# CASE HW3

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### Introduction

- 1. 了解 Inverse Kinematics 是如何實現的。
- 2. 了解 Jacobian Matrix 是如何求出來、如何使用的。
- 3. 根據改變的 target position(終點)逆推回去所有 bone 的 position。

### Fundamentals

從 target position 逆回去到 start bone 的,每一根 bone 的 rotation 都會算出一個 Jacobian Matrix 的 column(如下圖)

$$J(\mathbf{p}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial p_x}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial p_x}{\partial \theta_2} \\ \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \theta_2$$

根據公式算出對每一個 rotation 之 x, y, z3 維的偏微分(如下圖)

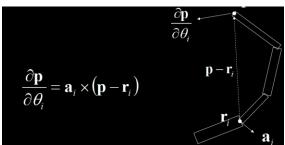
$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = |\mathbf{\omega}| \frac{\mathbf{\omega}}{|\mathbf{\omega}|} \times \mathbf{r} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial \theta_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial p_x}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial \theta_1} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{a}_1 \times (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{r}_1)$$

$$\uparrow \text{unit-length rotation axis vector}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{\omega}_1}{|\mathbf{\omega}_1|}$$



**a**<sub>i</sub>: unit length rotation axis in world space

r<sub>i</sub>: position of joint pivot in world space

p: end effector position in world space

### Implementation

Jacobian Matrix 是一個 4 的 row(x, y, z, w)然後一個 bone 分別有 x, y, z 個 rotation theta,所以 column 數是 3\*bone num。

```
Eigen::Matrix4Xd Jacobian(4, 3 * bone_num);
```

bone num 就是從 end bone 一直往 parent 算,直到 start bone or root bone。

```
size_t bone_num = 1;
acclaim::Bone* curr_bone = end_bone;
while (curr_bone != start_bone && curr_bone != root_bone)
{
    bone_num += 1;
    curr_bone = curr_bone->parent;
}
```

因為一個 rotation theta 會有 3 個方向(x, y, z),所以先根據目前計算的 axis 提取該 rotation 的那一維。

Eigen::Matrix3d rot\_mat = curr\_bone->rotation.linear();

```
if (j == 0)
    a = (rot_mat* Eigen::Vector3d(1, 0, 0)).normalized();
else if(j == 1)
    a = (rot_mat * Eigen::Vector3d(0, 1, 0)).normalized();
else
    a = (rot_mat * Eigen::Vector3d(0, 0, 1)).normalized();
```

然後依照公式,求得偏微分

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial \theta_i} = \mathbf{a}_i \times (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{r}_i)$$

```
Eigen::Vector4d r = curr_bone->start_position;

Eigen::Vector4d p = end_bone->end_position;

Eigen::Vector4d delta_position = p - r;
```

```
radius << delta_position.head(3);
Eigen::Vector3d par_dif = a.cross(radius);
```

存進 Jacobian Matrix

```
Jacobian.col(i * 3 + j) << par_dif, 1;
```

將求出來的 Jacobian Matrix 與最後一根 bone(應該 touch 到 ball 的那根)應該旋轉的方向做線性求解,再將求出來的解更新到下一個 frame 的 rotation。

# Eigen::Vector4d desiredVector = target\_pos - end\_bone->end\_position;

# Eigen::VectorXd deltatheta = step \* pseudoInverseLinearSolver(Jacobian, desiredVector); // HINT: // Change `posture.bone\_rotation` based on deltatheta curr\_bone = end\_bone; for (size\_t i = 0; i < bone\_num; i += 1) { for (int j = 0; j < 3; j += 1) { posture.bone\_rotations[curr\_bone->idx][j] += deltatheta[i \* 3 + j]; } curr\_bone = curr\_bone->parent; }

因為 col 不是 linearly independent,所以跟下面 PPT/wiki 給出來的公式不一樣,我們 linearly independent 的是 row。

X 為 Jacobian Matrix, y 為 target vector, 求 beta

$$\mathbf{X} = egin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \cdots & X_{1p} \ X_{21} & X_{22} & \cdots & X_{2p} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ X_{n1} & X_{n2} & \cdots & X_{np} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad oldsymbol{eta} = egin{bmatrix} eta_1 \ eta_2 \ dots \ eta_p \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{y} = egin{bmatrix} y_1 \ y_2 \ dots \ eta_p \end{bmatrix}. \ \hat{oldsymbol{eta}} = (\mathbf{X}^\mathsf{T}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^\mathsf{T}\mathbf{y}. \end{cases}$$

然後根據 TA 給的公式算出移動,所以是  $X^T * (X * X^T)^{-1} *$  target vector

```
Eigen::VectorXd pseudoInverseLinearSolver(const Eigen::Matrix4Xd& Jacobian, const Eigen::Vector4d& target) {

// TODO

// You need to return the solution (x) of the linear least squares system:

// i.e. find x which min(| Jacobian * x - target |)

Eigen::Matrix3Xd J = Jacobian.topRows(3);

Eigen::Vector3d V = target.head < 3 > ();

Eigen::VectorXd sol = J.transpose() * (J * J.transpose().inverse() * V;

//Eigen::VectorXd sol = (Jacobian.transpose() * Jacobian).inverse() * Jacobian.transpose() * target;

return sol;

//return Eigen::VectorXd(Jacobian.cols());
```

### Discussion

-How different step and epsilon affect the result

Epsilon 決定 end bone 到 target ball 的距離,太大會看起來不像抓到球 Step 決定 deltatheta 的大小,大的話我看不太出來差異(太大直接爆掉)可是越小的 話因為 deltatheta 也會小,如果 target ball 動太快會跟不上(很像行動遲緩)