

# 1 Differentiating

To compute the complex derivatives use the [Total Derivative theorem](#):

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \dots \quad (1)$$

## 1.1 Differentiating atan2

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)}{d\theta} &= \frac{\partial \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)}{\partial \theta} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} + \frac{\partial \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{\partial \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{d\theta} \\ &= -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{dy}{d\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

# 2 3D Transformations

The vector  ${}^A\mathbf{t}_{\{B\}} = [x \ y \ z \ \psi \ \theta \ \phi]$  represents a rigid transformation between two frames  $\{A\}$  and  $\{B\}$ , specifically, how  $\{B\}$  is seen from  $\{A\}$ .

## 2.1 Inverse compounding

$$\mathbf{t}' = \ominus \mathbf{t} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ \psi' \\ \theta' \\ \phi' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{R}^T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\ \operatorname{atan2}(o'_z, a'_z) \\ \operatorname{atan2}(-n'_z, n'_x \cos(\phi') + n'_y \sin(\phi')) \\ \operatorname{atan2}(n'_y, n'_x) \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where:

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} n_x & o_x & a_x \\ n_y & o_y & a_y \\ n_z & o_z & a_z \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{R}' = \mathbf{R}^T; \mathbf{R}' = \begin{bmatrix} n'_x & o'_x & a'_x \\ n'_y & o'_y & a'_y \\ n'_z & o'_z & a'_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{J}_{\ominus} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{R}^T & \mathbf{N} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{Q} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

with:

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -n_z x \cos(\phi) - n_z y \sin(\phi) + z \cos(\theta) & n_y x - n_x y \\ z' & -o_z x \cos(\phi) - o_z y \sin(\phi) + z \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) & o_y x - o_x y \\ -y' & a_z x \cos(\phi) - a_z y \sin(\phi) + z \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) & a_y x - a_x y \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} -n_x/(1 - a_x^2) & -o_x \cos(\psi)/(1 - a_x^2) & a_z a_x/(1 - a_x^2) \\ o_x/(1 - a_x^2)^{1/2} & -a_z \cos(\phi)/(1 - a_x^2)^{1/2} & a_y/(1 - a_x^2)^{1/2} \\ n_x a_x/(1 - a_x^2) & -a_y \cos(\phi)/(1 - a_x^2) & -a_z/(1 - a_x^2) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

The inverted rotation matrix is:

$$\mathbf{R}' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) & \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cos(\psi) & \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) + \sin(\phi) \sin(\psi) \\ \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) & \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\phi) \cos(\psi) & \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \cos(\phi) \sin(\psi) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) & \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{R}' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) & \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cos(\psi) & \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\phi) \cos(\psi) & \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) \\ \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) + \sin(\phi) \sin(\psi) & \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \cos(\phi) \sin(\psi) & \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{R}' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi') \cos(\theta') & \cos(\phi') \sin(\theta') \sin(\psi') - \sin(\phi') \cos(\psi') & \cos(\phi') \sin(\theta') \cos(\psi') + \sin(\phi') \sin(\psi') \\ \sin(\phi') \cos(\theta') & \sin(\phi') \sin(\theta') \sin(\psi') + \cos(\phi') \cos(\psi') & \sin(\phi') \sin(\theta') \cos(\psi') - \cos(\phi') \sin(\psi') \\ -\sin(\theta') & \cos(\theta') \sin(\psi') & \cos(\theta') \cos(\psi') \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

First line of  $\mathbf{Q}$ :

$$Q_{1,1} = \frac{d\psi'}{d\psi} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(o'_z, a'_z)}{d\psi} = -\frac{o'_z}{a'^2_z + o'^2_z} \frac{da'_z}{d\psi} + \frac{a'_z}{a'^2_z + o'^2_z} \frac{do'_z}{d\psi} \quad (11)$$

$$Q_{1,2} = \frac{d\psi'}{d\theta} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(o'_z, a'_z)}{d\theta} = -\frac{o'_z}{a'^2_z + o'^2_z} \frac{da'_z}{d\theta} + \frac{a'_z}{a'^2_z + o'^2_z} \frac{do'_z}{d\theta} \quad (12)$$

