

机器人学导论 作业 4

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第 1 题

(a) (i) **Elbow manipulator:** $\omega_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$,

$$q'_2 = q'_1 = [0 \ 0 \ h]^T, \text{ 故 } -\omega_1 \times q_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T.$$

$$\omega'_2 = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} [-1 \ 0 \ 0]^T = [-\cos\theta_1 \ -\sin\theta_1 \ 0]^T,$$

$$\omega'_4 = \omega'_3 = \omega'_2 = [-\cos\theta_1 \ -\sin\theta_1 \ 0]^T;$$

$$q'_3 = [0 \ 0 \ h]^T + e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} [0 \ l_1 \ 0]^T = [-l_1 s_1 c_2 \ l_1 c_1 c_2 \ h - l_1 s_2]^T;$$

$$q'_4 = q'_3 + e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_3} [0 \ l_2 \ 0]^T = [-l_2 c_{23} s_1 - l_1 c_2 s_1 \ l_2 c_{23} c_1 + l_1 c_1 c_2 \ h - l_1 s_{23} - l_1 s_2]^T, \text{ 此为 4、5、6}$$

轴之交点, 故 $-\omega'_5 \times q'_4$ 即等于 $-\omega'_5 \times q'_5$, $-\omega'_6 \times q'_4$ 亦即等于 $-\omega'_6 \times q'_6$;

$$\omega'_5 = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_3} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_4} [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T = [-s_{234} s_1 \ s_{234} c_1 \ c_{234}]^T;$$

$$\omega'_6 = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_3} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_4} e^{\hat{z}\theta_5} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = [-c_{234} c_5 s_1 - c_1 s_5 \ c_{234} c_1 c_5 - s_1 s_5 \ -s_{234} c_5]^T.$$

$$\text{综合上述各式, } J_{st}^s(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega'_2 \times q_1 & -\omega'_2 \times q'_3 & -\omega'_2 \times q'_4 & -\omega'_5 \times q'_4 & -\omega'_6 \times q'_4 \\ \omega_1 & \omega'_2 & \omega'_2 & \omega'_2 & \omega'_5 & \omega'_6 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 6}$$

由 HW3, 我们已解得前向运动学映射: $g_{st}^s(\rho) = e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} e^{\xi_3 \theta_3} e^{\xi_4 \theta_4} e^{\xi_5 \theta_5} e^{\xi_6 \theta_6} g(0) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} R & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 利用此前向

运动学映射, 并结合 $Ad_{g_{st}^{-1}} = \begin{bmatrix} R^T & -R^T \hat{p} \\ 0 & R^T \end{bmatrix}$, 可得 $J_{st}^b = Ad_{g_{st}^{-1}} J_{st}^s$.

(ii) **Inverse elbow manipulator:** $\omega_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$,

$$q'_3 = q'_2 = q_1 = [0 \ 0 \ h]^T \text{ (前三轴交于一点),}$$

$$\text{故 } -\omega_1 \times q_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T;$$

$$\omega'_2 = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = [-\sin\theta_1 \ \cos\theta_1 \ 0]^T;$$

$$\omega'_3 = \omega'_4 = \omega'_5 = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{\hat{y}\theta_2} [-1 \ 0 \ 0]^T = [-\cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \ -\sin\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \ \sin\theta_2]^T;$$

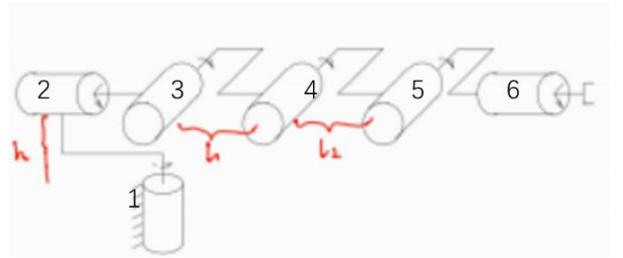
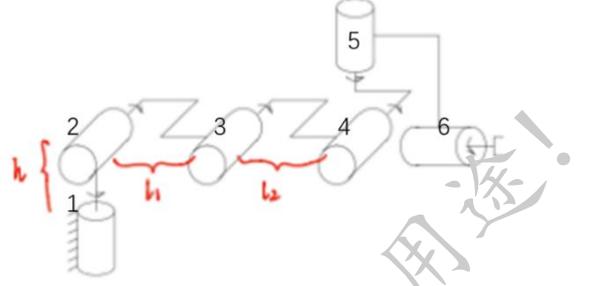
$$q'_4 = q'_3 + e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{\hat{y}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_3} [0 \ l_1 \ 0]^T = [-l_1 c_3 s_1 - l_1 c_1 s_2 s_3 \ l_1 c_3 c_1 - l_1 s_1 s_2 s_3 \ h - l_1 c_2 s_3]^T;$$

