

# 一般空间7R机构位移分析的矩阵法\*

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## 摘 要

本文利用文[1]的方法, 并以旋转矩阵作为主要数学工具, 进行一般空间7R机构的位移分析, 得出和文[2]相同的结果, 而推导和计算显著简化。文中利用旋转矩阵的性质<sup>[3]</sup>, 容易得出各坐标轴单位矢量的方向余弦的递推公式, 求出这些单位矢量的标积和混合积, 并且可以方便地导出第六个约束方程, 推导颇为简捷。此外, 文中根据所得16阶行列式的特点, 采用先作行变换再按Laplace定理展开的方法进行计算, 使计算工作量大为减轻。

## 一、前 言

如所周知, 一般空间7R机构输出位移的32次代数方程的推导, 是空间单环机构分析最困难的问题, Freudenstein称之为“运动学问题的珠穆朗玛峰”<sup>[4]</sup>。在文[2]中, 基于球面和空间多边形的理论<sup>[5]</sup>导出了该方程, 表为16阶行列式等于零的形式。该方程的推导和行列式的计算相当繁琐、复杂。本文利用文[1]的方法, 并以旋转矩阵作为主要数学工具, 进行一般空间7R机构的位移分析。设想拆离RRR杆组, 列出其5个约束方程, 即得该机构的位移方程组。为便于消去中间运动参数, 得出最低次数的输入输出代数方程, 还需补充一个与上述方程线性无关的约束方程, 其中各项对每一变量而言是其正弦、余弦的线性函数。本文利用旋转矩阵的性质<sup>[3]</sup>, 容易得出各坐标轴单位矢量的方向余弦的递推公式, 求出这些单位矢量的标积和混合积, 从而可以把上述约束方程写为简洁的形式, 并且可以方便地导出第六个约束方程, 推导远较[2]为简捷。从这六个方程用文[2]的方法消去中间运动参数, 即得输出位移的32次代数方程, 结果与文[2]一致。此外, 文中根据所得16阶行列式的特点, 采用先作行变换再按Laplace定理展开的方法进行计算, 使计算工作量大为减轻。

图1所示为一般空间7R机构, 结构参数为 $l_m, h_m, \alpha_{mn}$ , 转角为 $\theta_m (m, n=1, 2, \dots, 7)$ ; 其中杆 $\psi$ 为机架,  $\theta_3$ 为输入角,  $\theta_4$ 为输出角。所取坐标系 $S_m(x_m, y_m, z_m)$ 和 $S_{m*}(x_{m*}, y_{m*}, z_{m*})$ 也示于该图中。

本文采用文[3]中坐标轴旋转矩阵和矢量表示式的记号:

$$I_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad K_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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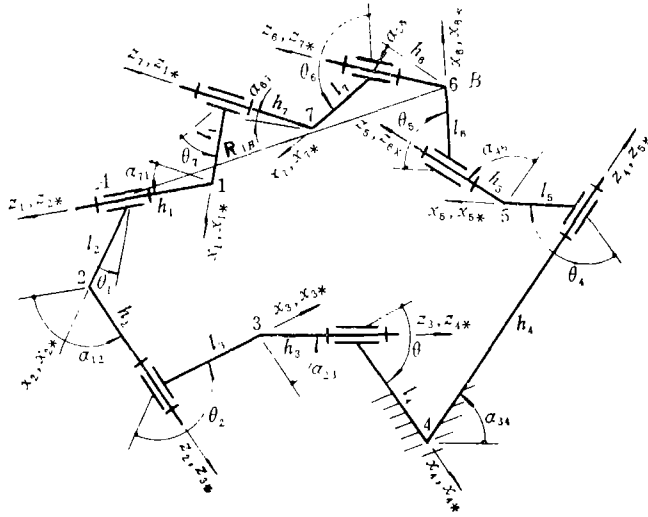


图 1

矢量V在坐标系S<sub>m</sub>中的表示式或列阵V<sup>(m)</sup>为:

$$\mathbf{V}^{(m)} = V_{x_m} \mathbf{i} + V_{y_m} \mathbf{j} + V_{z_m} \mathbf{k}, \text{ 或 } \mathbf{V}^{(m)} = (V_{x_m} \ V_{y_m} \ V_{z_m})^T$$

式中, V<sub>x<sub>m</sub></sub>, V<sub>y<sub>m</sub></sub>, V<sub>z<sub>m</sub></sub>为矢量V沿相应坐标轴S<sub>m</sub>的分量.

