

Package ‘rotations’

December 8, 2023

Type Package

Title Working with Rotation Data

Version 1.6.5

Description Tools for working with rotational data, including simulation from the most commonly used distributions on $SO(3)$, methods for different Bayes, mean and median type estimators for the central orientation of a sample, confidence/credible regions for the central orientation based on those estimators and a novel visualization technique for rotation data. Most recently, functions to identify potentially discordant (outlying) values have been added. References: Bingham, Melissa A. and Nordman, Dan J. and Vardeman, Steve B. (2009), Bingham, Melissa A and Vardeman, Stephen B and Nordman, Daniel J (2009), Bingham, Melissa A and Nordman, Daniel J and Vardeman, Stephen B (2010), Leon, C.A. and Masse, J.C. and Rivest, L.P. (2006), Hartley, R and Aftab, K and Trumpf, J. (2011), Stanfill, Bryan and Genschel, Ulrike and Hofmann, Heike (2013), Maonton, Jonathan (2004), Mardia, KV and Jupp, PE (2000, ISBN:9780471953333), Rancourt, D. and Rivest, L.P. and Asselin, J. (2000), Chang, Ted and Rivest, Louis-Paul (2001), Fisher, Nicholas I. (1996, ISBN:0521568900).

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Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports ggplot2, gridExtra, Rcpp

Suggests knitr, onion, orientlib, testthat, rmarkdown

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

URL <https://github.com/stanfill/rotationsC>

BugReports <https://github.com/stanfill/rotationsC/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

VignetteBuilder knitr

Collate 'Q4-class.R' 'RcppExports.R' 'preliminary.R' 'SO3-class.R'
 'bayes.R' 'data.R' 'distributions.R' 'estimators.R'
 'grid-search.R' 'help.R' 'kappa.R' 'plot.R' 'primitives.R'
 'regions.R' 'robust.R' 'rotations-package.R' 'zzz.R'

NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-12-08 00:10:02 UTC

R topics documented:

Angular-distributions	3
Arithmetic	4
bayes.mean	5
bayesCR	7
Cayley	8
cayley.kappa	9
center	10
chang	11
discord	12
drill	13
Fisher	14
fisher.kappa	16
fisheretal	17
genR	18
gradient.search	19
Haar	20
head	21
log.SO3	24
Maxwell	25
maxwell.kappa	26
MCMCSO3	27
mean	28
median	30
mis.angle	31
mis.axis	33
Mises	34
nickel	35
plot	37
pointsXYZ	39

<i>Angular-distributions</i>	3
prentice	40
project.SO3	41
Q4	42
region	44
rot.dist	45
rotations	46
rotdist.sum	46
skew.exp	48
SO3	48
tail	50
UARS	53
vmises.kappa	54
weighted.mean	55
zhang	57
Index	59

Angular-distributions *Angular distributions*

Description

Density, distribution function and random variate generation for symmetric probability distributions in the rotations package.

Details

The functions for the density function and random variate generation are named in the usual form `dxxxx`, `pxxxx` and `rxxxx`, respectively.

- See [Cayley](#) for the Cayley distribution.
- See [Fisher](#) for the matrix Fisher distribution.
- See [Haar](#) for the uniform distribution on the circle.
- See [Maxwell](#) for the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution on the circle.
- See [Mises](#) for the von Mises-Fisher distribution.

Description

These binary operators perform arithmetic on rotations in quaternion or rotation matrix form (or objects which can be coerced into them).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
x + y

## S3 method for class 'S03'
x - y = NULL

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
x + y

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
x - y = NULL
```

Arguments

x	first argument
y	second argument (optional for subtraction)

Details

The rotation group $SO(3)$ is a multiplicative group so “adding” rotations R_1 and R_2 results in $R_1 + R_2 = R_2 R_1$. Similarly, the difference between rotations R_1 and R_2 is $R_1 - R_2 = R_2^\top R_1$. With this definition it is clear that $R_1 + R_2 - R_2 = R_2^\top R_2 R_1 = R_1$. If only one rotation is provided to subtraction then the inverse (transpose) is returned, e.g. $-R_2 = R_2^\top$.

Value

+	the result of rotating the identity frame through x then y
-	the difference of the rotations, or the inverse rotation of only one argument is provided

Examples

```
U <- c(1, 0, 0)      #Rotate about the x-axis
R1 <- as.S03(U, pi/8) #Rotate pi/8 radians about the x-axis
R2 <- R1 + R1        #Rotate pi/8 radians about the x-axis twice
mis.axis(R2)         #x-axis: (1,0,0)
mis.angle(R2)        #pi/8 + pi/8 = pi/4
```

```

R3 <- R1 - R1          #Rotate pi/8 radians about x-axis then back again
R3                    #Identity matrix

R4 <- -R1             #Rotate in the opposite direction through pi/8
R5 <- as.S03(U, -pi/8) #Equivalent to R4

M1 <- matrix(R1, 3, 3) #If element-wise addition is required,
M2 <- matrix(R2, 3, 3) #translate them to matrices then treat as usual
M3 <- M1 + M2

M1 %*% M1             #Equivalent to R2
t(M1) %*% M1         #Equivalent to R3
t(M1)                #Equivalent to R4 and R5

#The same can be done with quaternions: the identity rotation is (1, 0, 0, 0)
#and the inverse rotation of Q=(a, b, c, d) is -Q=(a, -b, -c, -d)

Q1 <- as.Q4(R1)
Q2 <- Q1 + Q1
mis.axis(Q2)
mis.angle(Q2)

Q1 - Q1              #id.Q4 = (1, 0, 0, 0)

```

 bayes.mean

Parameter estimates based on non-informative Bayes

Description

Use non-informative Bayes to estimate the central orientation and concentration parameter of a sample of rotations.

Usage

```
bayes.mean(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
```

```
bayes.mean(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'Q4'
```

```
bayes.mean(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000)
```

Arguments

x $n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.

type Angular distribution assumed on R. Options are [Cayley](#), [Fisher](#) or [Mises](#)

S0 initial estimate of central orientation

kappa0	initial estimate of concentration parameter
tuneS	central orientation tuning parameter, concentration of proposal distribution
tuneK	concentration tuning parameter, standard deviation of proposal distribution
burn_in	number of draws to use as burn-in
m	number of draws to keep from posterior distribution

Details

The procedures detailed in *bingham2009b* and *bingham2010* are implemented to obtain draws from the posterior distribution for the central orientation and concentration parameters for a sample of 3D rotations. A uniform prior on $SO(3)$ is used for the central orientation and the Jeffreys prior determined by `type` is used for the concentration parameter.

`bingham2009b` `bingham2010`

Value

list of

- `Shat` Mode of the posterior distribution for the central orientation `S`
- `kappa` Mean of the posterior distribution for the concentration `kappa`

See Also

[mean.S03](#), [median.S03](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 10)

Shat <- mean(Rs)           #Estimate the central orientation using the projected mean
rotdist.sum(Rs, Shat, p = 2) #The projected mean minimizes the sum of squared Euclidean
rot.dist(Shat)           #distances, compute the minimized sum and estimator bias

#Estimate the central orientation using the posterior mode (not run due to time constraints)
#Compare it to the projected mean in terms of the squared Euclidean distance and bias

ests <- bayes.mean(Rs, type = "Mises", S0 = mean(Rs), kappa0 = 10, tuneS = 5000,
                  tuneK = 1, burn_in = 1000, m = 5000)

Shat2 <- ests$Shat        #The posterior mode is the 'Shat' object
rotdist.sum(Rs, Shat2, p = 2) #Compute sum of squared Euclidean distances
rot.dist(Shat2)          #Bayes estimator bias
```

bayesCR

*Bayes credible regions***Description**

Find the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ credible region for the central orientation and concentration parameter using non-informative Bayesian methods.

