

方法一: 设I系为固定系.

则 II相对于I系的姿态 $R_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

或 I系下II系的姿态

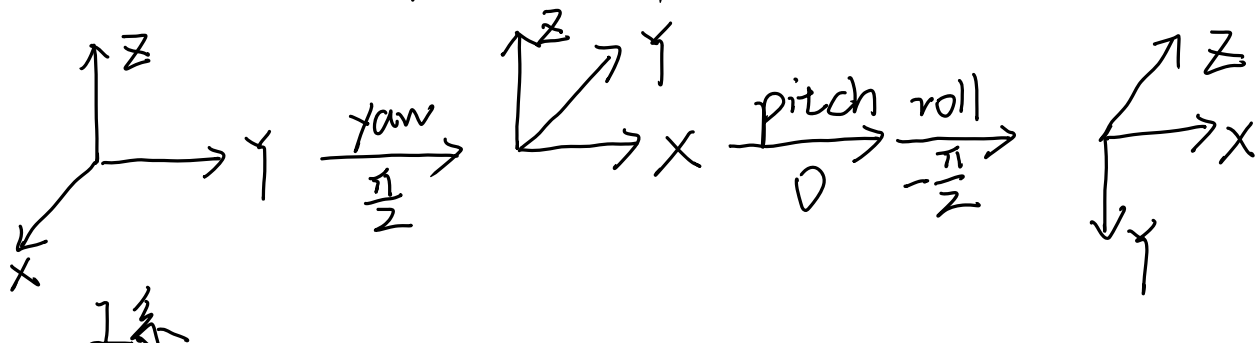
或 将II系中的向量转到I系中

或 从II到I的旋转矩阵

$$\begin{matrix} x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ y_1 & -z_1 & -x_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{则 } P_2 = R_{21} P_1 = R_{12}^T P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

方法二: 使用ZYX欧拉角统一两系



$$\text{即 } (\text{yaw}, \text{pitch}, \text{roll}) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

因为系统本体系旋转：

$$\text{则 } P_2 = P_1 \text{Rot}(Z, \text{yaw}) \text{Rot}(Y, \text{pitch}) \text{Rot}(X, \text{roll})$$

$$= [1, 2, 3] \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$= [1, 2, 3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [1, 2, 3] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [2, -3, -1]$$