

Frames and Transformations

Intro to Robotics

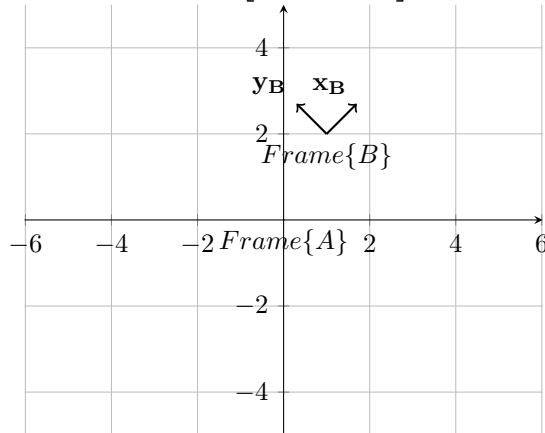
1 Frames

Notation: Let frame {A} be the universal coordinate system, and frame {B} = $\{ {}^A_B R_\theta, {}^A P_{Borg} \}$

Where ${}^A P_{Borg}$ is the origin of frame {B} relative to frame {A}, and ${}^A_B R_\theta$ is the orientation of frame {B} relative to frame {A}.

Below let A be the universal frame, and

$$\text{frame } \{B\} = \{ {}^A_B R_{45^\circ} = \begin{bmatrix} .707 & -.707 \\ .707 & .707 \end{bmatrix}, {}^A P_{Borg} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \}$$



1.1 2D rotation matrix

Note in this class we will always use degrees unless stated otherwise.

In order to rotate frames and vectors we must introduce the 2D rotation matrix. The 2D rotation matrix allows us to easily rotate vectors and frames by simple matrix multiplication. The formula for the 2D rotation matrix is:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Example of rotating a vector:(make sure to use calculator in degree mode)

Given vector $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ rotate it by 60° .

$$Rv_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(60^\circ) & -\sin(60^\circ) \\ \sin(60^\circ) & \cos(60^\circ) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .5 & -.87 \\ .87 & .5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -.74 \\ 2.74 \end{bmatrix} = v_{1r}$$



Note: A positive angle is a counterclockwise rotation, and a negative angle is clockwise rotation.

Notation: ${}^A_B R$: Is the rotation from frame {A} to frame {B} (frame {B} relative to frame {A}).

Rotation matrices have special properties that apply to both 2D and 3D space.

1. Rotation matrices are orthonormal, which means the column vectors are all orthogonal, and have magnitude equal to 1.
2. Given R_θ , then $R_{-\theta} = R_\theta^T = R_\theta^{-1}$, in other words, the transpose of a matrix is equal to its inverse. Which means if you rotate a vector by θ you can undo the rotation by multiplying by the transpose matrix.
3. The determinant of R is always equal to 1 or -1.

2 Homogeneous Coordinates

Using homogeneous coordinates we can represent the transformation of one frame into another.

Notation: A_BT : Is the matrix that represents the transformation of frame {A} to frame {B} (frame {B} relative to frame {A}). This transformation applies a rotation followed by a translation.

The formula for generating matrix ${}^A_BT = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_BR & {}^AP_{Borg} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Example:

Below let A be the universal frame, and

frame {B} = { ${}^A_BR_{60^\circ} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(60^\circ) & -\sin(60^\circ) \\ \sin(60^\circ) & \cos(60^\circ) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .5 & -.867 \\ .867 & .5 \end{bmatrix}$, ${}^AP_{Borg} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ }

Then the homogeneous transformation matrix is ${}^A_BT = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_BR & {}^AP_{Borg} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .5 & -.867 & -3 \\ .867 & .5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2.1 Inverse of T

The inverse of A_BT must satisfy the equation: ${}^A_BT {}^A_BT^{-1} = I$ where I is the identity matrix. We know that A_BT is the transformation from frame {A} to frame {B}. So it follows that the inverse of A_BT "undoes" this transformation. In other words, ${}^A_BT^{-1}$ is the transformation from frame {B} to frame {A} and can be denoted as:

$${}^B_AT = {}^A_BT^{-1}.$$

To compute the inverse we use:

$${}^A_B T^{-1} = {}^B_A T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R^T & -(^A_B R^T A P_{Borg}) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can derive this formula by applying RREF to the general case of ${}^A_B R^T$.