$$Q_{1,3} = \frac{d\psi'}{d\phi} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(o'_z, a'_z)}{d\phi} = -\frac{o'_z}{a'^2_z + o'^2_z} \frac{da'_z}{d\phi} + \frac{a'_z}{a'^2_z + o'^2_z} \frac{do'_z}{d\phi} \quad (13)$$

$$a'_z = \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{da'_z}{d\psi} = -\cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{da'_z}{d\theta} = -\sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{da'_z}{d\phi} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$o'_z = \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \cos(\phi) \sin(\psi) \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{do'_z}{d\psi} = -(\sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\phi) \cos(\psi)) = -o'_y \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{do'_z}{d\theta} = \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{do'_z}{d\phi} = \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) + \sin(\phi) \sin(\psi) = n'_z \quad (21)$$

$$(22)$$

Third line of  $\mathbf{Q}$ :

$$Q_{3,1} = \frac{d\phi'}{d\psi} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(n'_y, n'_x)}{d\psi} = -\frac{n'_y}{n'^2_x + n'^2_y} \frac{dn'_x}{d\psi} + \frac{n'_x}{n'^2_x + n'^2_y} \frac{dn'_y}{d\psi} \quad (23)$$

$$Q_{3,2} = \frac{d\phi'}{d\theta} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(n'_y, n'_x)}{d\theta} = -\frac{n'_y}{n'^2_x + n'^2_y} \frac{dn'_x}{d\theta} + \frac{n'_x}{n'^2_x + n'^2_y} \frac{dn'_y}{d\theta} \quad (24)$$

$$Q_{3,3} = \frac{d\phi'}{d\phi} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(n'_y, n'_x)}{d\phi} = -\frac{n'_y}{n'^2_x + n'^2_y} \frac{dn'_x}{d\phi} + \frac{n'_x}{n'^2_x + n'^2_y} \frac{dn'_y}{d\phi} \quad (25)$$

$$n'_x = \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{dn'_x}{d\psi} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{dn'_x}{d\theta} = -\cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{dn'_x}{d\phi} = -\sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) \quad (29)$$

$$n'_y = \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cos(\psi) \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{dn'_y}{d\psi} = \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) + \sin(\phi) \sin(\psi) = n'_z = \frac{do'_z}{d\phi} \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{dn'_y}{d\theta} = \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{dn'_y}{d\phi} = -(\sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\phi) \cos(\psi)) = -o'_y = \frac{do'_z}{d\psi} \quad (33)$$

$$(34)$$

Second line of  $\mathbf{Q}$ :

$$Q_{2,1} = \frac{d\theta'}{d\psi} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(y,x)}{d\psi} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{dx}{d\psi} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{dy}{d\psi} \quad (35)$$

$$Q_{2,2} = \frac{d\theta'}{d\theta} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(y,x)}{d\theta} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{dy}{d\theta} \quad (36)$$

$$Q_{2,3} = \frac{d\theta'}{d\phi} = \frac{d \operatorname{atan2}(y,x)}{d\phi} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{dx}{d\phi} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{dy}{d\phi} \quad (37)$$

$$x = n'_x \cos(\phi') + n'_y \sin(\phi') = \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi') + (\cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cos(\psi)) \sin(\phi') \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\psi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{d\psi} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi'} \frac{d\phi'}{d\psi} \quad (39)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi'} \frac{d\phi'}{d\theta} \quad (40)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\phi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} \frac{d\phi}{d\phi} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi'} \frac{d\phi'}{d\phi} \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} = (\cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) + \sin(\phi) \sin(\psi)) \sin(\phi') = n'_z \sin(\phi') \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) \sin(\phi') - \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\phi') \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} &= -[(\sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\phi) \cos(\psi)) \sin(\phi') + \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi')] \\ &= -(o_y \sin(\phi') + \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi')) \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi'} &= (\cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cos(\psi)) \cos(\phi') - \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi') \\ &= n'_y \cos(\phi') - \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi') \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

$$y = -n'_z = -\cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \sin(\psi) \quad (46)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\psi} = \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cos(\psi) \quad (47)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = -\cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) \quad (48)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\phi} = \sin(\phi) \sin(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \cos(\phi) \sin(\psi) \quad (49)$$

$$(50)$$