

Formelsammlung Robotik

Vektoren

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Skalare Multipl. | $\lambda \cdot \vec{a}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda \cdot a_1 \\ \lambda \cdot a_2 \\ \lambda \cdot a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| Abstand P.-Urpsr. Betrag (Norm) | $ \vec{a} $ | $ \vec{a} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$ |
| Skalarprodukt | $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ | $a_1 \cdot b_1 + \dots + a_n \cdot b_n = x$ |
| Winkel | | $\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} }$ |

Matrizen

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Gleich | $A = B$ | $(a_{ij}) = (b_{ij})$ |
| Addition | $C = A + B$ | $(c_{ij}) = (a_{ij}) + (b_{ij})$ |
| Differenz | $C = A - B$ | $(c_{ij}) = (a_{ij}) - (b_{ij})$ |
| Multiplikation Skalar | $c \cdot A$ | $cA \in R^{m \times n}$ |
| Multiplikation Matrizen | $A \cdot B$ | $AB = \sum_j a_{ij} b_{ij}$ |

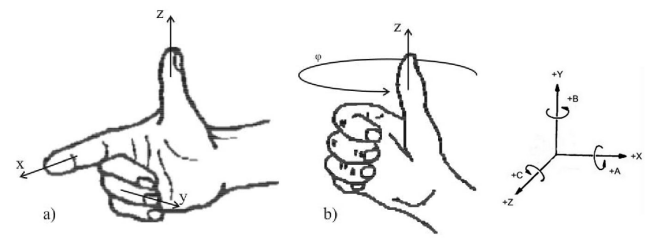
Multiplikation

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \cdot b_{11} + a_{12} \cdot b_{21} + a_{13} \cdot b_{31} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Rechte Hand Regel



Koordinatensysteme

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Objekt in 3D (OKS) | $\vec{v} = (x, y, z, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ | $\alpha, \beta, \gamma = \text{Drehwinkel}$ |
| Senkrechte | | |

Rotationsmatrizen

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Rotation um X | $R_x(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Rotation um Y | $R_y(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Rotation um Z | $R_z(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Vormultipl. (Roll-pitch-yaw) | Rotation um die ursprüngliche (feste) Achse. Schreibweise: Letzte Drehung \rightarrow 1. Drehung |
| Nachmultipl. (Euler-Winkel) | Rotation um die neuen (momentanen) Achsen. Schreibweise: 1. Drehung \rightarrow Letzte Drehung |
| Homogene 4 x 4-Matrix | $\left(\begin{array}{c c} R_{3 \times 3} & u_{3 \times 1} \\ \hline f_{1 \times 3} & 0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c c} n_{x \downarrow z} & o_{x \downarrow z} & a_{x \downarrow z} & u_{x \downarrow z} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$ |
| Invertierung 4x4 | $T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z & -n^T \cdot \vec{u} \\ o_x & o_y & o_z & -o^T \cdot \vec{u} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z & -a^T \cdot \vec{u} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| Translation um x, y, z | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| Verkettete Lagebeschr. | ${}^{BKS}H_B = {}^{BKS}H_A \cdot A \cdot H_B$ (H = Homo. Matr.) |

Quaternionen

$a, b, c, d \in \square$ Quaternion $q \Rightarrow q = a + b \cdot i + c \cdot j + d \cdot k$

$a \in \mathbb{R}, u = (b, c, d)^T \in \mathbb{I}$

$q = (a, b, c, d)^T$ bzw. $q = (a, u)^T$

$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$
 $ij = -ji = k$
 $jk = -kj = i$
 $ki = -ik = j$

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Gegeben | $q = (a_q, u_q), r = (a_r, u_r)$ |
| Addition | $q + r = (a_q + a_r, u_q + u_r)$ |
| Skalar | $q \cdot r = a_q a_r + \langle u_q, u_r \rangle = a_q a_r + b_q b_r + c_q c_r + d_q d_r$ |
| quatern. Multipl. | $q * r = (a_q + i \cdot b_q + j \cdot c_q + k \cdot d_q) \cdot (a_r + i \cdot b_r + j \cdot c_r + k \cdot d_r)$ |
| konjugiert | $q^* = (a_q, -u_r)$ |
| Norm | $ q = \sqrt{qq^*} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$ |
| inverses Element | $q^{-1} = \frac{q^*}{ q ^2}$ |

Rotation mit Quaternionen

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Vektor als Quaternion | $p = (x, y, z)^T \Leftrightarrow q_p = (0, p)^T$ |
| Skalar als Quaternion | $s \Leftrightarrow q_s = (s, 0, 0, 0)^T$ |
| Einheitsquaternion | $ q = 1$ |
| Rotation um θ , Achse u | $q_r = (\cos(\frac{\theta}{2}), u \cdot \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}))$ |
| Rotation Punkt p | $q_{p'} = q_r q_p q_r^* = q_r q_p q_r^{-1}$ |

Sinus

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| a | 0 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 180 |
| sin a | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| cos a | 1 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | -1 |