6.6.1 证明对代表·3×1 向量 U和 V,都有 U^V = -V^U = 3×1 设 $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$,展开 $u^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -u_3 & u_2 \\ u_3 & 0 & -u_1 \\ u_4 & 11 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v_3 & v_2 \\ v_3 & 0 & -v_1 \\ v_4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

显然相等

6.6.2 用罗德里格斯公式证明 CT=CT:

$$C = (50) I + (1 - C50) \alpha \alpha^{T} + sin \theta \alpha^{A}$$

图路·直接写出C和CT 横着结果是否得到单位阵.

$$C^{T} = \cos\theta I + (1-\cos\theta) (\alpha\alpha^{T})^{T} + \sin\theta(\alpha^{\hat{}})^{T} = \cos\theta I + (1-\cos\theta) \alpha\alpha^{T} + \sin\theta(-\alpha^{\hat{}})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (C^{T} = (\cos\theta)^{2} + (1-\cos\theta)\cos\theta \ a\alpha^{T} + \sin\theta\cos\theta \ (-\alpha^{2}) \\ + (1-\cos\theta)\cos\theta \ \alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}(\alpha\alpha^{T})^{2} + \sin\theta \ (1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T}(-\alpha^{2}) \\ + \sin\theta\cos\theta \ \alpha^{2} + (1-\cos\theta)\sin\theta \ \alpha^{2}(\alpha\alpha^{T}) + (\sin\theta)^{2}(-\alpha^{2}\alpha^{2}) \\ = \cos^{2}\theta + 2\cos\theta \ (1-(\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)\alpha\alpha^{T} + (1-\cos\theta)^{2}\alpha\alpha^{T} - \sin^{2}\theta(\alpha\alpha^{T} - 1) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) \\ = | (1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta$$

这说明了旋转矩阵具有正交性

-a^a a" 一对起两项可以抵消 因为*aaTa~和a~aaT相等 $-\alpha^{\wedge}(\alpha\alpha^{\mathsf{T}}) = (\alpha^{\wedge})^{\mathsf{T}}(\alpha\alpha^{\mathsf{T}})$ $(aa^T) = (aa^T)^T$ 故 -a^(aa^T)=(a^)^T(aa^T)^T $=(aa^{T}a^{A})^{T}$ 1 a^a=0 $a^a = aa^T - 1$

a(a T a T) 3 3 3

6.6.3 证明对于14系 3×1向量 V 和 沒转矩阵 C, 都有(cv)^=CV^CT。

(Ra) = Ra AT 这个题目眼熟,好像在哪里见过 (Ra)~=Ran RT形式

全 C = [C1, C2, C3] 另例向量的形式。

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $[C^{T}(CV)^{C}] = C^{T}(V_{1}C_{1} + V_{2}C_{2} + V_{3}C_{3})^{C} = C^{T}V_{1}C_{1}^{C}C + C^{T}V_{2}C_{2}^{C}C + C^{T}V_{3}C_{3}^{C}C$ 其中

$$C^{T}V_{1}C_{1}^{\wedge}C = V_{1}C^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C = V_{1}\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_{1}^{T} \\ \mathbf{c}_{2}^{T} \end{bmatrix} C_{1}^{\wedge} \begin{bmatrix} C_{1} & C_{2} & C_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= V_{1}\begin{bmatrix} C_{1}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{1} & C_{1}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{2} & C_{1}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{3} \\ C_{2}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{1} & C_{2}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{2} & C_{2}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{3} \\ C_{3}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{1} & C_{3}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{2} & C_{3}^{T}C_{1}^{\wedge}C_{3} \end{bmatrix} = V_{1}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

故
$$C^{T}(CV)^{\Lambda}C = V_{1}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + V_{2}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + V_{3}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = V^{\Lambda}$$

这一题就是将 Frenct 考然下状态更换的过程推导一遍,书上给了Tvi的推导过程,此处要就 推导广;以的过程,可以愿着书上写一遍。

这个级要先写出 T_{iV} ,由公式 (6.86) 来看,可以知道 $T_{iV} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{iV} & r_i V_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{iV} & r_i V_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{iV} & r_i V_i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 这里 $r_i^{V_i}$ 的上标与 T_{iV} C_{iV} T_{iV} $T_$ 这里 Y; Vi 的上标与Tiv, Ciu不一致让我一度不适应,

但是想了一下 T相当于对 Pose X 作了 RX+t 的作用,所以位置 t的参考。整要和尺头 后一致,才能相加,所以t的下标为时, 既然以此为参考系原点,所以方向当然是i→V, 记为 ryi

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\Gamma_{i}) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{r}_{i}^{vi} \\ 0 & \dot{r}_{i}^{vi} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 再建} - \sharp \dot{d} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{r}_{i}^{vi} \vdots \mathcal{L}_{i} + \Delta \mathring{H} \dot{b}.$$

$$1) \dot{c}_{iv}$$

$$dcdd(6.3) \quad \dot{c}_{iv} = \dot{f}_{i} \dot{f}_{iv} \qquad (\dot{c}_{iv} = \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i})$$

$$dcdd(6.32) \quad \dot{c}_{iv} = \dot{f}_{i} \dot{f}_{iv} \qquad (\dot{c}_{iv} = \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i})$$

$$dcdd(6.32) \quad \dot{c}_{iv} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{f}_{i} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{f}_{i} \cdot \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv}$$

$$dcdd(\dot{c}_{iv}) \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{c}_{iv} & \dot{c}_{iv} \\ \dot{c}_{iv} \end{bmatrix} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv} + \dot{c}_{iv} \dot{c}_{iv}$$

等证