机器人建模与控制

第5章 微分运动学与静力学

${}^{A}\boldsymbol{P} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{P}$



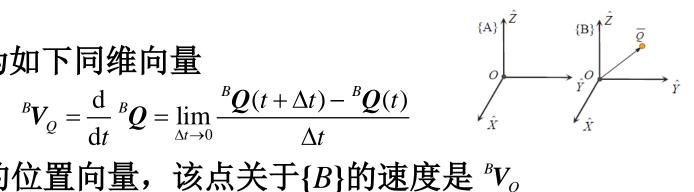
5.1.1 线速度向量

● 位置向量的微分

速度大小取决于两个坐标系: (1)进行微分的局部坐标系; (2)描述该速度向量的观测坐标系。

向量®Q的微分表示为如下同维向量

$${}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}$$



若 BQ 是描述某个点的位置向量,该点关于 $\{B\}$ 的速度是 $^BV_\alpha$

速度向量影心可在任意坐标系中描述

$${}^{A}({}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q}) = {}^{A}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}\right) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} {}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}(t) \left(\frac{{}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}\right) = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q}$$

需要注意, $^{A}(^{B}V_{Q})$ 不同于 $^{A}V_{Q} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{^{A}Q(t + \Delta t) - ^{A}Q(t)}{\Delta t}$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B}(t + \Delta t) + {}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}(t + \Delta t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B}(t) - {}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}(t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

当两个上标相同时,无需给出外层上标,即 $^{B}(^{B}V_{o}) = ^{B}V_{o}$



5.1.1 线速度向量

● 世界坐标系的速度

经常讨论的是一个坐标系原点相对于世界坐标系 $\{U\}$ 的速度,对于这种情况,定义一个缩写符号

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{C} = {}^{U}\boldsymbol{V}_{CORG}$$

式中的点为坐标系 $\{C\}$ 的原点

特别要注意下列符号的意思

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{v}_{C} = {}^{A}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{v}_{C} = {}^{A}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{V}_{CORG} \neq {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{CORG}$$

$${}^{C}\boldsymbol{v}_{C} = {}^{C}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{v}_{C} = {}^{C}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{V}_{CORG}$$

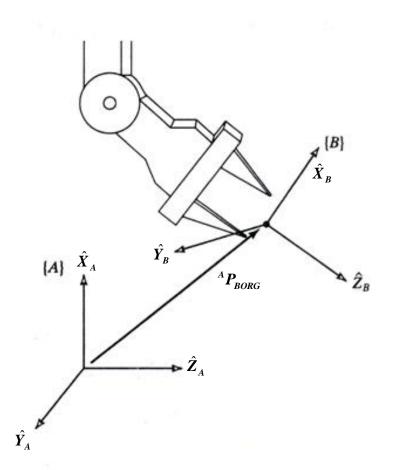


5.1.2 角速度向量

刚体的定点转动

刚体绕体内或其外延部分的一固定点旋转 定点转动不同于定轴转动

由理论力学知: 刚体(其联体坐标系为 $\{B\}$) 在参考坐标系 $\{A\}$ 中的任何运动都可以分解为 点 ${}^{A}O_{B}$ 的运动和刚体绕 ${}^{A}O_{B}$ 的定点转动





5.1.2 角速度向量

仅考虑刚体(或 $\{B\}$)的定点转动,令 ${}^{A}O_{B}=0$, $\{B\}$ 与 $\{A\}$ 原点重合

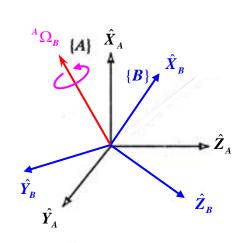
由理论力学知:在任一瞬间, $\{B\}$ 在 $\{A\}$ 中的定点转动可以看作是绕<mark>瞬时转动轴</mark>(简称瞬轴,瞬轴上的每个点在该瞬时相对于 $\{A\}$ 的速度为零)的转动

瞬轴的位置可随时间t变化,但原点始终在瞬轴上

在 $\{A\}$ 中描述 $\{B\}$ 的定点转动可用<mark>角速度向</mark>量 $^{A}\Omega_{B}$ 表示,

 $^{A}\Omega_{B}$ 的方向是瞬轴在 $\{A\}$ 中的方向,

 $^{A}\Omega_{B}$ 的大小表示在 $\{A\}$ 中 $\{B\}$ 绕瞬轴的旋转速度





5.1.2 角速度向量

像其他向量一样,角速度向量可以在任意坐标系中描述

$$^{C}(^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B}) = {}_{A}^{C}\boldsymbol{R}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B}$$

