

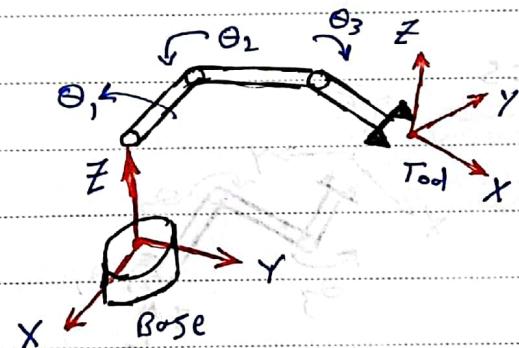
* Robotic System I : introduction

➤ There 3 Applications of Robotics :-

- Dull
- Dirty
- Dangerous

➤ Frame of Reference

right hand system ال ينطبق -



ال يختلف gripper يتابع ال frame of Reference ال

Co original يتابع ال frame of Reference

→ position

→ orientation → المتجهات ال يتابعون ال frame of Reference ال اصلية (X) اصلية (Y) اصلية (Z)

Joint كل اتجاهاته معرفة كم اتجاهاته "θ" اتجاهاته معرفة كم اتجاهاته "θ" اتجاهاته معرفة كم اتجاهاته "θ" اتجاهاته معرفة كم اتجاهاته "θ"

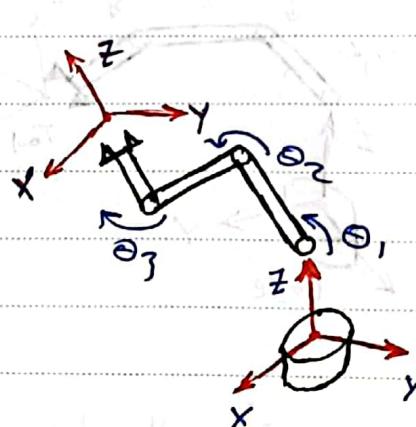
► Forward kinematics

- الـ forward kinematics ندى السرعة والجهة بمعنى التغير عن القوة
المبنية لهذا المركبة

- الـ forward kinematics تعنى لو عرفت الزوايا "θ_{1,2,3}" هنا يمكن ان تعرف
الـ end effector orientation و الـ position بناء على orientation

- المفهوم forward matrix هو مatrix و منخرجه vectors اى "σ_{1,2,3}"
Tool orientation of position

► Inverse kinematics

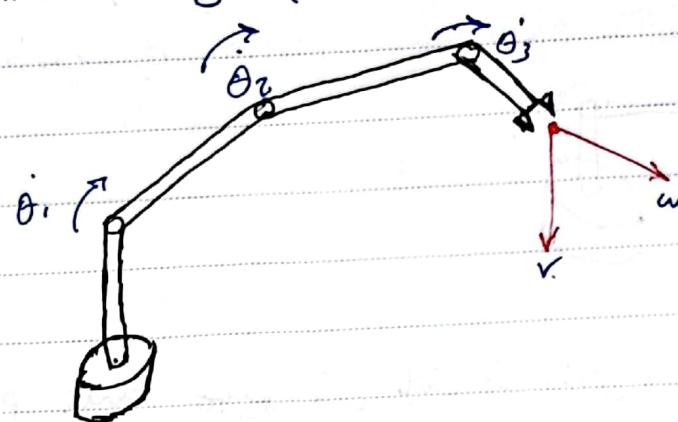


- end effector الـ position و orientation المطلوب
او يمكن لو انا اسأله ما هي frame
ما هي اوصافاته او هي الزوايا "θ_{1,2,3}" المطلوبة

-Joint space → θ
Work space → Cartesian space x, y, z

> speed relationships : The Jacobian

position & orientation or يوضح مفهوم forward & inverse



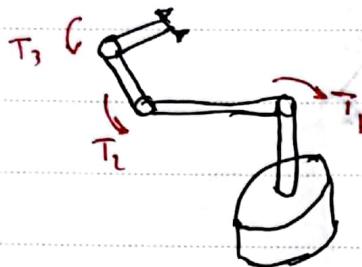
Joint كام او سرعة "Joint rate" لـ "v" الوضع المطلوب والسرعات المطلوبة

- singularity :- A robot singularity is a configuration in which the robot end-effector becomes blocked in certain direction

Ex wrist singularity
shoulder "

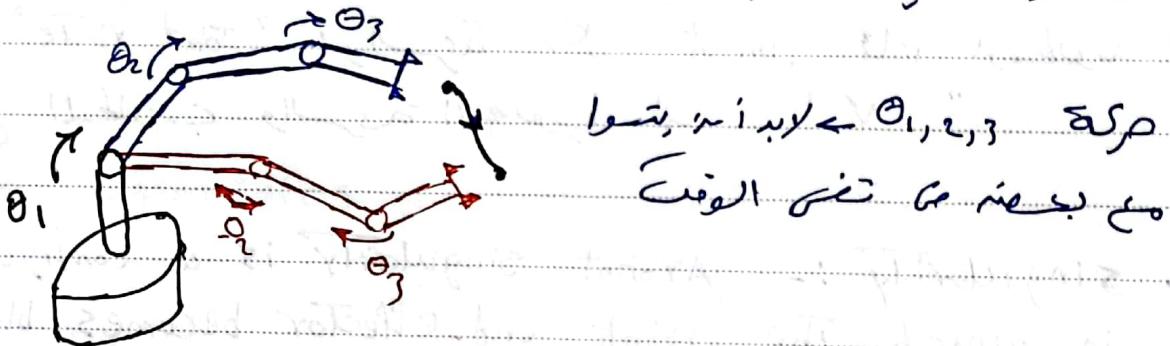
► Path planning or Trajectory Generation

