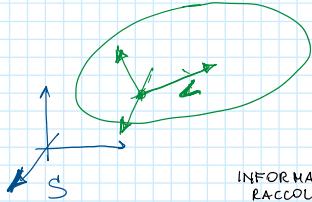


REV 15 NOV

Cambiamento SDR - "movimento"

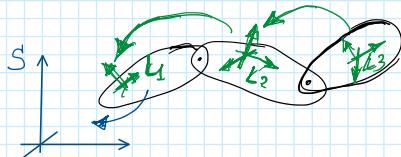
- posizione di un corpo rigido

corpo rigido \equiv SDR solidale L(x definire posizione $\begin{bmatrix} S \\ L \end{bmatrix}$ fissa rispetto al corpo)

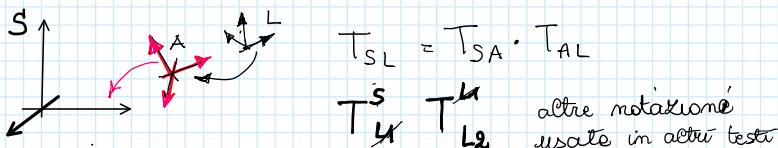
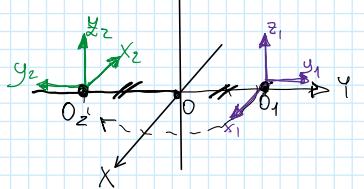
INFORMAZIONI RACCOLTE NELLA MATRICE

- se sappiamo L rispetto ad S
sappiamo posizionare corpo im un SDR S

$$T_{SL} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{SL} & [O]_S \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

SISTEMA DI PIÙ CORPISI SCEGLIE 1 CORPO BASE E SI RIFERISCONO TUTTI PISSA S
ES. T_{SL_1} GLI ALTRI SI RIFERISCONO IN CASCATA - $T_{L_1 L_2} \quad L_2 \rightarrow L_1 ; \quad T_{L_2 L_3} \quad L_3 \rightarrow L_2$

$$T_{SL_2} = T_{SL_1} T_{L_1 L_2} ; \quad T_{SL_3} = T_{SL_2} T_{L_2 L_3}$$

APPROCCIO \approx usare tvarne ausiliarie**CASO DIVERSO**

- S_1 assi // S, $O_1 \neq O$ $\rightarrow T_{SS_1} \checkmark$
- S_2 ruotando S_1 attorno Z_1 di π fissa

- $T_{Rz}(\pi)$ \checkmark fissa
QUESTA E' LA MATERICE, COME SI VIDE CHE E' Z FISSO?

$$T_{SS_2} = T_{Rz}(\pi) T_{SS_1}$$

X NON SI "UGUALE" DALLA DATA DA SUA POSIZIONE

OSSERVA CHE $T_{SS_2} \neq T_{Rz}(\pi)$
(CAMBIA ORIGINE $O_1 \neq O_2$!)

+ prova a scrivere $T_{S_1 S_2}$

$$\bullet T_{SS_2} = T_{Rz}(\pi) T_{SS_1}$$

$$T_{SS_2} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{SS_2} & [O]_S \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{z}(\pi) & 0 \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{SS_1} & [O]_S \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

si ottiene che

- $R_{SS_2} = R_z(\pi) R_{SS_1} \checkmark$ verifica con disegno $R_{SS_2} = R_z(\pi)$
- $[O]_S = R_z(\pi) [O]_S \checkmark$ (OK)

RIPROVA CON POST-MULTIPLICAZIONE.

$$\cdot [U_2]_S = T_{R_2}(\pi) [U_1]_S \quad \text{---}$$

RIPROVA CON POST-MULTIPLIC.