Usage

```
bayesCR(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000, alp = 0.1)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
bayesCR(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000, alp = 0.1)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
bayesCR(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000, alp = 0.1)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
type	Angular distribution assumed on R. Options are Cayley , Fisher or Mises
S0	initial estimate of central orientation
kappa0	initial estimate of concentration parameter
tuneS	central orientation tuning parameter, concentration of proposal distribution
tuneK	concentration tuning parameter, standard deviation of proposal distribution
burn_in	number of draws to use as burn-in
m	number of draws to keep from posterior distribution
alp	alpha level desired, e.g. 0.05 or 0.10.

Details

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ credible region for the central orientation and concentration parameter as described in [bingham2009b](#) and [bingham2010](#). The posterior mode is returned along with the radius of the credible region centered at the posterior mode.

[bingham2009b](#) [bingham2010](#)

Value

list of

- Shat, Qhat Mode of the posterior distribution for the central orientation S
- Radius Radius of the credible region centered at the posterior mode

See Also

[fisheretal](#), [prentice](#), [chang](#), [zhang](#)

Examples

```
#Not run due to time constraints

Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 10)

#Compare the region size of the moment based theory mean estimator to the
#Bayes region.

region(Rs, method = "direct", type = "theory", estimator = "mean", alp=0.1, m = 100)
bayesCR <- region(Rs, type = "Mises", method = "Bayes", estimator = "mean", S0 = mean(Rs),
  kappa0 = 10, tuneS = 5000, tuneK = 1, burn_in = 1000, alp = .01, m = 5000)

bayesCR$Radius      #Region size is give by "Radius"
bayesCR$Shat        #The Bayes region is centered around the posterior mode: "Shat"
```

Cayley

The symmetric Cayley distribution

Description

Density, distribution function and random generation for the Cayley distribution with concentration kappa κ .

Usage

```
dcayley(r, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, Haar = TRUE)

pcayley(q, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, lower.tail = TRUE)

rcayley(n, kappa = 1, nu = NULL)
```

Arguments

r, q	vector of quantiles.
kappa	concentration parameter.
nu	circular variance, can be used in place of kappa.
Haar	logical; if TRUE density is evaluated with respect to the Haar measure.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default) probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$ otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
n	number of observations. If $\text{length}(n) > 1$, the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The symmetric Cayley distribution with concentration κ has density

$$C_C(r|\kappa) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa + 2)}{\Gamma(\kappa + 1/2)} 2^{-(\kappa+1)} (1 + \cos r)^\kappa (1 - \cos r).$$

The Cayley distribution is equivalent to the de la Vallee Poussin distribution of *Schaeben1997*.
Schaeben1997 leon2006

Value

dcayley	gives the density
pcayley	gives the distribution function
rcayley	generates a vector of random deviates

See Also

[Angular-distributions](#) for other distributions in the rotations package.

Examples

```
r <- seq(-pi, pi, length = 500)

#Visualize the Cayley density fucntion with respect to the Haar measure
plot(r, dcayley(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Visualize the Cayley density fucntion with respect to the Lebesgue measure
plot(r, dcayley(r, kappa = 10, Haar = FALSE), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Plot the Cayley CDF
plot(r, pcayley(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "F(r)")

#Generate random observations from Cayley distribution
rs <- rcayley(20, kappa = 1)
hist(rs, breaks = 10)
```

cayley.kappa

Circular variance and concentration parameter

Description

Return the concentration parameter that corresponds to a given circular variance.

Usage

```
cayley.kappa(nu)
```

Arguments

nu circular variance

Details

The concentration parameter κ does not translate across circular distributions. A commonly used measure of spread in circular distributions that does translate is the circular variance defined as $\nu = 1 - E[\cos(r)]$ where $E[\cos(r)]$ is the mean resultant length. See *mardia2000* for more details. This function translates the circular variance ν into the corresponding concentration parameter κ for the Cayley distribution.

mardia2000

Value

Concentration parameter corresponding to nu.

See Also

[Cayley](#)

Examples

```
# Find the concentration parameter for circular variances 0.25, 0.5, 0.75
cayley.kappa(0.25)
cayley.kappa(0.5)
cayley.kappa(0.75)
```

center

Center rotation data

Description

This function will take the sample Rs and return the sample Rs centered at S. That is, the *i*th observation of Rs denoted R_i is returned as $S^\top R_i$. If S is the true center then the projected mean should be close to the 3-by-3 identity matrix.

Usage

```
center(x, S)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
center(x, S)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
center(x, S)
```

Arguments

`x` $n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.

`S` the rotation or a matrix of $n \times p$ rotations about which to center each row of `x`.

Value

The sample centered about `S`

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(5, rcayley)
cRs <- center(Rs, mean(Rs))
mean(cRs) #Close to identity matrix

all.equal(cRs, Rs - mean(Rs)) #TRUE, center and '-' have the same effect
#See ?"-S03" for more details

center(Rs, Rs) #n-Identity matrices: If the second argument is of the same dimension
#as Rs then each row is centered around the corresponding
#row in the first argument
```

 chang

M-estimator asymptotic confidence region

Description

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation based on M-estimation theory.

Usage

```
chang(x, estimator, alp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
chang(x, estimator, alp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
chang(x, estimator, alp = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x` $n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.

`estimator` character string either "mean" or "median."

`alp` alpha level desired, e.g. 0.05 or 0.10.

Details

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation centered at the projected mean or median based on a result due to *chang2001* among others. By construction each axis will have the same radius so the radius reported is for all three axes. This method is called "direct" because it uses M-estimation theory for SO(3) directly instead of relying on the transformation of a result from directional statistics like [prentice](#) and [fisheretal](#) do.

[chang2001](#)

Value

Radius of the confidence region centered at the specified estimator.

See Also

[bayesCR](#), [prentice](#), [fisheretal](#), [zhang](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rcayley, kappa = 100)

# The chang method can be accessed from the "region" function or the "chang" function
region(Rs, method = "direct", type = "asymptotic", alp = 0.1, estimator = "mean")
chang(Rs, estimator = "mean", alp = 0.1)
```

discord

Measure of Discord

Description

This function computes a measure of discord for a sample of random rotations. The larger the statistic value the less likely it is the corresponding observation was generated by the same mechanism the rest of the data as generated by. It can be used to test for outliers in SO(3) by comparing it to an F distribution with 3,3(n-2) df for the Cayley or matrix Fisher distributions or to an F distribution with 1,n-2 df for the von Mises Fisher distribution.

Usage

```
discord(x, type, t = 1L, obs = 1:nrow(x))
```

Arguments

x	The sample of random rotations
type	To specify if "intrinsic" or "extrinsic" approach should be used to compute the statistic
t	If test blocs then the bloc size, set to 1 by default
obs	integer vector specifying which observation(s) to compute the measure of discord for

Value

The H_i statistic for each group of size t is returned. If $t > 1$ then which observations that define each group of size t is returned as well.

Examples

```
#Compute the measures of discord for a sample from the Cayley distribution
# Intrinsic examples are commented out but are below if you're interested

Rss <- ruars(20,rcayley,kappa=1)
Hi <- discord(Rss, type='intrinsic')
He <- discord(Rss, type='extrinsic')

#Compare to the theoretical F distribution
OrdHi <- sort(Hi)
OrdHe <- sort(He)

par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(ecdf(OrdHi),main='Intrinsic',xlim=range(c(OrdHi,OrdHe)))
lines(OrdHi,pf(OrdHi,3,3*(length(OrdHi)-2)))

plot(ecdf(OrdHe),main='Extrinsic',xlim=range(c(OrdHi,OrdHe)))
lines(OrdHi,pf(OrdHi,3,3*(length(OrdHe)-2)))
layout(1)
```

drill

Drill data set

Description

The drill data set was collected to assess variation in human movement while performing a task (Rancourt, 1995). Eight subjects drilled into a metal plate while being monitored by infrared cameras. Quaternions are used to represent the orientation of each subjects' wrist, elbow and shoulder in one of six positions. For some subjects several replicates are available. See Rancourt et al. (2000) for one approach to analyzing these data.

Usage

```
drill
```

Format

A data frame with 720 observations on the following 8 variables:

Subject Subject number (1-8)
Joint Joint name (Wrist, elbow, shoulder)
Position Drilling position (1-6)
Replicate Replicate number (1-5)

- Q1 First element of orientation (quaternion)
- Q2 Second element of orientation (quaternion)
- Q3 Third element of orientation (quaternion)
- Q4 Fourth element of orientation (quaternion)

Source

<https://www.fsg.ulaval.ca/departements/professeurs/louis-paul-rivest-98>

References

1. Rancourt, D. (1995). "Arm posture and hand mechanical impedance in the control of a hand-held power drill." Ph.D. Thesis, MIT.
2. Rancourt, D., Rivest, L. & Asselin, J. (2000). "Using orientation statistics to investigate variations in human kinematics." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series C (Applied Statistics)*, 49(1), pp. 81-94.

Examples

```
# Estimate central orientation of the first subject's wrist
Subject1Wrist <- subset(drill, Subject == 1 & Joint == "Wrist")
Qs <- as.Q4(Subject1Wrist[, 5:8])
mean(Qs)

# Plot Subject 1's wrist measurements using the connection to rotation matrices
plot(Qs, col = c(1, 2, 3))

# Translate the quaternion measurements into rotations and
# estimate the central orientation in terms of rotations
Rs <- as.S03(Qs)
mean(Rs)
```

Fisher

The matrix-Fisher distribution

Description

Density, distribution function and random generation for the matrix-Fisher distribution with concentration kappa κ .

Usage

```
dfisher(r, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, Haar = TRUE)

pfisher(q, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, lower.tail = TRUE)

rfisher(n, kappa = 1, nu = NULL)
```

Arguments

r, q	vector of quantiles.
kappa	concentration parameter.
nu	circular variance, can be used in place of kappa.
Haar	logical; if TRUE density is evaluated with respect to the Haar measure.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$ otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
n	number of observations. If length(n)>1, the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The matrix-Fisher distribution with concentration κ has density

$$C_F(r|\kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi[I_0(2\kappa) - I_1(2\kappa)]} e^{2\kappa \cos(r)} [1 - \cos(r)]$$

with respect to Lebesgue measure where $I_p(\cdot)$ denotes the Bessel function of order p defined as $I_p(\kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(pr) e^{\kappa \cos r} dr$. If kappa>354 then random deviates are generated from the [Cayley](#) distribution because they agree closely for large kappa and generation is more stable from the Cayley distribution.

