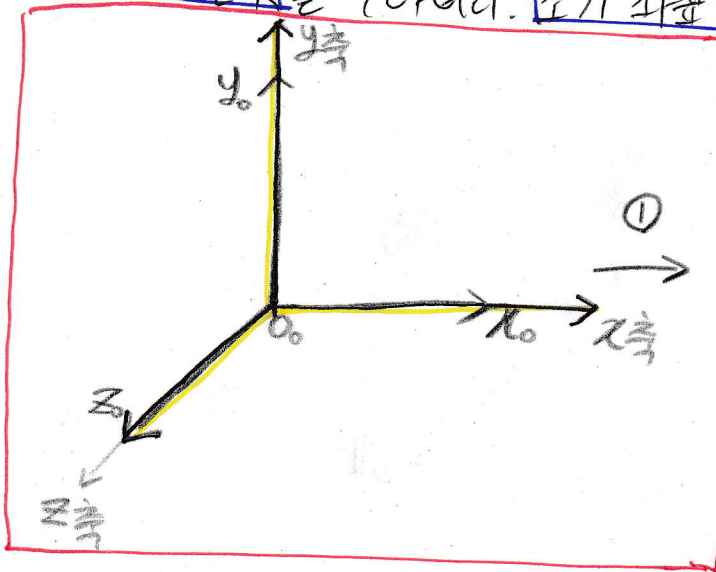
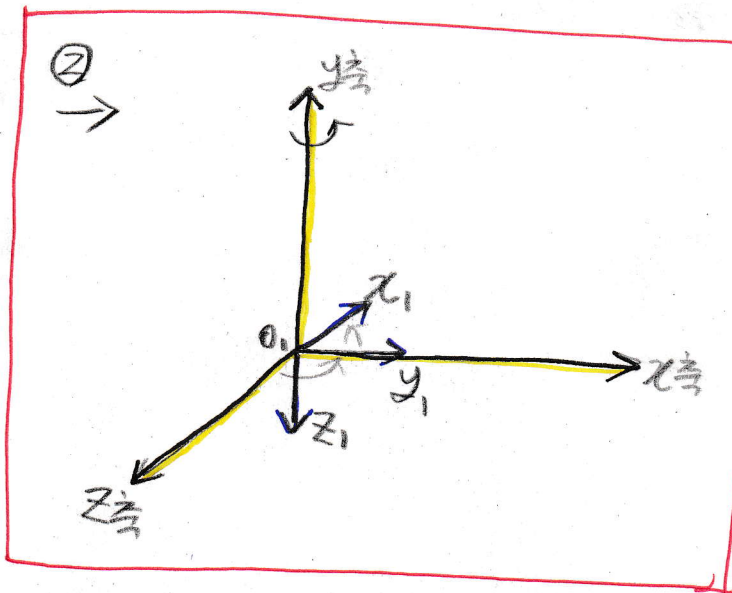
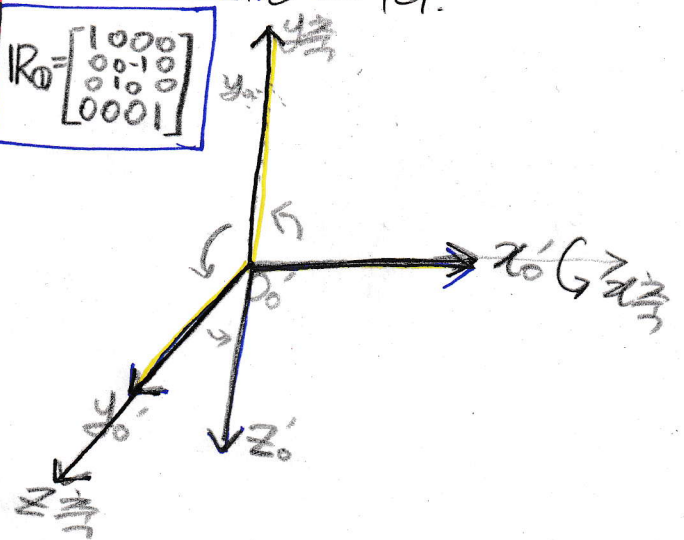