下面列出旋转矩阵的一些性质<sup>[3]</sup>:

$$1. \mathbf{l}_{\theta}^{-1} = \mathbf{l}_{-\theta}, \mathbf{K}_{\theta}^{-1} = \mathbf{K}_{-\theta} \tag{1.1}$$

$$2. (\mathbf{M}\mathbf{V}_1^{(m)}) (\mathbf{M}\mathbf{V}_2^{(m)}) = \mathbf{V}_1^{(m)} \mathbf{V}_2^{(m)} \tag{1.2}$$

$$3. (\mathbf{M}\mathbf{V}_1^{(m)}) \times (\mathbf{M}\mathbf{V}_2^{(m)}) = \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{V}_1^{(m)} \times \mathbf{V}_2^{(m)}) \tag{1.3}$$

式中, M为若干坐标轴旋转矩阵的乘积.

为书写简洁起见, 约定矢量在S<sub>1</sub>中的表示式省略上角标(1), 即V<sup>(1)</sup>简写为V; 并记

$$s_m = \sin \theta_m, \ c_m = \cos \theta_m; \ s_{mn} = \sin \alpha_{mn}, \ c_{mn} = \cos \alpha_{mn}; \ x_m = \text{tg}(\theta_m/2)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_m = \mathbf{K}_{\theta_m} \mathbf{l}_{\alpha_{m(m+1)}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_m & -s_m c_{m(m+1)} & s_m s_{m(m+1)} \\ s_m & c_m c_{m(m+1)} & -c_m s_{m(m+1)} \\ 0 & s_{m(m+1)} & c_{m(m+1)} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.4}$$

显然 
$$s_m = \frac{2x_m}{1+x_m^2}, \ c_m = \frac{1-x_m^2}{1+x_m^2} \tag{1.5}$$

$$x_m s_m + c_m = 1, \ x_m c_m - s_m = -x_m \tag{1.6}$$

## 二、各方向余弦的递推公式

设m, n为正整数, 1 ≤ m ≤ n ≤ 8 (杆1可看作杆8). 坐标系S<sub>n+1</sub>中沿x<sub>n+1</sub>, y<sub>n+1</sub>, z<sub>n+1</sub>轴的单位矢量i<sub>n+1</sub>, j<sub>n+1</sub>, k<sub>n+1</sub>在坐标系S<sub>m</sub>中的表示式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{i}_{n+1}^{(m)} &= \left( \prod_{j=m}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{i} = U_{m\dots n} \mathbf{i} + V_{m\dots n} \mathbf{j} + W_{m+1\dots n} \mathbf{k} \\ \mathbf{j}_{n+1}^{(m)} &= \left( \prod_{j=m}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{j} = E_{m\dots n} \mathbf{i} + F_{m\dots n} \mathbf{j} + G_{m+1\dots n} \mathbf{k} \\ \mathbf{k}_{n+1}^{(m)} &= \left( \prod_{j=m}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{k} = X_{m\dots n} \mathbf{i} + Y_{m\dots n} \mathbf{j} + Z_{m+1\dots n} \mathbf{k} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

式中,  $(U_{m\dots n}, V_{m\dots n}, W_{m+1\dots n}), (E_{m\dots n}, F_{m\dots n}, G_{m+1\dots n}), (X_{m\dots n}, Y_{m\dots n}, Z_{m+1\dots n})$  分别表示单位矢量  $\mathbf{i}_{n+1}, \mathbf{j}_{n+1}, \mathbf{k}_{n+1}$  在坐标系  $S_m$  中沿  $x_m, y_m, z_m$  轴的三个分量(即方向余弦)。下角标  $m\dots n$  (由  $m, n$  之间所有整数顺序构成的序列) 表示相应分量对每一变量  $\theta_m, \theta_{m+1}, \dots, \theta_n$  而言是其正弦、余弦的线性函数。特别地, 当  $n > m = 1$  时有

$$\mathbf{i}_n = \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{i}, \quad \mathbf{j}_n = \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{j}, \quad \mathbf{k}_n = \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{k} \quad (2.2)$$

容易看出, 矩阵

$$\prod_{j=m}^n \mathbf{M}_j = \begin{pmatrix} U_{m\dots n} & E_{m\dots n} & X_{m\dots n} \\ V_{m\dots n} & F_{m\dots n} & Y_{m\dots n} \\ W_{m+1\dots n} & G_{m+1\dots n} & Z_{m+1\dots n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

为由坐标系  $S_{n+1}$  至  $S_m$  的坐标变换矩阵。

若  $m = n$ , 则由式(2.1)知:

$$\mathbf{i}_{m+1}^{(m)} = \mathbf{M}_m \mathbf{i} = U_m \mathbf{i} + V_m \mathbf{j} + W_{(m+1)m} \mathbf{k}$$

