

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \text{under-rotation} + \text{over-rotation} \right) = \text{depolarization}$$

The diagram illustrates a relationship between three concepts: under-rotation, over-rotation, and depolarization. It is structured as an equation:

- Left side:** A large left parenthesis  $($  is followed by two circular diagrams separated by a plus sign  $+$ .
  - The first diagram, labeled **under-rotation**, shows a circle with a vertical dashed line. The area to the left of the line is light gray, and the area to the right is red. The angle between the dashed line and the boundary of the red region is labeled  $\theta$ . A curved arrow indicates a clockwise rotation from the dashed line towards the red region.
  - The second diagram, labeled **over-rotation**, shows a similar circle. The area to the left of the dashed line is light gray, and the area to the right is red. The angle between the dashed line and the boundary of the red region is labeled  $\theta$ . A curved arrow indicates a counter-clockwise rotation from the dashed line towards the red region.
- Middle:** An equals sign  $=$ .
- Right side:** A single circular diagram labeled **depolarization**.
  - This diagram shows a circle with a vertical dashed line. The area to the left of the line is light gray, and the area to the right is red. The angle between the dashed line and the boundary of the red region is labeled  $\theta^2$ . A curved arrow indicates a clockwise rotation from the dashed line towards the red region.

The overall equation states that the average of under-rotation and over-rotation is equal to depolarization.