

# 机器人建模与控制

## 第2章 空间描述和变换

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

### 2.6.1 四元数

在  $\{A\}$  中描述相对静止的  $\{B\}$  时，将欧拉角、固定角和等效轴角等旋转角限制在  $(-\pi, \pi]$  或  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$  是合适的

若  $\{B\}$  在  $\{A\}$  中的运动已预知旋转角不会穿越限制区间  $(-\pi, \pi]$  或  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$  的边界，对旋转角进行限制也是合适的



若  $\{B\}$  在  $\{A\}$  中连续多圈翻滚或翻滚范围较大，不宜对旋转角作限制  
这时的旋转角计算公式可在原公式上扩展得到

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

引入三个虚数单位 $i, j, k$ , 并规定  $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$

由此规定, 可推得  $ij = k, ji = -k, jk = i, kj = -i, ki = j, ik = -j$

不满足乘法交换律

对任何  $(\eta \quad \varepsilon_1 \quad \varepsilon_2 \quad \varepsilon_3)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4$ , 其对应的四元数为  $\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3$

记 $\mathbb{H}$ 为由全体四元数构成的集合

四元数加法的定义

$$\begin{aligned} & (\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3) + (\xi + i\delta_1 + j\delta_2 + k\delta_3) \\ &= (\eta + \xi) + i(\varepsilon_1 + \delta_1) + j(\varepsilon_2 + \delta_2) + k(\varepsilon_3 + \delta_3) \end{aligned}$$

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

$$ij = k, ji = -k, jk = i, kj = -i, ki = j, ik = -j$$

四元数乘法的定义

$$\begin{aligned}(\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3)(\xi + i\delta_1 + j\delta_2 + k\delta_3) = & (\eta\xi - \varepsilon_1\delta_1 - \varepsilon_2\delta_2 - \varepsilon_3\delta_3) \\ & + i(\eta\delta_1 + \varepsilon_1\xi + \varepsilon_2\delta_3 - \varepsilon_3\delta_2) \\ & + j(\eta\delta_2 - \varepsilon_1\delta_3 + \varepsilon_2\xi + \varepsilon_3\delta_1) \\ & + k(\eta\delta_3 + \varepsilon_1\delta_2 - \varepsilon_2\delta_1 + \varepsilon_3\xi)\end{aligned}$$

四元数共轭的定义

$$\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3 \text{ 的共轭 } (\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3)^* = \eta - i\varepsilon_1 - j\varepsilon_2 - k\varepsilon_3$$

四元数模长的定义

$$\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3 \text{ 的模长 } |\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3| = \sqrt{\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2}$$

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

### 2.6.2 单位四元数表示

单位四元数是模长等于1的四元数，记 $S^3$ 为全体单位四元数构成的集合

单位四元数的共轭还是单位四元数

单位四元数 $\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3$ 可直接描述3维姿态 $\mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) \in SO(3)$ :

$$\mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_2^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_1) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_2) & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_1) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

若已知 $\mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) \in SO(3)$ ，求相应的单位四元数：

若 $r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} > -1$ ，可得两组反号的单位四元数

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} + 1} &= 2|\eta| \\ \sqrt{r_{11} - r_{22} - r_{33} + 1} &= 2|\varepsilon_1|, \text{sgn}(r_{32} - r_{23}) = \text{sgn}(2\eta\varepsilon_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{32} - r_{23})\sqrt{r_{11} - r_{22} - r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{13} - r_{31})\sqrt{r_{22} - r_{33} - r_{11} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{21} - r_{12})\sqrt{r_{33} - r_{11} - r_{22} + 1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{32} - r_{23})\sqrt{r_{11} - r_{22} - r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{13} - r_{31})\sqrt{r_{22} - r_{33} - r_{11} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{21} - r_{12})\sqrt{r_{33} - r_{11} - r_{22} + 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

$$\mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_2^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_1) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_2) & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_1) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2\varepsilon_1^2 - 1 & 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 & 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 \\ 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 & 2\varepsilon_2^2 - 1 & 2\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 \\ 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 & 2\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 & 2\varepsilon_3^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

若  $r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} = -1$ ,  $r_{11}$ 、 $r_{22}$  和  $r_{33}$  不会同时等于  $-1$   $\Rightarrow \sqrt{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} + 1} = 2|\eta| = 0 \Rightarrow \eta = 0$