2-8. $0, x_0, y_0, z_0$ 좌표계는 $0, x_0, y_0, z_0$ 좌표계를 x_0 축을 중심으로 π 만큼 회전하여, 다음에 고정 y_0 축을 중심으로 $\pi/2$ 만큼 회전하여 얻었다. 이 복합 변환을 나타내는 회전행렬 R 을 구하여라. 초기 좌표계와 최종 좌표계를 그려라.



$$R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2-9 세 좌표계 $O_1x_1y_1z_1, O_2x_2y_2z_2, O_3x_3y_3z_3$ 가 주어지 있다. 그리고

$$\textcircled{1} R_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}; \textcircled{2} R_1^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

라고 하자. 이 때 행렬 R_2^3 를 구하여라

① R_1^2 : 1좌표계에서 2좌표계로의 변환행렬이므로 $||_2 = R_1^2 \cdot ||_1$

$$R_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_1 & \hat{x}_2 & \hat{z}_1 \\ \hat{x}_1 & \hat{y}_2 & \hat{z}_1 \\ \hat{x}_1 & \hat{z}_2 & \hat{z}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x\text{-축 회전: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_x & -\sin\theta_x \\ 0 & \sin\theta_x & \cos\theta_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 이므로 } x\text{-축회전꼴이다.}$$

$\therefore \theta_x = 30^\circ$ 이다 $\Rightarrow O_2x_2y_2z_2$ 는 $O_1x_1y_1z_1$ 을 x -축을 기준으로 30° 회전한 좌표계

② $R_1^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$: 1좌표계에서 3좌표계로의 변환행렬

$$y\text{-축 회전: } \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_y & 0 & \sin\theta_y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_y & 0 & \cos\theta_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 이므로 } y\text{-축회전꼴이다.}$$

$\therefore \theta_y = -90^\circ$ 이다 $\Rightarrow O_3x_3y_3z_3$ 은 $O_1x_1y_1z_1$ 을 y -축을 기준으로 -90° 회전한 좌표계

③ R_2^3 : 2좌표계에서 3좌표계로의 변환행렬

$$O_1x_1y_1z_1 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}: x\text{-축회전}} O_2x_2y_2z_2 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} O_3x_3y_3z_3$$

↑
②: y-축-90°회전

\therefore ③: x -축 -30° 회전, y -축 -90° 회전

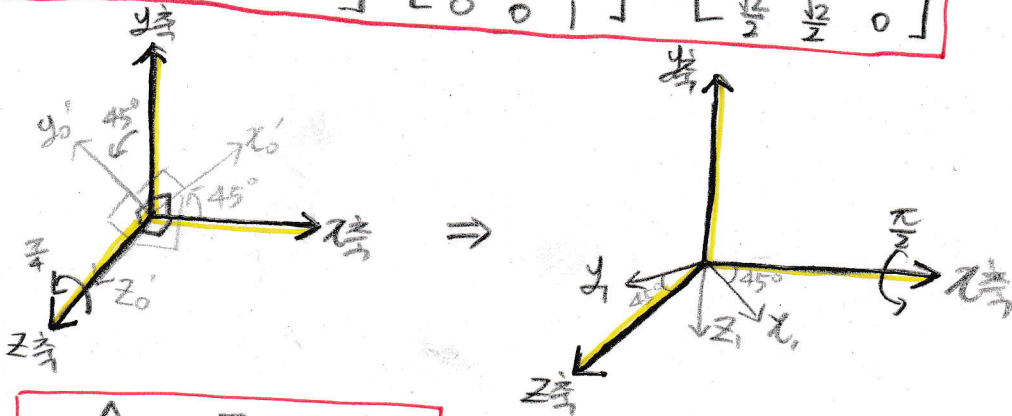
$$R_2^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2-15. Euler 각도 $\{\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}\}$ 에 해당하는 회전행렬을 구하여라. 기준 좌표계에 대한 x_1 축의 방향을 구하여라.

x 축 회전행렬: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_1 & -\sin\theta_1 \\ 0 & \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

