

1. Spatial Velocity:

$$(a). {}^0\dot{C} = \frac{d}{dt} [C_x(t) \ 0 \ 0]^T = [v \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$(b). {}^0\dot{A} = \frac{d}{dt} [A_x(t) \ 0 \ 0]^T = [v \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

(c). zero velocity

(d). $2v$

(e). Take the center as the reference point:

$${}^0v = ({}^0w, {}^0v_r), \text{ where } {}^0w = [0 \ 0 \ -\frac{v}{l}]^T, {}^0v_r = [v \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$(f). {}^0v = ({}^0w, {}^0v_r), \text{ where } {}^0w = [0 \ -\frac{v}{l} \ 0]^T, {}^0v_r = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

2. Modern Robotics Exercise - 3.21

(a.) Using Wei Zhang's Notation instead:

$$T_{ab} \rightarrow {}^aT_b, p_a \rightarrow {}^ap$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^aT_b = \begin{bmatrix} {}^aR_b & {}^ap_b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -100 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^bR_a = {}^aR_b^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\cancel{0.1}} =$$

$$\underline{b_r} = {}^bR_a {}^ap = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 800 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 800 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

T_b in Modern
Robotics' notation

(b). ${}^bT_0 = {}^bT_A {}^AT_C$. We need to determine ${}^bT_A, {}^AT_C$ first:

$${}^AT_C = \begin{bmatrix} {}^AR_C & {}^AO_C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^AR_C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^AO_C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 800 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^AT_C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 800 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For bT_A : ${}^bT_A = \begin{bmatrix} {}^bR_A & {}^bO_A \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, bR_A is known by (a), ${}^bO_A = \overrightarrow{O_A O_B O_A} = \vec{r} - \vec{p}$

$$\Rightarrow {}^bO_A = \begin{bmatrix} 800 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 800 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 800 \\ -800 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^bT_A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 800 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -800 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Above all: } {}^bT_C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 800 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -800 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 800 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1600 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -800 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Exercise - 3.28.

$${}^bW = {}^bR_S {}^S W = ({}^SR_b)^T {}^S W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Exercise - 5.5

(a). ${}^Sp_{(a)} = \begin{bmatrix} L + d \sin \theta \\ L - d \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(b). ${}^S \dot{p} = \begin{bmatrix} d \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \\ d \sin \theta \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \\ d \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c). ${}^ST_b = \begin{bmatrix} {}^SR_b & {}^SO_b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, ${}^SR_b = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, ${}^SO_b = \begin{bmatrix} L \\ L \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow {}^ST_b = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & L \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & L \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d). ${}^bV = [W, V_r]^T$, $|W| = \dot{\theta}$, $V_r = 0$

$$\Rightarrow {}^bV = [0 \ 0 \ 1; 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

(e). ${}^S V = [{}^S W, {}^S V_r]^T$, $|{}^S W| = \dot{\theta}$, ${}^b V_r = {}^S \dot{p} = \begin{bmatrix} d\alpha_{20} \\ d\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow {}^S V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dot{\theta} & d\alpha_{20} & d\sin\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$

(f). ${}^S V$ and ${}^b V$ is connected by a transformation involving ${}^b X_S$ (or ${}^S X_b$)

${}^S X_b = \begin{bmatrix} {}^S R_b & 0 \\ [{}^S O_b] {}^S R_b & {}^S R_b \end{bmatrix}$ where ${}^S R_b = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

${}^S O_b = [L + d\sin\theta, L - d\sin\theta, 0]^T$

$\Rightarrow {}^S X_b = \begin{bmatrix} R \\ [{}^S O_b] {}^S R_b \end{bmatrix}$ and $[{}^S O_b] {}^S R_b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & L \cdot d\sin\theta \\ 0 & 0 & -L \cdot d\sin\theta \\ L(\sin\theta - \cos\theta) & L\sin\theta & 0 \\ -d\cos\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(g) twist of (d) has nothing to do with \dot{p} from (b)

5. Exercise - 5.6

(a) We see from the disk (2D view)

At $t = \theta$: \hat{z}_b is pointing outward of the paper

For ${}^b W$:

${}^b W = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta_2 \cdot \theta_1 \\ \cos\theta_2 \cdot \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

For ${}^b V$:

${}^b V = \begin{bmatrix} -L\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \\ L\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 + R\theta_2 \\ -R\theta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -20\cos t \\ 20\sin t + 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\dot{p}(t) = {}^S V_{(t)} = {}^S R_{(t)} {}^b V_{(t)}$

${}^S R_{(t)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & 0 & \sin t \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin t & 0 & \cos t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t & 0 \\ \sin t & \cos t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -20\cos t \\ 20\sin t + 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} -20\cos t - 10\sin t \cos t \\ 10\cos t \\ 20\sin t + 10\sin^2 t \end{bmatrix}$