ـ "تسلیم" $T_{1,2,3}$ ونرى أي dynamic 1 هي التي يجب -
ـ تحقق الطلب



ـ مبيهونا بالقط ازول ولاضرن بل يسرر -
ـ Path planning

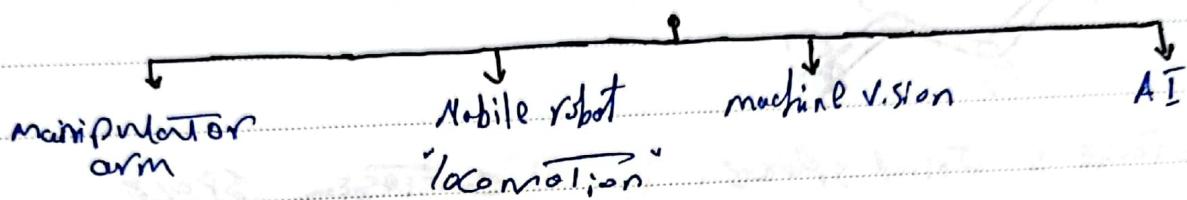
ـ لتحقق ، والعدل لوضع المطرد
ـ ار نيس قادر على تحقيق ، والعدل لوضع المطرد



ـ نفذ path planning -
ـ يحيى انه يحيى ان نيس
ـ يتابع ، ونهاية فقط

➤ Various definitions & overview of Robotics spheres

Robot :- a goal oriented machine That can sense, plan & act



manipulator arm: consists of a number of nearly rigid links which are connected by joints. Their relative motion usually, These joints are instrumented "sensors" like α



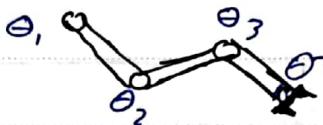
instrumented

"Potentiometer, Absolute shaft encoder"

مجمع اندماج دو ارجاع مع بعض

Notation & Definitions

- Joint Space of Cartesian



state \rightarrow Joint space

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cartesian space

Position + orientation

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_B \\ \hat{y}_B \\ \hat{z}_D \\ (x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

orientation و "position vector" لـ \rightarrow يعبر عن الموضع وال

To represent orientation \leftarrow matrix \rightarrow columns

orthonormal

$$\begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$

3×3

1- Variables in uppercase are vectors

1 \rightarrow lower case are scalars

جبل

2- leading superscripts & subscripts identify

reference frame by coordinate system ${}^A_B R$

A joint's rotation ${}^B_R M$ بدوره و دو

3- trailing subscript (P^T) shows inverse or transpose

SENA

الكلمات المفتاحية اكبر حجم مترافق مع inverse II إيجاد -

4- Trailing subscript "Prog" refers to an object

5- Vectors always column [] → position الموضع انجليزية

➤ The main five components of Robotic Manipulator Arm Schematic.

1- forward kinematics: from Joint space To Cartesian

2- Inverse kinematics: From Cartesian space → Joint

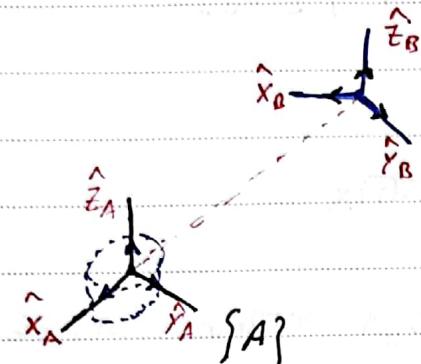
3- Jacobian matrix: Relates The speeds in
Cartesian space → speeds in Joint space

4- Path planning & planning a path in between
Two points

5- Dynamics matrix: required Torques to achieve
The speeds

* Robotic Systems 2: Position & orientation

► The rotation matrix



Translation ال اولى هي المترanslation.

A, B هما orientation.

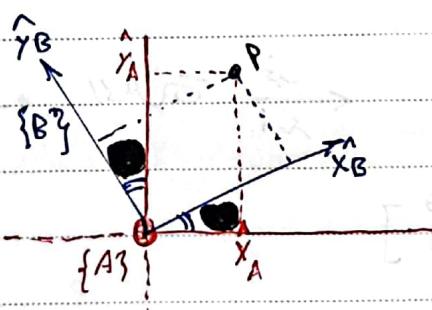
orthonormal
axis

orthonormal

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2D) في السطح (Z) هي الدالة -



$$\hat{x}_A = \hat{x}_B \cos \theta - \hat{y}_B \sin \theta$$

$$\hat{y}_A = \hat{x}_B \sin \theta + \hat{y}_B \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_A \\ \hat{y}_A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_B \\ \hat{y}_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^A_P = {}^A_R \cdot {}^B_P$$

rotation matrix

expansion of the transformation matrix (Z) to calculate -

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_A \\ \hat{y}_A \\ \hat{z}_A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_B \\ \hat{y}_B \\ \hat{z}_B \end{bmatrix}$$

