## **Assignment 3**

**ELEC 442 - Introduction to Robotics** 

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## 1 Computation of representation

As we have the relationship between the initial frame  $\underline{C}_i$  and the final frame  $\underline{C}_f$  given as

$$\underline{C}_f = \underline{\underline{R}C}_i$$
$$= e^{\theta \underline{s} \times C_i}$$

we could rearrange this as

$$\underline{C}_f = \underline{C}_i R$$
$$= C_i e^{\theta s \times}$$

where

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

as given in the text. This gives us the relationship

$$e^{\theta s \times} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

which we want to solve for s. Firstly use that

$$e^{\theta s \times} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta s \times)^n}{n!}$$
$$= \mathbf{I} + (\theta s \times) + \frac{1}{2!} (\theta s \times)^2 + \dots$$

and with the property that  $(s \times)^3 = -(s \times)$  for a skew-symmetric matrix we get

$$e^{\theta s \times} = \mathbf{I} + \underbrace{\left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \ldots\right)}_{=\sin \theta} (s \times) + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2!} - \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + \frac{\theta^6}{6!} - \ldots\right)}_{=1-\cos \theta} (s \times)^2$$
$$= \mathbf{I} + \sin \theta (s \times) + (1 - \cos \theta)(s \times)^2 = R$$

With

$$\mathbf{s} \times = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s_3 & s_2 \\ s_3 & 0 & -s_1 \\ -s_2 & s_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$(\mathbf{s} \times)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -s_2^2 - s_3^2 & s_1 s_2 & s_1 s_3 \\ s_1 s_2 & -s_1^2 - s_3^2 & s_2 s_3 \\ s_1 s_3 & s_2 s_3 & -s_1^2 - s_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

we get

$$\operatorname{Tr}(R) = \operatorname{Tr}(I) + \operatorname{Tr}(\sin\theta(s\times)) + \operatorname{Tr}((1-\cos\theta)(s\times)^{2})$$

$$\implies r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} = 3 + (1-\cos\theta)\underbrace{(-2s_{1}^{2} - 2s_{2}^{2} - 2s_{3}^{2})}_{=-2}$$

$$\implies \cos\theta = \frac{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1}{2}$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \sin \theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s_3 & s_2 \\ s_3 & 0 & -s_1 \\ -s_2 & s_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ (1 - \cos \theta) \begin{bmatrix} -s_2^2 - s_3^2 & s_1 s_2 & s_1 s_3 \\ s_1 s_2 & -s_1^2 - s_3^2 & s_2 s_3 \\ s_1 s_3 & s_2 s_3 & -s_1^2 - s_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_{21} & = \sin \theta s_3 + (1 - \cos \theta) s_1 s_2 \\ r_{12} & = -\sin \theta s_3 + (1 - \cos \theta) s_1 s_2 \\ r_{13} & = \sin \theta s_2 + (1 - \cos \theta) s_1 s_3 \\ r_{31} & = -\sin \theta s_2 + (1 - \cos \theta) s_2 s_3 \\ r_{23} & = \sin \theta s_1 + (1 - \cos \theta) s_2 s_3 \\ r_{23} & = -\sin \theta s_1 + (1 - \cos \theta) s_2 s_3 \end{cases}$$

By doing subtractions we get

$$2\sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{32} - r_{23} \\ r_{13} - r_{31} \\ r_{21} - r_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

and connect this to three equations on the form

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{r_{32} - r_{23}}{2s_1}}{\frac{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1}{2}} = \frac{r_{32} - r_{23}}{s_1(r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{r_{13} - r_{31}}{2s_2}}{\frac{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1}{2}} = \frac{r_{13} - r_{31}}{s_2(r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{r_{21} - r_{12}}{2s_3}}{\frac{r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1}{2}} = \frac{r_{21} - r_{12}}{s_3(r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1)}$$

$$\implies s = \frac{1}{\tan \theta(r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} - 1)} \begin{bmatrix} r_{32} - r_{23} \\ r_{13} - r_{31} \\ r_{21} - r_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$