1. 旋转矩阵计算如下:

$$R_B^A = R(z,90^\circ)R(x,60^\circ)R(z,60^\circ)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos 90^{\circ} & -\sin 90^{\circ} & 0 \\ \sin 90^{\circ} & \cos 90^{\circ} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 60^{\circ} & -\sin 60^{\circ} \\ 0 & \sin 60^{\circ} & \cos 60^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 60^{\circ} & -\sin 60^{\circ} & 0 \\ \sin 60^{\circ} & \cos 60^{\circ} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

2.

1) 齐次变换矩阵的旋转部分是一个 3×3 的旋转矩阵 R, 其列向量是单位向量,并且满足正交性,其中:

$$\mathbf{r_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \mathbf{r_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

根据正交性有:

$$|\mathbf{r_1} \cdot \mathbf{r_2}| = 0, \mathbf{r_1} \cdot \mathbf{r_3}| = 0, |\mathbf{r_1}| = 1$$

解得:

$$\mathbf{r_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T or \quad \mathbf{r_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

取坐标系为右手系,则第一列元素为:

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

2) 根据旋转运动:

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_x & o_x & a_x & 0 \\ n_y & o_y & a_y & 0 \\ n_z & o_z & a_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得旋转角和旋转轴为:

$$\theta = arctg(\frac{\sqrt{(o_z - a_y)^2 + (a_x - n_z)^2 + (n_y - o_x)^2}}{n_x + o_y + a_z - 1}) = arctg(\frac{\sqrt{1 + 1 + 1}}{0 + 0 + 0 - 1}) = 120^{\circ}$$

$$f_x = \frac{o_z - a_y}{2sin\theta} = \frac{-1}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f_y = \frac{a_x - n_z}{2sin\theta} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f_z = \frac{n_y - o_x}{2sin\theta} = \frac{-1}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

即:

$$\theta = 60^{\circ}, \quad f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

3) 将 $p^A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 增广为 $p^{A'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,则:

$$p^{B'} = T_B^A p^{A'} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p^B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

3. R为正交矩阵,满足:

$$R^T = R^{-1}$$

则有:

$$\det(R \cdot R^T) = \det(R \cdot R^{-1}) = \det(I) = 1$$

因为 $\det R = \det R^T$,有:

$$\det(R \cdot R^T) = \det R \cdot \det R^T = (\det R)^2 = 1$$

由于坐标系为右手系, $\det R = 1$

4.

1) 将第一行数据分别代入 "rotx" "roty" "rotz" 函数和 "eul2rotm" 函数有:

$$rotx(30^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0.8660 & -0.5000\\ 0 & 0.5000 & 0.8660 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$roty(20^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9397 & 0 & 0.3420 \\ 0 & 1.0000 & 0 \\ -0.3420 & 0 & 0.9397 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$rotz(10^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9848 & -0.1736 & 0\\ 0.1736 & 0.9848 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1.0000 \end{bmatrix}$$

eul2rotm(
$$\left[\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$$
,'ZYX')=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9254 & 0.0180 & 0.3785 \\ 0.1632 & 0.8826 & -0.4410 \\ -0.3420 & 0.4698 & 0.8138 \end{bmatrix}$$

经计算有:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9848 & -0.1736 & 0 \\ 0.1736 & 0.9848 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0000 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0.9397 & 0 & 0.3420 \\ 0 & 1.0000 & 0 \\ -0.3420 & 0 & 0.9397 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8660 & -0.5000 \\ 0 & 0.5000 & 0.8660 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= rotz(10^{\circ}) \cdot roty(20^{\circ}) \cdot rotx(30^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9254 & 0.0180 & 0.3785 \\ 0.1632 & 0.8826 & 0.4410 \\ -0.3420 & 0.4698 & 0.8138 \end{bmatrix} = eul2rotm([\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{\pi}{6}], ZYX')$$

即, "eul2rotm"函数绕动轴旋转,并有:

$$eul2rotm([\alpha, \beta, \gamma], 'ZYX') = rotz(\alpha) \cdot roty(\beta) \cdot rotx(\gamma)$$

2) 旋转矩阵-欧拉角反解程序: 程序 Rhw2 4 main. m

$$R = R(z, \alpha) \cdot R(y, \beta) \cdot R(x, \gamma)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & 0 & \sin \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \beta & 0 & \cos \beta \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma \\ 0 & \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta & -\cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta & -\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \gamma & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \sin \gamma \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \cos \beta \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

利用第一列和第三行进行反解计算,得到旋转矩阵-欧拉角反解程序。

代入第一行数据计算,反解程序的反解结果、"rotm2eul"函数的反解结果、原参数均相同;

代入第二行数据计算,反解程序的反解结果与原参数相同,"rotm2eul"函数的反解结果在 α 、 γ 角上与原参数不同。

结果不同原因在于当 β 接近 90° 时,会出现奇异性,导致自由度的丢失,从而影响"rotm2eul"函数的反解结果。

5. 程序 Rhw2 5 main.m

用示例齐次矩阵测试结果相同,程序运算时间为 0.001481 秒, inv 函数运算时间为 0.019464 秒,自定义程序方法明显快于 inv 函数。