

# Chapter 2 Problems

Panya Sukphranee

A Mathematical Introduction to Robotic Manipulation

- 1) Let  $a, b, c, \in \mathbb{R}^3$  with the standard basis  $\{vece1, vece2, vece3\}$ . Using Einstein summation notation,

(a)

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (a^i \vec{e}_i) \cdot (\epsilon^l_{jk} b^j c^k) \vec{e}_l \quad (1)$$

$$= \delta_{il} a^i \epsilon^l_{jk} b^j c^k \quad (2)$$

$$= \sum_i \epsilon^i_{jk} a^i b^j c^k \quad (3)$$

$$= \epsilon_{ijk} a^i b^j c^k \quad (4)$$

$$= \epsilon_{kij} a^i b^j c^k \quad (5)$$

$$= (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})_k c^k \quad (6)$$

$$= (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \quad (7)$$

(b)

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \epsilon^i_{jk} a^j (\epsilon^k_{lm} b^l c^m) \vec{e}_i \quad (8)$$

$$= (\epsilon^i_{jk} \epsilon^k_{lm} a^j b^l c^m) \vec{e}_i \quad (9)$$

$$= \sum_i (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) (a^j b^l c^m) \vec{e}_i \quad (10)$$

$$= \sum_j (a^j b^i c^j) \vec{e}_i - (a^j b^j c^i) \vec{e}_i \quad (11)$$

$$= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \quad (12)$$

- 2) Let  $g, h \in SE(3)$ ,  $\bar{g} = \begin{bmatrix} R_g & p_g \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\bar{h} = \begin{bmatrix} R_h & p_h \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Closure

$$\bar{g}\bar{h} = \begin{bmatrix} R_g & p_g \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_h & p_h \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} R_g R_h & R_g p_h + p_g \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

Therefore,  $gh = (R_g R_h, R_g p_h + p_g) \in SE(3)$

does not exist  
Associativity