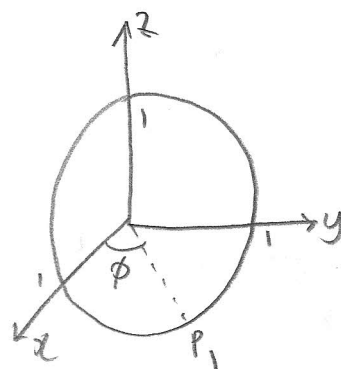
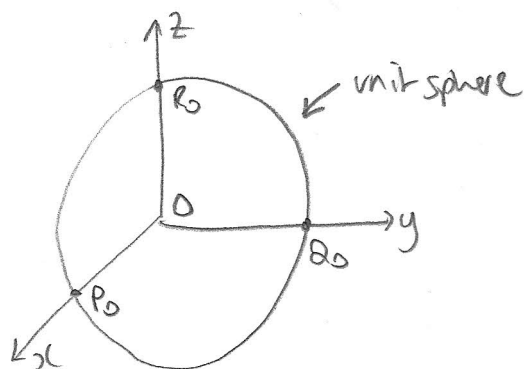


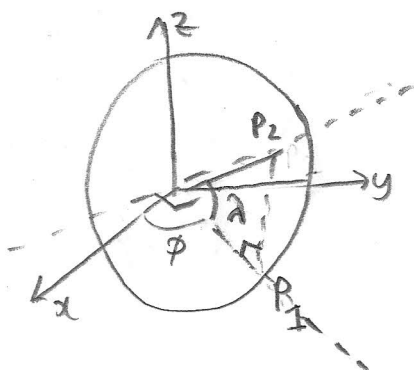
6/

(ii)



$$\vec{OP}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi \\ \sin \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii)



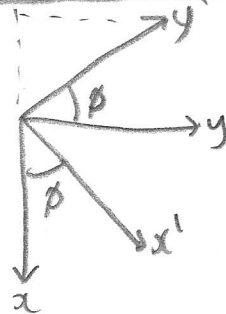
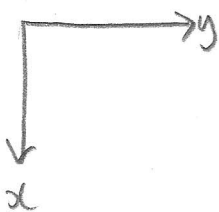
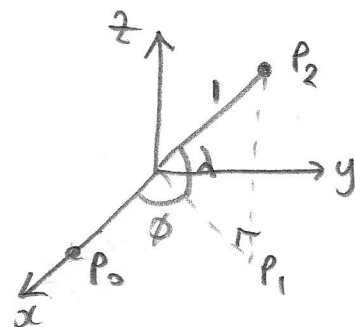
$$\vec{OP}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \phi \\ \cos \alpha \sin \phi \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

(i.e. rotate about line through O  $\perp$  to  $\vec{OP}_1$ )

$$\vec{OR}_0 \rightarrow \vec{OR}_1 \rightarrow \vec{OR}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \phi \\ \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \alpha \sin \phi \\ \cos \alpha \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OR}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \alpha \sin \phi \\ \cos \alpha \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

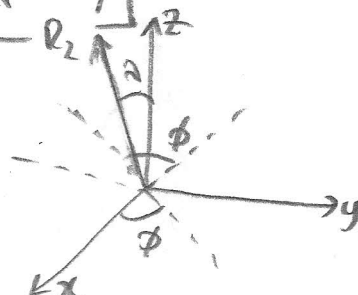
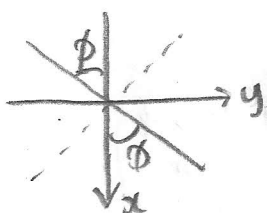
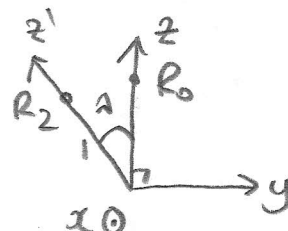


$$\vec{OR}_0 \rightarrow \vec{OR}_1 \rightarrow \vec{OR}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \alpha \cos \phi \\ -\sin \alpha \sin \phi \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

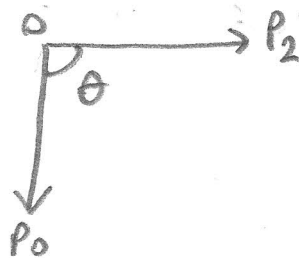
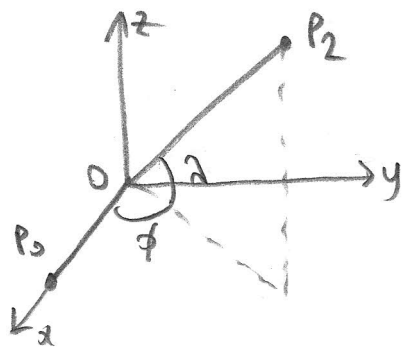
$$\vec{OR}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OR}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \alpha \cos \phi \\ -\sin \alpha \sin \phi \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$



iii)

If  $\vec{OP}_2$  rotated back to  $\vec{OP}_0$



$$\vec{OP}_0 \cdot \vec{OP}_2 = |\vec{OP}_0| |\vec{OP}_2| \cos \theta$$

$$|\vec{OP}_0| = 1$$

$$|\vec{OP}_2| = 1$$

$$\vec{OP}_0 \cdot \vec{OP}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \lambda \cos \phi \\ \cos \lambda \sin \phi \\ \sin \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \cos \lambda \cos \phi$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\cos \theta = \cos \lambda \cos \phi} \quad \text{as required}$$

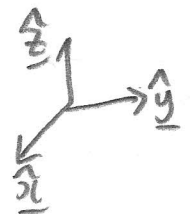
Rotation is about  $\vec{OP}_0 \times \vec{OP}_2$   
(of  $\theta$ )

$$\text{i.e. } \hat{x} \times (\cos \lambda \cos \phi \hat{z} + \cos \lambda \sin \phi \hat{y} + \sin \lambda \hat{z})$$

$$\hat{x} + \hat{y} = \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{y} + \hat{z} = \hat{x}$$

$$\hat{z} + \hat{x} = \hat{y}$$



$$\hat{x} \times \hat{x} = 0$$

$$\hat{x} \times \hat{z} = -\hat{z} + \hat{x}$$

$$= \cos \lambda \sin \phi (\hat{x} + \hat{y}) + \sin \lambda (\hat{x} + \hat{z})$$

$$= \cos \lambda \sin \phi \hat{z} - \sin \lambda \hat{y}$$

So rotation vector is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sin \lambda \\ \cos \lambda \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

From this we can define a rotation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \lambda \cos \phi & -\cos \lambda \sin \phi & \sin \lambda \cos \phi \\ \cos \lambda \sin \phi & \cos \lambda \cos \phi & -\sin \lambda \sin \phi \\ -\sin \lambda & 0 & \cos \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$