For large κ , the Bessel function gives errors so a large κ approximation to the matrix-Fisher distribution is used instead, which is the Maxwell-Boltzmann density.

Value

dfisher	gives the density
pfisher	gives the distribution function
rfisher	generates random deviates

See Also

[Angular-distributions](#) for other distributions in the rotations package.

Examples

```
r <- seq(-pi, pi, length = 500)

#Visualize the matrix Fisher density function with respect to the Haar measure
plot(r, dfisher(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Visualize the matrix Fisher density function with respect to the Lebesgue measure
plot(r, dfisher(r, kappa = 10, Haar = FALSE), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Plot the matrix Fisher CDF
plot(r, pfisher(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "F(r)")

#Generate random observations from matrix Fisher distribution
rs <- rfisher(20, kappa = 1)
hist(rs, breaks = 10)
```

`fisher.kappa`*Circular variance and concentration parameter*

Description

Return the concentration parameter that corresponds to a given circular variance.

Usage

```
fisher.kappa(nu)
```

Arguments

nu circular variance

Details

The concentration parameter κ does not translate across circular distributions. A commonly used measure of spread in circular distributions that does translate is the circular variance defined as $\nu = 1 - E[\cos(r)]$ where $E[\cos(r)]$ is the mean resultant length. See *mardia2000* for more details. This function translates the circular variance ν into the corresponding concentration parameter κ for the matrix-Fisher distribution. For numerical stability, a maximum κ of 350 is returned.

mardia2000

Value

Concentration parameter corresponding to nu.

See Also

[Fisher](#)

Examples

```
# Find the concentration parameter for circular variances 0.25, 0.5, 0.75
fisher.kappa(0.25)
fisher.kappa(0.5)
fisher.kappa(0.75)
```


fisheretal

*Transformation based pivotal bootstrap confidence region***Description**

Find the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation based on transforming a result from directional statistics.

Usage

```
fisheretal(x, alp = NULL, boot = TRUE, m = 300, symm = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
fisheretal(x, alp = NULL, boot = TRUE, m = 300, symm = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
fisheretal(x, alp = NULL, boot = TRUE, m = 300, symm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
<code>alp</code>	alpha level desired, e.g. 0.05 or 0.10.
<code>boot</code>	should the bootstrap or normal theory critical value be used.
<code>m</code>	number of bootstrap replicates to use to estimate critical value.
<code>symm</code>	logical; if TRUE (default), a symmetric region is constructed.

Details

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation based on the projected mean estimator using the method for the mean polar axis as proposed in *fisher1996*. To be able to reduce their method to a radius requires the additional assumption of rotational symmetry, equation (10) in *fisher1996*.

fisher1996

Value

Radius of the confidence region centered at the projected mean.

See Also

[bayesCR](#), [prentice](#), [chang](#), [zhang](#)

Examples

```
Qs<-ruars(20, rcayley, kappa = 100, space = 'Q4')

# The Fisher et al. method can be accessed from the "region" function or the "fisheretal" function
region(Qs, method = "transformation", type = "bootstrap", alp = 0.1,
symm = TRUE, estimator = "mean")
fisheretal(Qs, alp = 0.1, boot = TRUE, symm = TRUE)
```

genR	<i>Generate rotations</i>
------	---------------------------

Description

Generate rotations in matrix format using Rodrigues' formula or quaternions.

Usage

```
genR(r, S = NULL, space = "SO3")
```

Arguments

r	vector of angles.
S	central orientation.
space	indicates the desired representation: rotation matrix "SO3" or quaternions "Q4."

Details

Given a vector $U = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T \in R^3$ of length one and angle of rotation r , a 3×3 rotation matrix is formed using Rodrigues' formula

$$\cos(r)I_{3 \times 3} + \sin(r)\Phi(U) + (1 - \cos(r))UU^T$$

where $I_{3 \times 3}$ is the 3×3 identity matrix, $\Phi(U)$ is a 3×3 skew-symmetric matrix with upper triangular elements $-u_3, u_2$ and $-u_1$ in that order.

For the same vector and angle a quaternion is formed according to

$$q = [\cos(\theta/2), \sin(\theta/2)U]^T.$$

Value

A $n \times p$ matrix where each row is a random rotation matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$).

Examples

```
r <- rvmises(20, kappa = 0.01)
Rs <- genR(r, space = "SO3")
Qs <- genR(r, space = "Q4")
```

gradient.search *Gradient optimization for rotation data*

Description

Gradient based optimization for user defined central orientation of a rotation sample.

Usage

```
gradient.search(
  sample,
  error,
  minerr = 1e-05,
  start = mean(sample),
  theta = NULL
)
```

Arguments

sample	sample of rotations.
error	user defined function to observed distance between sample and estimate, has to have parameters for the sample and the estimate.
minerr	minimal distance to consider for convergence.
start	starting value for the estimation.
theta	size of the grid considered.

Value

list of

- Shat estimate of the main direction
- iter number of iterations necessary for convergence
- theta final size of the grid
- minerr error used for convergence
- error numeric value of total sample's distance from main direction

Examples

```
# minimize L1 norm:
L1.error <- function(sample, Shat) {
  sum(rot.dist(sample, Shat, method = "intrinsic", p = 1))
}

cayley.sample <- ruars(n = 10, rangle = rcayley, nu = 1, space = 'S03')
SL1 <- gradient.search(cayley.sample, L1.error, start = id.S03)
```

```
# visually no perceptible difference between median estimates from in-built function and
# gradient based search (for almost all starting values)
```

```
plot(cayley.sample, center=SL1$Shat, show_estimates="all")
```

 Haar

Uniform distribution

Description

Density, distribution function and random generation for the uniform distribution.

Usage

```
dhaar(r)
```

```
phaar(q, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

```
rhaar(n)
```

Arguments

<code>r, q</code>	vector of quantiles.
<code>lower.tail</code>	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$ otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
<code>n</code>	number of observations. If <code>length(n)>1</code> , the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The uniform distribution has density

$$C_U(r) = \frac{[1 - \cos(r)]}{2\pi}$$

with respect to the Lebesgue measure. The Haar measure is the volume invariant measure for $SO(3)$ that plays the role of the uniform measure on $SO(3)$ and $C_U(r)$ is the angular distribution that corresponds to the uniform distribution on $SO(3)$, see [UARS](#). The uniform distribution with respect to the Haar measure is given by

$$C_U(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi}.$$

Because the uniform distribution with respect to the Haar measure gives a horizontal line at 1 with respect to the Lebesgue measure, we called this distribution 'Haar.'

Value

<code>dhaar</code>	gives the density
<code>phaar</code>	gives the distribution function
<code>rhaar</code>	generates random deviates

See Also

[Angular-distributions](#) for other distributions in the rotations package.

Examples

```
r <- seq(-pi, pi, length = 1000)

#Visualize the uniform distribution with respect to Lebesgue measure
plot(r, dhaar(r), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Visualize the uniform distribution with respect to Haar measure, which is
#a horizontal line at 1
plot(r, 2*pi*dhaar(r)/(1-cos(r)), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Plot the uniform CDF
plot(r,phaar(r), type = "l", ylab = "F(r)")

#Generate random observations from uniform distribution
rs <- rhaar(50)

#Visualize on the real line
hist(rs, breaks = 10)
```

 head

Return the First or Last Parts of an Object

Description

Returns the first or last parts of a vector, matrix, table, data frame or function. Since `head()` and `tail()` are generic functions, they may also have been extended to other classes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object
n	an integer vector of length up to <code>dim(x)</code> (or 1, for non-dimensioned objects). A logical is silently coerced to integer. Values specify the indices to be selected in the corresponding dimension (or along the length) of the object. A positive value of <code>n[i]</code> includes the first/last <code>n[i]</code> indices in that dimension, while a negative value excludes the last/first <code>abs(n[i])</code> , including all remaining indices. NA

or non-specified values (when `length(n) < length(dim(x))`) select all indices in that dimension. Must contain at least one non-missing value.

... arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Details

For vector/array based objects, `head()` (`tail()`) returns a subset of the same dimensionality as `x`, usually of the same class. For historical reasons, by default they select the first (last) 6 indices in the first dimension ("rows") or along the length of a non-dimensioned vector, and the full extent (all indices) in any remaining dimensions. `head.matrix()` and `tail.matrix()` are exported.

The default and `array(/matrix)` methods for `head()` and `tail()` are quite general. They will work as is for any class which has a `dim()` method, a `length()` method (only required if `dim()` returns `NULL`), and a `[]` method (that accepts the drop argument and can subset in all dimensions in the dimensioned case).

For functions, the lines of the deparsed function are returned as character strings.