► The inverse of a rotation matrix

"A" is called a unit vector - لونته اد

"B" is called a unit vector - معاوز اطلاع

$${}^A P = {}^A R \cdot {}^B P$$

$${}^B R^{-1} {}^A P = {}^B R^{-1} {}^A R \cdot {}^B P$$

$${}^B P = {}^B R^{-1} {}^A P \#$$

$${}^B R^{-1} = {}^A R^T \quad \text{مثلاً} \quad \leftarrow \text{معكوس} \quad \text{زاوياً} \quad \text{زاوياً}$$

$${}^A R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^B R^{-1} \cdot {}^A R &= {}^B R^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}^T \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

- using The Robotics Toolbox To Demonstrate The Rotation Around an Axis

video Matlab :- $N_j Y_0 Y_Q v = N Q Q$

$\gg \text{Theta} = 90 \rightarrow$ دالة الزاوية التي تحدد دوران حول محور.

$\gg R = \text{rotX}(\text{theta} * \pi / 180)$

$\gg \text{trplot}(R)$

$\gg \text{grid}$

$\gg \text{animate}(R) \rightarrow$ Animation does not

- Matrix multiplication is associative but not commutative

$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A \rightarrow$ not commutative

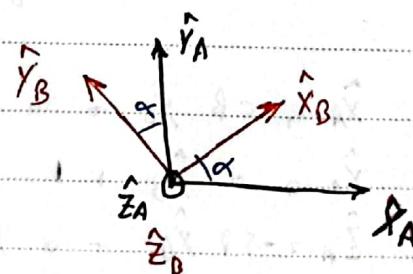
$A \cdot B \cdot C = (AB)C = A(BC) \rightarrow$ are associative

- Rotation Matrix around The Z-axis

$$\hat{x}_A = c\alpha \hat{x}_B - s\alpha \hat{y}_B + 0 \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{y}_A = s\alpha \hat{x}_B + c\alpha \hat{y}_B + 0 \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{z}_A = 0 \hat{x}_B + 0 \hat{y}_B + 1 \hat{z}_B$$



$${}^A_B R_z = \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha & -s\alpha & 0 \\ s\alpha & c\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_P {}^A_B R_z {}^B_P$$

النقطة باسلوب orientation_B الـ \rightarrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^B_R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ٠٠. انجذاب rotation الـ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

1 \rightarrow Rotation around \hat{x} of α

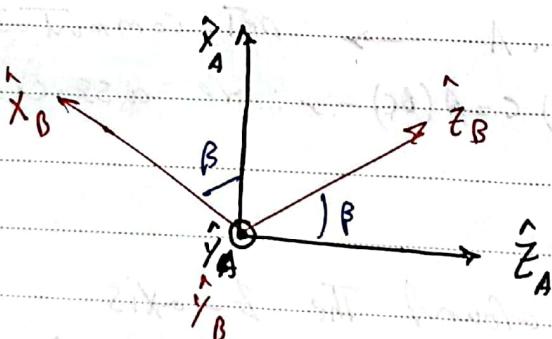
2 \rightarrow Rotation around \hat{y} of β

3 \rightarrow Rotation around \hat{z} of γ

x, y, z fixed angle

\rightarrow Rotation Matrices around The X-axis & Y-axis

\rightarrow Rotation around \hat{Y} by β



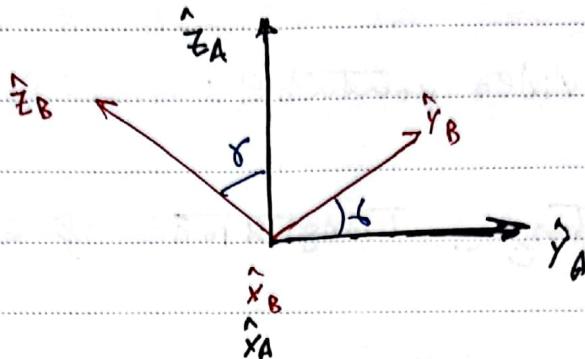
$$\hat{x}_A = c\beta \hat{x}_B + s\beta \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{y}_A = -s\beta \hat{x}_B + l \hat{y}_B + o \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{z}_A = -s\beta \hat{x}_B + o \hat{y}_B + c\beta \hat{z}_B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c\beta & 0 & s\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s\beta & 0 & c\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

→ rotation around X by γ



$$\hat{x}_A = 1 \cdot \hat{x}_B + 0 \cdot \hat{y}_B + 0 \cdot \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{y}_A = 0 \cdot \hat{x}_B + \cos \gamma \cdot \hat{y}_B - \sin \gamma \cdot \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{z}_A = 0 \cdot \hat{x}_B + \sin \gamma \cdot \hat{y}_B + \cos \gamma \cdot \hat{z}_B$$

$$\hat{R}_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma \\ 0 & \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