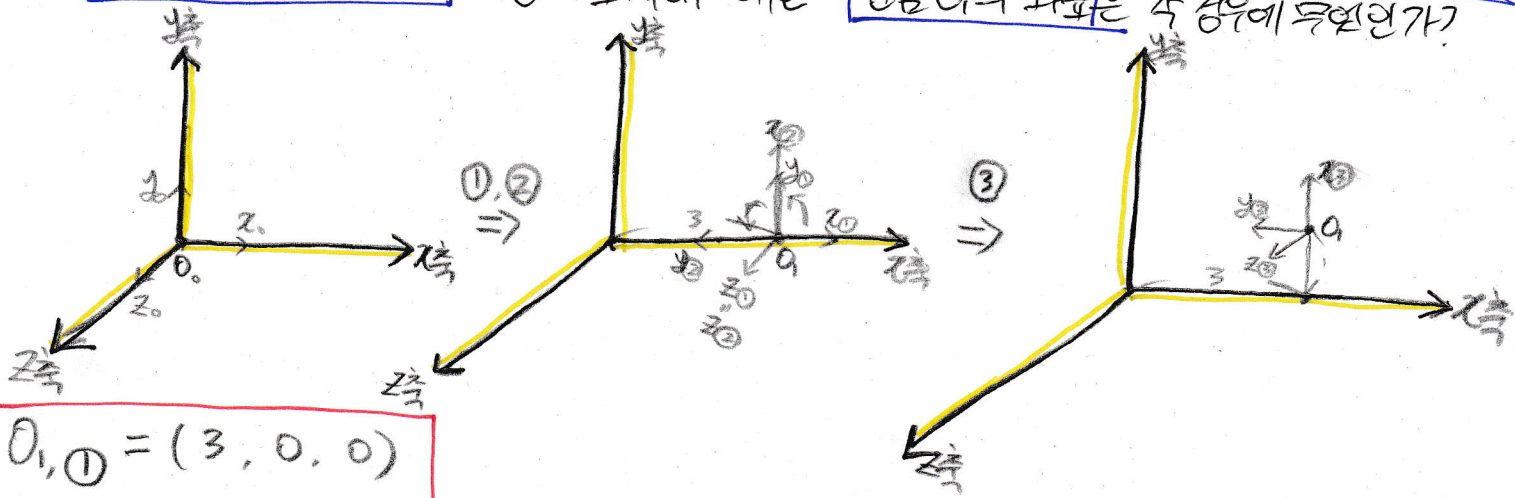
z 축 회전행렬: $\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_2 & -\sin\theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_2 & \cos\theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



$\therefore \hat{x}_1 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

2-16. x 축을 따라서 3단위만큼의 병진, 다음에 z 축을 중심으로 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 만큼의 회전, 다음에 고정 y 축을 따라서 1단위만큼의 병진을 나타내는 동차변환을 계산하고, 그 좌표계를 그려라. 기준 좌표계에 대한 원점 O의 좌표는 각 경우에 무엇인가?



$O_{1,1} = (3, 0, 0)$

$O_{1,2} = (3, 0, 0)$

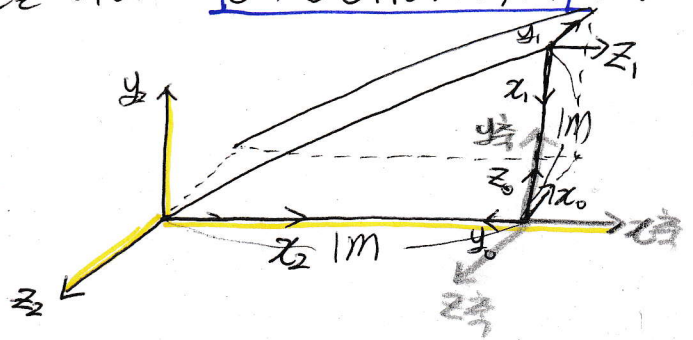
$O_{1,3} = (3, 1, 0)$

2-17 그림에서 세 좌표계 사이의 변환을 나타내는 동차변환 H_0^1, H_0^2, H_1^2 을 구하여라.