$$\bullet T_{SS_2} = T_{SS_1} T_{R_2}(\pi)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} R_{SS_2} & [O_2]_S \\ \hline 0^T & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} R_{SS_1} & [O_1]_S \\ \hline 0^T & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} R_2(\pi) & 0 \\ \hline 0^T & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

segue che

$$\cdot R_{SS_2} = R_{SS_1} R_2(\pi) ? \quad \text{qui } R_{SS_1} = I \rightarrow R_{SS_2} = R_2(\pi)$$

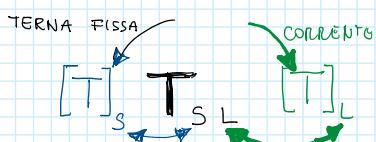
$$\cdot [O_2]_S = [O_1]_S \quad \text{X}$$

(IN GENERALE NON VALE ALCUNO
 $R_{SS_1} R_2 = R_2 R_{SS_1}$)

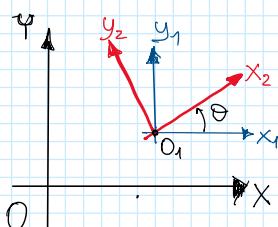
→ MOLTIPLICAZIONE NON COMMUTATIVA!

PRE-MOLTIPL. operazioni terna fissa

POST-MOLTIPL. " " " concrete



ESEMPIO



$$\bullet T_{SS_1} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} I & [O_1]_S \\ \hline 0^T & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$O_1 = O_2$$

$$T_{S_1 S_2} = T_{R_2(\theta)} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} R_2(\theta) & 0 \\ \hline 0^T & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$T_{SS_2} = T_{SS_1} \cdot T_{S_1 S_2} \quad \text{post-moltip.}$$

CASO DIVERSO

S_1 RUOTA ATTORNO Z FISSO

$$y_2' \parallel y_2 ; x_2' \parallel x_2$$

$$O_2' \neq O_1 \quad \text{IMPORTANTE}$$

premultiplico

$$T_{SS_2'} = T_{R_2(\theta)} T_{SS_1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_{R_2(\theta)} = \text{come prima} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} R_2(\theta) & 0 \\ \hline 0^T & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

osserva che ruota anche O_1 attorno Z fisso
 $S_2 \neq S_2'$

CASO GENERALE: DEMOSTRAZIONE

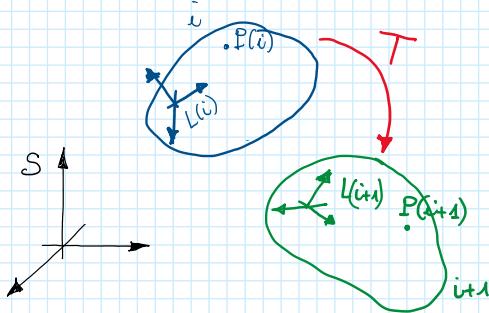
seguiamo cosa fa il punto P

$$P(i+1) = T \underset{\substack{\text{istante} \\ i+1}}{\downarrow} P(i) \underset{\substack{\text{istante } i}}{\uparrow}$$

SPOSTAMENTO:
rotaz. e/o trasl.

si sceglie dopo SDR × esprimere coord. punti e T





• ASSI FISSI

- T espressa in assi fissi, esempio $[T]_S = T_{R3}$ ROT. & FISSO

$$\{P_{i+1}\}_S = [T]_S \underbrace{\{P_i\}_S}_{P_i = P(i)}$$

$$\{P_{i+1}\}_S = [T]_S T_{SLi} \underbrace{\{P_i\}_{L_i}}_{\substack{\text{generalmente} \\ \text{note coord.} \\ \text{terna locale}}} \quad \text{NOTA}$$