经常讨论的是动坐标系(比如{C})相对于世界坐标系{U}的角速度,对于这种情况,定义一个缩写符号

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{C} = {}^{U}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}$$

特别要注意下列符号的意思

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{C} = {}^{A}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{C} = {}^{A}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C} \neq {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}$$
$${}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{C} = {}^{C}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{C} = {}^{C}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}$$



5.2.1 刚体纯平移时的线速度变化

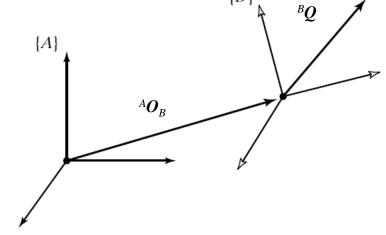
坐标系间仅有线速度(即纯平移)时,点的速度变化

坐标系 $\{B\}$ 固连在刚体上,描述 BQ 相对于坐标系 $\{A\}$ 的运动。

 $\{B\}$ 相对于 $\{A\}$ 用位置向量 ${}^{A}O_{B}$ 和旋转矩阵 ${}^{A}R$ 来描述。

若方位 ${}^{A}R$ 不随时间变化,则Q点相对于坐标系 $\{A\}$ 的运动是由于

 ${}^{A}O_{B}$ 或 ${}^{B}Q$ 随时间的变化引起的。



坐标系 $\{A\}$ 中的Q点的线速度:

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q}$$

只适用于坐标系 $\{B\}$ 和坐标系 $\{A\}$ 的相对方位保持不变的情况。



5.2.2 刚体一般运动时的线速度变化

正交矩阵的导数性质

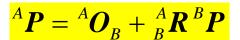
对任何 $n \times n$ 的正交矩阵 R ,有: $RR^{T} = I_{n}$ 求导,得到:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{R}}\boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{R}\dot{\boldsymbol{R}}^{\mathrm{T}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{R}}\boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}} + (\dot{\boldsymbol{R}}\boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{0}_{n}$$

定义
$$S = \dot{R}R^{T}$$
, 由此有 $S + S^{T} = \theta_{n}$

S 是一个反对称阵(skew-symmetric matrix). 正交矩阵的微分与反对称阵之间存在如下特性:

$$S = \dot{R}R^{-1}$$





5.2.2 刚体一般运动时的线速度变化

ullet Q是空间中的动点, $\{A\}$ 和 $\{B\}$ 是动坐标系,求 $^{A}V_{Q}$ 与 $^{B}V_{Q}$ 的关系

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{A}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{A}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$${}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B}(t + \Delta t) + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}(t + \Delta t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B}(t) - {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}(t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{A}\boldsymbol{O}_{B}(t)}{\Delta t} + \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}(t + \Delta t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t + \Delta t) - {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}(t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}(t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)$$

$$= {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}(t) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}(t)$$



5.2.2 刚体一般运动时的线速度变化

$${}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{{}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}(t + \Delta t) - {}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

在时间间隔 Δt 中,通过绕瞬轴匀速旋转 φ 角度,姿态 $_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}(t)$ 变成姿态 $_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}(t+\Delta t)$

根据等效轴角方法,有 ${}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{R}(t+\Delta t) = \operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\mathbf{K},\varphi){}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{R}(t)$

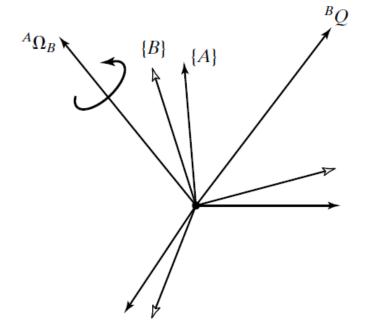
 ^{A}K 是瞬轴的归一化向量,即

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{K} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{x} \\ k_{y} \\ k_{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_{x}/\dot{\phi} \\ \Omega_{y}/\dot{\phi} \\ \Omega_{z}/\dot{\phi} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{ 角速度向量} \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_{x} \\ \Omega_{y} \\ \Omega_{z} \end{pmatrix} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B} \qquad {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B}$$

标量中表示旋转速度

$$\iint_{B} \overset{A}{\mathbf{R}} \dot{\mathbf{R}} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\mathbf{K}, \varphi) - \mathbf{I}_{3}}{\Delta t} \overset{A}{{}_{B}} \mathbf{R}(t)$$

$$= \lim_{\varphi \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\mathbf{K}, \varphi) - \mathbf{I}_{3}}{\varphi} \dot{\varphi} \overset{A}{{}_{B}} \mathbf{R}(t)$$





