机器人学导论 作业 3 第 4、5 题(2024.5.22 更正,2024.7.4 上传版本)

第4题(正运动学)

建立坐标系均为右手系,垂直纸面向外为 x 轴,向右为 y 轴,竖直向上为 z 轴。

(a) 由指数积公式, $g=e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}g(0)$ (这里

将工具坐标系建在腕点上)

其中
$$g(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_1 + l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega \times q \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$eta_2 = egin{bmatrix} -\omega_2 imes q_2 \ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\omega_2 = egin{bmatrix} -1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$,因此 $\xi_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -h \end{bmatrix}$,因此 $\xi_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -h \end{bmatrix}$,因此 $\xi_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -h \end{bmatrix}$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{3} \times q_{3} \\ \omega_{3} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{q}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1} \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\boxtimes} \boldsymbol{\bot} \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -h & l_{1} & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{4} \times q_{4} \\ \omega_{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{q}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{\mu}, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -h \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{5} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{7} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -h \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -h \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{3} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -h \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{4} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{5} \boldsymbol{$$

$$\xi_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{5} \times q_{5} \\ \omega_{5} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, q_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \quad \xi_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1} + l_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\xi_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{6} \times q_{6} \\ \omega_{6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, q_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \quad \xi_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} -h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{6} \times q_{6} \\ \omega_{6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{q}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{因此} \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} -h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

计算出上述 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}$, $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}$, $e^{\xi_1\theta_3}$, $e^{\xi_4\theta_4}$, $e^{\xi_5\theta_5}$, $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}$,再代入指数积公式即可得解。计算过程很繁杂,用 MATLAB 实现如下:

主代码:(此处代码有更改)

syms theta1 theta2 theta3 theta4 theta5 theta6 l1 l2 h real

$$q1 = [0;0;0];$$

$$q3 = [0;11;h];$$

$$q4 = [0;11+12;h];$$

$$q5 = [0;11+12;h];$$

$$q6 = [0;11+12;h];$$

$$w1 = [0;0;1];$$

$$w2 = [-1;0;0];$$

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w3 = [-1;0;0];
w4 = [-1;0;0];
w5 = [0;0;1];
w6 = [0;1;0];
                                                                         福业
xi1 = [-cross(w1,q1); w1];
xi2 = [-cross(w2,q2); w2];
xi3 = [-cross(w3,q3); w3];
xi4 = [-cross(w4,q4); w4];
xi5 = [-cross(w5,q5); w5];
xi6 = [-cross(w6,q6); w6];
xi = [xi1 xi2 xi3 xi4 xi5 xi6];
theta = [theta1 theta2 theta3 theta4 theta5 theta6];
g_{init} = [1,0,0,0];
        0,1,0,11+12;
        0,0,1,h;
        0,0,0,1];
% forward
g_temp = Transformationsym(xi1,theta1) * Transformationsym(xi2,theta2) *
Transformationsym(xi3,theta3)...
   *Transformationsym(xi4,theta4) * Transformationsym(xi5,theta5) *
Transformationsym(xi6,theta6)* g_init;
g_st = simplify(g_temp, 'Steps', 100);
% this method helps to get more simplified form
disp(g_st)
这个函数中调用了 Transformationsym 函数,其定义为:
function g = Transformationsym(xi, theta)
   xi_wedge = mywwdge(xi).*theta;
   exp_xi = expm(xi_wedge);
   g = simplify(exp_xi, 'Criterion', 'preferReal', 'Steps', 30)
end
其中又调用了函数 mywedge,其定义为(兼有 6 维向量的 wedge 功能和 3 维向量的 hat 功能)
function b=mywedge(a)
if size(a) == [6,1]
   b = subs(zeros(4,4));
   b(1,2) = -a(6,1);
   b(1,3) = a(5,1);
   b(2,1) = a(6,1);
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b(2,3) = -a(4,1);