When `x` is an `array(/matrix)` of dimensionality two and more, `tail()` will add `dimnames` similar to how they would appear in a full printing of `x` for all dimensions `k` where `n[k]` is specified and non-missing and `dimnames(x)[[k]]` (or `dimnames(x)` itself) is `NULL`. Specifically, the form of the added `dimnames` will vary for different dimensions as follows:

`k=1 (rows):` `"[n,]"` (right justified with whitespace padding)

`k=2 (columns):` `"[,n]"` (with *no* whitespace padding)

`k>2 (higher dims):` `"n"`, i.e., the indices as *character* values

Setting `keepnums = FALSE` suppresses this behaviour.

As `data.frame` subsetting ('indexing') keeps `attributes`, so do the `head()` and `tail()` methods for data frames.

Value

An object (usually) like `x` but generally smaller. Hence, for `arrays`, the result corresponds to `x[. , , drop=FALSE]`. For `fTable` objects `x`, a transformed `format(x)`.

Note

For array inputs the output of `tail` when `keepnums` is `TRUE`, any `dimnames` vectors added for dimensions `>2` are the original numeric indices in that dimension *as character vectors*. This means that, e.g., for 3-dimensional array `arr`, `tail(arr, c(2,2,-1))[, , 2]` and `tail(arr, c(2,2,-1))[, "2"]` may both be valid but have completely different meanings.

Author(s)

Patrick Burns, improved and corrected by R-Core. Negative argument added by Vincent Goulet. Multi-dimension support added by Gabriel Becker.

Examples

```

head(letters)
head(letters, n = -6L)

head(freeny.x, n = 10L)
head(freeny.y)

head(iris3)
head(iris3, c(6L, 2L))
head(iris3, c(6L, -1L, 2L))

tail(letters)
tail(letters, n = -6L)

tail(freeny.x)
## the bottom-right "corner" :
tail(freeny.x, n = c(4, 2))
tail(freeny.y)

tail(iris3)
tail(iris3, c(6L, 2L))
tail(iris3, c(6L, -1L, 2L))

## iris with dimnames stripped
a3d <- iris3 ; dimnames(a3d) <- NULL
tail(a3d, c(6, -1, 2)) # keepnums = TRUE is default here!
tail(a3d, c(6, -1, 2), keepnums = FALSE)

## data frame w/ a (non-standard) attribute:
treeS <- structure(trees, foo = "bar")
(n <- nrow(treeS))
stopifnot(exprs = { # attribute is kept
  identical(htS <- head(treeS), treeS[1:6, ])
  identical(attr(htS, "foo"), "bar")
  identical(tlS <- tail(treeS), treeS[(n-5):n, ])
  ## BUT if I use "useAttrib(.)", this is *not* ok, when n is of length 2:
  ## --- because [i,j]-indexing of data frames *also* drops "other" attributes ..
  identical(tail(treeS, 3:2), treeS[(n-2):n, 2:3] )
})

tail(library) # last lines of function

head(stats::ftable(Titanic))

## 1d-array (with named dim) :
a1 <- array(1:7, 7); names(dim(a1)) <- "O2"
stopifnot(exprs = {
  identical( tail(a1, 10), a1)
  identical( head(a1, 10), a1)
  identical( head(a1, 1), a1 [1 , drop=FALSE] ) # was a1[1] in R <= 3.6.x
  identical( tail(a1, 2), a1[6:7])
  identical( tail(a1, 1), a1 [7 , drop=FALSE] ) # was a1[7] in R <= 3.6.x
})

```

})

log.SO3

Rotation logarithm

Description

Compute the logarithm of a rotation matrix, which results in a 3×3 skew-symmetric matrix. This function maps the lie group $SO(3)$ into its tangent space, which is the space of all 3×3 skew symmetric matrices, the lie algebra $so(3)$. For details see e.g. *moakher02*.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SO3'
log(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` $n \times 9$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation matrix.
`...` additional arguments.

Details

moakher02

Value

Skew symmetric matrix $\log(R)$.

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rcayley)

#Here we demonstrate how the logarithm can be used to determine the angle and
#axis corresponding to the provided sample

lRs <- log(Rs)           #Take the logarithm of the sample
Ws <- lRs[,c(6, 7, 2)]   #The appropriate diagonal entries are the axis*angle
lens <- sqrt(rowSums(Ws^2))
axes <- mis.axis(Rs)
angs <- mis.angle(Rs)
all.equal(axes, Ws/lens)
all.equal(angs, lens)
```


Maxwell

*The modified Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution***Description**

Density, distribution function and random generation for the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution with concentration kappa κ restricted to the range $[-\pi, \pi)$.

Usage

```
dmaxwell(r, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, Haar = TRUE)
```

```
pmaxwell(q, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

```
rmaxwell(n, kappa = 1, nu = NULL)
```

Arguments

r, q	vector of quantiles.
kappa	concentration parameter.
nu	circular variance, can be used in place of kappa.
Haar	logical; if TRUE density is evaluated with respect to the Haar measure.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default) probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$ otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
n	number of observations. If $\text{length}(n) > 1$, the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution with concentration κ has density

$$C_M(r|\kappa) = 2\kappa \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{\pi}} r^2 e^{-\kappa r^2}$$

with respect to Lebesgue measure. The usual expression for the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution can be recovered by setting $a = (2\kappa)^{0.5}$.

bingham2010

Value

dmaxwell	gives the density
pmaxwell	gives the distribution function
rmaxwell	generates a vector of random deviates

See Also

[Angular-distributions](#) for other distributions in the rotations package.

Examples

```

r <- seq(-pi, pi, length = 500)

#Visualize the Maxwell-Boltzmann density function with respect to the Haar measure
plot(r, dmaxwell(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Visualize the Maxwell-Boltzmann density function with respect to the Lebesgue measure
plot(r, dmaxwell(r, kappa = 10, Haar = FALSE), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Plot the Maxwell-Boltzmann CDF
plot(r, pmaxwell(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "F(r)")

#Generate random observations from Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution
rs <- rmaxwell(20, kappa = 1)
hist(rs, breaks = 10)

```

maxwell.kappa

Circular variance and concentration parameter

Description

Return the concentration parameter that corresponds to a given circular variance.

Usage

```
maxwell.kappa(nu)
```

Arguments

nu circular variance

Details

The concentration parameter κ does not translate across circular distributions. A commonly used measure of spread in circular distributions that does translate is the circular variance defined as $\nu = 1 - E[\cos(r)]$ where $E[\cos(r)]$ is the mean resultant length. See *ardia2000* for more details. This function translates the circular variance ν into the corresponding concentration parameter κ for the modified Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution. For numerical stability, a maximum κ of 1000 is returned.

Value

Concentration parameter corresponding to nu.

See Also

[Maxwell](#)

Examples

```
# Find the concentration parameter for circular variances 0.25, 0.5, 0.75
maxwell.kappa(0.25)
maxwell.kappa(0.5)
maxwell.kappa(0.75)
```

MCMCSO3

*MCMC for rotation data***Description**

Use non-informative Bayesian methods to infer about the central orientation and concentration parameter for a sample of rotations.

Usage

```
MCMCSO3(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
MCMCSO3(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
MCMCSO3(x, type, S0, kappa0, tuneS, tuneK, burn_in, m = 5000)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
type	Angular distribution assumed on R. Options are Cayley , Fisher or Mises
S0	initial estimate of central orientation
kappa0	initial estimate of concentration parameter
tuneS	central orientation tuning parameter, concentration of proposal distribution
tuneK	concentration tuning parameter, standard deviation of proposal distribution
burn_in	number of draws to use as burn-in
m	number of draws to keep from posterior distribution

Details

The procedures detailed in *bingham2009b* and *bingham2010* are implemented to obtain draws from the posterior distribution for the central orientation and concentration parameters for a sample of 3D rotations. A uniform prior on SO(3) is used for the central orientation and the Jeffreys prior determined by type is used for the concentration parameter.

bingham2009b bingham2010

Value

list of

- S Draws from the posterior distribution for central orientation S
- kappa Draws from the posterior distribution for concentration parameter kappa
- Saccept Acceptance rate for central orientation draws
- Kaccept Acceptance rate for concentration draws

Examples