5.2.2 刚体一般运动时的线速度变化

已知
$$\operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\boldsymbol{K},\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} k_{x}k_{x}v\varphi + c\varphi & k_{x}k_{y}v\varphi - k_{z}s\varphi & k_{x}k_{z}v\varphi + k_{y}s\varphi \\ k_{x}k_{y}v\varphi + k_{z}s\varphi & k_{y}k_{y}v\varphi + c\varphi & k_{y}k_{z}v\varphi - k_{x}s\varphi \\ k_{x}k_{z}v\varphi - k_{y}s\varphi & k_{y}k_{z}v\varphi + k_{x}s\varphi & k_{z}k_{z}v\varphi + c\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$
$$v\varphi = 1 - c\varphi$$

显然
$$Rot({}^{A}\boldsymbol{K},0) = \boldsymbol{I}_{3}$$

于是
$$\lim_{\varphi \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\boldsymbol{K},\varphi) - \boldsymbol{I}_{3}}{\varphi} = \lim_{\varphi \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\boldsymbol{K},\varphi) - \operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\boldsymbol{K},0)}{\varphi - 0} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\boldsymbol{K},\varphi) \Big|_{\varphi = 0}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} k_{x}k_{x}s\varphi - s\varphi & k_{x}k_{y}s\varphi - k_{z}c\varphi & k_{x}k_{z}s\varphi + k_{y}c\varphi \\ k_{x}k_{y}s\varphi + k_{z}c\varphi & k_{y}k_{y}s\varphi - s\varphi & k_{y}k_{z}s\varphi - k_{x}c\varphi \\ k_{x}k_{z}s\varphi - k_{y}c\varphi & k_{y}k_{z}s\varphi + k_{x}c\varphi & k_{z}k_{z}s\varphi - s\varphi \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{\varphi = 0}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -k_{z} & k_{y} \\ k_{z} & 0 & -k_{x} \\ -k_{z} & k_{z} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.2 刚体的线速度与角速度

$$A \times B = \begin{pmatrix} a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 \\ a_3b_1 - a_1b_3 \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & -a_1 \\ -a_2 & a_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{D}^3$$



$${}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}} = \dot{\varphi} \lim_{\varphi \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Rot}({}^{A}\mathbf{K}, \varphi) - \mathbf{I}_{3}}{\varphi} {}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}$$

$${}_{B}^{A}SP = {}^{A}\Omega_{B} \times P$$

$$= \dot{\varphi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -k_z & k_y \\ k_z & 0 & -k_x \\ -k_y & k_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}^A_B \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Omega_z & \Omega_y \\ \Omega_z & 0 & -\Omega_x \\ -\Omega_y & \Omega_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}^A_B \mathbf{R} = {}_B^A \mathbf{S} {}_B^A \mathbf{R}$$

对应角速度向量
$${}^A \Omega_B = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_x \\ \Omega_y \\ \Omega_z \end{pmatrix}$$
,定义角速度矩阵 ${}^A S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Omega_z & \Omega_y \\ \Omega_z & 0 & -\Omega_x \\ -\Omega_y & \Omega_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

$${}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}}={}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{S}{}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}$$

$${}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}} = {}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{S} {}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}$$

$${}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{S} = {}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}} {}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}^{-1} = {}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}} {}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}^{T}$$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + {}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{R}}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{S}{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q}$$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} + {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B} \times {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}$$



5.2.3 运动坐标系之间的角速度向量关系

针对3维向量
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix}$$
 ,记由 P 生成的3维反对称矩阵为 P^{\wedge}

$$oldsymbol{P}^{\wedge} = egin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix}^{\wedge} = egin{pmatrix} 0 & -p_z & p_y \\ p_z & 0 & -p_x \\ -p_y & p_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3维反对称矩阵与3维向量是一一对应的,记 P^{\wedge} 对应的3维向量为 $\left(P^{\wedge}\right)^{\vee}=P$

$$\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -p_z & p_y \\ p_z & 0 & -p_x \\ -p_y & p_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{\vee} = \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix}$$



5.2.3 运动坐标系之间的角速度向量关系

• $\{A\}$, $\{B\}$ $\mathbf{n}\{C\}$ \mathbf{e} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}

● 下面证明:

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}$$



5.2.3 运动坐标系之间的角速度向量关系

 $\{A\}$ 、 $\{B\}$ 和 $\{C\}$ 是动坐标系, $^{A}\Omega_{B}$ 、 $^{B}\Omega_{C}$ 和 $^{A}\Omega_{C}$ 的关系如何?

