



状态估计第五讲作业讲评



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题目1

6.6.1 证明对任意两个 3×1 向量 u 和 v ，都有 $u^{\wedge} v \equiv -v^{\wedge} u$ 。

解题过程

方法一： $\mathbf{u}^{\wedge} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{v}^{\wedge} \mathbf{u}$

方法二： 设：

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{\wedge} \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -u_3 & u_2 \\ u_3 & 0 & -u_1 \\ -u_2 & u_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -u_3 v_2 + u_2 v_3 \\ u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3 \\ -u_2 v_1 + u_1 v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{\wedge} \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v_3 & v_2 \\ v_3 & 0 & -v_1 \\ -v_2 & v_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -u_2 v_3 + v_2 u_3 \\ v_3 u_1 - v_1 u_3 \\ -v_2 u_1 + v_1 u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

因为：

$$-u_3 v_2 + u_2 v_3 = -(-v_3 u_2 + v_2 u_3)$$

$$u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3 = -(v_3 u_1 - v_1 u_3)$$

$$-u_2 v_1 + u_1 v_2 = -v_2 u_1 + v_1 u_2$$

所以：

$$\mathbf{u}^{\wedge} \mathbf{v} \equiv -\mathbf{v}^{\wedge} \mathbf{u}$$

题目2

6.6.2 请用下式证明 $C^{-1} = C^T$:

$$C = \cos \theta \mathbf{1} + (1 - \cos \theta) \mathbf{a} \mathbf{a}^T + \sin \theta \mathbf{a}^\wedge$$

解题过程（方法一）

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}^{-1} &= \mathbf{C}(\theta)^{-1} = \mathbf{C}(-\theta) \\ &= \cos(-\theta)\mathbf{1} + (1 - \cos(-\theta))\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T + \sin(-\theta)\mathbf{a}^\wedge \\ &= \cos\theta\mathbf{1} + (1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - \sin\theta\mathbf{a}^\wedge \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}^T &= (\cos\theta\mathbf{1} + (1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T + \sin\theta\mathbf{a}^\wedge)^T \\ &= \cos\theta\mathbf{1}^T + (1 - \cos\theta)(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T)^T + \sin\theta(\mathbf{a}^\wedge)^T \\ &= \cos\theta\mathbf{1} + (1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T + \sin\theta(-\mathbf{a}^\wedge) \\ &= \cos\theta\mathbf{1} + (1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - \sin\theta\mathbf{a}^\wedge \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{C}^{-1} = \mathbf{C}^T$$

解题过程（方法二）

$$\mathbf{C}^T = \cos\theta \mathbf{I} + (1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - \sin\theta \mathbf{a}^\wedge$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}^T &= \cos^2\theta \mathbf{I} + \cos\theta(1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - \cos\theta\sin\theta \mathbf{a}^\wedge \\ &+ \cos\theta(1 - \cos\theta)\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T + (1 - \cos\theta)^2 \mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - (1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta \mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{a}^\wedge \\ &+ \cos\theta\sin\theta \mathbf{a}^\wedge + (1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta \mathbf{a}^\wedge \mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - \sin^2\theta \mathbf{a}^\wedge \mathbf{a}^\wedge\end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{a}^\wedge \mathbf{a}^\wedge = \mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T - \mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^\wedge \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{a}^\wedge = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}^T = \mathbf{I}$$



$$\mathbf{C}^T = \mathbf{C}^{-1}$$

题目3

6.6.3 证明对任意 3×1 向量 \boldsymbol{v} 和旋转矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} , 都有 $(\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{v})^\wedge \equiv \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{v}^\wedge\boldsymbol{C}^\mathrm{T}$

解题过程（方法一）

向量×乘的旋转不变性

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow (Cv)^\wedge \equiv Cv^\wedge C^T \\ & \quad \downarrow \text{右乘} C \\ & Cv^\wedge \equiv (Cv)^\wedge C \\ & \quad \downarrow \text{等式两边同乘任意向量} u \\ & Cv^\wedge u \equiv (Cv)^\wedge Cu \\ & \quad \downarrow \text{反对称写成} \times \text{乘} \\ & C(v \times u) \equiv (Cv) \times (Cu) \end{aligned}$$

解题过程（方法二）

$$\text{令 } C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}, v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Cv = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}v_1 + c_{12}v_2 + c_{13}v_3 \\ c_{21}v_1 + c_{22}v_2 + c_{23}v_3 \\ c_{31}v_1 + c_{32}v_2 + c_{33}v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Cv_1 \\ Cv_2 \\ Cv_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad (Cv)^\wedge = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -Cv_3 & Cv_2 \\ Cv_3 & 0 & -Cv_1 \\ -Cv_2 & Cv_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Cv^\wedge C^T = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v_3 & v_2 \\ v_3 & 0 & -v_1 \\ -v_2 & v_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{21} & c_{31} \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{32} \\ c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -[c_{31}v_1 + c_{32}v_2 + c_{33}v_3] & c_{21}v_1 + c_{22}v_2 + c_{23}v_3 \\ c_{31}v_1 + c_{32}v_2 + c_{33}v_3 & 0 & -[c_{11}v_1 + c_{12}v_2 + c_{13}v_3] \\ -[c_{21}v_1 + c_{22}v_2 + c_{23}v_3] & c_{11}v_1 + c_{12}v_2 + c_{13}v_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



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感谢各位聆听
Thanks for Listening!

