

作业4：逆运动学

1. Puma560逆运动学

j	theta	d	a	alpha	offset
1	q1	0	0	1.5708	0
2	q2	0	0.4318	0	0
3	q3	0.15005	0.0203	-1.5708	0
4	q4	0.4318	0	1.5708	0
5	q5	0	0	-1.5708	0
6	q6	0	0	0	0

按照上图的DH参数我们可以列写各关节的变换矩阵如下：

$${}^0_1T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_1 & -\sin\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^1_2T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_2 & -\sin\theta_2 & 0 & a_2 \\ \sin\theta_2 & \cos\theta_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^2_3T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_3 & -\sin\theta_3 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_3 \\ -\sin\theta_3 & -\cos\theta_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 {3} 到 {0} 的变换矩阵为：

$${}^0_3T = {}^0_1T {}^1_2T {}^2_3T$$

假设：

$${}^0_3T = \begin{bmatrix} n_x & o_x & a_x & p_x \\ n_y & o_y & a_y & p_y \\ n_z & o_z & a_z & p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有：

$$\begin{aligned}
n_x &= c_1 c_2 c_3 - s_1 s_2 c_3 \\
n_y &= s_3 \\
n_z &= s_1 c_2 c_3 + c_1 s_2 c_3 \\
o_x &= -c_1 c_2 s_3 + s_1 s_2 s_3 \\
o_y &= c_3 \\
o_z &= -s_1 c_2 s_3 - c_1 s_2 s_3 \\
a_x &= -c_1 s_2 - s_1 c_2 \\
a_y &= 0 \\
a_z &= -s_1 s_2 + c_1 c_2 \\
p_x &= c_1 c_2 a_3 - c_1 s_2 d_3 + c_1 a_2 - s_1 s_2 a_3 - s_1 c_2 d_3 \\
p_y &= 0 \\
p_z &= s_1 c_2 a_3 - s_1 s_2 d_3 + s_1 a_2 + c_1 s_2 a_3 + c_1 c_2 d_3
\end{aligned}$$

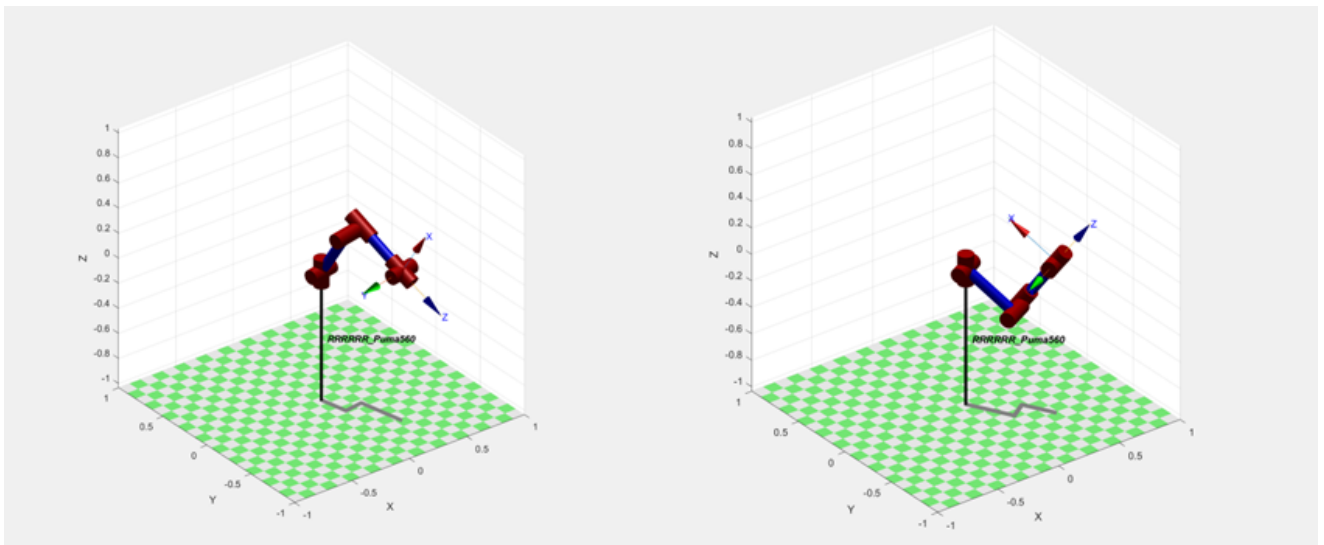
整理得：

$$\begin{aligned}
a_x &= -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\
a_z &= \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\
p_x &= a_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - d_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + a_2 c_1 \\
p_y &= a_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + d_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + a_2 s_1
\end{aligned}$$

所以有：

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta_3 &= \arctan \frac{n_y}{o_y} \\
\theta_1 &= \arctan \frac{p_y + a_x a_3 - d_3 a_z}{p_x - a_3 a_z - d_3 a_x} \\
\theta_2 &= \arctan \left(-\frac{a_x}{a_z} \right) - \theta_1
\end{aligned}$$

可能的机器人位型如下：



2. 平面两自由度机器人

matlab代码如下：

```

syms theta1 theta2
l1 = 0.5
l2 = 0.5
x = l1*cos(theta1)+l2*cos(theta1+theta2)
y = l1*sin(theta1)+l2*sin(theta1+theta2)
J = jacobian([x,y],[theta1,theta2])
matrix1 = subs(J,{theta1,theta2},{0,0})
det(matrix1)
matrix2 =subs(J,{theta1,theta2},{0,pi/2})
det(matrix2)
matrix3 =subs(J,{theta1,theta2},{pi/2,0})
det(matrix3)
matrix4 =subs(J,{theta1,theta2},{pi/4,0.8*pi})
det(matrix4)

```

解得的雅克比矩阵为：

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sin(\theta_1+\theta_2)}{2} & -\frac{\sin(\theta_1)}{2} & -\frac{\sin(\theta_1+\theta_2)}{2} \\ \frac{\cos(\theta_1+\theta_2)}{2} & \frac{\cos(\theta_1)}{2} & \frac{\cos(\theta_1+\theta_2)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

情况1, $\theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$ 时：

- 雅克比矩阵如下：

$$J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- 行列式为：

$$\det = 0$$

- 所以情况一雅可比矩阵奇异

情况2, $\theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时：

- 雅克比矩阵如下：

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 行列式为：

$$\det = \frac{1}{4}$$

- 所以情况二雅可比矩阵非奇异

情况3, $\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = 0$ 时：

- 雅克比矩阵如下：

$$J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 行列式为：

$$\det = 0$$

- 所以情况三雅可比矩阵奇异

情况4, $\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \theta_2 = 0.8\pi$ 时：

- 雅可比矩阵如下：

$$J_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{20})}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{20})}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{20})}{2} & -\frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{20})}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- 行列式为：

$$\det = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{20})}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{20})}{8}$$

- 所以情况四雅可比矩阵非奇异