

14 pratybos. Realieji kvaternionai ir posūčiai \mathbf{R}^3 .

Nagrinėjami du uždaviniai

14.1 (tiesioginis uždavinys). *Pasukti vektorių \mathbf{x} kampu φ vektoriaus \mathbf{u} kryptimi.*

Sprendimas. Pasukus vektorių \mathbf{x} kampu φ vektoriaus \mathbf{u} kryptimi turėsime vektorių

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

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

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

Ats.: (16.5; 33.2; 33.6)

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

Ats.: (16.5; 33.2; -33.6)

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

Ats.: (-41.8; 24.8; 35.2)

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

Šio posūkio kvaternionas yra

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

Tada

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

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