再由式(1.4)知:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_m &= c_m, \quad V_m = s_m, \quad W_{(m+1)m} = 0 \\ \text{同理} \quad E_m &= -s_m c_{m(m+1)}, \quad F_m = c_m c_{m(m+1)}, \quad G_{(m+1)m} = s_{m(m+1)} \\ X_m &= s_m s_{m(m+1)}, \quad Y_m = -c_m s_{m(m+1)}, \quad Z_{(m+1)m} = c_{m(m+1)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

应当指出, 下标  $(m+1)m$  (逆序) 表示该分量是常数。

设  $m < n$ 。记单位矢量  $\mathbf{j}_{(m+1)*}$  在坐标系  $S_{n+1}$  的三个方向余弦为  $V_{m+1\dots n}^*, F_{m+1\dots n}^*, Y_{m+1\dots n}^*$ 。显然

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{m+1\dots n}^* &= \mathbf{j} \left[ l_{\alpha_{m(m+1)}} \left( \prod_{j=m+1}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{i} \right] \\ F_{m+1\dots n}^* &= \mathbf{j} \left[ l_{\alpha_{m(m+1)}} \left( \prod_{j=m+1}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{j} \right] \\ Y_{m+1\dots n}^* &= \mathbf{j} \left[ l_{\alpha_{m(m+1)}} \left( \prod_{j=m+1}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

因

$$\left( \prod_{j=m}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{i} = K_{\theta_m} l_{\alpha_{m(m+1)}} \left( \prod_{j=m+1}^n \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{i}$$

将式(2.1)代入上式, 并利用(2.5), 经变换后得以下左递推公式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{m \dots n} &= c_m U_{m+1 \dots n} - s_m V_{m+1 \dots n}^* \\ V_{m \dots n}^* &= c_{(m-1)m} V_{m \dots n} - s_{(m-1)m} W_{m+1 \dots n} \\ V_{m \dots n} &= s_m U_{m+1 \dots n} + c_m V_{m+1 \dots n}^* \\ W_{m \dots n} &= s_{(m-1)m} V_{m \dots n} + c_{(m-1)m} W_{m+1 \dots n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

应当指出, 上面第二式当 $m=n$ 时仍成立. 将式(2.6)按顺序

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ U \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ V \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ W \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \\ X \leftarrow E & Y \leftarrow F & Z \leftarrow G \end{array}$$

作轮换, 即得另两组左递推公式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_{m \dots n} &= c_m E_{m+1 \dots n} - s_m F_{m+1 \dots n}^* \\ F_{m \dots n}^* &= c_{(m-1)m} F_{m \dots n} - s_{(m-1)m} G_{m+1 \dots n} \\ F_{m \dots n} &= s_m E_{m+1 \dots n} + c_m F_{m+1 \dots n}^* \\ G_{m \dots n} &= s_{(m-1)m} F_{m \dots n} + c_{(m-1)m} G_{m+1 \dots n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{m \dots n} &= c_m X_{m+1 \dots n} - s_m Y_{m+1 \dots n}^* \\ Y_{m \dots n}^* &= c_{(m-1)m} Y_{m \dots n} - s_{(m-1)m} Z_{m+1 \dots n} \\ Y_{m \dots n} &= s_m X_{m+1 \dots n} + c_m Y_{m+1 \dots n}^* \\ Z_{m \dots n} &= s_{(m-1)m} Y_{m \dots n} + c_{(m-1)m} Z_{m+1 \dots n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

由式(2.6)~(2.8)和(2.4)知:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_m^* &= c_{(m-1)m} s_m \\ F_m^* &= c_{(m-1)m} c_{m(m+1)} c_m - s_{(m-1)m} s_{m(m+1)} \\ Y_m^* &= -c_{(m-1)m} s_{m(m+1)} c_m - s_{(m-1)m} c_{m(m+1)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_m &= s_{(m-1)m} s_m \\ G_m &= s_{(m-1)m} c_{m(m+1)} c_m + c_{(m-1)m} s_{m(m+1)} \\ Z_m &= -s_{(m-1)m} s_{m(m+1)} c_m + c_{(m-1)m} c_{m(m+1)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

又 
$$\left( \prod_{j=m}^n M_j \right) k = \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) (M_n k)$$

将式(2.3)代入上式, 得以下右递推公式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{m \dots n} &= s_{n(n+1)} (U_{m \dots n-1} s_n - E_{m \dots n-1} c_n) + c_{n(n+1)} X_{m \dots n-1} \\ Y_{m \dots n} &= s_{n(n+1)} (V_{m \dots n-1} s_n - F_{m \dots n-1} c_n) + c_{n(n+1)} Y_{m \dots n-1} \\ Z_{m \dots n} &= s_{n(n+1)} (W_{m \dots n-1} s_n - G_{m \dots n-1} c_n) + c_{n(n+1)} Z_{m \dots n-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