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b(3,1) = -a(5,1);
   b(3,2) = a(4,1);
   b(1,4) = a(1,1);
   b(2,4) = a(2,1);
   b(3,4) = a(3,1);
elseif size(a) == [3,1]
   b = subs(zeros(3,3));
   b(1,2) = -a(3,1);
   b(1,3) = a(2,1);
   b(2,1) = a(3,1);
   b(2,3) = -a(1,1);
   b(3,1) = -a(2,1);
   b(3,2) = a(1,1);
end
求解出的各矩阵是: (倒序输出)
[ cos(theta6), 0, sin(theta6),
                                       -h*sin(theta6)]
           0, 1,
                           0,
                                                 0]
[-sin(theta6), 0, cos(theta6), -h*(cos(theta6) - 1)]
           0, 0,
                                                 1]
                           0,
                                        sin(theta5)*(11 + 12)]
[cos(theta5), -sin(theta5), 0,
[\sin(\text{theta5}), \cos(\text{theta5}), 0, -(\cos(\text{theta5}) - 1)*(11 + 12)]
          0,
                        0, 1,
[
[
          0,
                        0, 0,
                           0,
[0, \cos(\theta), \sin(\theta), \sin(\theta), -2*11*(\cos(\theta)/2 - 1/2) - 2*12*(\cos(\theta)/2 - 1/2) - 2*12*(\cos(\theta)/2 - 1/2) - 1/2)
h*sin(theta4)]
[0, -sin(theta4), cos(theta4),
                                              11*sin(theta4) - 2*h*(cos(theta4)/2 - 1/2) +
12*sin(theta4)]
[0,
                                                                       1]
[1,
[0, cos(theta3), sin(theta3), - 2*11*(cos(theta3)/2 - 1/2) - h*sin(theta3)]
[0, -sin(theta3), cos(theta3), l1*sin(theta3) - 2*h*(cos(theta3)/2 - 1/2)]
[0,
               0,
                           0,
                                                                         1]
              0,
[1,
     cos(theta2), sin(theta2),
                                      -h*sin(theta2)]
[1, -sin(theta2), cos(theta2), -h*(cos(theta2) - 1)]
              0,
                           0,
[cos(theta1), -sin(theta1), 0, 0]
[sin(theta1), cos(theta1), 0, 0]
                        0, 1, 0]
          0,
[
[
          0,
                        0, 0, 1]
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(b) 由指数积公式, $g = e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}g(0)$ <u>(这里将工具坐标系</u>

其中
$$g(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_1 + l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi_{\mathrm{l}}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{\mathrm{l}} \times q_{\mathrm{l}} \\ \omega_{\mathrm{l}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T} \quad (5 \text{ a 的第①}$$

个关节相同)

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_2 \times q_2 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (5 \text{ a 的第⑥个关节形式相})$$

同,后续求指数时代入的角度不同)

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_3 \times q_3 \\ \omega_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} \quad -1 \quad \boldsymbol{0} \quad \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (5 \text{ a } \text{ b } \text{ b } \text{ b } \text{ c } \text{ b } \text{ b } \text{ b } \text{ c } \text{ b } \text{ b } \text{ b } \text{ c } \text{ c } \text{ b } \text{ c } \text{ c } \text{ b } \text{ c } \text{$$

$$\xi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_4 \times q_4 \\ \omega_4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, q_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_1 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \ \xi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -h \end{bmatrix}, \quad l_1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \ (与 a 的第③个关节相同)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{5} \times q_{5} \\ \omega_{5} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{q}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1} + l_{2} \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -h & l_{1} + l_{2} & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T} \quad (5 \text{ a } \text{ 的第④个关})$$

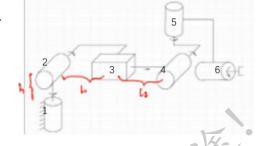
节相同)
$$\xi_6 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_6 \times q_6 \\ \omega_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \omega_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, q_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_1 + l_2 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \ \xi_6 = \begin{bmatrix} -h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \ (5 \text{ a } \text{的第⑥个关节相同})$$

计算出的各 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}$, $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}$, $e^{\xi_3\theta_3}$, $e^{\xi_4\theta_4}$, $e^{\xi_5\theta_5}$, $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}$ 除了 $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}$ 与上一题不同以外,其余矩阵除顺序有所不同外,没 有别的差异。MATLAB 实现类似上一题。

 $e^{t_2\theta_2}$ 的新结果:

(c) 由指数积公式, $g = e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} e^{\xi_3 \theta_3} e^{\xi_4 \theta_4} e^{\xi_5 \theta_5} e^{\xi_6 \theta_6} g(0)$ <u>(这里将工具坐</u>

标系建在腕点上), 其中
$$g(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_1 + l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & h \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_1 \times q_1 \\ \omega_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (5 \text{ a 的第①个关节相}$$

$$\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_2 \times q_2 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \ \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -h & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \ (与 a 拉第②美节相同)$$

$$\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T (\text{ \mathbb{T}} \text{ \mathbb{T}} \text{ \mathbb{T}})$$

$$\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \text{ (平移关节)}$$

$$\xi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_4 \times q_4 \\ \omega_4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, q_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_1 + l_2 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \xi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -h & l_1 + l_2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \text{ (与 a 的第④个关)}$$
 节相同)

节相同)
$$\xi_5 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_5 \times q_5 \\ \omega_5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, q_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_1 + l_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \ \xi_5 = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 + l_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \ (5 \text{ a } \text{的第⑤个关节相}$$

同)

$$\xi_6 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_6 \times q_6 \\ \omega_6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, q_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此} \ \xi_6 = \begin{bmatrix} -h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \ (5 \text{ a 的第⑥个关节相同})$$

计算出的各 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}$, $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}$, $e^{\xi_3\theta_3}$, $e^{\xi_4\theta_4}$, $e^{\xi_5\theta_5}$, $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}$ 除了 $e^{\xi_3\theta_3}$ 与(a)不同以外,其余矩阵除顺序有所不同外,没有别 的差异。MATLA3 实现类似上一题

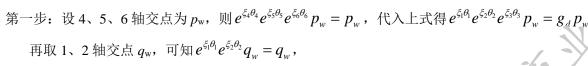
新的
$$e^{\xi_3 \theta_3}$$
: $e^{\xi_3 \theta_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \theta_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

第5题(逆运动学)

- (a) 建立坐标系均为右手系,垂直纸面向外为x轴,向右为y轴,竖直向上为z轴。
- (i) Elbow manipulator: 由指数积公式,

$$g_{ct}(\theta) = e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} e^{\xi_3 \theta_3} e^{\xi_4 \theta_4} e^{\xi_5 \theta_5} e^{\xi_6 \theta_6} g_{ct}(0)$$
(这里将工具坐标系建

在腕点上)。设
$$e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}=g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0)\coloneqq g_d$$



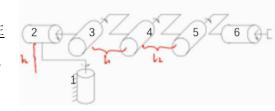
因此
$$e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}p_w-q_w=e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}(e^{\xi_3\theta_3}p_w-q_w)=g_dp_w-q_w$$
,两边取模,得
$$\left\|e^{\xi_3\theta_3}p_w-q_w\right\|=\left\|g_dp_w-q_w\right\|\coloneqq\delta$$
,利用子问题 3 可以求解 θ_3 。

- 第二步: 然后代回 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}p_w=g_dp_w$,可得 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}(e^{\xi_3\theta_3}p_w)$ $\coloneqq e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}p_w$,利用子问题 2 可以求解 θ_1,θ_2 。
- 第四步: 于是 $e^{\xi_6\theta_6} = (e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5})^{-1}(e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3})^{-1}g_{,t}(\mathcal{E})g^{-1}(0) \coloneqq g_{d3}$,将其作用于 6 轴外一点 p_{w4} ,即得 $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_{w4} = g_{d3}p_{w4}$,利用子问题 1 可以求解 θ_6 。
- (ii) Inverse Elbow manipulator: 由指数积公式,

$$g_{st}(\theta) = e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}e(0)$$
 (这里将工具坐标系建在

5、6轴交点上)。
$$e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}=g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0):=g_d$$

第一步: 取 5、6 轴交点
$$p_w$$
, 可和 $e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_w = p_w$, 因此