Example:

$$\text{consider } {}^A_B T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R & {}^A P_{Borg} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .5 & -.867 & -3 \\ .867 & .5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

then its inverse matrix must be equal to:

$${}^A_B T^{-1} = {}^B_A T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R^T & -(^A_B R^T A P_{Borg}) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .5 & .867 & -(.5 * -3 + .867 * 2) \\ -.867 & .5 & -(-.867 * -3 + .5 * 2) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} .5 & .867 & -.234 \\ -.867 & .5 & -3.601 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we can verify that ${}^A_B T {}^B_A T = I$

$$\begin{bmatrix} .5 & -.867 & -3 \\ .867 & .5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .5 & .867 & -.234 \\ -.867 & .5 & -3.601 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 Homogeneous transformations to rotate and translate vectors

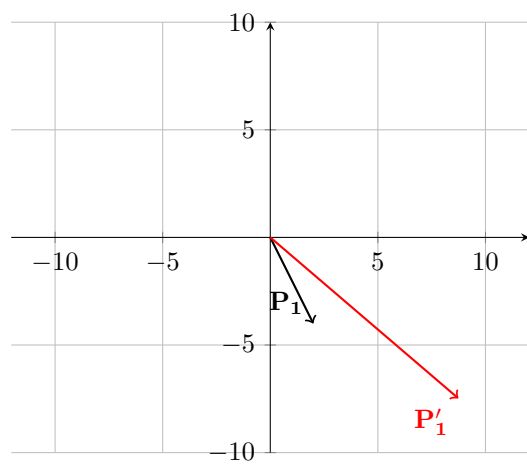
There are two ways to use transformations, the first way is to construct transformations to rotate and translate a vector. Let us demonstrate via example:

Example:

Given vector $P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ rotate it by 30° and translate it by $t = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$. We can use homogeneous transformations to rotate then translate vectors (order matters we rotate then translate). We accomplish this by using:

$$T P_i = \begin{bmatrix} R_\theta & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{i1} \\ P_{i2} \\ P_{i3} \end{bmatrix} = P'_i \text{ where } P'_i \text{ is } P_i \text{ after rotation then translation.}$$

$$\text{so we get: } \begin{bmatrix} \cos(30^\circ) & -\sin(30^\circ) & 5 \\ \sin(30^\circ) & \cos(30^\circ) & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8.74 \\ -7.48 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = P'_i$$



4 Using homogeneous transformations to communicate points across frames

Notation:

