Esempio:

RotationMatrix[θ , {0, 0, 1}] // MatrixForm

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\cos[\theta] & -\sin[\theta] & 0 \\
\sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

Rotazione rigida delle posizioni delle ancore, ricostruite tramite Multidimensional Scaling

Avendo come set di punti da ricostruire:

A0 = {0, 0, 0}, A1 = {0, 2.9810, 0}, A2 = {4.7220, 1.7210, 0}, A3 = {0.1430, 1.6420, 2.2240} è stato applicato l'algoritmo di Multidimensional Scaling in Matlab, che ricevendo in ingresso le distanze euclidee relative tra i punti, ordinate, ha restituito in uscita come coordinate per i punti ricostruiti:

 $A0 = \{-1.1749 \quad 1.6474 \quad -0.4577\}, A1 = \{-1.0275 \quad -1.2752 \quad -1.0259\}, A2 = \{3.5511 \quad 0.0252 \quad 0.0835\}, A3 = \{-1.3487 \quad -0.3973 \quad 1.4001\},$

che traslati di {-1.1749 1.6474 -0.4577} sono:

 $A0 = \{0 \ 0\}$ A1 = $\{0.1474 - 2.9226 - 0.5682\}$, A2 = $\{4.7259 - 1.6222 \ 0.5412\}$, A3 = $\{-0.1738 - 2.0447 \ 1.8578\}$

Si vuole individuare una matrice di rotazione che riporti le coordinate dei punti ai valori originali ovvero espresse nel sistema di riferimento di interesse.

```
A0 = \{0, 0, 0\};
```

Posizione reale di A1:

```
A1 = \{0, 2.9810, 0.0\};
```

Posizione ricostruita di A1, traslando tutti i punti per avere A0 nell'origine.

```
A1R = \{0.1474, -2.9226, -0.5682\};
```

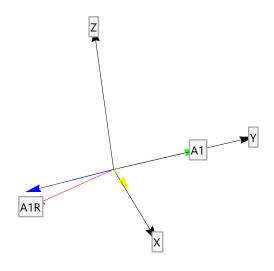
Considero il punto di stesse coordinate x, y e con z = 0 per individuare l'angolo della prima rotazione.

```
A = \{0.1474, -2.9226, 0\};
```

0.191783

```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {5,0,0}}], Black,
  Arrow[\{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{0, 5, 0\}\}], Black, Arrow[\{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, 5\}\}],
  Green, Arrow[{A0, A1}], Red, Arrow[{A0, A1R}], Blue,
  Arrow[{A0, A}] , Yellow, Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, {2.9445, 0.2055, 0}}] ,
  \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}["X", \texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow \texttt{0}], \{\texttt{5}, \texttt{0}, \texttt{0}\}],
  Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0, 5, 0}],
  Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0, 0, 5}]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
OA1R = Norm[A1R];
OA = Norm[A]
2.92631
(*α= ArcCos[OA/OA1R]*)
axis = Cross[A, A1R]
{1.66062, 0.0837527, 0.}
axisN = Normalize[axis]
\{0.998731, 0.0503705, 0.\}
Costruzione della matrice di rotazione asse angolo:
nSkew = {{0, -Part[axisN, 3], Part[axisN, 2]},
    {Part[axisN, 3], 0, -Part[axisN, 1]}, {-Part[axisN, 2], Part[axisN, 1], 0}};
nKro = {{Part[axisN, 1] * Part[axisN, 1],
     Part[axisN, 1] * Part[axisN, 2], Part[axisN, 1] * Part[axisN, 3] } ,
    {Part[axisN, 2] * Part[axisN, 1], Part[axisN, 2] * Part[axisN, 2],
     Part[axisN, 2] * Part[axisN, 3] } , { Part[axisN, 3] * Part[axisN, 1] ,
     Part[axisN, 3] * Part[axisN, 2], Part[axisN, 3] * Part[axisN, 3]}};
\alpha = \text{ArcCos}[(OA^2 + OA1R^2 - (0.5682)^2) / (2 * OA * OA1R)]
```