```
#Not run due to time constraints

Rs <- ruars(20, rfisher, kappa = 10)
draws <- MCMCS03(Rs, type = "Fisher", S0 = mean(Rs), kappa0 = 10, tuneS = 5000,
                 tuneK = 1, burn_in = 1000, m = 5000)
```

mean

Mean rotation

Description

Compute the sample geometric or projected mean.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
mean(x, type = "projected", epsilon = 1e-05, maxIter = 2000, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
mean(x, type = "projected", epsilon = 1e-05, maxIter = 2000, ...)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix form ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
type	string indicating "projected" or "geometric" type mean estimator.
epsilon	stopping rule for the geometric-mean.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations allowed for geometric-mean.
...	additional arguments.

Details

This function takes a sample of 3D rotations (in matrix or quaternion form) and returns the projected arithmetic mean denoted \widehat{S}_P or geometric mean \widehat{S}_G according to the `type` option. For a sample of n rotations in matrix form $\mathbf{R}_i \in SO(3), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, the mean-type estimator is defined as

$$\widehat{S} = \operatorname{argmin}_{S \in SO(3)} \sum_{i=1}^n d^2(\mathbf{R}_i, S)$$

where d is the Riemannian or Euclidean distance. For more on the projected mean see *moakher02* and for the geometric mean see *manton04*. For the projected mean from a quaternion point of view see *tyler1981*.

tyler1981, moakher02, manton04

Value

Estimate of the projected or geometric mean of the sample in the same parametrization.

See Also

[median.S03](#), [bayes.mean](#), [weighted.mean.S03](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 0.01)

# Projected mean
mean(Rs)

# Same as mean(Rs)
project.S03(colMeans(Rs))

# Geometric mean
mean(Rs, type = "geometric")

# Bias of the projected mean
rot.dist(mean(Rs))

# Bias of the geometric mean
rot.dist(mean(Rs, type = "geometric"))

# Same thing with quaternion form
Qs <- as.Q4(Rs)
mean(Qs)
mean(Qs, type = "geometric")
rot.dist(mean(Qs))
rot.dist(mean(Qs, type = "geometric"))
```

median	<i>Median rotation</i>
--------	------------------------

Description

Compute the sample projected or geometric median.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
median(
  x,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  type = "projected",
  epsilon = 1e-05,
  maxIter = 2000,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
median(
  x,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  type = "projected",
  epsilon = 1e-05,
  maxIter = 2000,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix form ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
type	string indicating "projected" or "geometric" type mean estimator.
epsilon	stopping rule.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations allowed before returning most recent estimate.
...	additional arguments.

Details

The median-type estimators are defined as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{S} \in SO(3)} \sum_{i=1}^n d(\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{S}).$$

If the choice of distance metric d is Riemannian then the estimator is called the geometric median, and if the distance metric is Euclidean then it is called the projected median. The algorithm used in the geometric case is discussed in *hartley11* and the projected case is in *stanfill2013*.

hartley11 stanfill2013

Value

Estimate of the projected or geometric median in the same parametrization.

See Also

[mean.S03](#), [bayes.mean](#), [weighted.mean.S03](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 0.01)

# Projected median
median(Rs)

# Geometric median
median(Rs, type = "geometric")

# Bias of the projected median
rot.dist(median(Rs))

# Bias of the geometric median
rot.dist(median(Rs, type = "geometric"))

Qs <- as.Q4(Rs)

# Projected median
median(Qs)

# Geometric median
median(Qs, type = "geometric")

# Bias of the projected median
rot.dist(median(Qs))

# Bias of the geometric median
rot.dist(median(Qs, type = "geometric"))
```

mis.angle

Misorientation angle

Description

Compute the misorientation angle of a rotation.

Usage

```

mis.angle(x)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
mis.angle(x)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
mis.angle(x)

```

Arguments

x $n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.

Details

Every rotation can be thought of as some reference coordinate system rotated about an axis through an angle. These quantities are referred to as the misorientation axis and misorientation angle, respectively, in the material sciences literature. This function returns the misorientation angle associated with a rotation assuming the reference coordinate system is the identity.

Value

Angle of rotation.

See Also

[mis.axis](#)

Examples

```

rs <- rcayley(20, kappa = 20)
Rs <- genR(rs, S = id.S03)
mis.angle(Rs)

#If the central orientation is id.S03 then mis.angle(Rs) and abs(rs) are equal
all.equal(mis.angle(Rs), abs(rs)) #TRUE

#For other reference frames, the data must be centered first
S <- genR(pi/2)
RsS <- genR(rs, S = S)
mis.axis(RsS-S)
all.equal(mis.angle(RsS-S), abs(rs)) #TRUE

#If the central orientation is NOT id.S03 then mis.angle(Rs) and abs(rs) are usual unequal
Rs <- genR(rs, S = genR(pi/8))
all.equal(mis.angle(Rs), abs(rs)) #Mean relative difference > 0

```

mis.axis	<i>Misorientation axis</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Determine the misorientation axis of a rotation.

Usage

```
mis.axis(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
mis.axis(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
mis.axis(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
...	additional arguments.

Details

Every rotation can be interpreted as some reference coordinate system rotated about an axis through an angle. These quantities are referred to as the misorientation axis and misorientation angle, respectively, in the material sciences literature. This function returns the misorientation axis associated with a rotation assuming the reference coordinate system is the identity. The data must be centered before calling `mis.axis` if a different coordinate system is required.

Value

Axis in form of three dimensional vector of length one.

See Also

[mis.angle](#)

Examples

```
rs <- rcayley(20, kappa = 20)

#If the reference frame is set to id.S03 then no centering is required
Rs <- genR(rs, S = id.S03)
mis.axis(Rs)
all.equal(Rs, as.S03(mis.axis(Rs), mis.angle(Rs)))
```

```
#For other reference frames, the data must be centered first
S <- genR(pi/2)
RsS <- genR(rs, S = S)
mis.axis(RsS-S)
all.equal(mis.angle(RsS-S),abs(rs)) #TRUE

Qs <- genR(rs, S = id.Q4, space = "Q4")
mis.axis(Qs)
all.equal(Qs, as.Q4(mis.axis(Qs), mis.angle(Qs)))
```

Mises

The circular-von Mises distribution

Description

Density, distribution function and random generation for the circular-von Mises distribution with concentration kappa κ .

Usage

```
dvmises(r, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, Haar = TRUE)

pvmises(q, kappa = 1, nu = NULL, lower.tail = TRUE)

rvmises(n, kappa = 1, nu = NULL)
```

Arguments

r, q	vector of quantiles
kappa	concentration parameter.
nu	circular variance, can be used in place of kappa.
Haar	logical; if TRUE density is evaluated with respect to the Haar measure.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$ otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
n	number of observations. If length(n)>1, the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The circular von Mises distribution with concentration κ has density

$$C_M(r|\kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi I_0(\kappa)} e^{\kappa \cos(r)}.$$

where $I_0(\kappa)$ is the modified Bessel function of order 0.

Value

dvmises	gives the density
pvmises	gives the distribution function
rvmises	generates random deviates

See Also

[Angular-distributions](#) for other distributions in the rotations package.

Examples

```
r <- seq(-pi, pi, length = 500)

#Visualize the von Mises density function with respect to the Haar measure
plot(r, dvmises(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)", ylim = c(0, 100))

#Visualize the von Mises density function with respect to the Lebesgue measure
plot(r, dvmises(r, kappa = 10, Haar = FALSE), type = "l", ylab = "f(r)")

#Plot the von Mises CDF
plot(r, pvmises(r, kappa = 10), type = "l", ylab = "F(r)")

#Generate random observations from von Mises distribution
rs <- rvmises(20, kappa = 1)
hist(rs, breaks = 10)
```

nickel

Nickel electron backscatter diffraction data set

Description

This data set consists of electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) data obtained by scanning a fixed 12.5 μm -by-10 μm nickel surface at individual locations spaced 0.2 μm apart. This scan was repeated 14 times for each of the 3,449 locations yielding a total of 48,286 observations. Every observation corresponds to the orientation, expressed as a rotation matrix, of a cubic crystal on the metal surface at a particular location. Be aware that there are missing values and erroneous scans at some locations and scans. See Bingham et al. (2009) and Bingham et al. (2010) for more details and analysis.

Usage

nickel

Format

A data frame with 48,286 rows and the following 13 columns:

xpos location x position

ypos location y position

location Location number for easy reference

rep Replicate scan identifier

V1 First element of x-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V2 Second element of x-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V3 Third element of x-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V4 First element of y-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V5 Second element of y-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V6 Third element of y-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V7 First element of z-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V8 Second element of z-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

V9 Third element of z-axis describing crystal orientation at corresponding location

Source

The data set was collected by the Ames Lab located in Ames, IA.

References

1. Bingham, M. A., Nordman, D., & Vardeman, S. (2009). "Modeling and inference for measured crystal orientations and a tractable class of symmetric distributions for rotations in three dimensions." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 104(488), pp. 1385-1397.
2. Bingham, M. A., Lograsso, B. K., & Laabs, F. C. (2010). "A statistical analysis of the variation in measured crystal orientations obtained through electron backscatter diffraction." *Ultramicroscopy*, 110(10), pp. 1312-1319.
3. Stanfill, B., Genschel, U., & Heike, H. (2013). "Point estimation of the central orientation of random rotations". *Technometrics*, 55(4), pp. 524-535.