$$q'_6 = q'_5 = q'_4 + e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{\hat{y}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_3} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_4} [0 \ l_2 \ 0]^T$$

$$= [-l_1 c_3 s_1 - l_1 c_1 s_2 s_3 - l_2 c_{34} s_1 - l_2 s_{34} c_1 s_2 \ l_1 c_3 c_1 - l_1 s_1 s_2 s_3 + l_2 c_{34} c_1 - l_2 s_{34} s_1 s_2 \ h - l_1 c_2 s_3 - l_2 s_{34} c_2]^T;$$

$$\omega'_6 = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{\hat{y}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_3} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_4} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_5} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = e^{\hat{z}\theta_1} e^{\hat{y}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}(\theta_3 + \theta_4 + \theta_5)} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T$$

$$= [-c_{345} s_1 - s_{345} c_1 s_2 \ c_{345} c_1 - s_{345} s_1 s_2 \ -s_{345} c_2]^T;$$



综合上述各式得 $J_{st}^s(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega'_2 \times q_1 & -\omega'_3 \times q_1 & -\omega'_3 \times q'_4 & -\omega'_3 \times q'_5 & -\omega'_6 \times q'_5 \\ \omega_1 & \omega'_2 & \omega'_3 & \omega'_3 & \omega'_3 & \omega'_6 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 6}$

同样利用 HW3 中解得的前向运动学映射: $g_{st}(\theta) = e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} e^{\xi_3 \theta_3} e^{\xi_4 \theta_4} e^{\xi_5 \theta_5} e^{\xi_6 \theta_6} g(0) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} R & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 并结合

$$Ad_{g_{st}}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R^T & -R^T \hat{p} \\ 0 & R^T \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 可得 } J_{st}^b = Ad_{g_{st}}^{-1} J_{st}^s.$$

(iii) **Stanford manipulator:** $\omega_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$,

$$q'_2 = q_1 = [0 \ 0 \ h]^T, \text{ 故 } -\omega_1 \times q_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T;$$

$$v_3 = e^{\hat{x}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = [-s_1 c_2 \ c_1 c_2 \ -s_2]^T;$$

$$\omega'_4 = \omega'_2 = e^{\hat{x}\theta_1} [-1 \ 0 \ 0]^T = [-\cos \theta_1 \ -\sin \theta_1 \ 0]^T,$$

$$\omega'_5 = e^{\hat{x}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_4} [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T = [-s_{24} s_1 \ s_{24} c_1 \ c_{24}]^T$$

$$\omega'_6 = e^{\hat{x}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_4} e^{\hat{x}\theta_5} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = [-c_{24} c_5 s_1 - c_1 s_5 \ c_{24} c_1 c_5 - s_1 s_5 \ -s_{24} c_5]^T;$$

$$q'_4 = [0 \ 0 \ h]^T + e^{\hat{x}\theta_1} e^{-\hat{x}\theta_2} [0 \ l_1 + \theta_3 \ 0]^T = [-(l_1 + \theta_3) s_1 c_2 \ (l_1 + \theta_3) c_1 c_2 \ -(l_1 + \theta_3) s_2 + h]^T, \text{ 此为 4、}$$

5、6 轴之交点, 故 $-\omega'_5 \times q'_4$ 即等于 $-\omega'_5 \times q'_5$, $-\omega'_6 \times q'_4$ 亦即等于 $-\omega'_6 \times q'_6$ 。

结合上述各式得 $J_{st}^s(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega'_2 \times q_1 & v_3 & -\omega'_2 \times q'_4 & -\omega'_5 \times q'_4 & -\omega'_6 \times q'_4 \\ \omega_1 & \omega'_2 & 0_{1 \times 3} & \omega'_2 & \omega'_5 & \omega'_6 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 6}$

