3) & 0 & l_2 s\theta_1 + l_3 s(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 3.7:



$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 & \theta_1 \\ 0 & \theta_1 \\ l_1 + d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \theta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bài 3.8:



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & l_1 + d_1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^0 T = \begin{bmatrix} s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & -s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_1 c\theta_1 + l_2 c(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_3 c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ -c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_1 s\theta_1 + l_2 s(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_3 s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Có: } \begin{cases} P_x = l_1 c\theta_1 + l_2 c(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_3 c(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ P_y = l_1 s\theta_1 + l_2 s(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_3 s(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) \\ P_z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_x^2 + P_y^2 = l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2 + 2l_1 l_2 \cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3) - 2l_1 l_3 \cos(\theta_3)$$

HONG HA

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,15 \\ -0,43 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

0,11
-0,52
HONG HA 0