► The Three angles X-Y-Z Fixed Notation

- يفترض عمليات التربيعية

- لا يدخل ترتيب التربيعية لوعملية الدوران او $Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$

- بعد عمل أول دورة حول محور X وبعد انتهاء الدوران حول

- يقعون بالدوران حول المحور Y في مكان وليس الموضع الناتج

- من الدوران حول X

➤ video showing The angles of Roll, pitch & yaw

Video youtube

Homogeneous Transformation via Translation & Rotation Series -

➤ Practical visual illustration of The X Y Z Fixed Angles & Z Y X Euler Angles

Video youtube "Matlab"

1-

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 75.6$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 243.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 68.4$$

$$\Rightarrow R_x = \text{rot}_x(\gamma * 2\pi / 360)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_y = \text{rot}_y(\beta * 2\pi / 360)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_z = \text{rot}_z(\alpha * 2\pi / 360)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{XYZ} = R_z \cdot R_y \cdot R_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Transformate } (R_X)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad (R_X, R_y \cdot R_x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad (R_X \cdot R_y, R_z \cdot R_y, R_x)$$

(Z) _{fixed} \rightarrow (Y) \rightarrow (X) حول الـ Z, و حول الـ Y, و حول الـ X

2-

\Rightarrow tripleangle ('rep', 'Mat')

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$Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$ بين بالدوران حول Z Fixed ماتزال X حول Z .
 $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$ بين بالدوران حول Z Euler ماتزال Z حول X .

➤ Further Animation of The Rotation Around 3-axes

Video youtube "MatLab"

➤ Comparison between XYZ Fixed Angle system of
 ZYX Euler Angle system

"XYZ fixed"

order:

around \hat{X} by α
 around \hat{Y} by β
 around \hat{Z} by γ

R extrinsic
 fixed

$$\hat{R} = \hat{R}_Z \cdot \hat{R}_Y \cdot \hat{R}_X \quad [3 \times 3]$$

"ZYX Euler"

order:

around \hat{Z} by α
 around \hat{Y} by β
 around \hat{X} by γ

moving
 intrinsic

نعتبر صریح "X" to

H Note

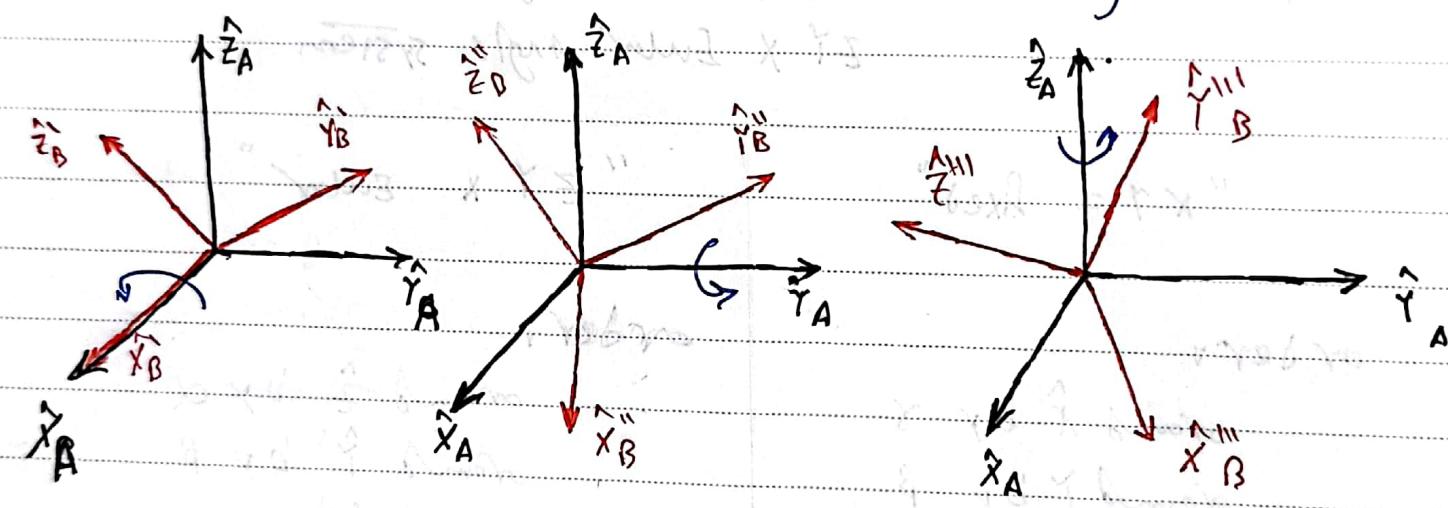
1- X, Y, Z Fixed angle convention

start with the frame coincident with a known reference frame $\{A\}$.

