

# Axis - Angle representation

Use an axis and an angle to represent an orientation

$\phi$  = angle rotate about  $\vec{r} = (r_x, r_y, r_z)^T = \begin{pmatrix} r_x \\ r_y \\ r_z \end{pmatrix}$

$r_x^2 + r_y^2 + r_z^2 = 1$  ← unit vector

$$\vec{R}_{\vec{r}, \phi} = \begin{bmatrix} r_x^2 V\phi + C\phi & r_x r_y V\phi - r_z S\phi & r_x r_z V\phi + r_y S\phi \\ r_x r_y V\phi + r_z S\phi & r_y^2 V\phi + C\phi & r_y r_z V\phi - r_x S\phi \\ r_x r_z V\phi - r_y S\phi & r_y r_z V\phi + r_x S\phi & r_z^2 V\phi + C\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$S\phi = \sin \phi$   
 $C\phi = \cos \phi$   
 $V\phi = \text{vers } \phi = 1 - \cos \phi$

$$\text{Trace}(\vec{R}_{\vec{r}, \phi}) = r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33} = \text{Tr}(\vec{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(\vec{R}_{\vec{r}, \phi}) &= r_x^2 V\phi + C\phi + r_y^2 V\phi + C\phi + r_z^2 V\phi + C\phi \\ &= (r_x^2 + r_y^2 + r_z^2) V\phi + 3C\phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= V\phi + 3C\phi \\ &= 1 - C\phi + 3C\phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tr}(\vec{R}) = 1 + 2 \cos \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = \pm \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\text{Tr}(\vec{R}) - 1}{2} \right)}$$

$$\text{Tr}(\vec{R}) = 3 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\vec{R}) = 1 \Rightarrow \pm 90$$

$$\text{Tr}(\vec{R}) = -1 \Rightarrow 180$$

$$r_{11} = r_x^2 V\phi + C\phi \Rightarrow r_x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r_{11} - C\phi}{V\phi}}$$

$$r_{22} = r_y^2 V\phi + C\phi \Rightarrow r_y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r_{22} - C\phi}{V\phi}}$$

$$r_{33} = r_z^2 V\phi + C\phi \Rightarrow r_z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r_{33} - C\phi}{V\phi}}$$

$$\bar{R}_{\vec{r}, \phi} = \begin{bmatrix} r_x^2 V\phi + C\phi & r_x r_y V\phi - r_z S\phi & r_x r_z V\phi + r_y S\phi \\ r_x r_y V\phi + r_z S\phi & r_y^2 V\phi + C\phi & r_y r_z V\phi - r_x S\phi \\ r_x r_z V\phi - r_y S\phi & r_y r_z V\phi + r_x S\phi & r_z^2 V\phi + C\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{21} - r_{12} = 2 r_z S\phi \Rightarrow$$

$$r_z = \frac{r_{21} - r_{12}}{2 S\phi}$$

$$r_{13} - r_{31} = 2 r_y S\phi \Rightarrow$$

$$r_y = \frac{r_{13} - r_{31}}{2 S\phi}$$

$$r_{32} - r_{23} = 2 r_x S\phi \Rightarrow$$

$$r_x = \frac{r_{32} - r_{23}}{2 S\phi}$$

But what if  $S\phi = 0$ ?

$\phi = 0$  or  $180$

axis is arbitrary



$$S\phi = 0 \quad C\phi = -1 \quad V\phi = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2r_x^2 - 1 & 2r_x r_y & 2r_x r_z \\ 2r_x r_y & 2r_y^2 - 1 & 2r_y r_z \\ 2r_x r_z & 2r_y r_z & 2r_z^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{11} = 2r_x^2 - 1 \quad 2r_x^2 = r_{11} + 1$$

$$r_x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r_{11} + 1}{2}}$$

$$r_{12} = 2r_x r_y$$

$$r_y = \frac{r_{12}}{2r_x}$$

$$r_{13} = 2r_x r_z$$

$$r_z = \frac{r_{13}}{2r_x}$$

OR

$$r_{22} = 2r_y^2 - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$r_y = \frac{r_{12}}{2r_x}$$

$$r_z = \frac{r_{23}}{2r_y}$$

OR

$$r_{33} = 2r_z^2 - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$r_x = \frac{r_{13}}{2r_z}$$

$$r_y = \frac{r_{23}}{2r_z}$$