- 第三步: 由 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_b-p_b=g_dp_b-p_b$,而且 p_b 也在 6 轴轴线上,得 $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_b=p_b$ 因此 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}\Big[e^{\xi_5\theta_5}p_b-(e^{\xi_4\theta_4})^{-1}p_b\Big]=g_dp_b-p_b$ 。两边取模,得 $\Big\|e^{\xi_5\theta_5}p_b-(e^{\xi_4\theta_4})^{-1}p_b\Big\|=\|g_dp_b-p_b\|\coloneqq\delta$,利用子问题 3 可以求解 θ_5 。
- 第三步: 取不在 6 轴上的任一点,可写出 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_{w2}-p_b=g_dp_{w2}-p_b$ 由于 $p_b=e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}p_b=e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}(e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5})^{-1}p_b$

所以上式变为 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}\Big[e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_{w2}-(e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5})^{-1}p_b\Big]=g_dp_{w2}-p_b$

两边取模,得 $\|e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_{w2}-(e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5})^{-1}p_b\|=\|g_dp_{w2}-p_b\|\coloneqq \delta$,利用子问题 3 可以求解 θ_6 。

第四步: 现在假定 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}=g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0)(e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6})^{-1}$ $\coloneqq g_{d2}$,将其作用于 3 轴上一点 p_{w3} (但不与 1、2 轴相交),即得 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}p_{w3}=g_{d2}p_{w3}$,利用子问题 2 可以求解 θ_1,θ_2 。

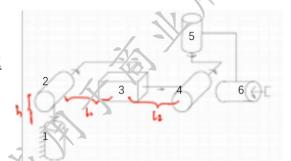
第五步: 现在假定 $e^{\xi_3\theta_3}=(e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2})^{-1}g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0)(e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6})^{-1}\coloneqq g_{d3}$,将其作用于 3 轴外一点,利用子问题 1 可求得 θ_3 。

(iii) Stanford Arm: 由指数积公式,

 $g_{st}(\theta) = e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}g(0)$ (这里将工具坐标系建在腕

点上), 设
$$e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}=g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0)\coloneqq g_d$$

第一步: 取 4、5、6 轴交点 q_w ,可知 $e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}q_w = q_w$,因此 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_5\theta_3}e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}q_w = e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_5\theta_3}q_w = g_dq_w \coloneqq q_1$,



由 $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w=e^{-\xi_1\theta_1}g_dq_w$ $\coloneqq q=e^{-\xi_1\theta_1}q_1$,又知 $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w$ 以在yCz 平面内运动,所以

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T q = 0 , \quad \text{则} \ q_{1x} \cos \theta_1 + q_{1y} \sin \theta_1 = 0 , \quad \text{因此} \ \theta_1 = \tan 2 \left(-\frac{q_{1x}}{q_{1y}} \right).$$

第二步: 取 1、2 轴交点 p_b ,则 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}p_b = p_b$ 。结合 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w = g_dq_w$,可知 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}(e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w - p_b) = g_dq_w - p_b, \text{ 两办取楼, } 有 \left\| e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w - p_b \right\| = \|g_dq_w - p_b\| = \delta$

而 $\|e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w - p_b\| = \|q_{wx} - p_{bx} - q_{wy} + \theta_3 - p_{by} - q_{wz} - p_{bz}\|$, 直接求解一元二次方程即可。

第三步: 令 $e^{\xi_3\theta_3}q_w\coloneqq q_2$ 。则 $e^{\xi_2\theta_2}q_2\coloneqq (e^{\xi_1\theta_1})^{-1}g_dq_w$,利用子问题 1 可求出 θ_2 。

后续解法,和(a)图机器人相写:

第四步: 假定 $e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}e^{\xi_6\theta_6}=(e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3})^{-1}g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0)$ $\coloneqq g_{d2}$,将其作用于 6 轴上一点 p_{w2}

(但不在 4、5 轴上),即得 $e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5}p_{w2}=g_{d2}p_{w2}$,利用子问题 2 可以求解 θ_4,θ_5 ;

第五步: 于是 $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}=(e^{\xi_4\theta_4}e^{\xi_5\theta_5})^{-1}(e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}e^{\xi_3\theta_3})^{-1}g_{st}(\theta)g^{-1}(0)$ $\coloneqq g_{d3}$,将其作用于 6 轴外一点 p_{w3} ,即得 $e^{\xi_6\theta_6}p_{w4}=g_{d3}p_{w4}$,利用子问题 1 可以求解 θ_6 。

原求解代码有些小错, 日后更新。