First rotate $\{B\}$ about \hat{x}_A by an angle α

\hat{y}_A by an angle β

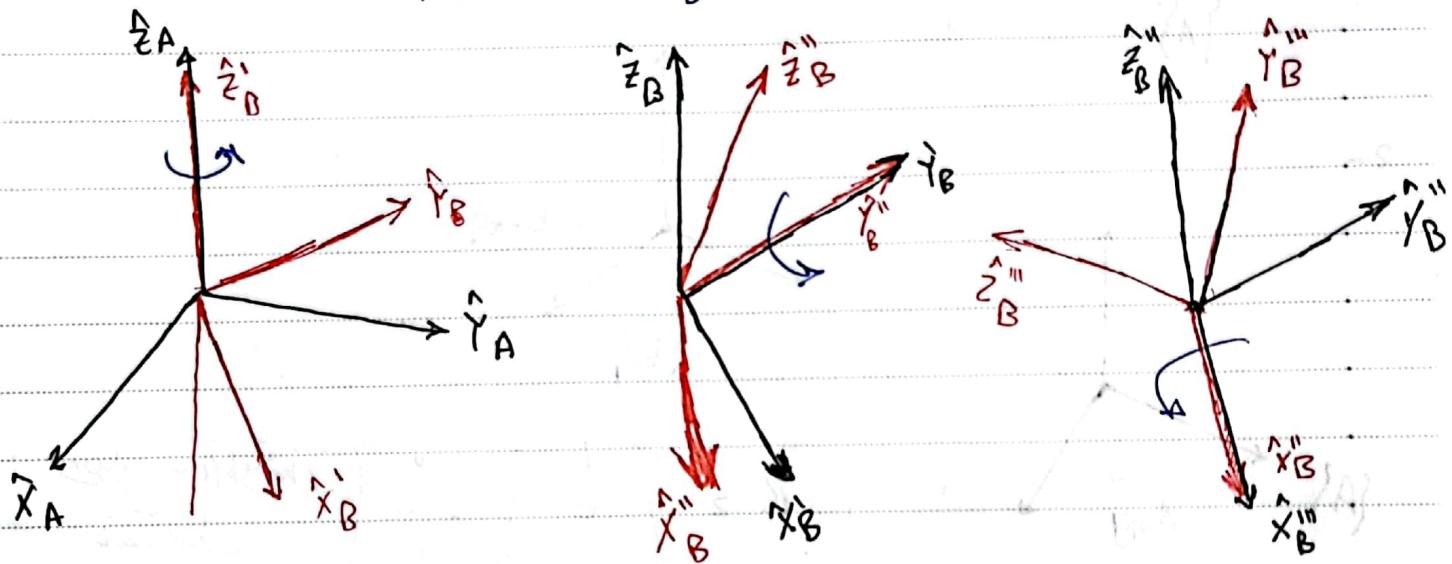
\hat{z}_A by an angle γ



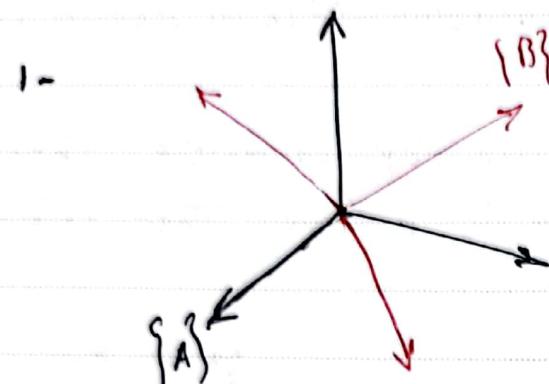
2- Z, Y, X Euler angle Convention

start with the frame coincident with a known frame {A}.

First rotate {B} about \hat{z}_B by an angle α , Then rotate about \hat{y}_B by an angle β and Then rotate about \hat{x}_B by an angle γ

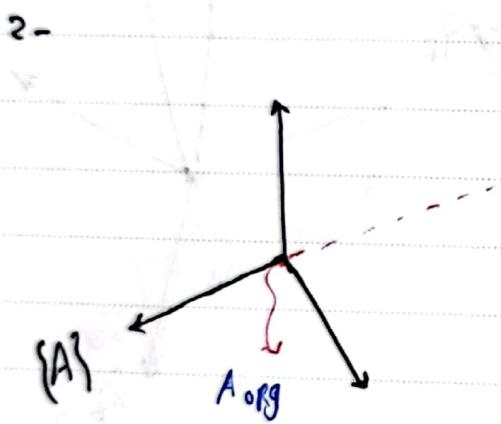


Combining Translation & Rotation of Frames



$$\hat{R}_B \hat{T} \hat{P}_{B \rightarrow A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

جهاز تحديد الموضع
Frame → Position (vector)
جهاز تحديد الموضع
Orientation (matrix)

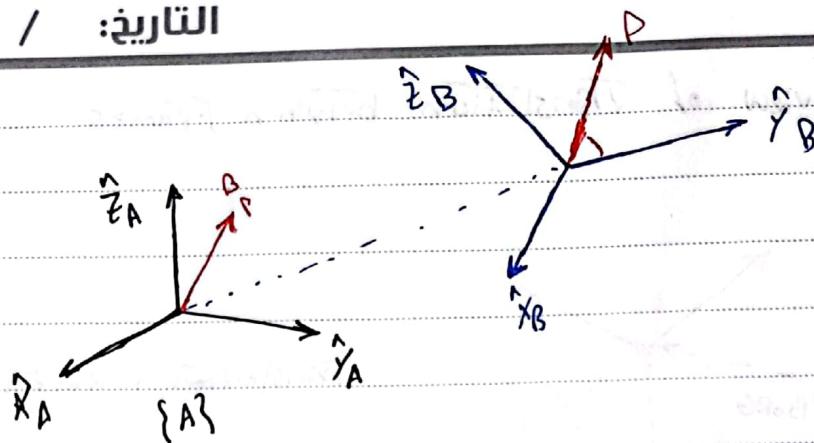


$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Translation Mat} \rightarrow \text{خط}$$