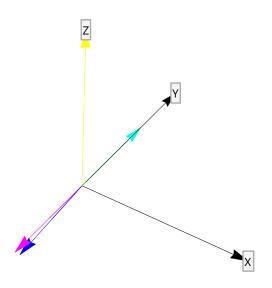
```
Ra\alpha = nKro + (IdentityMatrix[3] - nKro) * Cos[-\alpha] + nSkew * Sin[-\alpha]
\{\{0.999953, 0.000922321, -0.00960109\},
 \{0.000922321, 0.981713, 0.190367\}, \{0.00960109, -0.190367, 0.981666\}\}
R1 = RotationMatrix[-\alpha, axis]
\{\{0.999953, 0.000922321, -0.00960109\},
 \{0.000922321, 0.981713, 0.190367\}, \{0.00960109, -0.190367, 0.981666\}\}
Rotazione oraria di \alpha attorno a axis
AlRproj = Dot[R1, AlR]
\{0.150153, -2.97718, 0.\}
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {5,0,0}}], Black,
   Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {0,5,0}}], Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {0,0,5}}], Green,
   Arrow[{A0, A1}], Red, Arrow[{A0, A1R}], Blue, Arrow[{A0, A1Rproj}], Yellow,
    \texttt{Arrow}[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\texttt{axis}\}] \,\,,\,\, \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}[\texttt{"X"}\,,\,\,\texttt{FrameMargins}\,\rightarrow\,0]\,,\,\,\{5\,,\,0\,,\,0\}]\,,
   Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 5, 0\}],
   Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0, 0, 5}],
   Text[Panel["A1R", FrameMargins → 0], A1R],
   Text[Panel["A1", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], A1]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



Rimane da individuare l'angolo di cui ruotare attorno a Z, allineandosi al vettore verde. Proietto A su X.

```
(*B = {0,-2.9226,0};*)
B = \{0, -2.97718, 0\};
OB = Norm[B]
2.97718
\theta = ArcCos[OB / Norm[A1Rproj]]
0.0504166
```

```
\theta = \arccos[(OB^2 + (Norm[AlRproj])^2 - (0.150153)^2) / (2 * OB * Norm[AlRproj])]
0.0503919
Rz = RotationMatrix[Pi - \theta, \{0, 0, 1\}];
Alfin = Dot[Rz, AlRproj]
\{9.53324 \times 10^{-8}, 2.98097, 0.\}
A1
{0, 2.981, 0.}
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, {5, 0, 0}}], Black,
  Arrow[{0,0,0},{0,5,0}], Yellow, Arrow[{0,0,0},{0,0,5}], Green,
  Arrow[{A0, A1}], (*Red,Arrow[{A0,A1R}],*)Blue, Arrow[{A0,A1Rproj}],
  (*Yellow, Arrow[{{0,0,0},axis}] ,*) Magenta, Arrow[{{0,0,0},B}], Cyan,
  Arrow[\{\{0,0,0\},A1fin\}], Text[Panel["X",FrameMargins \rightarrow 0],\{5,0,0\}],
  Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 5, 0\}],
  Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0, 0, 5}]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



EuclideanDistance[A1, A1fin]

0.0000322445

Verifichiamo se ruotando rigidamente gli altri punti per la matrice di rotazione complessiva si ottengano dai punti ricostruiti i punti reali.

```
A2 = \{4.7220, 1.7210, 0\};
A2R = \{4.7260, -1.6222, 0.5412\};
```

```
A2RR = Rz.R1.A2R
\{-4.63829, 1.72097, 0.885466\}
```

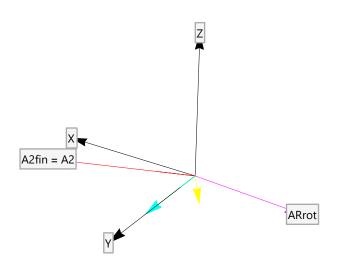
Manca un'ultima rotazione attorno l'asse individuato dal prodotto vettoriale tra il vettore passante dall'origine al punto A2RR e il versore dell'asse y. Questo corrisponde all'arcos della componente z dell'asse individuato col prodotto vettore.

```
axis12 = Normalize[Cross[A2RR, {0, 1, 0}]]
\{-0.187517, 0., -0.982261\}
```