以  $r_{11} \neq -1$  为例, 可得两组反号的单位四元数

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{r_{11} - r_{22} - r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{12})\sqrt{r_{22} - r_{33} - r_{11} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{13})\sqrt{r_{33} - r_{11} - r_{22} + 1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{r_{11} - r_{22} - r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{12})\sqrt{r_{22} - r_{33} - r_{11} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{13})\sqrt{r_{33} - r_{11} - r_{22} + 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{sgn}(r_{12}) = \text{sgn}(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2)$   
 $\text{sgn}(r_{13}) = \text{sgn}(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3)$

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_2^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_1) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_2) & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_1) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

若  $r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} > -1$ , 计算公式  $\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{32} - r_{23})\sqrt{r_{11} - r_{22} - r_{33} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{13} - r_{31})\sqrt{r_{22} - r_{33} - r_{11} + 1} \\ \text{sgn}(r_{21} - r_{12})\sqrt{r_{33} - r_{11} - r_{22} + 1} \end{pmatrix}$

得到两组欧拉参数  $\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $\theta = 2k\pi$  时, 利用  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 0$  使得  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$  为零向量

$$\eta = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_x \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ k_y \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ k_z \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

### 2.6.3 单位四元数乘法与坐标系旋转

对应  $\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3 \in S^3$ , 有旋转矩阵

$$\mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_2^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_1) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_2) & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_1) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对应  $\xi + i\delta_1 + j\delta_2 + k\delta_3 \in S^3$ , 有旋转矩阵  $\mathbf{R}_\delta(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\xi^2 + \delta_1^2) - 1 & 2(\delta_1\delta_2 - \xi\delta_3) & 2(\delta_1\delta_3 + \xi\delta_2) \\ 2(\delta_1\delta_2 + \xi\delta_3) & 2(\xi^2 + \delta_2^2) - 1 & 2(\delta_2\delta_3 - \xi\delta_1) \\ 2(\delta_1\delta_3 - \xi\delta_2) & 2(\delta_2\delta_3 + \xi\delta_1) & 2(\xi^2 + \delta_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$

对应  $\zeta + i\rho_1 + j\rho_2 + k\rho_3 \in S^3$ , 有旋转矩阵  $\mathbf{R}_\rho(\zeta) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\zeta^2 + \rho_1^2) - 1 & 2(\rho_1\rho_2 - \zeta\rho_3) & 2(\rho_1\rho_3 + \zeta\rho_2) \\ 2(\rho_1\rho_2 + \zeta\rho_3) & 2(\zeta^2 + \rho_2^2) - 1 & 2(\rho_2\rho_3 - \zeta\rho_1) \\ 2(\rho_1\rho_3 - \zeta\rho_2) & 2(\rho_2\rho_3 + \zeta\rho_1) & 2(\zeta^2 + \rho_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$

如果  $(\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3)(\xi + i\delta_1 + j\delta_2 + k\delta_3) = \zeta + i\rho_1 + j\rho_2 + k\rho_3$ , 可证得  $\mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta)\mathbf{R}_\delta(\xi) = \mathbf{R}_\rho(\zeta)$

右乘联体左乘基

适用于单位四元数



## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

原点不变条件下的3维向量的转换公式  ${}^A\mathbf{P} = {}^A\mathbf{R} {}^B\mathbf{P}$

$$\text{记 } {}^B\mathbf{P} = (x_1 \quad y_1 \quad z_1)^T \quad {}^A\mathbf{P} = (x_2 \quad y_2 \quad z_2)^T$$

旋转矩阵基于单位四元数表达为

$${}^A\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \eta\varepsilon_3) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_2^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_1) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \eta\varepsilon_2) & 2(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \eta\varepsilon_1) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

命题：上述3维向量的转换公式可基于单位四元数表达为

$$\mathrm{i}x_2 + \mathrm{j}y_2 + \mathrm{k}z_2 = (\eta + \mathrm{i}\varepsilon_1 + \mathrm{j}\varepsilon_2 + \mathrm{k}\varepsilon_3)(\mathrm{i}x_1 + \mathrm{j}y_1 + \mathrm{k}z_1)(\eta + \mathrm{i}\varepsilon_1 + \mathrm{j}\varepsilon_2 + \mathrm{k}\varepsilon_3)^*$$