• ASSI CORRENTI

- T espressa in assi corrente $\underline{[T]_{L_i}}$

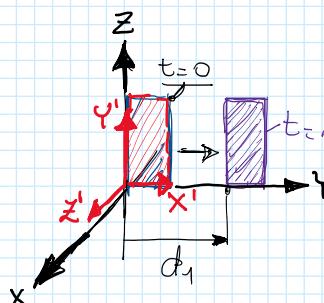
Nota

• Rot & corrente

$$\{P_{(i+1)}\}_i = [T]_{L_i} \underbrace{\{P_{(i)}\}_{L_i}}_{\substack{\text{terna } L(i) \text{ o } L_i \text{ si comporta come} \\ \text{una terna ausiliaria}}} \quad [T]_{L_i} = T_{R3}(\theta)$$

$$\{P_{(i+1)}\}_S = T_{SLi} \underbrace{\{P_{(i+1)}\}_{L_i}}_{\substack{= T_{SLi} [T]_{L_i} \{P_{(i)}\}_{L_i} \\ \text{SI RICORDA} \\ \text{in } S}} \underbrace{\{P_{(j)}\}_{L(j)}}_{\substack{\text{COSTANTE} \\ (\text{stesso istante} \\ \text{allora costante})}}$$

ESEMPIO



$$t = 0$$

$$0 \leq \theta \in R_{SS^1} \neq I$$

$$R_{SS^1}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} [x']_S & [y']_S & [z']_S \\ [0]_S & [1]_S & [0]_S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

QUINDI

$$T_{SS^1}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} R_{SS^1}(0) & 0 \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

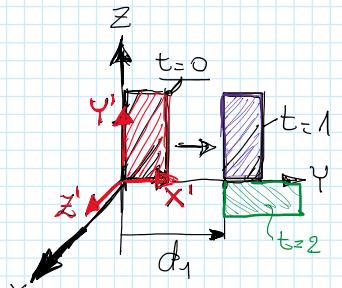
$0 \rightarrow 1$ traslazione di d_1 lungo Ψ o $x'(0)$

$$T_{SS'}(1) \xleftarrow{\text{assi fissi}} T_{try}(d_1) T_{SS'}(0)$$

$$\xleftarrow{\text{assi correnti}} T_{SS'}(0) T_{try}(d_1)$$

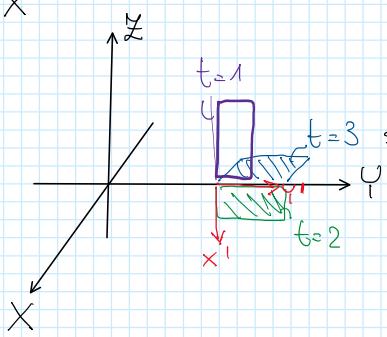
$$T_{try} = \begin{bmatrix} I & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad T_{try}(d) = \begin{bmatrix} I & \begin{pmatrix} d \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

provare a svolgere conti e verificare che si arriva alla stessa matrice



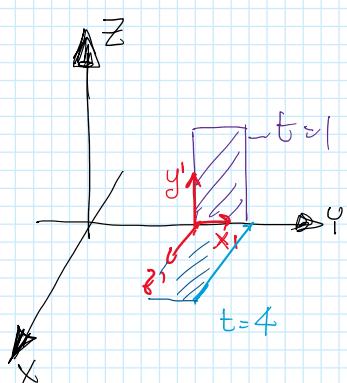
$1 \rightarrow 2$ rotay $\Psi'(1) - \pi/2$

$$T_{SS'}(2) = T_{SS'}(1) T_{Rz}(-\pi/2)$$



$2 \rightarrow 3$
ROT $\cdot \Psi / \Psi'$ DI $\pi/2$

$$T_{SS'}(3) = \begin{cases} T_{try}(\pi/2) & \text{pre o post moltiplicare} \\ T_{SS'}(2) & \Psi \text{ sovrapposto } \Psi' \end{cases}$$



$t=4$ più utile riferirsi a $t=1$ che $t=3$

da config. $t=1$ con rotazione $\Psi_0 X'(1) \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$T_{SS'}(4) \xleftarrow{T_{try}(\pi/2)} T_{SS'}(1)$$

$$\xleftarrow{T_{SS'}(1) T_{Rx}(\pi/2)}$$