Questo angolo è descritto dal vettore congiungente A2R e il piano xy. Voglio portare a 0 la componente z

```
\mu = ArcCos[Part[axis12, 3]]
2.95296
Ry = RotationMatrix [\mu, \{0, 1, 0\}]
\{\{-0.982261, 0., 0.187517\}, \{0., 1., 0.\}, \{-0.187517, 0., -0.982261\}\}
A2fin = Ry.Rz.R1.A2R
\{4.72205, 1.72097, 1.22125 \times 10^{-15}\}
A3 = \{0.1430, 1.6420, 2.2240\};
A3R = \{-0.1738, -2.0447, 1.8578\};
A3fin = Ry.Rz.R1.A3R
\{0.142994, 1.64196, -2.22395\}
```

```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {5,0,0}}], Black,
  Arrow[\{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{0, 5, 0\}\}], Black, Arrow[\{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, 5\}\}],
  Green, Arrow[{A0, A1}], Yellow, Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, axis12}], Magenta,
  Arrow[{{0,0,0}, A2RR}], Cyan, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, A1fin}], Red,
  \texttt{Arrow}[\{\texttt{A0}\,,\,\texttt{A2fin}\}]\,,\,\,\texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}[\texttt{"X"}\,,\,\,\texttt{FrameMargins}\,\rightarrow\,0]\,,\,\,\{5\,,\,\,0\,,\,\,0\}]\,,
  Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 5, 0\}],
  Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0, 0, 5}],
  Text[Panel["ARrot", FrameMargins → 0], A2RR],
  Text[Panel["A2fin = A2", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], A2fin]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```

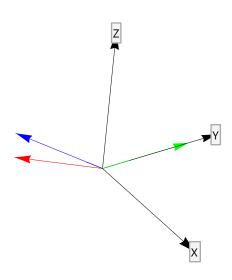


Rotazione rigida del SET4 di punti, ricostruiti tramite Multidimensional Scaling

```
C0 = \{0, 0, 0\};
Posizione reale di A1.
C1 = \{0, 5.1230, 0\};
```

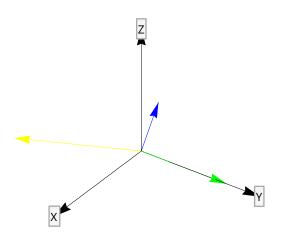
Posizione ricostruita di A1, avendo traslato tutti i punti per avere A0 nell'origine.

```
C1R = \{-4.4758, -2.0700, -1.3884\};
Considero il punto di stesse coordinate x, y e con z = 0.
CC = \{-4.4758, -2.0700, 0\};
{\tt Graphics3D[\{Black,\,Arrow[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\{7\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\}]\,,\,Black\,,}
   {\tt Arrow}[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\{0\,,\,7\,,\,0\}\}]\,,\,{\tt Black}\,,\,{\tt Arrow}[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\{0\,,\,0\,,\,7\}\}]\,,
   Green, Arrow[{C0, C1}], Red, Arrow[{C0, C1R}], Blue,
   {\tt Arrow[\{C0,\,CC\}],\,\,Text[Panel["X",\,FrameMargins \rightarrow 0]\,,\,\{7,\,0,\,0\}]\,,}
   Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 7, 0\}],
   Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0, 0, 7}]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



```
OC1R = Norm[C1R];
OC = Norm[CC]
4.9313
(*Y= ArcCos[OC/OC1R]*)
\gamma = ArcCos[(OC^2 + OC1R^2 - (-1.3884)^2) / (2 * OC * OC1R)]
0.274444
axis2 = Cross[CC, C1R]
\{2.87399, -6.2142, 0.\}
R2 = RotationMatrix[-γ, axis2]
\{\{0.96917, -0.0142584, 0.245979\},\
\{-0.0142584, 0.993406, 0.113762\}, \{-0.245979, -0.113762, 0.962576\}\}
Rotazione oraria di y attorno a axis2
C1Rproj = Dot[R2, C1R]
\{-4.64981, -2.15048, 8.88178 \times 10^{-16}\}
```

