

## Derivative of the Exponential Map

We want to find the derivative of the rotation matrix  $R(v) = \exp(v_{\times})$  with respect to the rotation vector  $v$ . The result will be a 3rd order tensor. To avoid dealing with tensor notation, we will look at the effect the rotation has on an arbitrary vector  $X$ :  $F(v) = R(v)X$ . The function  $F$  is a function from a vector space to a vector space, and hence its derivative is a  $3 \times 3$  matrix.

To calculate  $D_v F$  we use a trick where we replace a function by the integral of its derivative with respect to an auxiliary variable  $s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} D_v F &= \exp(v_{\times}) (\exp(-v_{\times}) D_v \exp(v_{\times}) X) \\ &= \exp(v_{\times}) \int_0^1 \frac{d}{ds} [\exp(-sv_{\times}) D_v \exp(sv_{\times}) X] ds \end{aligned}$$

we apply the product rule to the derivative with respect to  $s$ :

$$= \exp(v_{\times}) \int_0^1 [-v_{\times} \exp(-sv_{\times}) D_v \exp(sv_{\times}) X + \exp(-sv_{\times}) D_v (v_{\times} \exp(sv_{\times}) X)] ds$$

and the product rule to the derivative with respect to  $v$ :

$$= \exp(v_{\times}) \int_0^1 \exp(-sv_{\times}) (D_v v_{\times}) \exp(sv_{\times}) X ds$$

At this point we need to calculate the derivative of  $v_{\times}$ : for any vector  $Z$ , we have

$$(D_v v_{\times}) Z = D_v (v \times Z) = -D_v (Z \times v) = Z_{\times} D_v v = -Z_{\times}$$

Applying this to the derivative of  $F$ :

$$\begin{aligned} D_v F &= -\exp(v_{\times}) \int_0^1 \exp(-sv_{\times}) (\exp(sv_{\times}) X)_{\times} ds \\ &= -\int_0^1 \exp((1-s)v_{\times}) (\exp(sv_{\times}) X)_{\times} ds \end{aligned}$$

For any rotation matrix  $R$ , we have  $RZ_{\times} = (RZ)_{\times} R$ , and so:

$$\begin{aligned} &= -(\exp(v_{\times}) X)_{\times} \int_0^1 \exp((1-s)v_{\times}) ds \\ &= -(R(v) X)_{\times} \int_0^1 R(tv) dt \\ &= -(R(v) X)_{\times} T(v) \end{aligned}$$

The integral  $T(v) = \int_0^1 \exp(sv_{\times}) ds$  can be computed using the Rodrigues' formula:

$$\begin{aligned} T(v) &= \int_0^1 \exp(sv_{\times}) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \text{Id} + \frac{\sin(sa)}{sa} sv_{\times} + \frac{1 - \cos(sa)}{(sa)^2} (sv_{\times})^2 \right) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \text{Id} + \frac{\sin(sa)}{a} v_{\times} + \frac{1 - \cos(sa)}{a^2} v_{\times}^2 \right) ds \\ &= \text{Id} + \frac{1 - \cos(a)}{a^2} v_{\times} + \frac{1}{a^2} \left( 1 - \frac{\sin(a)}{a} \right) v_{\times}^2 \end{aligned}$$