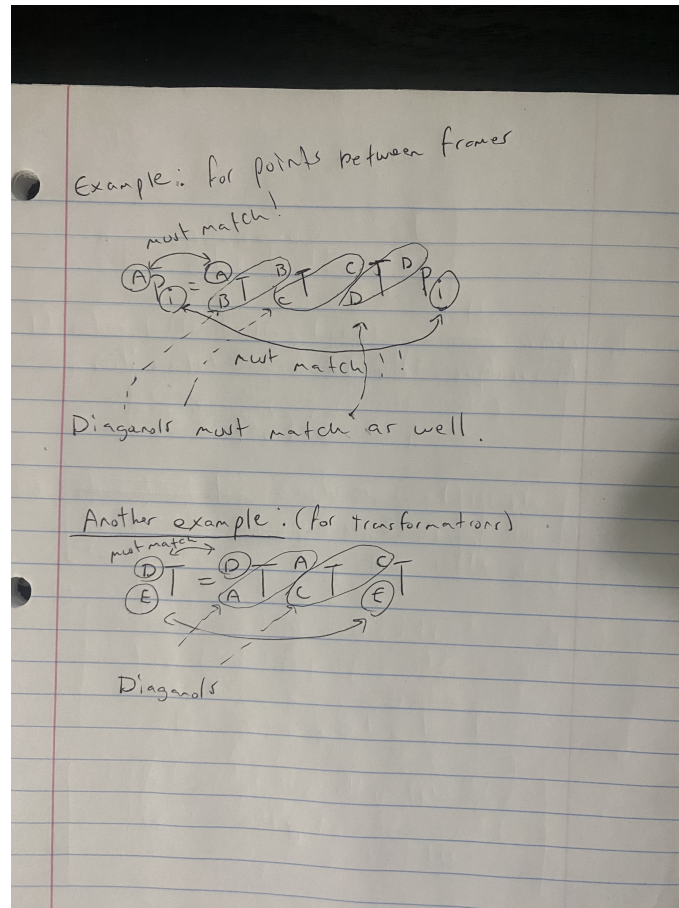


Figure 1:

Big Example:

Given frames: Frame $\{A\} = \text{universe}$,

Frame $\{B\} = \{ {}^A_B R_{70^\circ}, {}^A P_{Borg} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \}$,

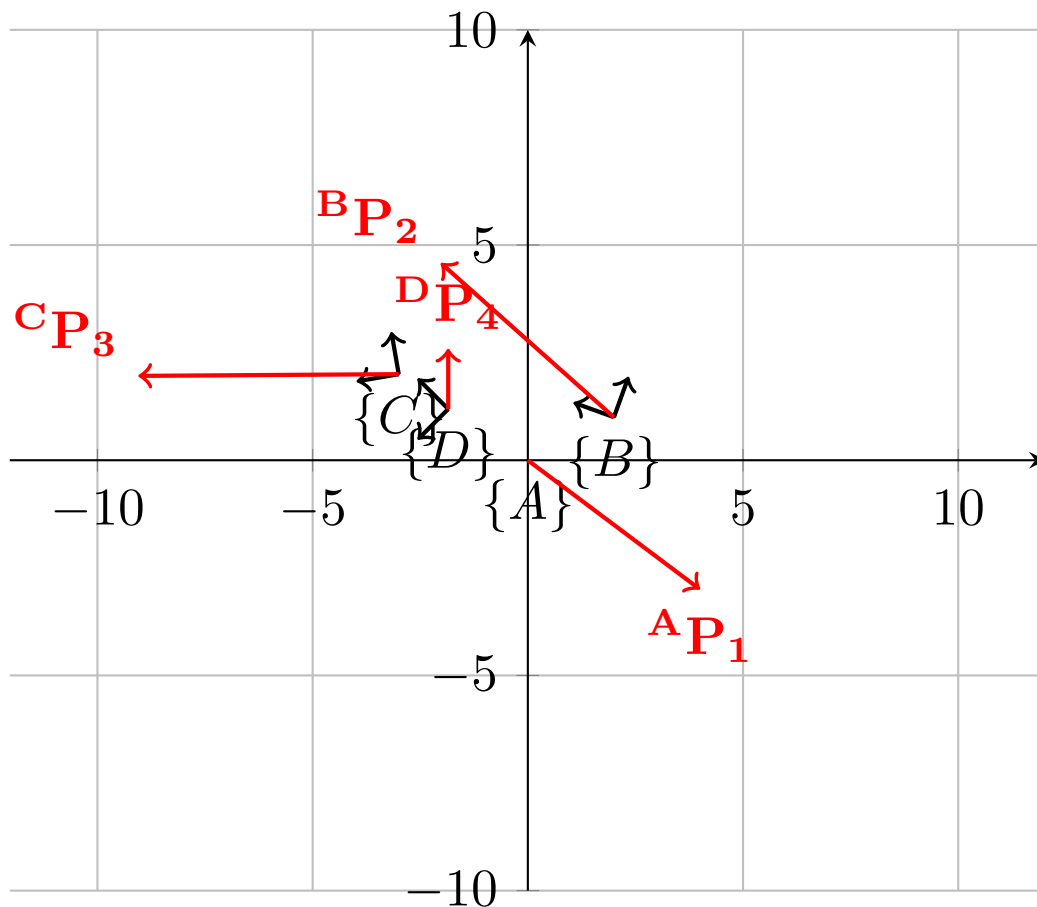
Frame $\{C\} = \{ {}^A_C R_{100^\circ}, {}^A P_{Corg} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \}$,