$$_{C}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}}={}_{B}^{A}\dot{\mathbf{R}}{}_{C}^{B}\mathbf{R}+{}_{B}^{A}\mathbf{R}{}_{C}^{B}\dot{\mathbf{R}}$$

$${}^{A}_{C}\mathbf{R} = {}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{R} {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R}$$

$${}^{A}_{C}\dot{\mathbf{R}} = {}^{A}_{B}\dot{\mathbf{R}} {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R} + {}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{R} {}^{B}_{C}\dot{\mathbf{R}}$$

$${}^{A}_{C}\mathbf{S} {}^{A}_{C}\mathbf{R} = {}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{S} {}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{R} {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R} + {}^{A}_{B}\mathbf{R} {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{S} {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R}$$

由于

$$P \times Q = P^{\wedge}Q$$

$$R(P \times Q) = RP \times RQ$$

 ${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{C}^{\wedge}{}_{C}{}^{A}\boldsymbol{R} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{R}^{\wedge}{}_{R}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}_{C}^{B}\boldsymbol{R} + {}^{A}_{R}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{C}^{\wedge}{}_{C}^{B}\boldsymbol{R}$

 ${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{C}^{\wedge}{}_{C}^{A}\boldsymbol{R} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{B}^{\wedge}{}_{C}^{A}\boldsymbol{R} + \left({}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{C} \right)^{\wedge}{}_{B}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}_{C}^{B}\boldsymbol{R}$

 ${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}^{\wedge}{}_{C}^{A}\boldsymbol{R} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B}^{\wedge}{}_{C}^{A}\boldsymbol{R} + \left({}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C} \right)^{\wedge}{}_{C}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}$

 ${}^{A}oldsymbol{arOmega}_{C}^{\wedge}={}^{A}oldsymbol{arOmega}_{B}^{\wedge}+\left({}^{A}_{B}oldsymbol{R}^{B}oldsymbol{arOmega}_{C}
ight)^{\wedge}$

 ${}^{A}oldsymbol{arOmega}_{C}^{\wedge}={}^{A}oldsymbol{arOmega}_{B}^{\wedge}+\left({}^{A}\Big({}^{B}oldsymbol{arOmega}_{C}\Big)
ight)^{\wedge}$

 $\left({}^{A} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}^{\wedge} \right)^{\vee} = \left({}^{A} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B}^{\wedge} \right)^{\vee} + \left(\left({}^{A} \left({}^{B} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C} \right) \right)^{\wedge} \right)^{\vee}$ ${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{C}={}^{A}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{B}+{}^{A}\left({}^{B}\boldsymbol{\varOmega}_{C}\right)$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{C}$$

容易证明

$$(P+Q)^{\wedge} = P^{\wedge} + Q^{\wedge}$$

$$\left(\left(\boldsymbol{P}+\boldsymbol{Q}\right)^{\wedge}\right)^{\vee}=\boldsymbol{P}+\boldsymbol{Q}=\left(\boldsymbol{P}^{\wedge}\right)^{\vee}+\left(\boldsymbol{Q}^{\wedge}\right)^{\vee}$$



在操作臂工作过程中基座静止,所以一般将 $\{0\}$ 作为世界坐标系 $\{U\}$ 对于连杆i(其联体坐标系 $\{i\}$)的速度,有

$${}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} = {}^{i}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} = {}^{i}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{V}_{iORG} = {}^{i}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{0}\boldsymbol{V}_{iORG}$$

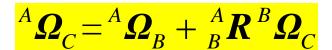
$${}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} = {}^{i}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} = {}^{i}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} = {}^{i}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{0}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i}$$

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} = {}^{i+1}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} = {}^{i+1}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{V}_{iORG} = {}^{i+1}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{0}\boldsymbol{V}_{iORG}$$

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} = {}^{i+1}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} = {}^{i+1}_{U}\boldsymbol{R}^{U}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i} = {}^{i+1}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{0}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i}$$

显然

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{v}_i = {}^{i+1}_i \boldsymbol{R}^i \boldsymbol{v}_i$$
 ${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_i = {}^{i+1}_i \boldsymbol{R}^i \boldsymbol{\omega}_i$





5.3.1 转动型关节的速度传递

操作臂是一个链式结构,每个连杆的运动都与它的相邻杆有关,由于这种结构的特点,我们可以依次计算各连杆的速度(线速度和角速度)

当关节i+1是旋转关节时

$$^{i}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i+1} = \dot{\theta}_{i+1}^{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i+1} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$

 $\hat{Z}_{i+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$ 是轴i+1 在 $\{i+1\}$ 中的表示

 $\dot{\theta}_{i+1}$ 是旋转关节i+1的关节转速

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + {}^{0}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}^{i}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{i+1} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{i}\boldsymbol{R}^{i+1}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$