Examples

```
# Subset the data to include only the first scan
Rep1 <- subset(nickel, rep == 1)

# Get a rough idea of how the grain map looks by plotting the first
# element of the rotation matrix at each location
ggplot2::qplot(xpos, ypos, data = Rep1, colour = V1, size = I(2))

# Focus in on a particular location, for example location 698
Rs <- subset(nickel, location == 698)

# Translate the Rs data.frame into an object of class 'S03'
Rs <- as.S03(Rs[,5:13])
```

```
# Some observations are not rotations, remove them
Rs <- Rs[is.S03(Rs),]

# Estimate the central orientation with the average
mean(Rs)

# Re-estimate central orientation robustly
median(Rs)

# Visualize the location, there appears to be two groups
plot(Rs, col = c(1, 2, 3))
```

plot

Visualizing random rotations

Description

This function produces a static three-dimensional globe onto which one of the columns of the provided sample of rotations is projected. The data are centered around a user-specified rotation matrix. The static plot uses ggplot2. Interactive plots are no longer supported.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
plot(
  x,
  center = mean(x),
  col = 1,
  to_range = FALSE,
  show_estimates = NULL,
  label_points = NULL,
  mean_regions = NULL,
  median_regions = NULL,
  alp = NULL,
  m = 300,
  interactive = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
plot(
  x,
  center = mean(x),
  col = 1,
  to_range = FALSE,
```

```

    show_estimates = NULL,
    label_points = NULL,
    mean_regions = NULL,
    median_regions = NULL,
    alp = NULL,
    m = 300,
    interactive = FALSE,
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	n rotations in SO3 or Q4 format.
<code>center</code>	rotation about which to center the observations.
<code>col</code>	integer or vector comprised of 1, 2, 3 indicating which column(s) to display. If <code>length(col)>1</code> then each eyeball is labelled with the corresponding axis.
<code>to_range</code>	logical; if TRUE only part of the globe relevant to the data is displayed
<code>show_estimates</code>	character vector to specify which of the four estimates of the principal direction to show. Possibilities are "all", "proj.mean", "proj.median", "geom.mean", "geom.median".
<code>label_points</code>	vector of labels.
<code>mean_regions</code>	character vector to specify which of the three confidence regions to show for the projected mean. Possibilities are "all", "trans.theory", "trans.bootstrap", "direct.theory", "direct.bootstrap".
<code>median_regions</code>	character vector to specify which of the three confidence regions to show for the projected median. Possibilities are "all", "theory", "bootstrap."
<code>alp</code>	alpha level to be used for confidence regions. See region for more details.
<code>m</code>	number of bootstrap replicates to use in bootstrap confidence regions.
<code>interactive</code>	deprecated; <code>sphereplot</code> was set to be removed from CRAN and was going to take this package down with it
<code>...</code>	parameters passed onto the points layer.

Value

A visualization of rotation data.

Examples

```

r <- rvmises(200, kappa = 1.0)
Rs <- genR(r)
plot(Rs, center = mean(Rs), show_estimates = "proj.mean", shape = 4)

# Z is computed internally and contains information on depth
plot(
  Rs,

```

```

    center = mean(Rs),
    show_estimates = c("proj.mean", "geom.mean"),
    label_points = sample(LETTERS, 200, replace = TRUE)
  ) +
  ggplot2::aes(size = Z, alpha = Z) +
  ggplot2::scale_size(limits = c(-1, 1), range = c(0.5, 2.5))

```

pointsXYZ

Project rotation data onto sphere

Description

Projection of rotation matrices onto sphere with given center.

Usage

```
pointsXYZ(data, center = id.S03, column = 1)
```

Arguments

data	data frame of rotation matrices in 3×3 matrix representation.
center	rotation matrix about which to center the observations.
column	integer 1 to 3 indicating which column to display.

Value

Data frame with columns X, Y, Z standing for the respective coordinates in 3D space.

Examples

```

Rs<-ruars(20, rcayley)

#Project the sample's 3 axes onto the 3-sphere centered at the identity rotation

pointsXYZ(Rs, center = id.S03, column = 1) #x-axis
pointsXYZ(Rs, center = id.S03, column = 2) #y-axis
pointsXYZ(Rs, center = id.S03, column = 3) #z-axis

```

prentice

*Transformation based asymptotic confidence region***Description**

Find the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the projected mean based on a result from directional statistics.

Usage

```
prentice(x, alp)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
prentice(x, alp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
prentice(x, alp = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x` $n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.

`alp` alpha level desired, e.g. 0.05 or 0.10.

Details

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation based on the projected mean estimator using the method due to *prentice1986*. For a rotation specific version see *rancourt2000*. The variability in each axis is different so each axis will have its own radius.

prentice1986, *rancourt2000*

Value

Radius of the confidence region centered at the projected mean for each of the x-, y- and z-axes.

See Also

[bayesCR](#), [fisheretal](#), [chang](#), [zhang](#)

Examples

```
Qs<-ruars(20, rcayley, kappa = 100, space = 'Q4')

# The prentice method can be accessed from the "region" function or the "prentice" function
region(Qs, method = "transformation", type = "asymptotic", alp = 0.1, estimator = "mean")
prentice(Qs, alp = 0.1)
```

project.S03	<i>Projection into $SO(3)$</i>
-------------	---

Description

Project an arbitrary 3×3 matrix into $SO(3)$.

Usage

```
project.S03(M)
```

Arguments

M 3×3 matrix to project into $SO(3)$.

Details

This function uses the process detailed in Section 3.1 of *moakher02* to project an arbitrary 3×3 matrix into $SO(3)$. More specifically it finds the closest orthogonal 3-by-3 matrix with determinant one to the provided matrix.

Value

Projection of M into $SO(3)$.

See Also

[mean.S03](#), [median.S03](#)

Examples

```
#Project an arbitrary 3x3 matrix into SO(3)
M<-matrix(rnorm(9), 3, 3)
project.S03(M)

#Project a sample arithmetic mean into SO(3), same as 'mean'
Rs <- ruars(20, rcayley)
Rbar <- colSums(Rs)/nrow(Rs)
project.S03(Rbar)          #The following is equivalent
mean(Rs)
```

 Q4

'Q4' class for storing rotation data as quaternions

Description

Creates or tests for objects of class "Q4".

Usage

```
as.Q4(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.Q4(x, theta = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
as.Q4(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
as.Q4(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.Q4(x, ...)

is.Q4(x)

id.Q4
```

Arguments

x	object to be coerced or tested
...	additional arguments.
theta	vector or single rotation angle; if <code>length(theta)==1</code> , the same theta is used for all axes

Format

`id.Q4` is the identity rotation given by the matrix $[1, 0, 0, 0]^T$.
 An object of class Q4 with 1 rows and 4 columns.

Details

Construct a single or sample of rotations in 3-dimensions in quaternion form. Several possible inputs for x are possible and they are differentiated based on their class and dimension.

For x an n-by-3 matrix or a vector of length 3, the angle-axis representation of rotations is utilized. More specifically, each quaternion can be interpreted as a rotation of some reference frame about

the axis U (of unit length) through the angle θ . For each axis and angle the quaternion is formed through

$$q = [\cos(\theta/2), \sin(\theta/2)U]^T.$$

The object x is treated as if it has rows U and θ is a vector or angles. If no angle is supplied then the length of each axis is taken to be the angle of rotation θ .

For x an n -by-9 matrix of rotation matrices or an object of class "S03", this function will return the quaternion equivalent of x . See [S03](#) or the vignette "rotations-intro" for more details on rotation matrices.

For x an n -by-4 matrix, rows are treated as quaternions; rows that aren't of unit length are made unit length while the rest are returned untouched. A message is printed if any of the rows are not quaternions.

For x a "data.frame", it is translated into a matrix of the same dimension and the dimensionality of x is used to determine the data type: angle-axis, quaternion or rotation (see above). As demonstrated below, `is.Q4` may return TRUE for a data frame, but the functions defined for objects of class 'Q4' will not be called until `as.Q4` has been used.

Value

`as.Q4` coerces its object into a Q4 type

`is.Q4` returns TRUE or FALSE depending on whether its argument satisfies the conditions to be an quaternion; namely it must be four-dimensional and of unit length

Examples

```
# Pull off subject 1's wrist measurements
Subj1Wrist <- subset(drill, Subject == '1' & Joint == 'Wrist')

## The measurements are in columns 5:8
all(is.Q4(Subj1Wrist[,5:8])) #TRUE, even though Qs is a data.frame, the rows satisfy the
#conditions necessary to be quaternions BUT,
#S3 methods (e.g. 'mean' or 'plot') for objects of class
#'Q4' will not work until 'as.Q4' is used

Qs <- as.Q4(Subj1Wrist[,5:8]) #Coerce measurements into 'Q4' type using as.Q4.data.frame
all(is.Q4(Qs)) #TRUE
mean(Qs) #Estimate central orientation for subject 1's wrist, see ?mean.Q4
Rs <- as.S03(Qs) #Coerce a 'Q4' object into rotation matrix format, see ?as.S03

#Visualize the measurements, see ?plot.Q4 for more

plot(Qs, col = c(1, 2, 3))
```

 region

Confidence and credible regions for the central orientation

Description

Find the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence or credible region for the central orientation based on the projected mean or median. For more on the currently available methods see [prentice](#), [fisheretal](#), [chang](#), [zhang](#) and [bayesCR](#).

Usage

```
region(x, method, type, estimator, alp = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'Q4'
```

```
region(x, method, type, estimator, alp = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
```

```
region(x, method, type, estimator, alp = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
method	character string specifying which type of interval to report, "bayes", "transformation" or "direct" based theory.
type	character string, "bootstrap" or "asymptotic" are available. For Bayes regions, give the type of likelihood: "Cayley", "Mises" or "Fisher."
estimator	character string either "mean" or "median." Note that not all method/type combinations are available for both estimators.
alp	the alpha level desired, e.g. 0.05 or 0.10.
...	additional arguments that are method specific.