同理, 可得另两组右递推公式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{m \dots n} &= U_{m \dots n-1} c_n + E_{m \dots n-1} s_n \\ V_{m \dots n} &= V_{m \dots n-1} c_n + F_{m \dots n-1} s_n \\ W_{m \dots n} &= W_{m \dots n-1} c_n + G_{m \dots n-1} s_n \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_{m \dots n} &= c_{n(n+1)}(-U_{m \dots n-1} s_n + E_{m \dots n-1} c_n) + s_{n(n+1)} X_{m \dots n-1} \\ F_{m \dots n} &= c_{n(n+1)}(-V_{m \dots n-1} s_n + F_{m \dots n-1} c_n) + s_{n(n+1)} Y_{m \dots n-1} \\ G_{m \dots n} &= c_{n(n+1)}(-W_{m \dots n-1} s_n + G_{m \dots n-1} c_n) + s_{n(n+1)} Z_{m \dots n-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

利用左递推公式(2.7)~(2.9), 可以把下标序列左边的变量 $\theta_m$ 分离出来; 而利用右递推公式(2.11)~(2.13), 可以把右边的变量 $\theta_n$ 分离出来.

### 三、各坐标轴单位矢量的标积和混合积

设 $1 \leq m < n \leq 8$ . 由旋转矩阵的性质(1.2), 容易求出两坐标轴单位矢量的标积:

$$i_m i_n = \left[ \left( \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} M_j \right) i \right] \left[ \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} M_j \right) i \right] = i \left[ \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) i \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad i_m i_n &= U_{m \dots n-1} \\ \text{同理} \quad i_m k_n &= X_{m \dots n-1} \\ k_m i_n &= W_{m+1 \dots n-1} \\ k_m k_n &= Z_{m+1 \dots n-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

特别地, 当 $n=m+1$ 时有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i_m i_{m+1} &= U_m, \quad i_m k_{m+1} = X_m \\ k_m i_{m+1} &= 0, \quad k_m k_{m+1} = c_{m(m+1)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

设 $l < m < n$ . 各坐标轴单位矢量的混合积为

$$(k_m, k_l, k_n) = \left( \left( \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} M_j \right) k, \left( \prod_{j=1}^{l-1} M_j \right) k, \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} M_j \right) k \right)$$

根据旋转矩阵的性质(1.2)、(1.3), 用 $\prod_{j=m-1}^l M_j^{-1}$ 左乘混合积中每一因子其值不变, 于是得:

$$(k_m, k_l, k_n) = \left( k, \left( \prod_{j=m-1}^l M_j^{-1} \right) k, \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) k \right)$$

而由旋转矩阵的正交性及式(2.3)知:

$$\prod_{j=m}^l M_j^{-1} = \left( \prod_{i=l}^m M_j \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{l \dots m} & V_{l \dots m} & W_{l+1 \dots m} \\ E_{l \dots m} & F_{l \dots m} & G_{l+1 \dots m} \\ X_{l \dots m} & Y_{l \dots m} & Z_{l+1 \dots m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故} \quad (k_m, k_l, k_n) = W_{l+1 \dots m-1} Y_{m \dots n-1} - G_{l+1 \dots m-1} X_{m \dots n-1} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad (i_m, k_l, k_n) &= \left( i, \left( \prod_{j=m-1}^l M_j^{-1} \right) k, \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) k \right) \\ &= G_{l+1 \dots m-1} Z_{m+1 \dots n-1} - Z_{l+1 \dots m-1} Y_{m \dots n-1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

$$(i_m, k_m, k_n) = -j_m k_n = -j \left[ \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) k \right] = -Y_{m \dots n-1} \quad (3.5)$$

$$(i_n, k_m, k_n) = k_m j_n = k \left[ \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) j \right] = G_{m+1 \dots n-1} \quad (3.6)$$

