

SO(3)=\left\{\begin{bmatrix}r_{11}&r_{12}&r_{13}\\r_{21}&r_{22}&r_{23}\\r_{31}&r_{32}&r_{33}\end{bmatrix}\in\mathbb{R}^{3\times3}\left|\begin{bmatrix}r_{11}&r_{12}&r_{13}\\r_{21}&r_{21}&r_{21}\\r_{31}&r_{31}&r_{31}\end{bmatrix}=1,\begin{bmatrix}r_{12}&r_{12}&r_{12}\\r_{22}&r_{22}&r_{22}\\r_{32}&r_{32}&r_{32}\end{bmatrix}=1,\begin{bmatrix}r_{11}&r_{11}&r_{11}\\r_{21}&r_{21}&r_{21}\\r_{31}&r_{31}&r_{31}\end{bmatrix}^T\begin{bmatrix}r_{12}&r_{12}&r_{12}\\r_{22}&r_{22}&r_{22}\\r_{32}&r_{32}&r_{32}\end{bmatrix}=0,\begin{bmatrix}r_{11}&r_{11}&r_{11}\\r_{21}&r_{21}&r_{21}\\r_{31}&r_{31}&r_{31}\end{bmatrix}\times\begin{bmatrix}r_{12}&r_{12}&r_{12}\\r_{22}&r_{22}&r_{22}\\r_{32}&r_{32}&r_{32}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}r_{13}\\r_{23}\\r_{33}\end{bmatrix}\right\}
 $R_{27YX}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)=\begin{bmatrix}\cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\cos\beta & 0 & \sin\beta \\ -\sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\gamma & -\sin\gamma \\ 0 & \sin\gamma & \cos\gamma\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\cos\alpha\cos\beta & \cos\alpha\sin\beta\sin\gamma-\sin\alpha\cos\gamma & \cos\alpha\sin\beta\cos\gamma+\sin\alpha\sin\gamma \\ \sin\alpha\cos\beta & \sin\alpha\sin\beta\sin\gamma+\cos\alpha\cos\gamma & \sin\alpha\sin\beta\cos\gamma-\cos\alpha\sin\gamma \\ -\sin\beta & \cos\beta\sin\gamma & \cos\beta\cos\gamma\end{bmatrix}$
 $R_{27Y2}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)=\begin{bmatrix}\cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\cos\beta & 0 & \sin\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\cos\gamma & -\sin\gamma & 0 \\ \sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma-\sin\alpha\sin\gamma & -\cos\alpha\cos\beta\sin\gamma-\sin\alpha\cos\gamma & \cos\alpha\sin\beta \\ \sin\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma+\cos\alpha\sin\gamma & -\sin\alpha\cos\beta\sin\gamma+\cos\alpha\cos\gamma & \sin\alpha\sin\beta \\ -\sin\beta\cos\gamma & \sin\beta\sin\gamma & \cos\beta\end{bmatrix}$
已知 $R\in SO(3)$, 求 $\alpha,\beta,\gamma\in(-\pi,\pi]$ 使得 $R=R_{27YX}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)$
命题: $R_z(\pm\pi+\alpha)R_x(\pm\pi-\beta)R_x(\pm\pi+\gamma)=R_z(\alpha)R_y(\beta)R_x(\gamma)$
 $(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)\in(-\pi,\pi]\times[-\pi/2,\pi/2]\times(-\pi,\pi]$
 $R_{\beta}=\begin{bmatrix}k_x^2v\theta+c\theta & k_xk_yv\theta-k_xs\theta & k_xk_zv\theta+k_xs\theta \\ k_xk_yv\theta+k_xs\theta & k_y^2v\theta+c\theta & k_yk_zv\theta-k_ys\theta \\ k_xk_zv\theta-k_ys\theta & k_yk_zv\theta+k_xs\theta & k_z^2v\theta+c\theta\end{bmatrix}=R_k(\theta)$
上式以满足1个约束 $k_x^2+k_y^2+k_z^2=1$ 的4个变量 k_x,k_y,k_z,θ 描述了姿态