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

### 2.6.4 欧拉参数

基于等效轴角表示的单位向量  $(k_x \ k_y \ k_z)^T$  和旋转角  $\theta \in R$ ，定义欧拉参数

$(\eta \ \varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3)^T$ ，其中

$$\eta = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_x \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ k_y \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ k_z \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

一个标量和一个长度不超过1的3维向量

满足约束  $\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2 = 1$

记  $U$  为由全体欧拉参数构成的集合

$U$  是  $R^4$  中的单位超球面

单位四元数与欧拉参数一一对应

## 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

对任何的  $\mathbf{R} \in \text{SO}(3)$ , 是否都存在  $\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3 \in S^3$ , 使得  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta)$ ?

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} k_x^2 v\theta + c\theta & k_x k_y v\theta - k_z s\theta & k_x k_z v\theta + k_y s\theta \\ k_x k_y v\theta + k_z s\theta & k_y^2 v\theta + c\theta & k_y k_z v\theta - k_x s\theta \\ k_x k_z v\theta - k_y s\theta & k_y k_z v\theta + k_x s\theta & k_z^2 v\theta + c\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad v\theta = 1 - c\theta$$

$$\cos \theta = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = 2\eta^2 - 1$$

由  $\eta = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 知

$$v\theta = 1 - \cos \theta = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 2\eta \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

代入并由  $\varepsilon_1 = k_x \sin \frac{\theta}{2}, \varepsilon_2 = k_y \sin \frac{\theta}{2}, \varepsilon_3 = k_z \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 得

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_1^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - \eta \varepsilon_3) & 2(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3 + \eta \varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 + \eta \varepsilon_3) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_2^2) - 1 & 2(\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 - \eta \varepsilon_1) \\ 2(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3 - \eta \varepsilon_2) & 2(\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 + \eta \varepsilon_1) & 2(\eta^2 + \varepsilon_3^2) - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta) \quad \text{欧拉参数表示}$$

对任何的  $\mathbf{R} \in \text{SO}(3)$ , 都存在  $\eta + i\varepsilon_1 + j\varepsilon_2 + k\varepsilon_3 \in S^3$ , 使得  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_\varepsilon(\eta)$



# 2.6 姿态的单位四元数表示

在 $R^4$ 中定义Grassmann积

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \boldsymbol{\delta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta\xi - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \boldsymbol{\delta} \\ \eta\boldsymbol{\delta} + \xi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \times \boldsymbol{\delta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta & -\varepsilon_1 & -\varepsilon_2 & -\varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_1 & \eta & -\varepsilon_3 & \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_3 & \eta & -\varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_3 & -\varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_1 & \eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$H$ 中的乘法相当于 $R^4$ 中的Grassmann积

如果有  $\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix} \in U$ , 则  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$

如果还有  $\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \boldsymbol{\delta} \end{pmatrix} \in U$ , 则  $(\xi \ \boldsymbol{\delta}^T) \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \boldsymbol{\delta} \end{pmatrix} = 1$       即  $\begin{pmatrix} \eta\xi - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \boldsymbol{\delta} \\ \eta\boldsymbol{\delta} + \xi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \times \boldsymbol{\delta} \end{pmatrix} \in U$        $U$ 中任意两个向量的Grassmann积仍是 $U$ 中的向量

令  $\zeta = \eta\xi - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \boldsymbol{\delta} = \eta\xi - \varepsilon_1\delta_1 - \varepsilon_2\delta_2 - \varepsilon_3\delta_3$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ \rho_3 \end{bmatrix} = \eta\boldsymbol{\delta} + \xi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \times \boldsymbol{\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta\delta_1 + \varepsilon_1\xi + \varepsilon_2\delta_3 - \varepsilon_3\delta_2 \\ \eta\delta_2 - \varepsilon_1\delta_3 + \varepsilon_2\xi + \varepsilon_3\delta_1 \\ \eta\delta_3 + \varepsilon_1\delta_2 - \varepsilon_2\delta_1 + \varepsilon_3\xi \end{pmatrix}$$

$U$ 中的Grassmann积相当于SO(3)中的乘法

基于Grassmann积, 欧拉参数可在 $U$ 中直接描述3维姿态和3维坐标系旋转

右乘联体左乘基

适用于欧拉参数

Thanks!