机器人学

作业7:指数坐标

Robotics (2023-2024-2)

Homework 7: Exponential Coordinates



姓名: 赵四维

学号: 521021910696

班级: ME3403-01

E-mail: racheus.11@sjtu.edu.cn

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Question 1

己知旋转矩阵

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

且 $R = e^{\hat{\omega}\theta}, \omega \in \mathbb{R}^3, \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, 求所有满足条件的 ω 和 θ 。

Solution: 首先,由旋转矩阵 R,我们可以验算其满足正交性

$$r_i \cdot r_j = \begin{cases} 1 & , i = j \\ 0 & , i \neq j \end{cases}$$

因此 $R \in SO(3)$ (IMPORTANT!)

接下来, 求取矩阵的特征值

$$|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{R}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 1) = 0 \tag{1}$$

因此矩阵的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 1$,由此,矩阵的迹(trace)为

$$tr(R) = \sum_{n=1}^{3} \lambda_n = -1 - 1 + 1 = -1$$
 (2)

由于有 tr(R) = -1,我们可以得到 $cos\theta = -1$,由 θ 的取值范围 $[0, 2\pi)$,我们可以得到 $\theta = \pi$ 。由于特征值排列方式的不同,对角化矩阵的方式也有所不同,我们可以得到几个不同的结果:

1.
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+R_{33})}} \begin{bmatrix} R_{13} \\ R_{23} \\ 1+R_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,带入验证此时的 R 是满足条件的。

2.
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+R_{22})}} \begin{bmatrix} R_{12} \\ R_{22} \\ 1+R_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$
,代入 $R_{22}=-1$,此时分母为 0 ,因此此时的 ω 不满足条件。

3.
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+R_{11})}} \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} \\ R_{21} \\ 1+R_{31} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,带入验证,此时 ω 既不是单位向量,也无法得到 R 。

综上,有且仅有 1 满足条件,再由于 $-\omega$ 也满足条件,因此有两个解 $\omega=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}$, $\theta=\pi$.

Question 2

已知 $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 且满足

$$v_2 = e^{\hat{\omega}\theta}v_1$$

其中 $\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}^T, v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 0, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 1, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, 求 \theta$ 。

Solution: 首先, 我们可以求取 R 的表达式

$$\begin{split} R &= e^{[\hat{\omega}]\theta} = I + [\hat{\omega}] sin\theta + [\hat{\omega}]^2 (1 - cos\theta) \\ &= I + sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_3 & \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 & 0 & -\omega_1 \\ -\omega_2 & \omega_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + (1 - cos\theta) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_3 & \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 & 0 & -\omega_1 \\ -\omega_2 & \omega_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} + (1 - cos\theta) \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{8}{9} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{5}{9} (cos\theta - 1) & \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{4}{9} (1 - cos\theta) & \frac{2}{3} sin\theta + \frac{2}{9} (1 - cos\theta) \\ \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{4}{9} (1 - cos\theta) & 1 + \frac{5}{9} (cos\theta - 1) & -\frac{2}{3} sin\theta + \frac{2}{9} (1 - cos\theta) \\ -\frac{2}{3} sin\theta + \frac{2}{9} (1 - cos\theta) & \frac{2}{3} sin\theta + \frac{2}{9} (1 - cos\theta) \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

再代入题目中的关系式 $v_2 = Rv_1$, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{5}{9}(\cos\theta - 1) + \frac{2}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{2}{9}(1 - \cos\theta) = 0\\ \frac{1}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{4}{9}(1 - \cos\theta) - \frac{2}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{2}{9}(1 - \cos\theta) = 1\\ -\frac{2}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{2}{9}(1 - \cos\theta) + 1 + \frac{8}{9}(\cos\theta - 1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

由上述方程组,我们可以得到 $sin\theta=-1, cos\theta=0$,因此 $\theta=\frac{3}{2}\pi$ 。(假设角度条件同第一题, $\theta\in[0,2\pi)$)

Question 3

下图为二自由度机械臂, l_0, l_1, l_2 分别为连杆的长度, θ_1, θ_2 分别为连杆的角度。

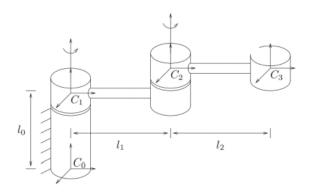


图 1: 二自由度机械臂

- 1. 求取 C_3 相对于 C_0 的位置和姿态。
- 2. 求取 C_3 相对于 C_0 的 spatial velocity。
- 3. 求取 C_3 相对于 C_0 的 body velocity。