$$\hat{P}_{B \rightarrow A} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{X}_B \\ \hat{Y}_B \\ \hat{Z}_B \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Translation جهاز الموضع } X, Y, Z$$

$$\hat{P}_A = \hat{R}_B \hat{P}_B + \hat{P}_{B \rightarrow A}$$

3-



y, z اور x در میں، روتیشن (X) کی تحریک
[۴] Translation و تحریک

$$R_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

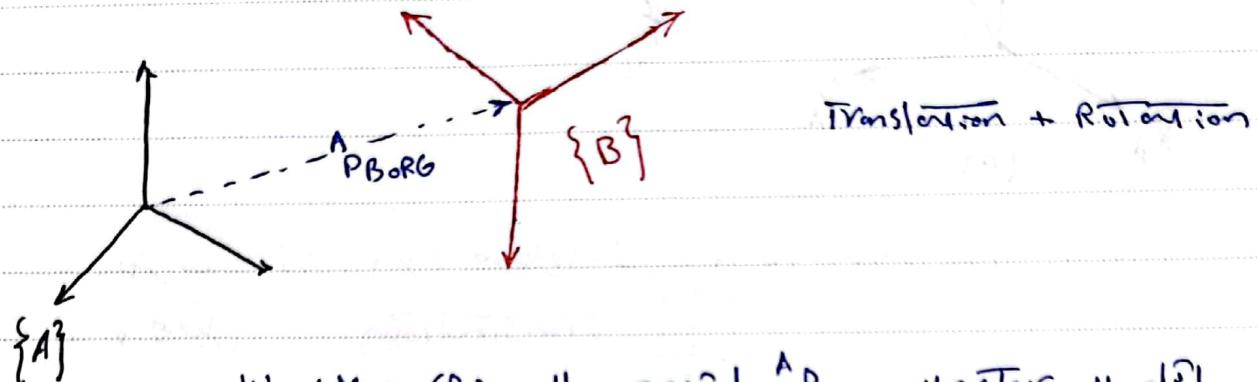
$${}^A P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} {}^B P$$

$${}^A P = {}^B R {}^B P + {}^A P_{Borg}$$

↓ ↓ ↓
 A Vector P Rotation vector Translation origin
 Column Column Column

$T \rightarrow$ Transformation

► Diagrammatic view of Translation between frames



معلم (B) از معلم (A) نسبتی ${}^A P_{BORG}$ را دارد -
نسبتی (A) نسبتی (B)

$${}^A P = {}^A R {}^B P + {}^A P_{BORG}$$

$${}^A P = {}^A T {}^B P$$

4x4 درجی

$$\# \quad {}^A T_B = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A R & {}^A P_{BORG} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

n+1 درجی تابعی

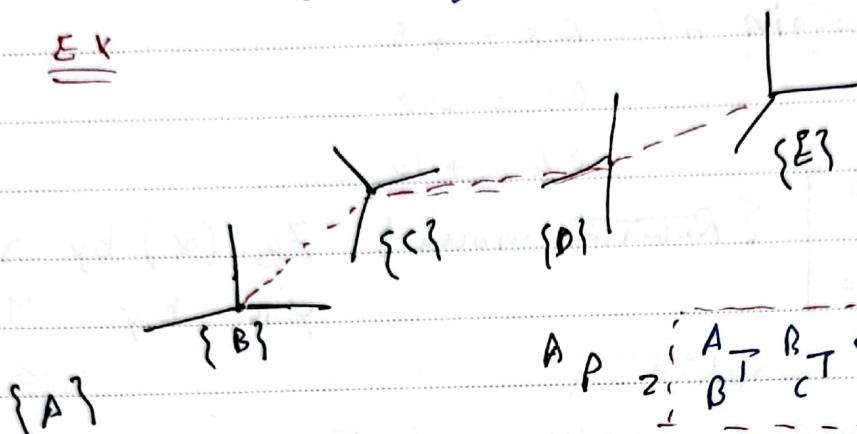
"homogenous Transformation"

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} {}^A P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A R & {}^A P_{BORG} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^B P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^A R {}^B P + {}^A P_{BORG}$$

- اعتماد وسائل المعرفة في مكان المعرفة

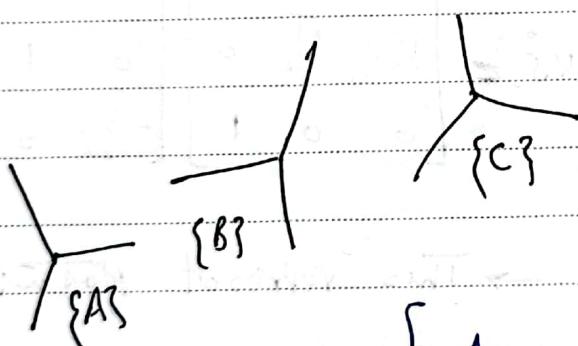
$${}^A_R = {}^A_R {}^B_R {}^C_R$$

EK



$${}^A_P = \begin{pmatrix} {}^A_T & {}^A_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^B_T & {}^B_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^C_T & {}^C_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^D_T & {}^D_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^E_T & {}^E_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