Frame $\{D\} = \{ {}^C_D R_{35^\circ}, {}^C P_{Dorg} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \}$

Given points: ${}^A P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, ${}^B P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, ${}^C P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$, ${}^D P_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

The left superscript of the vector is the frame it is in, which means that the starting point of the vector is the origin of the frame it is in.

0. Draw frames and vectors



1. Find ${}^A_D\mathbf{T}$.

You must solve for ${}^A_D T$ by constructing a chain of transformations that gives ${}^A_D T$ according to the notation rules.

$${}^A_D T = {}^A_C T {}_D^C T = {}^A_C T {}_D^C T = \begin{bmatrix} c100 & -s100 & -3 \\ s100 & c100 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c35 & -s35 & -1 \\ s35 & c35 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -.17 & -.98 & -3 \\ .98 & -.17 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .82 & -.57 & -1 \\ .57 & .82 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -.71 & -.71 & -1.85 \\ .71 & -.71 & 1.19 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Find ${}^B T$.

Given our frames, we need to solve ${}^B T = {}^B T {}_C^A T$. We do not have ${}^B T$ but we can compute the inverse of ${}^A_B T$ which we do have.

$${}^B_A T = {}^A_B T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R^T & -({}^A_B R^T A P_{Borg}) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c70 & s70 & -(2c70 + 1s70) \\ -s70 & c70 & -(2 - s70 + 1c70) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .34 & .94 & -1.62 \\ -.94 & .34 & 1.54 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now that we have ${}^B_A T$ we can solve for:

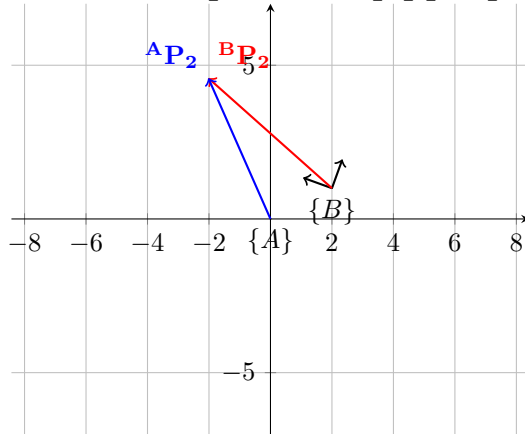
$${}^B T = {}^B_A T {}_C^A T = \begin{bmatrix} .34 & .94 & -1.62 \\ -.94 & .34 & 1.54 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c100 & -s100 & -3 \\ s100 & c100 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .86 & -.49 & -.76 \\ .49 & .86 & 5.04 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Find ${}^A P_2$

To find a vector in another frames reference we use the formula:

${}^A P_2 = {}^A_B T {}^B P_2$ which gives us:

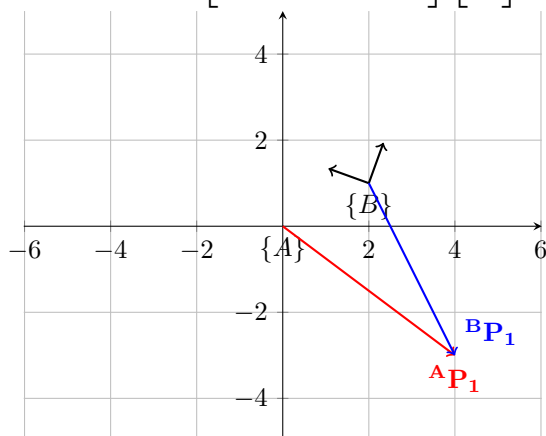
$${}^A P_2 = {}^A_B T {}^B P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} .34 & -.94 & 2 \\ .94 & .34 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.02 \\ 4.58 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



