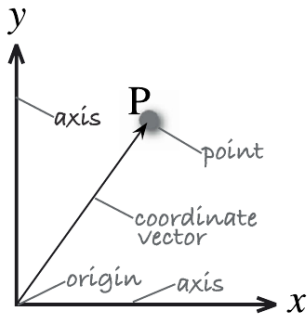


Cinemática - Representación de posición y orientación

Kjartan Halvorsen

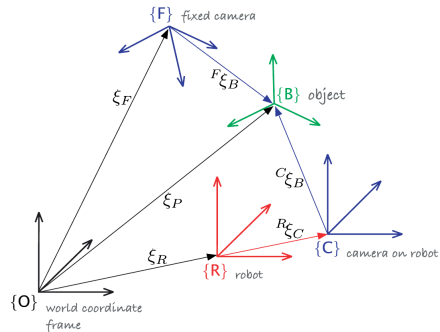
February 15, 2022

Definiciones



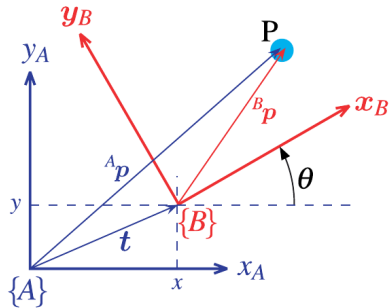
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Uso de sistemas de referencia en robótica



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Pose en 2D

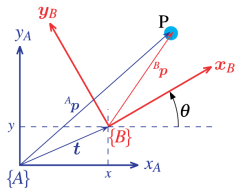


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Pose en 2D

El vector \vec{x}_B en sistema $\{A\}$:

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



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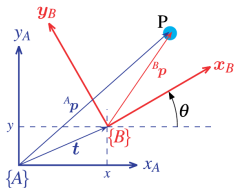
Pose en 2D

El vector \vec{x}_B en sistema $\{A\}$:

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

El vector \vec{y}_B en sistema $\{A\}$:

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

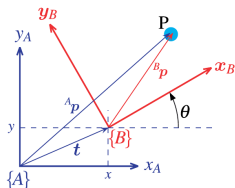


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Pose en 2D

El vector \vec{x}_B en sistema $\{A\}$:

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

El punto P en sistema $\{A\}$:

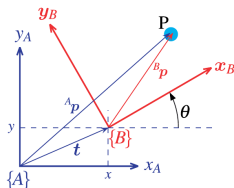
$${}^A\vec{p} = {}^A p_x \vec{x}_A + {}^A p_y \vec{y}_A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_A & \vec{y}_A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^A p_x \\ {}^A p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

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Pose en 2D

El vector \vec{x}_B en sistema $\{A\}$:

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



El vector \vec{y}_B en sistema $\{A\}$:

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

El punto P en sistema $\{A\}$:

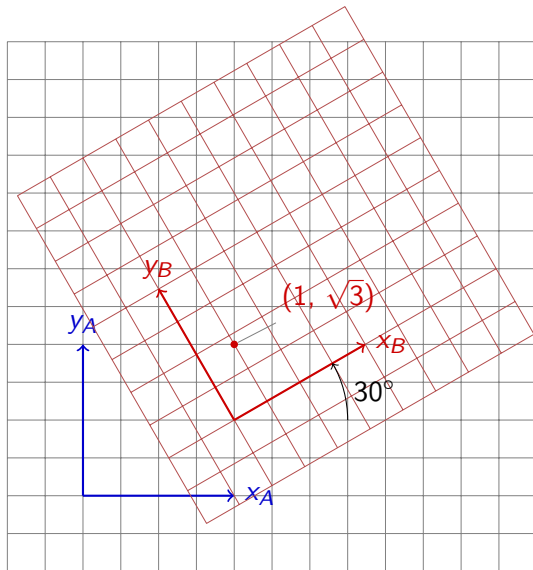
$${}^A\vec{p} = {}^A p_x \vec{x}_A + {}^A p_y \vec{y}_A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_A & \vec{y}_A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^A p_x \\ {}^A p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

So

$${}^A\vec{p} = t + {}^B\vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_B & \vec{y}_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^B p_x \\ {}^B p_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_A & \vec{y}_A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^B p_x \\ {}^B p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

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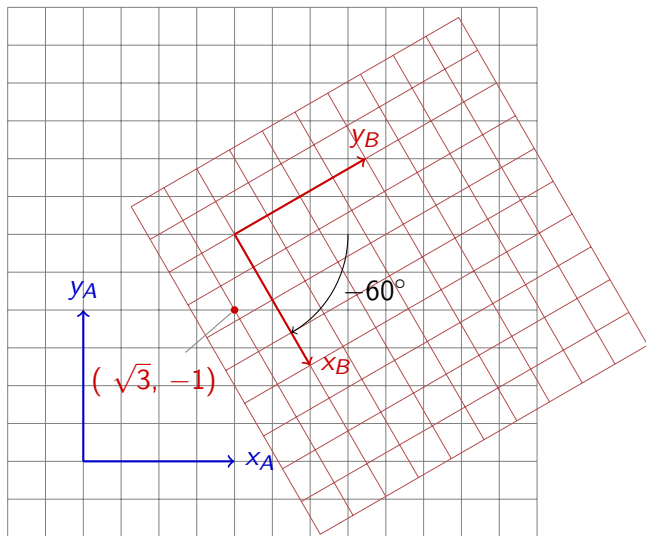
Ejemplo



Determine la matriz de rotación R_{ab} y la translación t_{ab} que definen la transformación entre $\{B\}$ y $\{A\}$. Verifique que

$$\begin{aligned} {}^A p &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = R_{ab}^B p + t_{ab} \\ &= R_{ab} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} + t_{ab} \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio



Determine la matriz de rotación R_{ab} y la translación t_{ab} que definen la transformación entre $\{B\}$ y $\{A\}$. Verifique que

$$\begin{aligned} {}^A p &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = R_{ab}^B p + t_{ab} \\ &= R_{ab} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + t_{ab} \end{aligned}$$

Programar