➤ The transformation matrix "T" is very compact & practical



$${}^A_T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_R & {}^A_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad {}^B_T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^B_R & {}^B_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad {}^C_T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^C_R & {}^C_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_R {}^B_R {}^C_R & {}^A_R {}^B_R {}^C_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_R {}^B_R {}^C_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Numerical Example on Homogeneous Transformation

Find A_B^T To reflect The following.

shift in The origin of $\Delta x = +5$

$$\Delta y = -2$$

$$\Delta z = +10$$

$$P_{BORG} = \begin{bmatrix} +5 \\ -2 \\ +10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rotation around } z_B (\alpha) \text{ by } 30^\circ \\ y^B \text{ by } 45^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

Solution

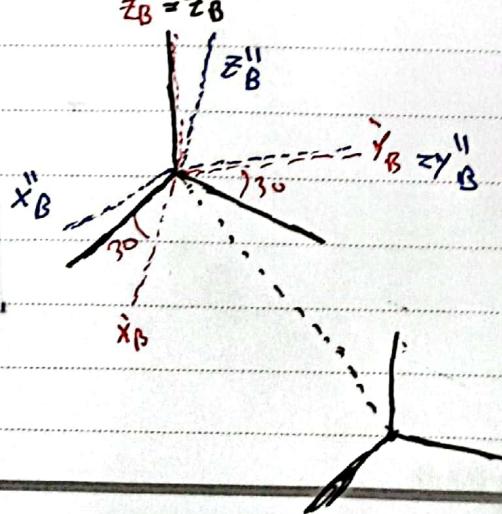
Euler

This rotation means equivalent To
fixed by 45° around y_A Then 30°
around z_A

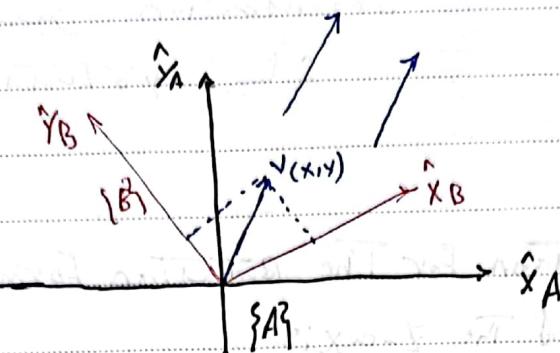
$$A_B^R = R_z(30^\circ) \cdot R_y(45^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{This represent Rotation.}$$

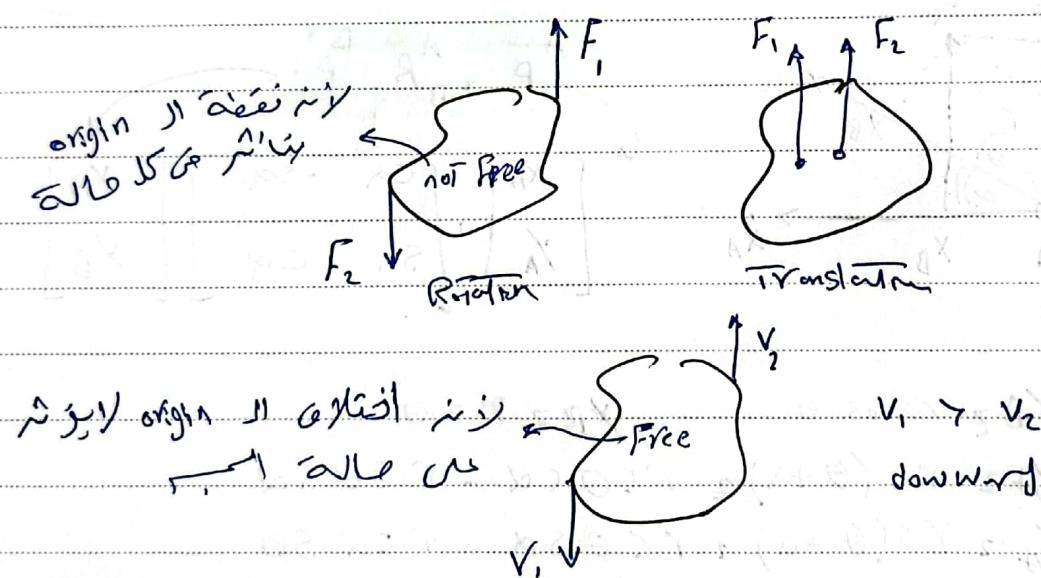
$$\therefore A_B^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_B^R & \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



→ The concept of a Free vector "Ex-velocity vector"



الـ "Free vectors" لا يعنى فيه نقطة انتشار وحالاته متحدة
الـ Free vector هي متحدة القوة التي لا تتأثر بمحركها
لأنه في كل مكان يغير موضعها