设  $1 < m < n < 6$ . 记

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} &= (i_m \times k_1)(i_n \times k_6), M_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} = (i_m \times k_1)(k_n \times k_6) \\ N_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} &= (k_m \times k_1)(i_n \times k_6), H_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} = (k_m \times k_1)(k_n \times k_6) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} L_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} &= \left[ i \times \left( \prod_{j=m-1}^1 M_j^{-1} \right) k \right] \left[ \left( \prod_{j=m}^{n-1} M_j \right) (i \times \left( \prod_{j=n}^5 M_j \right) k) \right] \\ &= Z_{2 \dots m-1} (F_{m \dots n-1} Z_{n+1 \dots 5} - Y_{m \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5}) \\ &\quad - G_{2 \dots m-1} (G_{m+1 \dots n-1} Z_{n+1 \dots 5} - Z_{m+1 \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} &= Z_{2 \dots m-1} (V_{m \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5} - F_{m \dots n-1} X_{n \dots 5}) \\ &\quad - G_{2 \dots m-1} (W_{m+1 \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5} - G_{m+1 \dots n-1} X_{n \dots 5}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} &= G_{2 \dots m-1} (E_{m \dots n-1} Z_{n+1 \dots 5} - X_{m \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5}) \\ &\quad - W_{2 \dots m-1} (F_{m \dots n-1} Z_{n+1 \dots 5} - Y_{m \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{2 \dots 5}^{(mn)} &= G_{2 \dots m-1} (U_{m \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5} - E_{m \dots n-1} X_{n \dots 5}) \\ &\quad - W_{2 \dots m-1} (V_{m \dots n-1} Y_{n \dots 5} - F_{m \dots n-1} X_{n \dots 5}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

式(3.3)~(3.11)中每一项各因子的下角标不重复出现, 因此, 它们对每一变量  $\theta_j$  ( $j=2, 3, 4, 5$ ) 而言是其正弦、余弦的线性函数。

#### 四、一般 7R 机构的位移方程组

在图1所示 7R 机构中, 设想拆离 RRR 杆组 (杆1和7), 列出其约束方程, 即得机构的位移方程组<sup>(1)</sup>:

$$R_{A_2 B_6} k_1 = R_{A_1 B_7} k_8 \quad (4.1)$$

$$R_{A_2 B_6} k_6 = R_{A_1 B_7} k_6 \quad (4.2)$$

$$(R_{A_2 B_6}, k_1, k_6) = (R_{A_1 B_7}, k_8, k_6) \quad (4.3)$$

$$k_1 k_6 = k_6 k_8 \quad (4.4)$$

$$(R_{A_2 B_6})^2 = (R_{A_1 B_7})^2 \quad (4.5)$$

式中

$$R_{A_2 B_6} = \sum_{m=2}^6 l_m i_m + \sum_{m=2}^6 h_m k_m \quad (4.6)$$

$$R_{A_1 B_7} = - \sum_{m=7}^8 l_m i_m - \sum_{m=6}^8 h_m k_m \quad (4.7)$$

利用式(4.6)、(4.7)、(3.1)~(3.6)、(2.4)和(2.10), 可将式(4.1)~(4.5)化为:

$$Q_1 = s_{71} (h_6 s_{67} c_7 - l_7 s_7) \quad (4.1)'$$

$$Q_2 = s_{67} (h_1 s_{71} c_7 - l_1 s_7) \quad (4.2)'$$

$$Q_3 = K_4 c_7 - h_7 s_{67} s_{71} s_7 \quad (4.3)'$$

$$Z_{2 \dots 5} = K_5 - s_{67} s_{71} c_7 \quad (4.4)'$$

$$Q_4 = K_7 c_7 + K_8 s_7 \quad (4.5)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{式中 } Q_1 &= \sum_{m=3}^6 l_m W_{2\dots m-1} + \sum_{m=3}^5 h_m Z_{2\dots m-1} + K_1 \\
 Q_2 &= \sum_{m=2}^5 l_m X_{m\dots 5} + \sum_{m=2}^4 h_m Z_{m+1\dots 5} + K_2 \\
 Q_3 &= \sum_{m=3}^4 l_m (G_{2\dots m-1} Z_{m+1\dots 5} - Z_{2\dots m-1} Y_{m\dots 5}) + \sum_{m=3}^5 h_m (W_{2\dots m-1} Y_{m\dots 5} \\
 &\quad - G_{2\dots m-1} X_{m\dots 5}) + l_2 (s_{12} Z_{345} - c_{12} Y_{2\dots 5}) \\
 &\quad + l_5 (c_{56} G_{234} - Z_{234} Y_5) + l_6 G_{2\dots 5} - h_2 s_{12} X_{2\dots 5} - K_3 \\
 Q_4 &= \sum_{m=2}^6 \sum_{n=m+1}^6 l_m l_n U_{m\dots n-1} + \sum_{m=2}^4 \left( \sum_{n=m+1}^5 l_m h_n X_{m\dots n-1} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{n=m+2}^6 h_m l_n W_{m+1\dots n-1} \right) + \sum_{m=2}^3 \sum_{n=m+2}^5 h_m h_n Z_{m+1\dots n-1} + K_6
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

