ME729 Advanced Robotics -Homogeneous Transformations Supplements

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Rotation Transformation - Supplement

- Recall the following example and think why is the multiplication right to left (pre-multiplication).
- Given u = 7i + 3j + 2k, rotate it about z axis with 90° and about y axis with 90°, and translate it along 4i 3j + 7k.

 $Trans(4, -3, 7)Rot(y, 90)Rot(z, 90) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$ There is an *u* vector. First, rotate **u** 90° about **z**. Set **v** as a transformed vector. $Z \downarrow$ v = Rot(z, 90)uSecond, rotate \mathbf{v} 90° about \mathbf{y} . Set \mathbf{w} as a transformed vector. w = Rot(y, 90)vFinally, translate **w** along 4i - 3j + 7k. Set **p** as a transformed vector. p = Trans(4, -3, 7)wTherefore, p = Trans(4, -3, 7)Rot(y, 90)Rot(z, 90)u

Rotation Transformation - Supplement

- The rotation and translation we have been describing have all been made w.r.t. the reference frame.
- Consider the example again, and we can interpret the transformation by two ways.

Trans	formation	w.r.t the	reference	frame.

Trans(4, -3, 7)Rot(y, 90)Rot(z, 90)

Transformation w.r.t the moving frame.

- 1. Interpret the operation from right to left.
 - The frame is first rotated around the reference z axis by 90°.
 - Then, rotated 90° around the reference y axis.
 - Finally, translated by 4i 3j + 7k.
- 2. Interpret the operation from left to right. \rightarrow <u>*Relative transformation*</u>
 - The object is first translated by 4i 3j + 7k.
 - Then, rotated 90° around the current frame axis, which in this case are the same as the reference axes.
 - Finally, rotated 90° about the newly rotated (current) frame axes.
- Pre-multiplication: translation and/ or rotation is made w.r.t. the reference frame.
- Post-multiplication: translation and/ or rotation is made w.r.t. the moving frame.