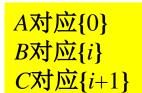
$${}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = {}^{i}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1}$$

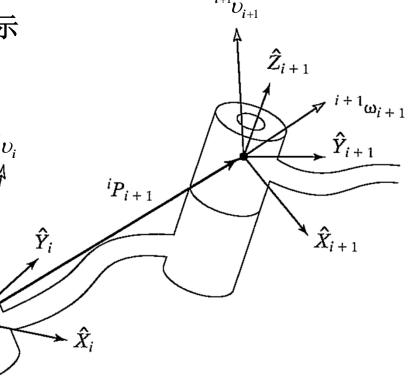
$$= {}^{i}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + {}^{i}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{i}_{i+1}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{i}\boldsymbol{R}^{i+1}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$

$$= {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + {}^{i}_{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$

$$= {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + {}^{i}_{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$





$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{V}_{BORG} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{V}_{Q} + {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{B} \times {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{Q}$$



5.3.1 转动型关节的速度传递

对于旋转关节i+1, $\{A\}$ 对应 $\{0\}$, $\{B\}$ 对应 $\{i\}$, BQ 对应 $\{i+1\}$ 的原点在 $\{i\}$ 中的表示

$${}^{B}Q = {}^{i}P_{i+1}$$
 是定常向量,因此 ${}^{B}V_{Q} = 0$

于是
$${}^{0}V_{i+1} = {}^{0}V_{i} + {}^{0}\Omega_{i} \times {}^{0}R^{i}P_{i+1}$$
即 $v_{i+1} = v_{i} + \omega_{i} \times {}^{0}R^{i}P_{i+1}$

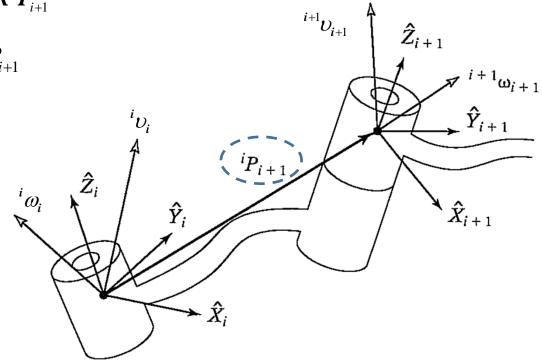
$$i \mathbf{v}_{i+1} = {}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{v}_{i+1}$$

$$= {}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{v}_{i} + {}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{R} \left(\mathbf{\omega}_{i} \times {}_{i}^{0} \mathbf{R}^{i} \mathbf{P}_{i+1} \right)$$

$$= {}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} + ({}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{\omega}_{i}) \times {}_{i}^{i} \mathbf{P}_{i+1}$$

$$= {}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} + {}_{0}^{i} \mathbf{\omega}_{i} \times {}_{i}^{i} \mathbf{P}_{i+1}$$

$$^{i+1}\boldsymbol{v}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}({}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{P}_{i+1})$$





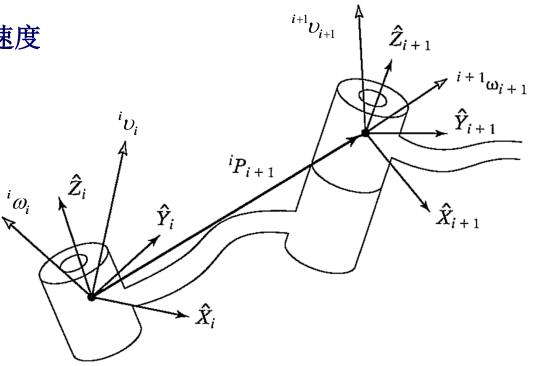
5.3.2 平动型关节的速度传递

当关节i+1是移动关节时

$$\mathbf{v}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{w}_{i+1} = \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \mathbf{w}_{i}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{v}_{i+1} = \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \mathbf{v}_{i}^{i} + \mathbf{k}^{i} \mathbf{w}_{i}^{i} \times \mathbf{k}^{i} \mathbf{P}_{i+1}^{i} + \mathbf{k}^{i} \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{\hat{Z}}_{i+1}^{i+1}$$

 \dot{d}_{i+1} 是移动关节i+1的平移速度





5.3.3 连杆速度计算的向外迭代法

转动关节

$$\mathbf{v}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{w}_{i+1} = {}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \mathbf{w}_{i} + \dot{\theta}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{\hat{Z}}_{i+1}$$
$$\mathbf{v}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{v}_{i+1}^{i} = {}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R} ({}^{i} \mathbf{v}_{i} + {}^{i} \mathbf{w}_{i} \times {}^{i} \mathbf{P}_{i+1})$$