$$K_1 = h_6 c_{67} c_{71} + h_7 c_{71} + h_1 + h_2 c_{12}$$

$$K_2 = h_6 c_{66} + h_6 + h_7 c_{67} + h_1 c_{67} c_{71}$$

$$K_3 = l_7 s_{67} c_{71} + l_1 c_{67} s_{71}$$

$$K_4 = l_7 c_{67} s_{71} + l_1 s_{67} c_{71}, \quad K_5 = c_{67} c_{71}$$

$$K_6 = \left( \sum_{m=2}^6 l_m^2 + \sum_{m=2}^5 h_m^2 - \sum_{m=7}^8 l_m^2 - \sum_{m=6}^8 h_m^2 \right) / 2$$

$$+ \sum_{m=2}^4 h_m h_{m+1} c_{m(m+1)} - \sum_{m=6}^7 h_m h_{m+1} c_{m(m+1)} - h_6 h_1 c_{67} c_{71}$$

$$K_7 = l_7 l_1 - h_6 h_1 s_{67} s_{71}, \quad K_8 = h_6 l_1 s_{67} + l_7 h_1 s_{71}$$

$K_i (i=1, 2, \dots)$  是常数; 容易看出,  $Q_i$  是  $s_j, c_j (j=2, 3, 4, 5)$  的线性函数。下面的推导表明,  $Q_4 Z_{2\dots 5} - Q_1 Q_2$  也是  $s_j, c_j$  的线性函数。因此, 可以简捷地导出另一与方程 (4.1)' ~ (4.5)' 线性无关的约束方程。

将式 (4.4)' 和 (4.5)' 的两边相乘, 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{m=2}^5 \sum_{n=m+1}^6 l_m l_n (i_m i_n) (k_1 k_6) + \sum_{m=2}^4 \left[ \sum_{n=m+1}^5 l_m h_n (i_m k_n) (k_1 k_6) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{n=m+2}^6 h_m l_n (k_m i_n) (k_1 k_6) \right] + \sum_{m=2}^3 \sum_{n=m+2}^5 h_m h_n (k_m k_n) (k_1 k_6) \\
 &\quad + K_6 Z_{2\dots 5} = (K_7 c_7 + K_8 s_7) (K_5 - s_{67} s_{71} c_7)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

再将式 (4.1)' 和 (4.2)' 的两边相乘, 并把左边  $s_j, c_j$  的线性函数分离出来, 经整理后得:

$$\sum_{m=2}^6 \sum_{n=m+1}^6 l_m l_n (i_m k_6) (k_1 i_n) + \sum_{m=2}^4 \left[ \sum_{n=m+1}^5 l_m h_n (i_m k_6) (k_1 k_n) \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{n=m+2}^6 h_m l_n (k_m k_\theta) (k_1 i_n) \Big] + \sum_{m=2}^3 \sum_{n=m+2}^6 h_m h_n (k_m k_\theta) (k_1 k_n) + Q_5 \\
 & = s_{\theta_7} s_{71} (h_\theta s_{\theta_7} c_7 - l_7 s_7) (h_1 s_{71} c_7 - l_1 s_7) \tag{4.10}
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_5 = & \sum_{m=3}^5 \left[ \sum_{n=m}^5 l_n (l_m W_{2\dots m-1} X_{n\dots 5} + h_m Z_{2\dots m-1} X_{n\dots 5}) \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{n=m-1}^4 h_n (l_m W_{2\dots m-1} Z_{n+1\dots 5} + h_m Z_{2\dots m-1} Z_{n+1\dots 5}) \right] \\
 & + K_1 Q_2 + K_2 (Q_1 - K_1) \tag{4.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

然后将式(4.9)和(4.10)的两边相减，并利用拉格朗日恒等式

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i_m i_n) (k_1 k_\theta) - (i_m k_\theta) (k_1 i_n) & = (i_m \times k_1) (i_n \times k_\theta) \\
 \dots\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

和式(3.7)，经变换后得：

$$Q_\theta = K_6 (K_7 c_7 + K_8 s_7) \tag{4.12}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_\theta = & \sum_{m=2}^5 \sum_{n=m+1}^6 l_m l_n I_2^{(mn)} + \sum_{m=2}^4 \left[ \sum_{n=m+1}^6 l_m h_n M_2^{(mn)} + \sum_{n=m+2}^6 h_m l_n N_2^{(mn)} \right] \\
 & + \sum_{m=2}^3 \sum_{n=m+2}^6 h_m h_n H_2^{(mn)} + K_6 Z_{2\dots 5} - Q_5 + l_7 l_1 s_{\theta_7} s_{71} \tag{4.13}
 \end{aligned}$$