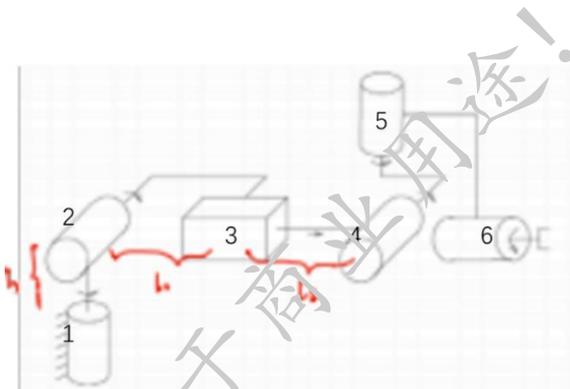
同样利用 HW3 中解得的前向运动学映射: $g_{st}(\theta) = e^{\xi_1 \theta_1} e^{\xi_2 \theta_2} e^{\xi_3 \theta_3} e^{\xi_4 \theta_4} e^{\xi_5 \theta_5} e^{\xi_6 \theta_6} g(0) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} R & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 并结合

$$Ad_{g_{st}}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R^T & -R^T \hat{p} \\ 0 & R^T \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 可得 } J_{st}^b = Ad_{g_{st}}^{-1} J_{st}^s.$$

(b) **Elbow manipulator:** 其在该初始位姿即有 3 个平行且共面的旋转轴, 则初始位姿即为奇异位形; 若从此位姿出发, 保持 2、3 轴旋转角度相同并旋转它们, 发现无论如何旋转, 2、3、4 轴始终平行且共面, 这也是奇异位形。在 1、2、3 轴任意操作的基础上, 绕 5 轴逆时针旋转 90° , 即发现 4、6 轴共线, 此为奇异位形。

Inverse elbow manipulator: 其在该初始位姿即有 3 个平行且共面的轴 (且有四个轴交于一点, 也有两个共线的轴), 则初始位姿即为奇异位形; 若从此位姿出发, 保持 3、4 轴旋转角度相同并旋转它们, 则发现无论如何旋转, 3、4、5 轴始终平行且共面, 这也是奇异位形。

Stanford manipulator: 初始位姿不是奇异位形。如若在 1、2、3 轴任意操作的基础上, 绕 5 轴逆时针旋转 90° , 即发现 4、6 轴共线, 此为奇异位形之一。



第 2 题

为只考虑转动分量，我们可以设各关节初始时刻交于原点。则各 $\xi_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega'_i \end{bmatrix}$ 。

$$(a) \omega_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T, \omega'_2 = e^{\dot{z}\theta_1} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = [-\sin\theta_1 \ \cos\theta_1 \ 0]^T,$$

$$\omega'_3 = e^{\dot{z}\theta_1} e^{\dot{y}\theta_2} [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T = e^{\dot{z}\theta_1} [\sin\theta_2 \ 0 \ \cos\theta_2]^T = [\cos\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 \ \sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 \ \cos\theta_2]^T$$

$$\text{于是 } J_{st}^s(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_1 & \sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 \\ 1 & 0 & \cos\theta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ J \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 因此 } \det J = -(\sin^2\theta_1 + \cos^2\theta_1) \sin\theta_2 = -\sin\theta_2$$

因此， $J_{st}^s(\theta)$ 不是列满秩 (drops rank)，当且仅当 $\theta_2 = 0$ 或 $\theta_2 = \pm\pi$ 。

$$(b) \omega_1 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T, \omega'_2 = e^{\dot{z}\theta_1} [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T = [-\sin\theta_1 \ \cos\theta_1 \ 0]^T,$$

$$\omega'_3 = e^{\dot{z}\theta_1} e^{\dot{y}\theta_2} [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T = e^{\dot{z}\theta_1} [\cos\theta_2 \ 0 \ -\sin\theta_2]^T = [\cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \ \sin\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \ -\sin\theta_2]^T$$

$$\text{于是 } J_{st}^s(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_1 & \sin\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \\ 1 & 0 & -\sin\theta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ J \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 因此 } \det J = -(\sin^2\theta_1 + \cos^2\theta_1) \cos\theta_2 = -\cos\theta_2$$

因此， $J_{st}^s(\theta)$ 不是列满秩 (drops rank)，当且仅当 $\theta_2 = \pm\pi/2$ 。