# 欧拉角旋转公式

- 将旋转矩阵表达的姿态变换拆解成三次旋转角度以对应三个DOFs,有两种拆解方式: Fixed angles
   和Euler angles
- 旋转矩阵不是可交换的, 因此旋转的顺序需要定义
- 使用Euler angles默认是对转动后的坐标系旋转

## 由R计算angle

### **Fixed angle**

□ X-Y-Z Fixed Angles – 由R推算angles

$${}^{A}_{B}R_{XYZ}(\gamma,\beta,\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha c\beta & c\alpha s\beta s\gamma - s\alpha c\gamma & c\alpha s\beta c\gamma + s\alpha s\gamma \\ s\alpha c\beta & s\alpha s\beta s\gamma + c\alpha c\gamma & s\alpha s\beta c\gamma - c\alpha s\gamma \\ -s\beta & c\beta s\gamma & c\beta c\gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

If 
$$\beta \neq 90^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = Atan2(-r_{31}, \sqrt{r_{11}^{2} + r_{21}^{2}})$$

$$\alpha = Atan2(r_{21}/c\beta, r_{11}/c\beta) \qquad -90^{\circ} \leq \beta \leq 90^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(r_{32}/c\beta, r_{33}/c\beta) \qquad \text{Single solution}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{If } \beta = 90^{\circ} & \text{If } \beta = -90^{\circ} \\ &\alpha = 0^{\circ} & \alpha = 0^{\circ} \\ &\gamma = Atan2(r_{12}, r_{22}) & \gamma = -Atan2(r_{12}, r_{22}) \end{aligned}$$

### **Euler angle**

□ Z-Y-Z Euler Angles - 由R推算angles

$${}^{A}_{B}R_{Z'Y'Z'}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha c\beta c\gamma - s\alpha s\gamma & -c\alpha c\beta s\gamma - s\alpha c\gamma & c\alpha s\beta \\ s\alpha c\beta c\gamma + c\alpha s\gamma & -s\alpha c\beta s\gamma + c\alpha c\gamma & s\alpha s\beta \\ -s\beta c\gamma & s\beta s\gamma & c\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

If 
$$\beta \neq 0^{\circ}$$
  
 $\beta = Atan2(\sqrt{r_{31}^{2} + r_{32}^{2}}, r_{33})$   
 $\alpha = Atan2(r_{23}/s\beta, r_{13}/s\beta)$   
 $\gamma = Atan2(r_{32}/s\beta, -r_{31}/s\beta)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{If } \beta = 0^{\circ} & \text{If } \beta = 180^{\circ} \\ &\alpha = 0^{\circ} & & \alpha = 0^{\circ} \\ &\gamma = Atan2(-r_{12}, r_{11}) & & \gamma = Atan2(r_{12}, -r_{11}) \end{aligned}$$

对于任何一个旋转矩阵,他都可以用任何的方式拆解,也就是说旋转矩阵固定,表示两个坐标系的变换固定,此时用不同的方式拆解只是旋转的方式不同,但结果都相同。比如下面一开始是用xyz做的旋转变换,也可以用ZYZ的公式反算,**因为旋转矩阵都是一致的**。因此在机械臂的求逆解过程中,已知了旋转矩阵再用ZYZ公式计算出ZYZ Euler角也是合理的。

#### □ Ex: Revisit Euler Angles-2的範例

$$^{A}_{B}R_{X'Y'Z'}(60,30,0) = R_{X'}(60)R_{Y'}(30) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.866 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.433 & 0.5 & -0.75 \\ -0.25 & 0.866 & 0.433 \end{bmatrix}$$
 为  $^{A}_{B}$   $^{A}_{B}$ 

$$\beta = Atan2\left(\sqrt{r_{31}^2 + r_{32}^2}, r_{33}\right) = Atan2\left(\sqrt{(-0.25)^2 + 0.866^2}, 0.433\right) = 64.3^{\circ} \qquad R_{X'}(60)R_{Y'}(30)$$

$$\alpha = Atan2\left(\frac{r_{23}}{s\beta}, \frac{r_{13}}{s\beta}\right) = Atan2\left(\frac{-0.75}{s\beta}, \frac{0.5}{s\beta}\right) = -56.3^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(r_{32}/s\beta, -r_{31}/s\beta) = Atan2(0.866/s\beta, 0.25/s\beta) = 73.9^{\circ}$$