式(4.12)就是所寻求的第六个约束方程。

### 五、一般7R机构的输入输出方程

用文[2]的方法从方程组(4.1)'~(4.5)'、(4.12)消去变量 $\theta_7$ 、 $\theta_2$ 和 $\theta_6$ ，即得输入输出方程。先从(4.4)'和(4.1)'中解出 $c_7$ 和 $s_7$ ，得：

$$c_7 = (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) / (s_{\theta_7} s_{71}), \quad s_7 = [h_\theta (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) - Q_1] / (l_7 s_{71}) \tag{5.1}$$

再将以上两式代入式(4.2)'、(4.3)'、(4.5)'和(4.12)，经整理后得：

$$Q_2 = K_{10} (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) + K_9 Q_1 \tag{5.2}$$

$$Q_3 = K_{12} (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) + K_{11} Q_1 \tag{5.3}$$

$$Q_4 = K_{14} (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) - K_{13} Q_1 \tag{5.4}$$

$$Q_\theta = K_6 [K_{14} (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) - K_{13} Q_1] \tag{5.5}$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 K_9 & = l_1 s_{\theta_7} / (l_7 s_{71}), \quad K_{10} = h_1 - K_9 h_\theta \\
 K_{11} & = h_7 s_{\theta_7} / l_7, \quad K_{13} = h_1 + K_9 h_\theta \\
 K_{12} & = l_7 c_{\theta_7} / s_{\theta_7} + l_1 c_{71} / s_{71} - h_\theta K_{11} \\
 K_{14} & = l_7 l_1 / (s_{\theta_7} s_{71}) + K_9 h_\theta^2
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{5.6}$$

为从方程组(5.2)~(5.5)中消去变量 $\theta_2$ 、 $\theta_6$ ，可利用前述递推公式将 $\theta_2$ 、 $\theta_6$ 分离出来，再按式(1.5)，用 $x_2$ 、 $x_5$ 代替 $\theta_2$ 、 $\theta_6$ ，即得以下代数方程组：

$$(a_i x_2^2 + b_i x_5 + c_i) x_2^2 + (d_i x_2^2 + e_i x_5 + f_i) x_2 + (g_i x_2^2 + h_i x_5 + j_i) = 0 \tag{5.7}$$

式中， $i=1, 2, 3, 4$ ；系数 $(a_i, b_i, \dots, j_i)$ 是 $x_3, x_4$ 的二次函数。



将上面四个方程分别乘以  $x_2$ ,  $x_5$  和  $x_2x_5$ , 连同(5.7)共有16个方程, 从中消去含  $x_2$  和  $x_5$  的15个未知量,  $(x_2^3, x_2^2, \dots, x_5, x_2)$ , 即得  $x_4$  的32次代数方程<sup>[2]</sup>:

$$\Delta_{16} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & j_i & 0 & 0 & g_i & h_i & 0 & 0 & c_i & f_i & a_i & b_i & d_i & e_i \\ 0 & 0 & g_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & h_i & j_i & a_i & d_i & 0 & 0 & b_i & c_i & e_i & f_i \\ 0 & c_i & 0 & 0 & a_i & b_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & f_i & j_i & d_i & e_i & g_i & h_i \\ a_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_i & c_i & 0 & 0 & d_i & g_i & 0 & 0 & e_i & f_i & h_i & j_i \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (5.8)$$

16阶行列式  $\Delta_{16}$  中, 第1~12列有一半或更多元素为零. 为减轻计算工作量, 可根据这一特点采用以下方法计算  $\Delta_{16}$ . 先对该行列式作行变换, 使第1~4列中除  $a_i, c_i, g_i, j_i$  外其余元素均为零; 然后应用Laplace定理<sup>[6]</sup>将它按1~4列展开, 得:

$$\Delta_{16} = a_i c_i g_i j_i \Delta_{12} \quad (5.9)$$

式中

$$\Delta_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & A_{k1} & A_{k2} & 0 & 0 & A_{k3} & A_{k4} & A_{k5} & A_{k6} & A_{k7} & A_{k8} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{l1} & A_{l2} & A_{l3} & A_{l4} & 0 & 0 & A_{l5} & A_{l6} & A_{l7} & A_{l8} \\ A_{m1} & A_{m2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{m3} & A_{m4} & A_{m5} & A_{m6} & A_{m7} & A_{m8} \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & 0 & 0 & A_{n3} & A_{n4} & 0 & 0 & A_{n5} & A_{n6} & A_{n7} & A_{n8} \end{vmatrix} \quad (k=1, 2, 3; l=4, 5, 6; m=7, 8, 9; n=10, 11, 12)$$