Value

For frequentist regions only the radius of the confidence region centered at the specified estimator is returned. For Bayes regions the posterior mode and radius of the credible region centered at that mode is returned.

See Also

[bayesCR](#), [prentice](#), [fisheretal](#), [chang](#), [zhang](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 10)

# Compare the region sizes that are currently available

region(Rs, method = "transformation", type = "asymptotic", estimator = "mean", alp = 0.1)
region(Rs, method = "transformation", type = "bootstrap", estimator = "mean",
alp = 0.1, symm = TRUE)
region(Rs, method = "direct", type = "bootstrap", estimator = "mean", alp = 0.1, m = 100)
region(Rs, method = "direct", type = "asymptotic", estimator = "mean", alp = 0.1)

region(Rs, method = "Bayes", type = "Mises", estimator = "mean",
      S0 = mean(Rs), kappa0 = 10, tuneS = 5000, tuneK = 1, burn_in = 1000, alp = .01, m = 5000)
```

rot.dist	<i>Rotational distance</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Calculate the extrinsic or intrinsic distance between two rotations.

Usage

```
rot.dist(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
rot.dist(x, R2 = id.S03, method = "extrinsic", p = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
rot.dist(x, Q2 = id.Q4, method = "extrinsic", p = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
...	additional arguments.
R2, Q2	a single, second rotation in the same parametrization as x.
method	string indicating "extrinsic" or "intrinsic" method of distance.
p	the order of the distance.

Details

This function will calculate the intrinsic (Riemannian) or extrinsic (Euclidean) distance between two rotations. R2 and Q2 are set to the identity rotations by default. For rotations R_1 and R_2 both in $SO(3)$, the Euclidean distance between them is

$$\|R_1 - R_2\|_F$$

where $\|\cdot\|_F$ is the Frobenius norm. The Riemannian distance is defined as

$$\|Log(R_1^\top R_2)\|_F$$

where Log is the matrix logarithm, and it corresponds to the misorientation angle of $R_1^\top R_2$. See the vignette ‘rotations-intro’ for a comparison of these two distance measures.

Value

The rotational distance between each rotation in x and $R2$ or $Q2$.

Examples

```
rs <- rcayley(20, kappa = 10)
Rs <- genR(rs, S = id.S03)
dEs <- rot.dist(Rs, id.S03)
dRs <- rot.dist(Rs, id.S03, method = "intrinsic")

#The intrinsic distance between the true central orientation and each observation
#is the same as the absolute value of observations' respective misorientation angles
all.equal(dRs, abs(rs))          #TRUE

#The extrinsic distance is related to the intrinsic distance
all.equal(dEs, 2*sqrt(2)*sin(dRs/2)) #TRUE
```

rotations

A package for working with rotation data.

Description

This package implements tools for working with rotational data: it allows simulation from the most commonly used distributions on $SO(3)$, it includes methods for different mean and median type estimators for the central orientation of a sample, it provides confidence regions for those estimates and it includes a novel visualization technique for rotation data.

rotdist.sum

Sample distance

Description

Compute the sum of the p^{th} order distances between each row of x and S .

Usage

```
rotdist.sum(x, S = genR(0, space = class(x)), method = "extrinsic", p = 1)

## S3 method for class 'SO3'
rotdist.sum(x, S = id.SO3, method = "extrinsic", p = 1)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
rotdist.sum(x, S = id.Q4, method = "extrinsic", p = 1)
```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
S	the individual matrix of interest, usually an estimate of the mean.
method	type of distance used method in "extrinsic" or "intrinsic"
p	the order of the distances to compute.

Value

The sum of the p th order distance between each row of x and S .

See Also

[rot.dist](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 10)

SE1 <- median(Rs)           #Projected median
SE2 <- mean(Rs)            #Projected mean
SR2 <- mean(Rs, type = "geometric") #Geometric mean

#I will use "rotdist.sum" to verify these three estimators minimize the
#loss function they are designed to minimize relative to the other estimators.
#All of the following statements should evaluate to "TRUE"

#The projected mean minimizes the sum of squared Euclidean distances
rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE2, p = 2) < rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE1, p = 2)
rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE2, p = 2) < rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SR2, p = 2)

#The projected median minimizes the sum of first order Euclidean distances
rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE1, p = 1) < rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE2, p = 1)
rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE1, p = 1) < rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SR2, p = 1)

#The geometric mean minimizes the sum of squared Riemannian distances
rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SR2, p = 2, method = "intrinsic") <
  rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE1, p = 2, method = "intrinsic")
rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SR2, p = 2, method = "intrinsic") <
  rotdist.sum(Rs, S = SE2, p = 2, method = "intrinsic")
```

 skew.exp

Matrix exponential

Description

Compute the matrix exponential for skew-symmetric matrices according to the usual Taylor expansion. The expansion is significantly simplified for skew-symmetric matrices, see *moakher02*. Maps a matrix belonging to the lie algebra $so(3)$ into the lie group $SO(3)$.

Usage

```
skew.exp(x)
```

Arguments

x single 3×3 skew-symmetric matrix or $n \times 9$ sample of skew-symmetric matrices.

Details

moakher02

Value

Matrix e^H in $SO(3)$.

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rcayley)
lRs <- log(Rs)            #Take the matrix logarithm for rotation matrices
Rs2 <- skew.exp(lRs)     #Go back to rotation matrices
all.equal(Rs, Rs2)
```

 SO3

'SO3' class for storing rotation data as rotation matrices

Description

Creates or tests for objects of class "SO3".

Usage

```

as.S03(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.S03(x, theta = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
as.S03(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'S03'
as.S03(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.S03(x, ...)

is.S03(x)

id.S03

```

Arguments

x	object to be coerced or tested; see details for possible forms
...	additional arguments.
theta	vector or single rotation angle; if <code>length(theta)==1</code> the same theta is used for all axes

Format

`id.S03` is the identity rotation given by the the 3-by-3 identity matrix.
 An object of class `S03` with 1 rows and 9 columns.

Details

Construct a single or sample of rotations in 3-dimensions in 3-by-3 matrix form. Several possible inputs for `x` are possible and they are differentiated based on their class and dimension.

For `x` an `n`-by-3 matrix or a vector of length 3, the angle-axis representation of rotations is utilized. More specifically, each rotation matrix can be interpreted as a rotation of some reference frame about the axis U (of unit length) through the angle θ . If a single axis (in matrix or vector format) or matrix of axes are provided for `x`, then for each axis and angle the matrix is formed through

$$R = \exp[\Phi(U\theta)]$$

where U is replace by `x`. If axes are provided but `theta` is not provided then the length of each axis is taken to be the angle of rotation, `theta`.

For `x` an `n`-by-4 matrix of quaternions or an object of class "Q4", this function will return the rotation matrix equivalent of `x`. See [Q4](#) or the vignette "rotations-intro" for more details on quaternions.

For `x` an `n`-by-9 matrix, rows are treated as 3-by-3 matrices; rows that don't form matrices in $SO(3)$ are projected into $SO(3)$ and those that are already in $SO(3)$ are returned untouched. See

[project.S03](#) for more on projecting arbitrary matrices into SO(3). A message is printed if any of the rows are not proper rotations.

For `x` a "data.frame", it is translated into a matrix of the same dimension and the dimensionality of `x` is used to determine the data type: angle-axis, quaternion or rotation. As demonstrated below, `is.S03` may return TRUE for a data frame, but the functions defined for objects of class "S03" will not be called until `as.S03` has been used.

Value

`as.S03` coerces provided data into an S03 type.

`is.S03` returns TRUE or FALSE depending on whether its argument satisfies the conditions to be an rotation matrix. Namely, has determinant one and its transpose is its inverse.

Examples

```
# Select one location to focus on
Loc698 <- subset(nickel, location == 698)

is.S03(Loc698[,5:13])      #Some of the rows are not rotations due to rounding or entry errors
                          #as.S03 will project matrices not in S0(3) to S0(3)

Rs <- as.S03(Loc698[,5:13]) #Translate the Rs data.frame into an object of class 'S03'
                          #Rows 4, 6 and 13 are not in S0(3) so they are projected to S0(3)

mean(Rs)                  #Estimate the central orientation with the average
median(Rs)                #Re-estimate central orientation robustly
Qs <- as.Q4(Rs)           #Coerse into "S03" format, see ?as.S03 for more

#Visualize the location, there appears to be two groups

plot(Rs, col = c(1, 2, 3))
```

tail *Return the First or Last Parts of an Object*

Description

Returns the first or last parts of a vector, matrix, table, data frame or function. Since `head()` and `tail()` are generic functions, they may also have been extended to other classes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
tail(x, n = 6L, addrownums = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
tail(x, n = 6L, addrownums = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object
n	an integer vector of length up to <code>dim(x)</code> (or 1, for non-dimensioned objects). A <code>logical</code> is silently coerced to integer. Values specify the indices to be selected in the corresponding dimension (or along the length) of the object. A positive value of <code>n[i]</code> includes the first/last <code>n[i]</code> indices in that dimension, while a negative value excludes the last/first <code>abs(n[i])</code> , including all remaining indices. <code>NA</code> or non-specified values (when <code>length(n) < length(dim(x))</code>) select all indices in that dimension. Must contain at least one non-missing value.
addrownums	deprecated - <code>keepnums</code> should be used instead. Taken as the value of <code>keepnums</code> if it is explicitly set when <code>keepnums</code> is not.
...	arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Details

For vector/array based objects, `head()` (`tail()`) returns a subset of the same dimensionality as `x`, usually of the same class. For historical reasons, by default they select the first (last) 6 indices in the first dimension ("rows") or along the length of a non-dimensioned vector, and the full extent (all indices) in any remaining dimensions. `head.matrix()` and `tail.matrix()` are exported.