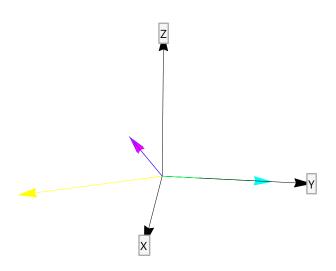
```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {7,0,0}}], Black,
    {\tt Arrow}[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\{0\,,\,7\,,\,0\}\}]\,,\,{\tt Black},\,{\tt Arrow}[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\{0\,,\,0\,,\,7\}\}]\,,\,{\tt Green}\,,
    Arrow[{C0, C1}], (*Red, Arrow[{C0, C1R}], *)Blue, Arrow[{C0, C1Rproj}], Yellow,
   \texttt{Arrow}\big[\big\{\big\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\big\}\,,\,\,\texttt{axis2}\big\}\big]\,,\,\,\,,\,\,\,\texttt{Text}\big[\texttt{Panel}\big["X"\,,\,\,\texttt{FrameMargins}\,\rightarrow\,0\big]\,,\,\,\big\{7\,,\,0\,,\,0\big\}\big]\,,
    \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}["Y", \texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow \texttt{0}], \{\texttt{0}, \texttt{7}, \texttt{0}\}],
    \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}[\texttt{"Z", FrameMargins} \rightarrow \texttt{0}], \{\texttt{0, 0, 7}\}] \},
  AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



Rimane da individuare l'angolo di cui ruotare attorno a Z, allineandosi al vettore verde. Proietto C1Rproj su X.

```
DD = \{0, -2.15048, 0\};
OD = Norm[DD]
2.15048
(*\phi = ArcCos[OD/Norm[C1Rproj]]*)
(*\phi=ArcCos[(OD^2+(Sqrt[4.64981^2+2.15048^2])^2-(-4.46032)^2)/
    (2*OD*Sqrt[4.64981^2+2.15048^2])]*)
\phi = \arccos[(OD^2 + (Norm[C1Rproj])^2 - (-4.64981)^2) / (2*OD*Norm[C1Rproj])]
1.1376
Rz2 = RotationMatrix[Pi + \phi, {0, 0, 1}];
C1fin = Dot[Rz2, C1Rproj]
\{0.0000114296, 5.12302, 8.88178 \times 10^{-16}\}
```

```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {7,0,0}}], Black,
  Arrow[{0,0,0},{0,7,0}], Black, Arrow[{0,0,0},{0,0,7}], Green,
  Arrow[{C0, C1}], (*Red,Arrow[{C0,C1R}],*)Blue, Arrow[{C0,C1Rproj}],
  Yellow, Arrow[\{\{0,0,0\},axis2\}], Magenta, Arrow[\{\{0,0,0\},CC\}], Cyan,
  \mathtt{Arrow}\big[\big\{\big\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\big\}\,,\,\mathtt{C1fin}\big\}\big]\,,\,\,\mathtt{Text}\big[\mathtt{Panel}\big["X"\,,\,\,\mathtt{FrameMargins}\,\rightarrow\,0\big]\,,\,\,\big\{7\,,\,0\,,\,0\big\}\big]\,,
  Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 7, 0\}],
  Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 0, 7\}]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



EuclideanDistance[C1, C1fin]

0.0000235696

Verifichiamo se ruotando rigidamente gli stessi punti per la matrice di rotazione complessiva si ottengano dai punti ricostruiti i punti reali.

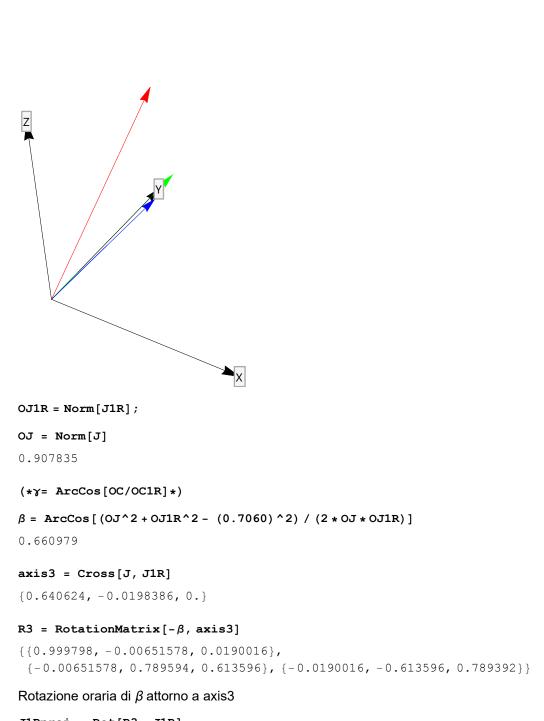
```
C2 = \{-4.7220, -3.9870, 0\};
C2R = \{5.7796, -1.7342, -1.3349\};
C2RR = Rz2.R2.C2R
\{-4.00011, -3.98693, -2.50932\}
axis22 = Normalize[Cross[C2RR, {0, 1, 0}]]
\{0.531406, 0., -0.847117\}
v = ArcCos[Part[axis22, 3]]
2.58133
Ry2 = RotationMatrix[-\nu, \{0, 1, 0\}]
\{\{-0.847117, 0., -0.531406\}, \{0., 1., 0.\}, \{0.531406, 0., -0.847117\}\}
```

```
C2fin = Ry2.Rz2.R2.C2R
\{4.72203, -3.98693, -2.22045 \times 10^{-16}\}
C3 = \{0, 0, 2.2240\};
C3R = \{-0.0327, 1.2870, -1.8135\};
C3fin = Ry2.Rz2.R2.C3R
\{5.31373 \times 10^{-6}, 0.000023141, 2.22401\}
DD - C1Rproj
\{4.64981, -3.91568 \times 10^{-7}, -8.88178 \times 10^{-16}\}
```