4. Find ${}^B P_1$

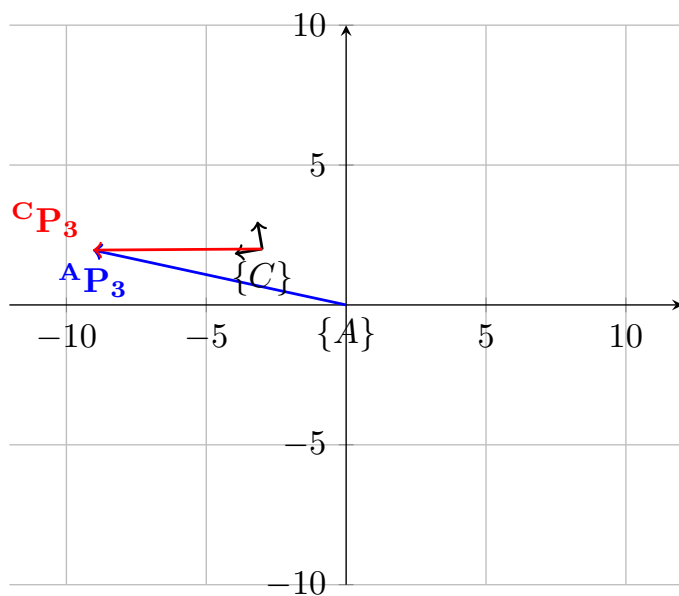
From a previous question we know the value of ${}^B T_A$.

$${}^B P_1 = {}^B T_A {}^A P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} .34 & .94 & -1.62 \\ -.94 & .34 & 1.56 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.08 \\ -3.22 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



5. Find ${}^A P_3$

$${}^A P_3 = {}^A T_C {}^C P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -.17 & -.98 & -3 \\ .98 & -.17 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9.05 \\ 1.96 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



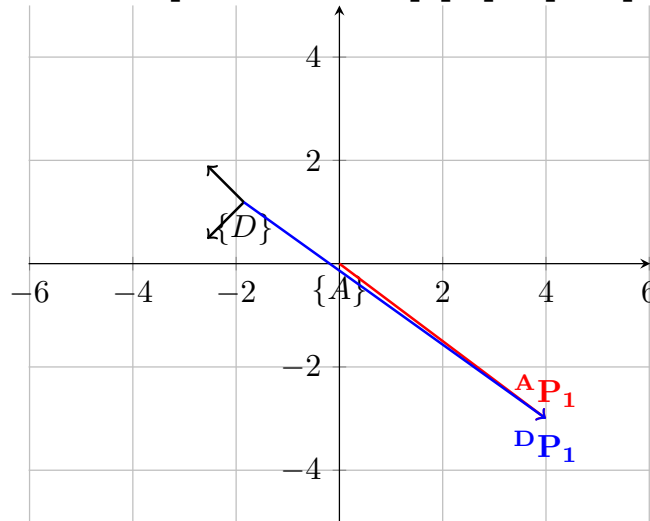
6. Find ${}^D P_1$

${}^D P_1 = {}^D_A T^A P_1$ We first must solve for ${}^D_A T$.

$${}^D_A T = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_D R^T & -({}^A_D R^T A P_{Dorg}) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -.71 & .71 & -2.16 \\ -.71 & -.71 & -.47 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Now we can solve}$$

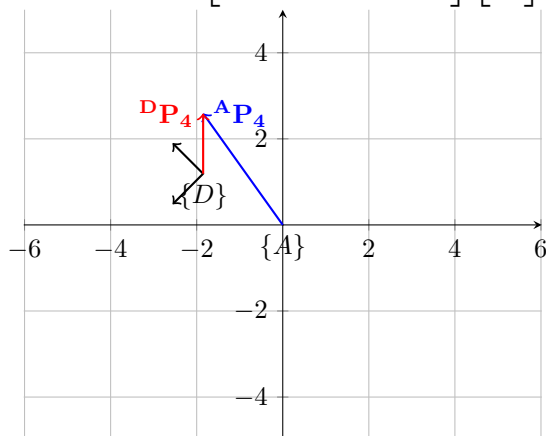
for ${}^D P_1$.