在等效轴 $[k_x\ k_y\ k_z]^T$ 和等效轴角 $\theta\in\mathbb{R}$ 的基础上, 定义欧拉参数
 $\eta=\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\quad\varepsilon=\begin{bmatrix}\varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}k_x\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ k_y\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ k_z\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\end{bmatrix}$ 满足约束 $\eta^2+\varepsilon_1^2+\varepsilon_2^2+\varepsilon_3^2=1$
若 $r_{11}+r_{22}+r_{33}>-1$, 可得两组反号的欧拉参数
若 $r_{11}+r_{22}+r_{33}=-1$, r_{11}, r_{22} 和 r_{33} 不会同时等于-1
以 $r_{11}=-1$ 为例, 可得两组反号的欧拉参数
 $\begin{bmatrix}\eta \\ \varepsilon\end{bmatrix}=\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}0 \\ \sqrt{r_{11}-r_{22}-r_{33}+1} \\ \operatorname{sgn}(r_{12})\sqrt{r_{22}-r_{33}-r_{11}+1} \\ \operatorname{sgn}(r_{13})\sqrt{r_{33}-r_{11}-r_{22}+1}\end{bmatrix}$ 或 $\begin{bmatrix}\eta \\ \varepsilon\end{bmatrix}=-\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}0 \\ \sqrt{r_{11}-r_{22}-r_{33}+1} \\ \operatorname{sgn}(r_{12})\sqrt{r_{22}-r_{33}-r_{11}+1} \\ \operatorname{sgn}(r_{13})\sqrt{r_{33}-r_{11}-r_{22}+1}\end{bmatrix}$
在 \mathbb{R}^4 中定义Grassmann积
 $\begin{bmatrix}\eta \\ \varepsilon\end{bmatrix}\oplus\begin{bmatrix}\xi \\ \delta\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\eta\xi-\varepsilon^T\delta \\ \eta\delta+\xi\varepsilon+\varepsilon\times\delta\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\eta & -\varepsilon_1 & -\varepsilon_2 & -\varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_1 & \eta & -\varepsilon_3 & \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_3 & \eta & -\varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_3 & -\varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_1 & \eta\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\xi \\ \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3\end{bmatrix}=A\begin{bmatrix}\xi \\ \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3\end{bmatrix}$
如果有 $\begin{bmatrix}\eta \\ \varepsilon\end{bmatrix}\in S^3$, 则 $A^TA=I$
如果还有 $\begin{bmatrix}\xi \\ \delta\end{bmatrix}\in S^3$, 则 $\begin{bmatrix}\xi & \delta^T\end{bmatrix}A^TA\begin{bmatrix}\xi \\ \delta\end{bmatrix}=1$ 即 $\begin{bmatrix}\eta\xi-\varepsilon^T\delta \\ \eta\delta+\xi\varepsilon+\varepsilon\times\delta\end{bmatrix}\in S^3$
Grassmann积是 S^3 中的2元运算 基于Grassmann积, 欧拉参数可在 S^3 中直接描述3维姿态和3维坐标系旋转
 α_{i-1} =绕 \hat{X}_{i-1} 轴, 从 \hat{Z}_{i-1} 旋转到 \hat{Z}_i 的角度
 α_{i-1} =沿 \hat{X}_{i-1} 轴, 从 \hat{Z}_{i-1} 移动到 \hat{Z}_i 的距离
 d_i =沿 \hat{Z}_i 轴, 从 \hat{X}_{i-1} 移动到 \hat{X}_i 的距离
 θ_i =绕 \hat{Z}_i 轴, 从 \hat{X}_{i-1} 旋转到 \hat{X}_i 的角度
当最后3根轴相交时, 连杆坐标系{4}、{5}、{6}的原点均位于这个交点上, 这点的基坐标为
