

# ECE 489 Homework #1

## Solutions

**2-2** Notice that  $\|v\|^2 = v^T v \Rightarrow \|v\| = +\sqrt{v^T v}$ . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\|Rv\| &= +\sqrt{(Rv)^T Rv} = \sqrt{v^T R^T Rv} \\ &= \sqrt{v^T v} = \|v\|\end{aligned}$$

**2-3** This follows from Problem 2-2 with  $v = p_1 - p_2$ .

**2-9** Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in SO(2).$$

From Cramer's rule and the fact that  $A \in SO(2)$  we have

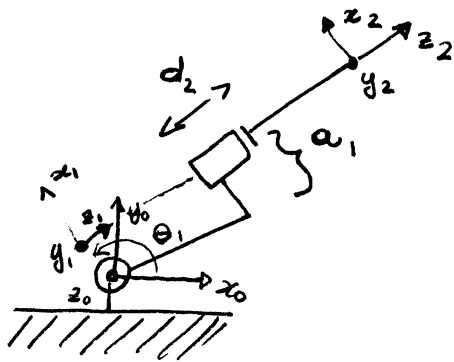
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$$

which implies that  $a = d$  and  $b = -c$ . Thus

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & -c \\ c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

with  $\det A = 1 = a^2 + c^2$ . Define  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(c/a)$ . Then  $\cos \theta = a$  and  $\sin \theta = c$ .

#### 4. Two-link RP manipulator



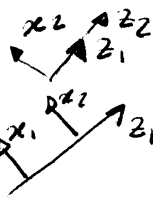
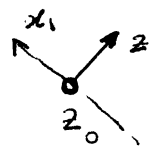
•  $z_0, y_1, y_2$  coming out of the page

link	$a$	$\alpha$	$d$	$\theta$
$l_1$	$a_1$	$\pi/2$	0	$\theta_1^*$
$l_2$	0	0	$q_2^*$	0

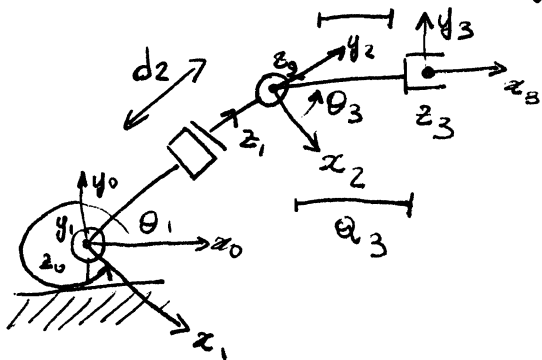
$\alpha_1 = \pi/2$  : angle between  $z_0$  and  $z_1$  about  $x_1$

$\alpha_2 = 0$  : " "  $z_1$  "  $z_2$  "  $x_2$

$\theta_2 = 0$  : " "  $x_1$  "  $x_2$  "  $z_2$



#### Three-link RPR manipulator



•  $z_0, z_2, z_3$  coming out of the page  
 •  $y_1$  pointing into the page

link	$a$	$\alpha$	$d$	$\theta$
$l_1$	0	$-\pi/2$	0	$\theta_1^*$
$l_2$	0	$\pi/2$	$d_2^*$	0
$l_3$	$a_3$	0	0	$\theta_3^*$

$O_0 \equiv O_1$