Solution: 1. 由题目中的图示和指数坐标方法,

$$g_{st}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_1 + l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_0 \\ -\frac{1}{0} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \omega_1 = \omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由 Revolute Joint 有 $\xi_i = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_i \times q_i \\ \omega_i \end{bmatrix}$, $e^{\xi_i \theta_i} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\hat{\omega_i} \theta_i} & (I - e^{\hat{\omega_i} \theta_i})(\omega_i \times q_i) + \omega_i \omega_i^T q_i \theta_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 我们可以得到

$$\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_1 & c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & -s_2 & 0 & l_1 s_2 \\ s_2 & c_2 & 0 & l_1 (1 - c_2) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

thus, $g_{st}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} g_{st}(0)$, 其中

$$e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1c_2 - s_1s_2 & -c_1s_2 - s_1c_2 & 0 & l_1s_2c_1 + l_1s_1(c_2 - 1) \\ s_1c_2 + c_1s_2 & -s_1s_2 + c_1c_2 & 0 & l_1s_2s_1 + l_1c_1(1 - c_2) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 & l_1(s_{12} - s_1) \\ s_{12} & -c_{12} & 0 & l_1(c_1 - c_{12}) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由分块矩阵的乘法,记 $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}e^{\xi_2\theta_2}=\begin{bmatrix}R&\mathbf{p_1}\\0&1\end{bmatrix}, g_{st}(0)=\begin{bmatrix}I&\mathbf{p_2}\\0&1\end{bmatrix}$,我们可以得到 C_3 相对于 C_0 的位置和姿态

$$g_{st}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{bmatrix} R & \mathbf{p_1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & \mathbf{p_2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & \mathbf{p_1} + R\mathbf{p_2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & -s_{12} & 0 & -l_2s_{12} - l_1s_1 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 & l_2c_{12} + l_1c_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 由现代机器人学 spatial velocity 的定义,

$$\hat{V}_{ab}^{S} = \dot{g}_{ab}g_{ab}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{R}R^{T} & -\dot{R}R^{T}\boldsymbol{p_{ab}} + \boldsymbol{p_{ab}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\dagger} \dot{P}_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} & -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} & 0 \\ (\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} & -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{p_{ab}} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} - l_{1}\omega_{1}c_{1} \\ -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} - l_{1}\omega_{1}s_{1} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\dot{R}R^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} & -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} & 0\\ (\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} & -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & -s_{12} & 0\\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}) & 0\\ (\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}) & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{p}_{ab}} - \dot{R}R^{T}\boldsymbol{p}_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} - l_{1}\omega_{1}c_{1} \\ -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} - l_{1}\omega_{1}s_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})c_{12} - l_{1}\omega_{1}c_{1} \\ -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})s_{12} - l_{1}\omega_{1}s_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1}\omega_{2}c_{1} \\ l_{1}\omega_{2}s_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此,我们可以得到 C_3 相对于 C_0 的 spatial velocity

$$\hat{V}_{30}^{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(\omega_1 + \omega_2) & 0 & l_1 \omega_2 c_1 \\ (\omega_1 + \omega_2) & 0 & 0 & l_1 \omega_2 s_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

如果写成向量形式:

$$V_{30}^{S} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{30}^{S} \\ \omega_{30}^{S} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1}\omega_{2}s_{1} \\ l_{1}\omega_{2}c_{1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_{1} + \omega_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 由现代机器人学 body velocity 的定义,

$$\hat{V}_{ab}^b = g_{ab}^{-1} \dot{g}_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} R^T \dot{R} & -R^T \boldsymbol{p}_{ab} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

只用算

$$\begin{split} R^T \dot{R} &= \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & -s_{12} & 0 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -(\omega_1 + \omega_2)s_{12} & -(\omega_1 + \omega_2)c_{12} & 0 \\ (\omega_1 + \omega_2)c_{12} & -(\omega_1 + \omega_2)s_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(\omega_1 + \omega_2) & 0 \\ (\omega_1 + \omega_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ R^T \boldsymbol{p}_{ab} &= \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & -s_{12} & 0 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -l_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)c_{12} - l_1\omega_1c_1 \\ -l_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)s_{12} - l_1\omega_1s_1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -l_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) - l_1\omega_1cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ l_1\omega_1sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) - l_1\omega_1cos\theta_2 \\ l_1\omega_1sin\theta_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

所以我们可以得到 C_3 相对于 C_0 的 body velocity

$$\hat{V}_{30}^{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}) & 0 & -l_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}) - l_{1}\omega_{1}cos\theta_{2} \\ (\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}) & 0 & 0 & l_{1}\omega_{1}sin\theta_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

如果写成向量形式:

$$V_{30}^b = egin{bmatrix} v_{30}^b \ \omega_{30}^b \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} -l_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) - l_1\omega_1cos heta_2 \ l_1\omega_1sin heta_2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \omega_1 + \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}$$