

**12 pratybos. Realieji kvaternionai ir posūčiai  $\mathbf{R}^3$ .**

Nagrinėjami du uždaviniai

**12.1(tiesioginis uždavinys).** *Pasukti vektorių  $\mathbf{x}$  kampu  $\varphi$  vektoriaus  $\mathbf{u}$  kryptimi.*

**Sprendimas.** Pasukus vektorių  $\mathbf{x}$  kampu  $\varphi$  vektoriaus  $\mathbf{u}$  kryptimi turėsime vektorių

$$\mathcal{A}_\alpha(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha\mathbf{x}\alpha^{-1},$$

$$\text{čia } \alpha = \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\|\mathbf{u}\|} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}.$$

**12.2(atvirkštinis uždavinys).** *Kokį posūkį atlieka transformacija  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha(\mathbf{x})$ , čia  $\alpha = a + b\mathbf{i} + c\mathbf{j} + d\mathbf{k}$ ,  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 1$ .*

**Sprendimas.** Transformacija  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha(\mathbf{x})$  erdvę pasuka kampu  $\varphi = 2 \arccos(a)$  vektoriaus  $\mathbf{u} = (b; c; d)$  kryptimi.

**Uždaviniai.** Pasukite vektorių  $\mathbf{x}$  kampu  $\varphi$  vektoriaus  $\mathbf{u}$  kryptimi

1  $\mathbf{u} = (1, 1, 0)$  ,  $\varphi = 20^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, 20)$

Ats.: ( 4.8; -4.8; 18.8 )

2  $\mathbf{u} = (-1, 1, 0)$  ,  $\varphi = 20^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, -20)$

Ats.: ( -4.8; -4.8; -18.8 )

3.  $\mathbf{u} = (-1, -1, 0)$  ,  $\varphi = 40^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, 30)$

Ats.: ( -13.6; 13.6; 23.0 )

4.  $\mathbf{u} = (1, -1, 0)$  ,  $\varphi = 40^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, -30)$

Ats.: ( 13.6; 13.6; -23.0 )

5.  $\mathbf{u} = (1, 0, 1)$  ,  $\varphi = 50^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, 40)$

Ats.: ( 7.1; -21.7; 32.9 )

6.  $\mathbf{u} = (-1, 0, 1)$  ,  $\varphi = 50^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, -40)$

Ats.: ( 7.1; -21.7; -32.9 )

$$7. \mathbf{u} = (-1, 0, -1), \varphi = 70^\circ, \mathbf{x} = (0, 0, 50)$$

$$\text{Ats.: ( 16.5; 33.2; 33.6 )}$$

$$8. \mathbf{u} = (1, 0, -1), \varphi = 70^\circ, \mathbf{x} = (0, 0, -50)$$

$$\text{Ats.: ( 16.5; 33.2; -33.6 )}$$

$$9. \mathbf{u} = (0, -1, -1), \varphi = 80^\circ, \mathbf{x} = (0, 0, 60)$$

$$\text{Ats.: ( -41.8; 24.8; 35.2 )}$$

**12.3 Pavyzdys.** Pasuksime vektorių  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{i}$  kampų  $\varphi = 90^\circ$  vektoriaus  $\mathbf{u} = (0; 1; 1)$  kryptimi.

Šio posūkio kvaternionas yra

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \cos \frac{90^\circ}{2} + \frac{(0; 1; 1)}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{90^\circ}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{(0; 1; 1)}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{k}$$

Tada

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}(\mathbf{x}) &= \boldsymbol{\alpha}\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}\mathbf{x}\bar{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \\ &\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{k}\right)(\mathbf{i})\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{k}\right) = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})(\mathbf{i})(\sqrt{2} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = \\ &\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2}\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{j})(\sqrt{2} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{4}(2\mathbf{i} - \sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} + \sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} - \sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{i} - 1 + \sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} + 1 - \mathbf{i}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} - 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{k}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{k} = \\ &\left(0; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Atsakymas: } \mathcal{A}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}((1; 0; 0)) = \left(0; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).$$