Rotazione rigida del SET5 di punti, ricostruiti tramite Multidimensional Scaling

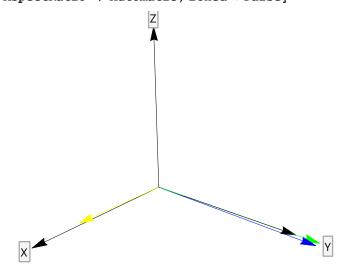
```
J0 = \{0, 0, 0\};
Posizione reale di A1.
J1 = \{0, 1.15, 0\};
Posizione ricostruita di A1, avendo traslato tutti i punti per avere A0 nell'origine.
J1R = \{0.0281, 0.9074, 0.7060\};
Considero il punto di stesse coordinate x, y e con z = 0.
J = \{0.0281, 0.9074, 0.0\};
```

```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, {1, 0, 0}}], Black,}
   Arrow[{{0,0,0},{0,1,0}}], Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0},{0,0,1}}],
   Green, Arrow[{J0, J1}], Red, Arrow[{J0, J1R}], Blue,
   {\tt Arrow[\{J0,\,J\}],\,\,Text[Panel["X",\,FrameMargins \rightarrow 0]\,,\,\{1,\,0,\,0\}]\,,}
   \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}["Y", \texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow \texttt{0}], \{\texttt{0}, \texttt{1}, \texttt{0}\}],
   \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}[\texttt{"Z", FrameMargins} \rightarrow \texttt{0}], \{\texttt{0, 0, 1}\}]\},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



```
J1Rproj = Dot[R3, J1R]
\{0.035597, 1.14949, 0.\}
```

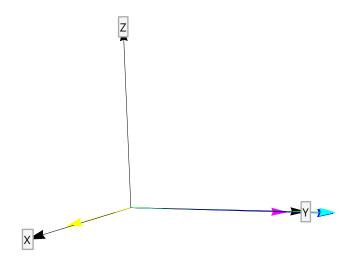
```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {1,0,0}}], Black,
   Arrow[{0,0,0},{0,1,0}], Black, Arrow[{0,0,0},{0,0,1}], Green,
   Arrow[{J0, J1}], (*Red, Arrow[{C0,C1R}],*)Blue, Arrow[{J0, J1Rproj}], Yellow,
   \texttt{Arrow}[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\texttt{axis3}\}] \text{ , } \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}[\texttt{"X"}\,,\,\texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow 0]\,,\,\{1.05\,,\,0\,,\,0\}]\,,
   \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}["Y", \texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow \texttt{0}], \{\texttt{0}, \texttt{1.2}, \texttt{0}\}],
   \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}["Z", \texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow 0], \{0, 0, 1.05\}]\},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