再作以下行变换, 使  $\Delta_{12}$  的1~4列中除1、2、7、8行的元素外其余元素均为零. 为使第  $i$  行 ( $i=3\sim6$ ) 第3、4列的元素为零, 可用  $E_i$  乘第1行、 $F_i$  乘第2行, 然后和第  $i$  ( $i=3, 4, 5, 6$ ) 行相加; 其中

$$E_i = -(A_{i1}A_{22} - A_{21}A_{i2})/D, \quad D = A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}, \quad F_i = -(A_{11}A_{i2} - A_{i1}A_{12})/D \quad (5.10)$$

同理, 为使第  $j$  行 ( $j=9, 10, 11, 12$ ) 第1、2列的元素为零, 可用  $E_j$  乘第7行、 $F_j$  乘第8行, 然后和第  $j$  行相加; 其中  $E_j, F_j$  可在式(5.10)中将行号1、2、 $i$  分别改为7、8、 $j$  得出.

然后再应用Laplace定理按1~4列展开, 得  $\Delta_{12}$

$$\Delta_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} A_{71} & A_{72} \\ A_{81} & A_{82} \end{vmatrix} |B_{kl}| \quad (5.11)$$

式中,  $k, l=1\sim8$ ;  $|B_{kl}|$  为8阶行列式, 其中第1、2列可由  $\Delta_{12}$  的第5、6列划去第1、2、7、8行得出.

行列式  $|B_{kl}|$  也可用上述方法经行变换后再展开, 于是问题归结为一个四阶行列式的计算. 用本文的方法计算  $\Delta_{16}$ , 较之文[2]的方法工作量大为减轻.

对于给定的输入角  $\theta_3$  ( $-\pi \leq \theta_3 \leq \pi$ ), 由方程(5.8)可解出相应的输出角  $\theta_4$ . 对于每一  $\theta_3$  及相应的  $\theta_4$  值, 可以求出各系数 ( $a_i, b_i, \dots, j_i$ ) 之值. 于是,  $x_5$  和  $x_2$  之值可用文[2]的方法求出.  $x_7$  可由式(5.1)求出. 用  $x_7$  乘其中第二式, 然后和第一式相加, 再利用式(1.6), 即得:

$$x_7 = \frac{l_7[s_{71} - (K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5})/s_{67}]}{h_6(K_5 - Z_{2\dots 5}) - Q_1} \quad (5.12)$$

下面求  $x_6$  记  $x_1$ . 记  $E$  为单位矩阵, 则

$$\prod_{j=1}^7 M_j = E$$

$$\text{故} \quad \mathbf{M}_6 \mathbf{M}_7 \mathbf{k} = \left( \prod_{j=6}^1 \mathbf{M}_j^{-1} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{即} \quad X_{67} \mathbf{i} + Y_{67} \mathbf{j} + Z_7 \mathbf{k} = W_{2\dots 5} \mathbf{i} + G_{2\dots 5} \mathbf{j} + Z_{2\dots 5} \mathbf{k}$$

令上式两边  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  的系数相等, 并利用递推公式(2.8), 得:

$$X_7 c_6 - Y_7^* s_6 = W_{2\dots 5} \quad (5.13)$$

$$X_7 s_6 + Y_7^* c_6 = G_{2\dots 5} \quad (5.14)$$

用  $x_6$  乘式(5.14), 然后和(5.13)相加, 并利用式(1.6), 即得:

$$x_6 = (X_7 - W_{2\dots 5}) / (Y_7^* + G_{2\dots 5}) \quad (5.15)$$

$$\text{同理, 由} \quad \left( \prod_{j=1}^5 \mathbf{M}_j \right) \mathbf{k} = \left( \prod_{j=7}^6 \mathbf{M}_j^{-1} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{可得} \quad x_1 = (X_{2\dots 5} - W_7) / (Y_7^* + G_7) \quad (5.16)$$

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## A Matrix Method of Displacement Analysis of the General Spatial 7R Mechanism

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### Abstract

An input-output equation of the general spatial 7R mechanism is derived in this paper by using the method in [1] and applying the rotation matrices. The result is the same as [2], but the process of derivation is simpler. Applying the character of rotation matrices, it is not difficult to obtain the recurrence formulas of direction cosines of Cartesian unit vectors, to calculate the scalar products and triple products of these unit vectors, and to derive the 6th constraint equation. Moreover, an algorithm, which consists of successive applications of row transformation and expansion based on Laplace's Theorem, is given to evaluate the  $16 \times 16$  determinant according to its characteristic, so that the evaluation is much simplified.