$H_0^2 = H_0^1 \cdot H_1^2$ 임을 보여라

기준좌표계: 정방좌축이라 가정

(1) H_0^1 : [~~정방좌축~~^① - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~^② - 90°회전]
→ [~~정방좌축~~^③ + 이동]



$H_0^1 = ③ \times ② \times ①$ 이므로

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \text{①}$$

(2) H_1^2 : [~~정방좌축~~^① - 이동] → [~~정방좌축~~^② - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~^③ 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~^④ - 이동]

$H_1^2 = ④ \times ③ \times ② \times ①$ 이므로

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \text{②}$$

(3) H_0^2 : [~~정방좌축~~^① - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~^② 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~^③ - 이동]

$H_0^2 = ③ \times ② \times ①$ 이므로

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \text{③}$$

(4) H_0^2 : [~~정방좌축~~ - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~ 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~ - 이동]

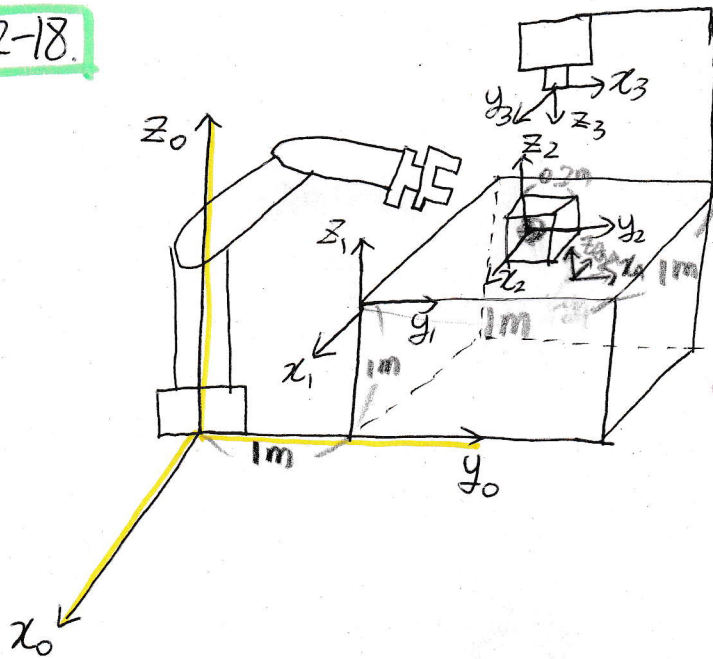
H_0^1 : [~~정방좌축~~ - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~ - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~ + 이동]

H_1^2 : [~~정방좌축~~ + 이동] → [~~정방좌축~~ - 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~ 90°회전] → [~~정방좌축~~ - 이동]

→ 공간적으로 봤을 때 H_1^2 와 H_0^1 의 움직임을 소개하는 방향을 H_0^2 가 움직이므로

$H_0^2 = H_0^1 \cdot H_1^2$ 이다.

2-18.



$$(1) \mathbf{r}_1 = H_0' \mathbf{r}_0$$

$$H_0' = [y_0 \text{ } z_0 \text{ } 1m \text{ } 0] \rightarrow [z_0 \text{ } z_0 \text{ } 1m \text{ } 0] \\ = 2 \times 1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \mathbf{r}_2 = H_1' \mathbf{r}_1$$

$$H_1' = [y_1 \text{ } z_1 \text{ } 0.5m \text{ } 0] \rightarrow [x_1 \text{ } z_1 \text{ } -0.5m \text{ } 0] \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_2 = H_0' \mathbf{r}_1 = (H_0' \cdot H_1') \mathbf{r}_0$$

$$\therefore H_0^2 = H_0' \cdot H_1' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \mathbf{r}_3 = H_2' \mathbf{r}_2$$

$$H_2' = [y_2 \text{ } z_2 \text{ } 180^\circ \text{ 회전}] \rightarrow [z_2 \text{ } 90^\circ \text{ 회전}] \rightarrow [z_2 \text{ } z_2 + 2m \text{ } 0]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_3 = H_0^3 \mathbf{r}_1 = (H_0' \cdot H_1' \cdot H_2') \mathbf{r}_0$$

$$\therefore H_0^3 = (H_0' \cdot H_1') \cdot H_2' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2-20.

$$H_2^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & +0.4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & +0.3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_0^4 = H_0^2 \cdot H_2^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & +0.4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & +0.3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & +0.1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1.8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_3^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & +0.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & +2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & +0.4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & +2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

이동량
(3→4)

축변경
(3→4)

축정보 (3기준)
이동량