

Decompose the rotation into two steps : first rotate about y to get to θ in the x direction.

```
In[1]:= r1 = RotationMatrix[ $\theta$ , {0, 1, 0}]
```

```
Out[1]= {{Cos[ $\theta$ ], 0, Sin[ $\theta$ ]}, {0, 1, 0}, {-Sin[ $\theta$ ], 0, Cos[ $\theta$ ]}}
```

Check this by seeing where the {0,0,1} ends up

```
In[2]:= r1.{0, 0, 1}
```

```
Out[2]= {Sin[ $\theta$ ], 0, Cos[ $\theta$ ]}
```

Now rotate about z to get to ϕ

```
In[3]:= r2 = RotationMatrix[ $\phi$ , {0, 0, 1}]
```

```
Out[3]= {{Cos[ $\phi$ ], -Sin[ $\phi$ ], 0}, {Sin[ $\phi$ ], Cos[ $\phi$ ], 0}, {0, 0, 1}}
```

```
In[4]:= r = r2.r1
```

```
Out[4]= {{Cos[ $\theta$ ] Cos[ $\phi$ ], -Sin[ $\phi$ ], Cos[ $\phi$ ] Sin[ $\theta$ ]},  
         {Cos[ $\theta$ ] Sin[ $\phi$ ], Cos[ $\phi$ ], Sin[ $\theta$ ] Sin[ $\phi$ ]}, {-Sin[ $\theta$ ], 0, Cos[ $\theta$ ]}}
```

```
In[5]:= r // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[5]//MatrixForm=
```

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

```
In[6]:= r.{0, 0, 1}
```

```
Out[6]= {Cos[ $\phi$ ] Sin[ $\theta$ ], Sin[ $\theta$ ] Sin[ $\phi$ ], Cos[ $\theta$ ]}
```