移动关节

$$\frac{i+1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1}} = \frac{i+1}{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}$$

$$\frac{i+1}{i} \boldsymbol{v}_{i+1} = \frac{i+1}{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{v}_{i} + \frac{i}{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i} \boldsymbol{P}_{i+1} + \dot{\boldsymbol{d}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$

向外迭代法

若已知每个旋转关节的 θ_i 和 $\dot{\theta}_i$ 以及每个移动关节的 d_i 和 \dot{d}_i ,从连杆 0的 ${}^0\boldsymbol{\omega}_0 = 0$, ${}^0\boldsymbol{v}_0 = 0$ 开始,依次应用这些公式,可以计算出最后一个连 杆的角速度 ${}^N\boldsymbol{\omega}_N$ 和线速度 ${}^N\boldsymbol{v}_N$,进一步,可得

$$\boldsymbol{v}_N = {}_N^0 \boldsymbol{R}^N \boldsymbol{v}_N$$
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_N = {}_N^0 \boldsymbol{R}^N \boldsymbol{\omega}_N$$



5.3.3 连杆速度计算的向外迭代法

例子: 一个具有两个转动关节的操作臂. 计算操作臂末端的速度,将它表达 成关节速度的函数。给出两种形式的解答,一种是用坐标系{3}来表示,另 一种是用坐标系{0}来表示

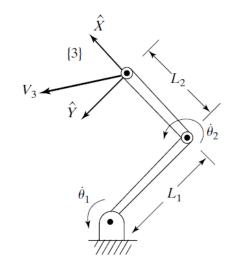
$${}^{0}\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} - s_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ s_{1} & c_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad {}^{1}\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} - s_{2} & 0 & l_{1} \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad {}^{2}\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

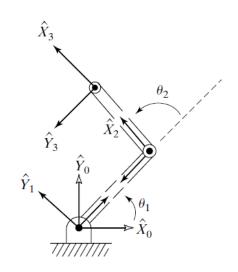
$${}_{2}^{1}T = \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & l_{1} \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}_{3}T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}_{3}^{0}\mathbf{R} = {}_{1}^{0}\mathbf{R} {}_{2}^{1}\mathbf{R} {}_{3}^{2}\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} - s_{12} & 0 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}_{Y_{3}}^{(3)}$$





转动关节

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = \frac{i+1}{i} \boldsymbol{R}^i \boldsymbol{\omega}_i + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i+1}$$



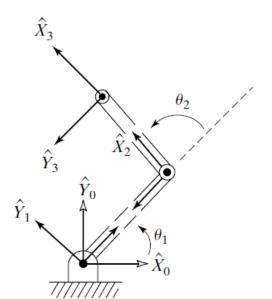
$^{+1}\boldsymbol{v}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}({}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{P}_{i+1})$

5.3.3 连杆速度计算的向外迭代法

基坐标系的速度为零:

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}=0$$
 , ${}^{0}\boldsymbol{v}_{0}=0$

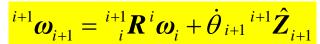
Frame {1}—{3}:



$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1} = {}^{1}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}^{0}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1}{}^{1}\hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1} \end{pmatrix} , \quad {}^{1}\boldsymbol{v}_{1} = {}^{1}_{0}\boldsymbol{R}({}^{0}\boldsymbol{v}_{0} + {}^{0}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0} \times {}^{0}\boldsymbol{P}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} = {}^{2}\boldsymbol{R}^{1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\hat{Z}}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} & s_{2} & 0 \\ -s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \dot{\theta}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\hat{Z}}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}\boldsymbol{v}_{2} = {}^{2}\boldsymbol{R}({}^{1}\boldsymbol{v}_{1} + {}^{1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1} \times {}^{1}\boldsymbol{P}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} & s_{2} & 0 \\ -s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} l_{1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} & s_{2} & 0 \\ -s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{1}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ l_{1}c_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



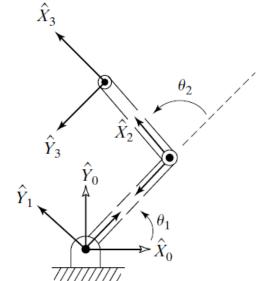


5.3.3 连杆速度计算的向外迭代法

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{v}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}({}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{P}_{i+1})$$

$${}^{3}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = {}^{3}\boldsymbol{R}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{3}{}^{3}\boldsymbol{\hat{Z}}_{3} = {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^{3}\boldsymbol{v}_{3} = {}^{3}\boldsymbol{R}({}^{2}\boldsymbol{v}_{2} + {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} \times {}^{2}\boldsymbol{P}_{3}) = {}^{3}\boldsymbol{R} \left(\begin{pmatrix} l_{1}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ l_{1}c_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} l_{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} l_{1}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ l_{1}c_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} + l_{2}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$${}^{\theta_{2}} \quad {}^{0}v_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} - s_{12} & 0 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_{1}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ l_{1}c_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} + l_{2}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -l_{1}s_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} - l_{2}s_{12}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}) \\ l_{1}c_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} + l_{2}c_{12}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = {}^{0}_{3}\boldsymbol{R} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