$${}^D P_1 = {}^D_A T^A P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -.71 & .71 & -2.16 \\ -.71 & -.71 & -.47 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7.13 \\ -1.8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



7. Find ${}^A P_4$

$${}^A P_4 = {}^A_D T^D P_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -.71 & -.71 & -1.85 \\ .71 & -.71 & 1.19 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.85 \\ 2.61 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



8. Find ${}^B P_3$

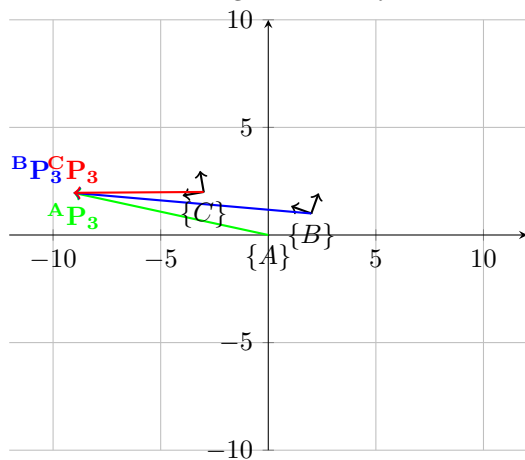
For we have two options given the frames we have computed. We will do both to confirm it is equivalent.

1. ${}^B P_3 = {}^B_A T^A P_3$ (transforms from B to A, then computes vector)

2. ${}^B P_3 = {}^B_C T^C P_3$ (transforms from B to C, then computes vector)

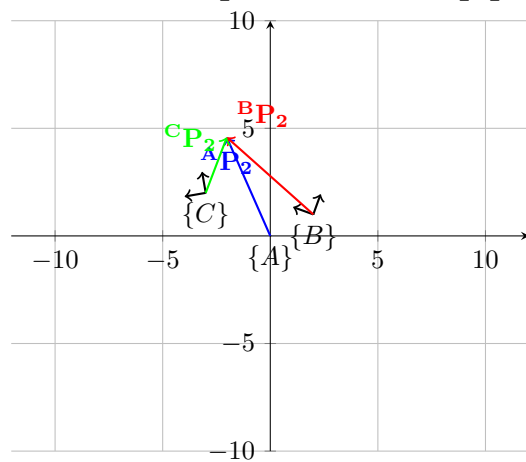
$$1. \quad {}^B P_3 = {}^B_A T^A P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} .34 & .94 & -1.62 \\ -.94 & .34 & 1.56 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -9.05 \\ 1.96 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.85 \\ 10.7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad {}^B P_3 = {}^B_C T^C P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} .86 & -.49 & -.76 \\ .49 & .86 & 5.04 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.84 \\ 10.7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ slight inaccuracies due to rounding errors but you can see its the same vector.}$$



9. Find ${}^C P_2$

$${}^C P_2 = {}^C_A T^A P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -.17 & .98 & -2.47 \\ -.98 & -.17 & -2.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2.02 \\ 4.58 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.36 \\ -1.4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



10. Find ${}^D P_2$

Consider ${}^D P_2 = {}^D_C T_B^C T^B P_2$, ${}^D P_2 = {}^D_A T^A P_2$, and ${}^D P_2 = {}^D_C T^C P_2$. These are all valid ways to compute ${}^D P_2$, we will use ${}^D P_2 = {}^D_C T_B^C T^B P_2$ because it is the hardest (to get more practice).

$${}^D P_2 = {}^D_C T_B^C T^B P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} .82 & .57 & 1.39 \\ -.57 & .82 & .25 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .86 & .49 & -1.82 \\ -.49 & .86 & -4.71 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.52 \\ -2.23 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