 $\begin{bmatrix}x \\ y \\ z \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}{}^0P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}={}_0^0T_2^1T_2^2T_2^3\begin{bmatrix}{}^3P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix}{}^2P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}={}_2^2T^1\begin{bmatrix}{}^3P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & a_2 \\ s\theta_2c\alpha_2 & c\theta_2c\alpha_2 & -s\alpha_2 & -s\alpha_2d_3 \\ s\theta_2s\alpha_2 & c\theta_2s\alpha_2 & c\alpha_2 & c\alpha_2d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}a_3 \\ f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1\end{bmatrix}$
 $f_1=f_1(\theta_3)=a_3c_3+d_3s\alpha_3s_3+a_2$
 $f_2=f_2(\theta_3)=a_3c\alpha_2s_3-d_3s\alpha_2c\alpha_2c_3-d_3s\alpha_2c\alpha_3-d_3s\alpha_2$
 $f_3=f_3(\theta_3)=a_3s\alpha_2s_3-d_3s\alpha_3s\alpha_2c_3+d_3c\alpha_2c\alpha_3+d_3c\alpha_2$
 $\begin{bmatrix}{}^1P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}={}_1^1T^2\begin{bmatrix}{}^3P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & a_1 \\ s\theta_2c\alpha_1 & c\theta_2c\alpha_1 & -s\alpha_1 & -s\alpha_1d_2 \\ s\theta_2s\alpha_1 & c\theta_2s\alpha_1 & c\alpha_1 & c\alpha_1d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}g_1(\theta_2,\theta_3) \\ g_2(\theta_2,\theta_3) \\ g_3(\theta_2,\theta_3) \\ 1\end{bmatrix}$
 $g_3=g_3(\theta_2,\theta_3)=s_2s\alpha_1f_1+c_2s\alpha_1f_2+c\alpha_1f_3+d_2c\alpha_1$
 $\begin{bmatrix}x \\ y \\ z \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}{}^0P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}={}_0^0T^1\begin{bmatrix}{}^1P_{4ORG} \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \\ 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}c_1g_1-s_1g_2 \\ s_1g_1+c_1g_2 \\ g_3 \\ 1\end{bmatrix}$
令 $r=x^2+y^2+z^2=(c_1g_1-s_1g_2)^2+(s_1g_1+c_1g_2)^2+g_3^2$
 $=g_1^2+g_2^2+g_3^2=f_1^2+f_2^2+f_3^2+a_1^2+d_1^2+2d_1f_3+2a_1(c_2f_1-s_2f_2)$
求出 θ_2,θ_3 后, 可计算出 ${}^0R={}_0^0R_2^1R_2^2R$
再由已知的 0R , 求出 ${}^0R={}_0^0R_2^1R_2^2R$
对于任何一个4、5、6轴相互正交的6R操作臂, 最后三个关节角
是一种欧拉角, 即 0R 可由这种欧拉角表求
这时, $\theta_4,\theta_5,\theta_6$ 可用欧拉角解法求得
1) 若 $a_1=0$, 则 $r=k_3=f_1^2+f_2^2+f_3^2+a_1^2+d_1^2+2d_1f_3$
注意到 $f_1=f_1(\theta_3)=a_3c_3+d_3s\alpha_3s_3+a_2$
 $f_2=f_2(\theta_3)=a_3c\alpha_2s_3-d_3s\alpha_2c\alpha_2c_3-d_3s\alpha_2c\alpha_3-d_3s\alpha_2$
 $f_3=f_3(\theta_3)=a_3s\alpha_2s_3-d_3s\alpha_3s\alpha_2c_3+d_3c\alpha_2c\alpha_3+d_3c\alpha_2$
将 $u=\tan\frac{\theta_3}{2}, c_3=\frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, s_3=\frac{2u}{1+u^2}$ 代入, 可将 $r=k_3$ 化为 u 的二次方程
利用二次方程可以得到 θ_3
2) 若 $s\alpha_1=0$, 则 $z=k_4$, 同样采用化简为多项式的办法, 由二次方程得 θ_3
3) 否则, 消去 s_2 和 c_2 , 得到
 $\frac{(r-k_3)^2}{4a_1^2}+\frac{(z-k_4)^2}{s^2\alpha_1}=k_1^2+k_2^2$
 ${}^AV_Q={}^AV_{BORG}+{}^BR^BV_Q+{}^A\Omega_B\times{}^AR^BQ$