5.4.1 雅可比矩阵

雅可比 Jacobian 是多元函数的导数

假设6个函数,每个函数都有6个独立的变量:

$$y_{1} = f_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4}, x_{5}, x_{6})$$

$$y_{2} = f_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4}, x_{5}, x_{6})$$

$$...$$

$$Y = F(X)$$

$$y_{6} = f_{6}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4}, x_{5}, x_{6})$$

可用偏微分表达计算 y_i 的微分关于 x_i 的微分的函数:

$$\delta y_{1} = \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} \delta x_{1} + \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} \delta x_{2} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{6}} \delta x_{6}$$

$$\delta y_{2} = \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} \delta x_{1} + \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \delta x_{2} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{6}} \delta x_{6}$$

$$\dots$$

$$\delta y_{6} = \frac{\partial f_{6}}{\partial x_{1}} \delta x_{1} + \frac{\partial f_{6}}{\partial x_{2}} \delta x_{2} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{6}}{\partial x_{6}} \delta x_{6}$$

$$\delta y_{6} = \frac{\partial f_{6}}{\partial x_{1}} \delta x_{1} + \frac{\partial f_{6}}{\partial x_{2}} \delta x_{2} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{6}}{\partial x_{6}} \delta x_{6}$$



5.4.1 雅可比矩阵

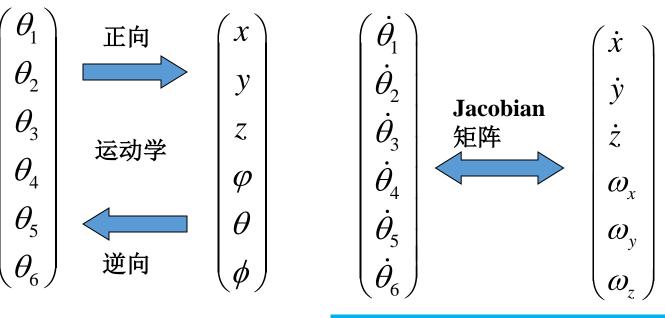
$$\delta \mathbf{Y} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \, \delta \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{X}) \, \delta \mathbf{X} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \dot{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{X}) \, \dot{\mathbf{X}}$$

雅可比Jacobian:

偏导数矩阵 J(X) 称作雅可比矩阵, 是 X_i 的函数。

雅可比矩阵可看成是X中的速度向Y中速度的映射。

J(X) 是一个时变的线性变换。



Jacobian矩阵: 关节空间的微 分变化(速度 变化)与目标 空间(速度 化)之间的关 系

关节空间

目标空间

关节空间向目标空间速度的传动比。



5.4.2 几何雅可比矩阵

注意机械臂末端相对基坐标系的角速度 $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x & \omega_y & \omega_z \end{pmatrix}^T$ 并不是由基坐标系下的末端姿态最小表示(如欧拉角)的求导得到的。

几何雅可比矩阵:操作臂的关节速度 Θ 与末端速度(包括线速度和角速度) $v = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$ 之间的映射关系矩阵 $J(\Theta)$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} = J(\boldsymbol{\Theta})\dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}$$

前述向外迭代法计算机械臂末端速度的算法本质上是计算操作臂几何雅可比矩阵的方法之一。



5.4.3 雅可比矩阵的向量积构造法

采用向量积法直接求出末端线速度和角速度,可以构造几何雅可比矩阵。若机械臂末端执行器固连在连杆N上,而且每个连杆的坐标系原点 O_i 和转轴单位向量 \hat{Z}_i 已由正运动学求得。

假设其他关节固定不动,只有第i个关节运

动,则由此运动产生的连杆N的线速度和角

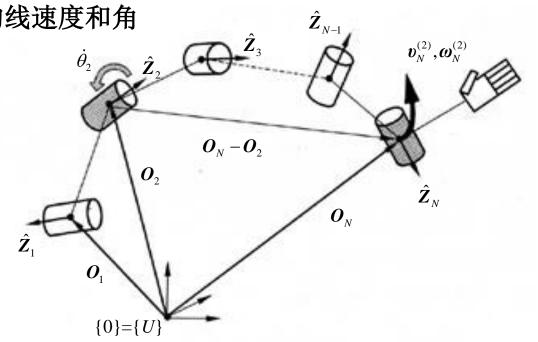
速度如下:

1) 若第i个关节为移动关节,

$$\boldsymbol{v}_N^{(i)} = \dot{d}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_i$$
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_N^{(i)} = 0$$

2) 若第i个关节为转动关节

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{N}^{(i)} = \dot{\theta}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{i})$$
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{N}^{(i)} = \dot{\theta}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i}$$



$$\boldsymbol{v}_{N}^{(i)} = \dot{\theta}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{i})$$
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{N}^{(i)} = \dot{\theta}_{i} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{i}$$



5.4.3 雅可比矩阵的向量积构造法

末端实际线速度和角速度就是各关节造成的线速度和角速度的总和

$$oldsymbol{v}_N = \sum_{i=1}^N oldsymbol{v}_N^{(i)}$$
 , $oldsymbol{\omega}_N = \sum_{i=1}^N oldsymbol{\omega}_N^{(i)}$

以机械臂每个关节均为旋转关节为例构造雅可比矩阵

定义笛卡尔速度向量
$$\mathbf{v}_N = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_N \\ \mathbf{\omega}_N \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^6$$
和关节空间角速度向量 $\dot{\mathbf{\Theta}} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\theta}_N \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$\text{If } \boldsymbol{v}_{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{1} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{1}) & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{2} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{2}) & \cdots & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{N-1} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{N-1}) & 0 \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{1} & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{2} & \cdots & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{N-1} & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{N} \end{pmatrix} \dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}$$

$$= J(\boldsymbol{\Theta})\dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}$$

 $J(\Theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times N}$ 即为雅可比矩阵

向量积构造法是<mark>计算几何雅可比</mark> 矩阵的方法之一。

对于任意已知的操作臂位形,关节速度和操作臂末端速度的关系是线性的,然而这种线性关系仅仅是瞬时的,因为在下一刻,雅可比矩阵就会有微小的变化。雅可比矩阵是时变的。

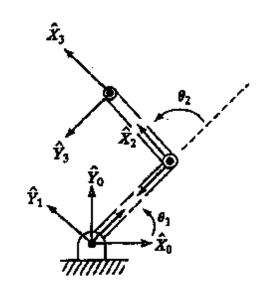
$$\boldsymbol{v}_{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{1} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{1}) & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{2} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{2}) & \cdots & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{N-1} \times (\boldsymbol{O}_{N} - \boldsymbol{O}_{N-1}) & 0 \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{1} & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{2} & \cdots & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{N-1} & \hat{\boldsymbol{Z}}_{N} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\dot{\Theta}}$$

5.4.3 雅可比矩阵的向量积构造法

例子: 以两连杆操作臂为例, 用雅可比求末端执行器的速度

由正运动学计算得
$$\hat{\mathbf{Z}}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{Z}}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{Z}}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\mathbf{O}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{O}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} l_1 c_1 \\ l_1 s_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{O}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} l_2 c_{12} + l_1 c_1 \\ l_2 s_{12} + l_1 s_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

设 $\dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}} = (\dot{\theta}_1 \quad \dot{\theta}_2 \quad \dot{\theta}_3)^T$, 6×3 的雅可比表达为



$$\mathbf{v}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} -l_{1}s_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} - l_{2}s_{12}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}) \\ l_{1}c_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} + l_{2}c_{12}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{\omega}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
所得结果与向外迭代法相同



5.4.4 参考坐标系变换下的雅可比矩阵

若关心{i}中的笛卡尔速度向量,则

$$\begin{pmatrix} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{N} \\ {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{N} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{R} & 0 \\ 0 & {}^{i}\boldsymbol{R} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{N} \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}_{N} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{R} & 0 \\ 0 & {}^{i}\boldsymbol{R} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{\Theta})\dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}$$

可记变换后的雅可比为

$${}^{i}\boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}) = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{R} & 0 \\ 0 & {}^{i}\boldsymbol{R} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{N} \\ {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{N} \end{pmatrix} = {}^{i}\boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{\Theta})\dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}$$

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5.4.4 参考坐标系变换下的雅可比矩阵

由
$$\begin{pmatrix} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{v}_{3} \\ {}^{3}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{R} & 0 \\ 0 & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{R} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{3} \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
和前一例子,有

$$\begin{pmatrix} {}^{3}v_{3} \\ {}^{3}\omega_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

平面操作臂重视2维线速度且 $\dot{\theta}_3 \equiv 0$,则2×2的雅可比表达为

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1 s_2 & 0 \\ l_2 + l_1 c_2 & l_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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