

**general rotations**

# Rotation about x, y, z axes

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$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{X axis}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Y axis}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Z axis}$$

# Rotation about an arbitrary axis $\mathbf{w}$ by $\theta$ radians

- complete orthonormal basis

$\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$

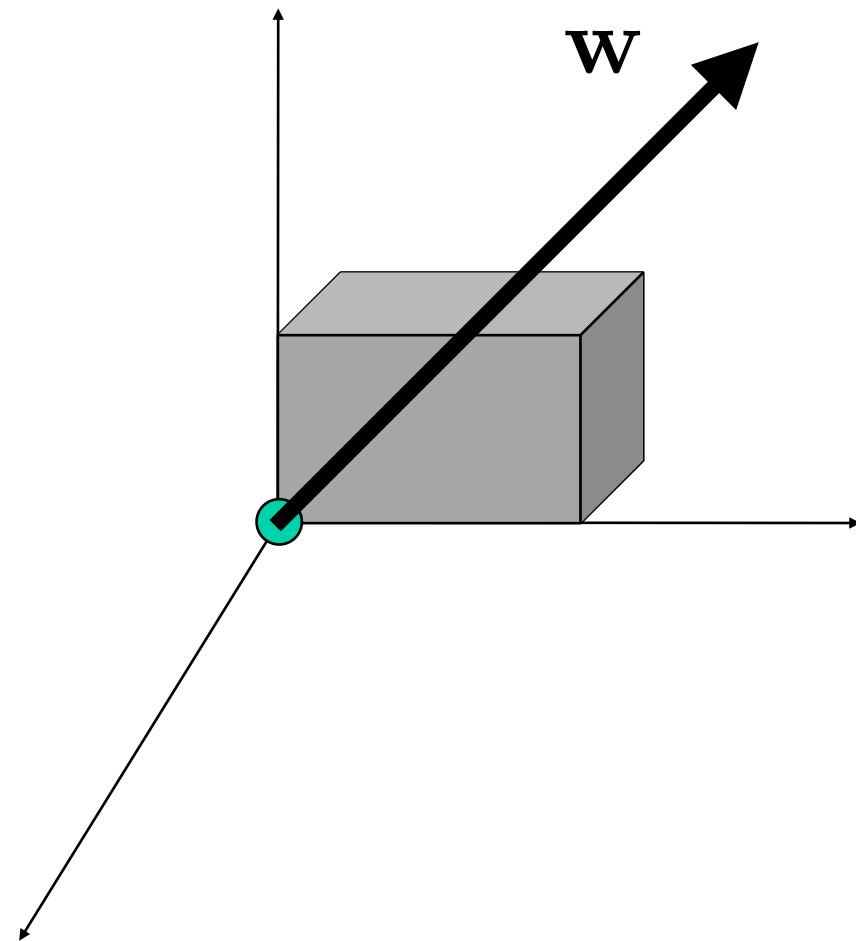
- rotation matrix ( $\mathbf{w} \rightarrow \mathbf{z}$ -axis)

$$R^T = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}^T \\ \mathbf{v}^T \\ \mathbf{w}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = (\mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{w})$$

- composite rotation

$$RR_z(\theta)R^T$$



# Inverse of a rotation matrix

- complete orthonormal basis

$\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$

- $R, R^T$  are rotation matrices

$$R = (\mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{w})$$

$$R^T = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}^T \\ \mathbf{v}^T \\ \mathbf{w}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

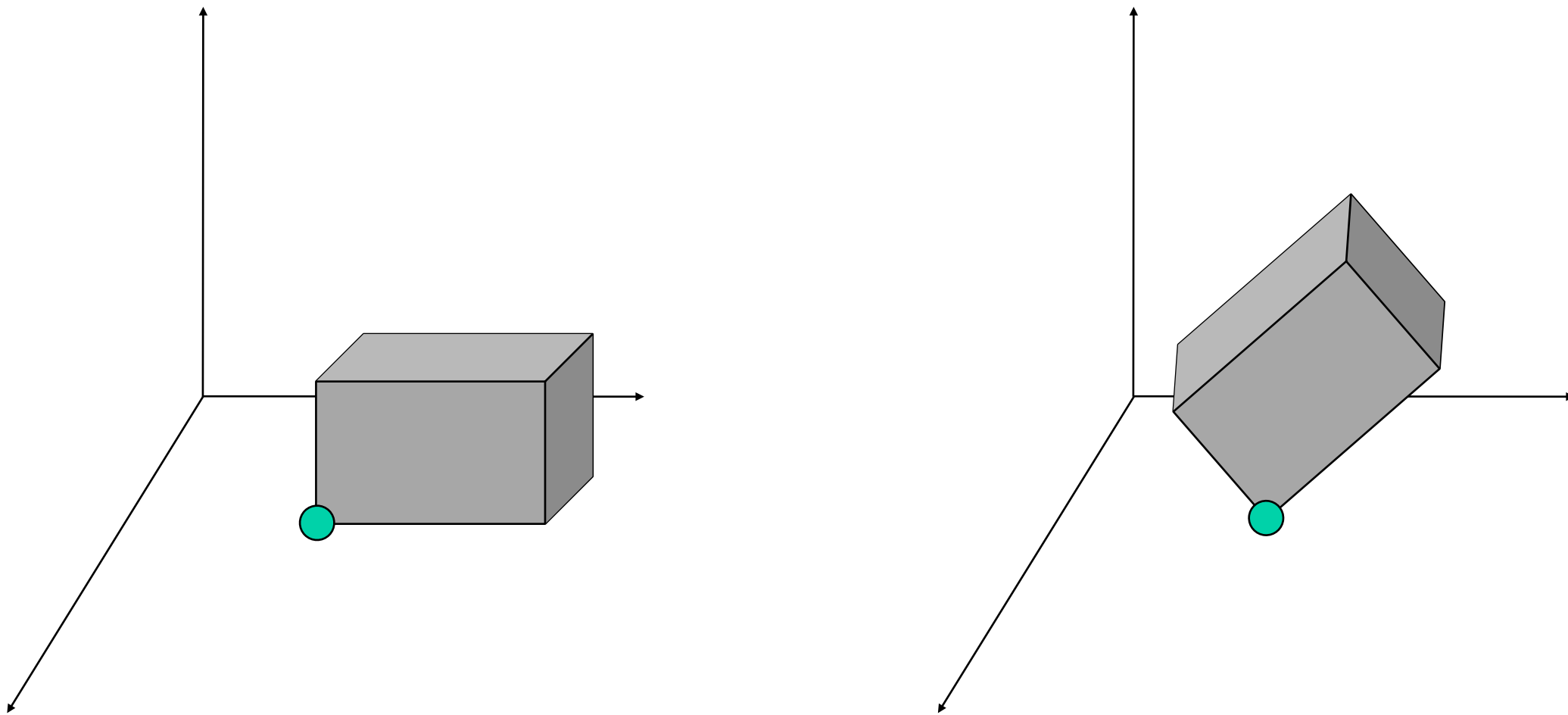
- $R, R^T$  are **orthogonal** matrices

$$RR^T = R^T R = I$$

# Composite Transformations

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- Rotating about a fixed point
  - **basic** rotation alone will rotate about origin but we want:



# Composite Transformations

- Rotating about a fixed point
- Move fixed point  $(p_x, p_y, p_z)$  to origin
- Rotate by desired amount
- Move fixed point back to original position

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{T}(p_x, p_y, p_z) \mathbf{R} \mathbf{T}(-p_x, -p_y, -p_z)$$