Rimane da individuare l'angolo di cui ruotare attorno a Z, allineandosi al vettore verde. Proietto J1Rproj su X.

```
K = \{0, 1.14949, 0\};
OK = Norm[K]
1.14949
(*\phi = ArcCos[OD/Norm[C1Rproj]]*)
(*\phi=ArcCos[(OD^2+(Sqrt[4.64981^2+2.15048^2])^2-(-4.46032)^2)/(
    (2*OD*Sqrt[4.64981^2+2.15048^2])]*)
\psi = \text{ArcCos}[(OK^2 + (Norm[J1Rproj])^2 - (0.035597)^2) / (2 * OK * Norm[J1Rproj])]
0.0309577
Rz3 = RotationMatrix[\psi, {0, 0, 1}];
J1fin = Dot[Rz3, J1Rproj]
\{2.66308 \times 10^{-8}, 1.15004, 0.\}
```

```
Graphics3D[{Black, Arrow[{{0,0,0}, {1,0,0}}], Black,
   {\tt Arrow}[\{\{0,\,0,\,0\},\,\{0,\,1,\,0\}\}]\,,\,{\tt Black},\,{\tt Arrow}[\{\{0,\,0,\,0\},\,\{0,\,0,\,1\}\}]\,,
   Green, Arrow[{J0, J1}], Blue, Arrow[{J0, J1Rproj}], Yellow,
   {\tt Arrow[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,axis3\}]}\ ,\ {\tt Magenta}\ ,\ {\tt Arrow[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,J\}]}\ ,\ {\tt Cyan}\ ,
   \texttt{Arrow}[\{\{0,\,0,\,0\},\,\texttt{J1fin}\}]\,,\,\,\texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}[\texttt{"X"},\,\texttt{FrameMargins}\rightarrow 0]\,,\,\{1,\,0,\,0\}]\,,
   Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0, 1, 0\}],
   \texttt{Text}[\texttt{Panel}["Z", \texttt{FrameMargins} \rightarrow 0], \{0, 0, 1\}]\},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



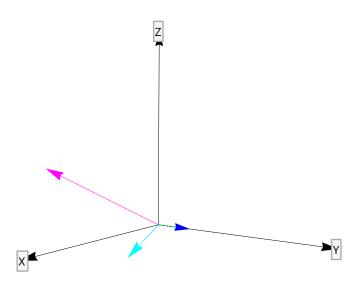
EuclideanDistance[J1, J1fin]

0.0000436383

Verifichiamo se ruotando rigidamente gli stessi punti per la matrice di rotazione complessiva si ottengano dai punti ricostruiti i punti reali.

```
J2 = \{4.1230, 2, 0\};
J2R = {3.9862, 2.2510, 0.2059};
J2fin = Rz3.R3.J2R
{3.91462, 1.99987, -1.29441}
J2RR = Rz3.R3.J2R
{3.91462, 1.99987, -1.29441}
axis32 = Normalize[Cross[J2RR, {0, 1, 0}]]
{0.313944, 0., 0.949442}
Part[axis32, 3]
0.949442
v = ArcCos[Part[axis32, 3]]
0.319344
Ry3 = RotationMatrix[-v, \{0, 1, 0\}]
\{\{0.949442, 0., -0.313944\}, \{0., 1., 0.\}, \{0.313944, 0., 0.949442\}\}
```

```
J2fin = Ry3.Rz3.R3.J2R
\{4.12307, 1.99987, 1.11022 \times 10^{-15}\}
J3 è la coordinata vera, J3fin quella ricostruita
J3 = \{5, 0, 2.2240\};
J3R = \{5.4325, -0.5012, 0.4276\};
J3fin = Ry3.Rz3.R3.J3R
\{4.99999, -0.000217535, 2.22401\}
Graphics3D[
  \{ \texttt{Black}, \texttt{Arrow}[\{\{0,\,0,\,0\},\,\{6,\,0,\,0\}\}] \,,\, \texttt{Black},\, \texttt{Arrow}[\{\{0,\,0,\,0\},\,\{0,\,6,\,0\}\}] \,, 
  {\tt Black,\,Arrow[\{\{0\,,\,0\,,\,0\}\,,\,\{0\,,\,0\,,\,6\}\}]\,,\,Green,\,Arrow[\{J0\,,\,J1\}]\,,\,Blue\,,}
  Arrow[{J0, J1fin}], Magenta, Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, J3fin}], Cyan,
  Arrow[\{\{0, 0, 0\}, J2fin\}], Text[Panel["X", FrameMargins <math>\rightarrow 0], \{6, 0.1, 0\}],
   Text[Panel["Y", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], \{0.1, 6, 0\}],
   Text[Panel["Z", FrameMargins \rightarrow 0], {0.05, 0, 6}]},
 AspectRatio -> Automatic, Boxed → False]
```



K - J1Rproj

```
\{-0.035597, -2.59315 \times 10^{-6}, 0.\}
```