

INTRO TO ROBOTICS FORMULA SHEET

HOMOGENEOUS = SAME COORDINATE SPACE

ORTHONORMAL BASE VECTORS

$${}^i \underline{x} \cdot {}^i \underline{y} = 0$$

$$\| \underline{x}_i \| = \| \underline{y}_i \| = 1$$

NOTATION

POINTS: O_i, P_i REPRESENTATION: ${}^i P_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ z_i \end{bmatrix}$ ${}^i P_i$ = POINT
 ${}^i P_i$ = VECTOR
 j = COORDINATE SPACE

SCALAR: a_j, b_j
 VECTOR: ${}^i \underline{V}_j$
 i = COORDINATE AXES
 j = j TH COORDINATE OF ${}^i \underline{V}_j$
 ${}^i \underline{V} = {}^i v_1 {}^i \underline{x}_1 + {}^i v_2 {}^i \underline{x}_2 + {}^i v_3 {}^i \underline{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} {}^i v_1 \\ {}^i v_2 \\ {}^i v_3 \end{bmatrix}$ \leftarrow ASSUME ALL VECTORS ARE COLUMNS

SKEW MATRIX $\underline{S}(k) \underline{v} = k \times \underline{v}$

$$\underline{S}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 & k_2 \\ k_3 & 0 & -k_1 \\ -k_2 & k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^i \underline{v} \cdot {}^j \underline{w} = {}^i \underline{v}^T {}^i \underline{w} = {}^i v_1 {}^i w_1 + {}^i v_2 {}^i w_2 + {}^i v_3 {}^i w_3$$

TRANSLATION + ROTATION DEFINITIONS

$${}^i \underline{R}_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_\theta & -S_\theta \\ S_\theta & C_\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

TRANSFORMING COORDINATE AXES

$$\underline{Rot}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{R}(\theta) & \underline{0} \\ \underline{0}^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^o P = {}^i \underline{T}_i {}^i P$$

${}^i \underline{T}_i = 3 \times 3$ HOMOGENEOUS TRANSFORMATION

$$\underline{Trans}(d) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{d} \\ \underline{0}^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\underline{R}^2 I.E. $\underline{Trans}(\underline{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & v_1 \\ 0 & 1 & v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{v} \\ \underline{0}^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

ROTATION/TRANSLATION ${}^i \underline{R}_j = \underline{R}(\theta_j)$ = ROTATION FROM AXES $\{j\}$ TO $\{i\}$
 ${}^i \underline{T}_j = \underline{Trans}({}^i \underline{d}_{ij}) \underline{Rot}(\theta_j)$ = TRANSFORMATION FROM $\{j\}$ TO $\{i\}$
 ${}^i \underline{d}_{ij}$ = DISPLACEMENT FROM O_i TO O_j IN $\{i\}$
 ${}^i \underline{d}_{ii} = {}^i \underline{d}_{io}$

VELOCITY $\underline{x}' = \dot{\underline{x}}(t) \rightsquigarrow \overset{\text{INITIAL VELOCITY}}{\underline{x}'_0 = \dot{\underline{x}}(0)} \quad {}^i \underline{P} = {}^i \underline{R}_z {}^z \underline{P}$
 $\underline{x}'_i = \dot{\underline{x}}(t)$

TRANSFORMATIONS

DESCRIBE THINGS IN OTHER COORDINATE FRAMES

$${}^i \underline{T}_j = \underline{Trans}({}^i \underline{d}_{ij}) \underline{Rot}(\theta_j) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{R}(\theta_j) & {}^i \underline{d}_{ij} \\ \underline{0}^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

NOTE: $\underline{Rot}(\theta_i) \underline{Trans}({}^i \underline{d}_{oi}) \neq \underline{Trans}({}^o \underline{d}_{oi}) \underline{Rot}(\theta_i)$

INVERSE TRANSFORMATION RULES

$$({}^i \underline{T}_j)^{-1} = {}^j \underline{T}_i$$

$$({}^i \underline{T}_j)^T \neq ({}^i \underline{T}_j)^{-1}$$

TRANSFORMATIONS \leftarrow SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION BETWEEN LOCATION OF TWO COORDINATE SYSTEMS

DESCRIBE A COORDINATE TRANSFORMATION

POINTS: ${}^i P =$ ${}^o P$ = POINT IN $\{o\}$
 ${}^i P$ IS POINT P IN $\{i\}$

VECTORS ${}^o \underline{P}_1 = {}^o \underline{R}_1 {}^1 \underline{P}_1$ ${}^o \underline{P}_1$ = HOW DISTANCE FROM O_1 TO P LOOKS IN $\{o\}$
 ${}^o \underline{P}_2 =$ HOW DISTANCE FROM O_2 TO P LOOKS IN $\{o\}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^o \underline{P}_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^o \underline{T}_1 \begin{bmatrix} {}^1 \underline{P}_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^o \underline{P} = {}^o \underline{d}_{o1} + {}^o \underline{R}_1 {}^1 \underline{P}_1$$

OPERATORS

OPERATORS \leftarrow DISPLACEMENTS RELATIVE TO A COORDINATE FRAME
 THESE MOVE THINGS

$${}^o \underline{D}_i = {}^i \underline{T}_i {}^i \underline{D}_i ({}^i \underline{T}_i)^{-1}$$

ANGLE - AXIS FORMULA (ROTATION OF SOMETHING ABOUT ARBITRARY VECTOR \underline{k} BY θ)

$$\underline{R}_k = \underline{I} C_\theta + \underline{S}(k) S_\theta + k k^T (1 - C_\theta)$$

$\underline{S}(k)$ = SKEW MATRIX OF \underline{k}