Rotation affect Free vectors

Translation does not affect Free vectors

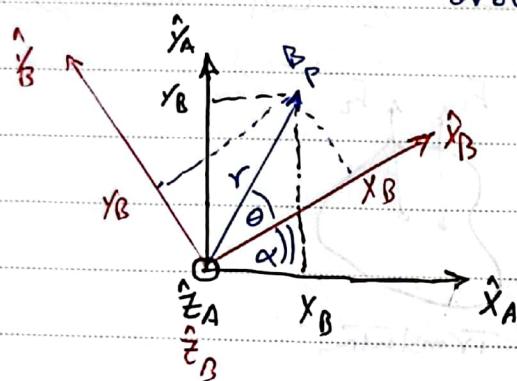
→ المـ "Free vector" ليس بالـ "displacement" بل
جـ "free vector"

Velocity transformation -
Orientation change using CRL
Rotation into

► The Best Derivation For The Rotation Formulae
around The Z-axis

{A} و {B} معاو اسرو و معاو اسرو و معاو اسرو
{B} rotation by positive angle = α

around {A}



$$\overset{\text{A}}{P} = \overset{\text{A}}{R} \cdot \overset{\text{B}}{P}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_A \\ y_A \\ z_A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_B \\ y_B \\ z_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_B = r \cos \theta$$

$$x_B = r \cos \alpha$$

$$y_A = r c(\theta + \alpha) = r c \theta \cos \alpha - r s \theta \sin \alpha$$

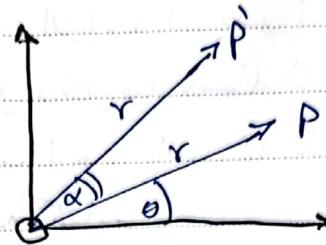
$$y_A = r s(\theta + \alpha) = r c \theta \sin \alpha + r s \theta \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore x_A = x_B \cos \alpha - y_B \sin \alpha$$

$$\therefore y_A = x_B \sin \alpha + y_B \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow R_z(\alpha) = \overset{\text{A}}{R} \cdot \overset{\text{B}}{R}$$

- Showing That Rotation of a vector is Equivalent
The opposite rotation of The Frame



$$\mathbf{P}' = [\quad] \mathbf{P}$$

عندما ندور حول محور معين في المكان

- The overall Final Rotation Matrix with The Angles "α, β, γ"

Fixed Rotation XYZ, γ, β, α

Euler Rotation ZYX, α, β, γ

$${}^A_B R_{XYZ}(\gamma, \beta, \alpha) = R_z(\alpha) \cdot R_y(\beta) \cdot R_x(\gamma)$$

associative
not commutative

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta & 0 & \sin\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\gamma & -\sin\gamma \\ 0 & \sin\gamma & \cos\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha\cos\beta & -\sin\alpha\cos\beta & \cos\alpha\sin\beta \\ \sin\alpha\cos\beta & \cos\alpha\cos\beta & -\sin\alpha\sin\beta \\ -\sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\gamma & -\sin\gamma \\ 0 & \sin\gamma & \cos\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha\cos\beta & \cos\alpha\sin\beta & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha\cos\beta & \sin\alpha\sin\beta & \cos\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta\cos\gamma & \cos\beta\sin\gamma & -\sin\beta \\ \sin\beta\cos\gamma & \sin\beta\sin\gamma & \cos\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & -\cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- حيث لو ارادنا اخذ ماتركه $\begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ ونريد ان نفهم معبريه منها
وعلانى اعطي اثواباً



الافتراضى لما امسى المدى الزارى α ببعضها
من قيمه $\sin \theta$ و $\cos \theta$ و $\tan \theta$
تساوى افتر المدى α
ويكون له قيمة

Ex

$$r_{31} = -\sin \beta \Rightarrow \sin \beta = -r_{31}$$

$$r_{11}^2 + r_{21}^2 = c^2 \alpha^2 \beta^2 + s^2 \alpha^2 \beta^2$$

$$= c \beta \sqrt{c^2 \alpha^2 + s^2 \alpha^2} = c \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \text{ATan2}(-r_{31}, \sqrt{r_{11}^2 + r_{21}^2})$$

$$\theta = \text{ATan2}(\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$$

► Finding The Three Angles From The overall Final Rotation Matrix

أولاً جاك

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r_{21}}{c \beta} \quad c \alpha = \frac{r_{11}}{c \beta}$$

$$\alpha = \text{ATan2}\left(\frac{r_{21}}{c \beta}, \frac{r_{11}}{c \beta}\right)$$

$$\sin \gamma = \frac{r_{32}}{c \beta} \quad c \gamma = \frac{r_{33}}{c \beta}$$

$$\gamma = \text{ATan2}\left(\frac{r_{32}}{c \beta}, \frac{r_{33}}{c \beta}\right)$$

SENA

Two Robotics Toolbox Commands for Translation
of Rotation from T

video Matlab

Robotics & Homogeneous Transformation لغة

Commands

$\Rightarrow T = \text{Transl}(x, y, z)$

$\Rightarrow T_2 = \text{TroTx}(\theta_x)$

$$T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{Rot}} & \text{Trans} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$