The default and array(/matrix) methods for `head()` and `tail()` are quite general. They will work as is for any class which has a `dim()` method, a `length()` method (only required if `dim()` returns `NULL`), and a `[]` method (that accepts the drop argument and can subset in all dimensions in the dimensioned case).

For functions, the lines of the parsed function are returned as character strings.

When `x` is an array(/matrix) of dimensionality two and more, `tail()` will add `dimnames` similar to how they would appear in a full printing of `x` for all dimensions `k` where `n[k]` is specified and non-missing and `dimnames(x)[[k]]` (or `dimnames(x)` itself) is `NULL`. Specifically, the form of the added `dimnames` will vary for different dimensions as follows:

k=1 (rows): "[n,]" (right justified with whitespace padding)

k=2 (columns): "[,n]" (with *no* whitespace padding)

k>2 (higher dims): "n", i.e., the indices as *character* values

Setting `keepnums = FALSE` suppresses this behaviour.

As `data.frame` subsetting ('indexing') keeps `attributes`, so do the `head()` and `tail()` methods for data frames.

Value

An object (usually) like `x` but generally smaller. Hence, for `arrays`, the result corresponds to `x[... , drop=FALSE]`. For `fable` objects `x`, a transformed `format(x)`.

Note

For array inputs the output of `tail` when `keepnums` is `TRUE`, any `dimnames` vectors added for dimensions `>2` are the original numeric indices in that dimension *as character vectors*. This means that, e.g., for 3-dimensional array `arr`, `tail(arr, c(2,2,-1))[, , 2]` and `tail(arr, c(2,2,-1))[, , "2"]` may both be valid but have completely different meanings.

Author(s)

Patrick Burns, improved and corrected by R-Core. Negative argument added by Vincent Goulet.
Multi-dimension support added by Gabriel Becker.

Examples

```

head(letters)
head(letters, n = -6L)

head(freeny.x, n = 10L)
head(freeny.y)

head(iris3)
head(iris3, c(6L, 2L))
head(iris3, c(6L, -1L, 2L))

tail(letters)
tail(letters, n = -6L)

tail(freeny.x)
## the bottom-right "corner" :
tail(freeny.x, n = c(4, 2))
tail(freeny.y)

tail(iris3)
tail(iris3, c(6L, 2L))
tail(iris3, c(6L, -1L, 2L))

## iris with dimnames stripped
a3d <- iris3 ; dimnames(a3d) <- NULL
tail(a3d, c(6, -1, 2)) # keepnums = TRUE is default here!
tail(a3d, c(6, -1, 2), keepnums = FALSE)

## data frame w/ a (non-standard) attribute:
treeS <- structure(trees, foo = "bar")
(n <- nrow(treeS))
stopifnot(exprs = { # attribute is kept
  identical(htS <- head(treeS), treeS[1:6, ])
  identical(attr(htS, "foo"), "bar")
  identical(tlS <- tail(treeS), treeS[(n-5):n, ])
  ## BUT if I use "useAttrib()", this is *not* ok, when n is of length 2:
  ## --- because [i,j]-indexing of data frames *also* drops "other" attributes ..
  identical(tail(treeS, 3:2), treeS[(n-2):n, 2:3] )
})

tail(library) # last lines of function

head(stats::ftable(Titanic))

## 1d-array (with named dim) :
a1 <- array(1:7, 7); names(dim(a1)) <- "02"
stopifnot(exprs = {

```

```

identical( tail(a1, 10), a1)
identical( head(a1, 10), a1)
identical( head(a1, 1), a1 [1 , drop=FALSE] ) # was a1[1] in R <= 3.6.x
identical( tail(a1, 2), a1[6:7])
identical( tail(a1, 1), a1 [7 , drop=FALSE] ) # was a1[7] in R <= 3.6.x
})

```

UARS

*Generic UARS Distribution***Description**

Density, distribution function and random generation for the the generic uniform axis-random spin (UARS) class of distributions.

Usage

```

duars(R, dangle, S = id.S03, kappa = 1, ...)

puars(R, pangle = NULL, S = id.S03, kappa = 1, ...)

ruars(n, rangle, S = NULL, kappa = 1, space = "SO3", ...)

```

Arguments

R	Value at which to evaluate the UARS density.
dangle	The function to evaluate the angles from, e.g. dcayley, dvmises, dfisher, dhaar.
S	central orientation of the distribution.
kappa	concentration parameter.
...	additional arguments.
pangle	The form of the angular density, e.g. pcayley, pvmises, pfisher, phaar.
n	number of observations. If length(n)>1, the length is taken to be the number required.
rangle	The function from which to simulate angles, e.g. rcayley, rvmises, rhaar, rfisher.
space	indicates the desired representation: matrix ("SO3") or quaternion ("Q4").

Details

For the rotation R with central orientation S and concentration κ the UARS density is given by

$$f(R|S, \kappa) = \frac{4\pi}{3 - \text{tr}(S^\top R)} C(\cos^{-1}[\text{tr}(S^\top R) - 1]/2|\kappa)$$

where $C(r|\kappa)$ is one of the [Angular-distributions](#).

bingham09

Value

duars	gives the density
puars	gives the distribution function. If pangle is left empty, the empirical CDF is returned.
ruars	generates random deviates

See Also

For more on the angular distribution options see [Angular-distributions](#).

Examples

```
#Generate random rotations from the Cayley-UARS distribution with central orientation
#rotated about the y-axis through pi/2 radians
S <- as.S03(c(0, 1, 0), pi/2)
Rs <- ruars(20, rangle = rcayley, kappa = 1, S = S)

rs <- mis.angle(Rs-S)                                #Find the associated misorientation angles
frs <- duars(Rs, dcayley, kappa = 10, S = S)          #Compute UARS density evaluated at each rotations
plot(rs, frs)

cdf <- puars(Rs, pcayley, S = S)                      #By supplying 'pcayley', it is used to compute the
plot(rs, cdf)                                       #the CDF

ecdf <- puars(Rs, S = S)                             #No 'puars' argument is supplied so the empirical
plot(rs, ecdf)                                    #cdf is returned
```

 vmises.kappa

Circular variance and concentration parameter

Description

Return the concentration parameter that corresponds to a given circular variance.

Usage

```
vmises.kappa(nu)
```

Arguments

nu	circular variance
----	-------------------

Details

The concentration parameter κ does not translate across circular distributions. A commonly used measure of spread in circular distributions that does translate is the circular variance defined as $\nu = 1 - E[\cos(r)]$ where $E[\cos(r)]$ is the mean resultant length. See *mardia2000* for more details. This function translates the circular variance ν into the corresponding concentration parameter κ for the circular-von Mises distribution. For numerical stability, a maximum κ of 500 is returned.

`mardia2000`

Value

Concentration parameter corresponding to nu.

See Also

[Mises](#)

Examples

```
# Find the concentration parameter for circular variances 0.25, 0.5, 0.75
vmises.kappa(0.25)
vmises.kappa(0.5)
vmises.kappa(0.75)
```

weighted.mean

Weighted mean rotation

Description

Compute the weighted geometric or projected mean of a sample of rotations.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'S03'
weighted.mean(
  x,
  w = NULL,
  type = "projected",
  epsilon = 1e-05,
  maxIter = 2000,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
weighted.mean(
  x,
  w = NULL,
  type = "projected",
```

```

    epsilon = 1e-05,
    maxIter = 2000,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix form ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
w	vector of weights the same length as the number of rows in x giving the weights to use for elements of x. Default is NULL, which falls back to the usual mean function.
type	string indicating "projected" or "geometric" type mean estimator.
epsilon	stopping rule for the geometric method.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations allowed before returning most recent estimate.
...	only used for consistency with mean.default.

Details

This function takes a sample of 3D rotations (in matrix or quaternion form) and returns the weighted projected arithmetic mean \widehat{S}_P or geometric mean \widehat{S}_G according to the type option. For a sample of n rotations in matrix form $\mathbf{R}_i \in SO(3), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, the weighted mean is defined as

$$\widehat{S} = \operatorname{argmin}_{S \in SO(3)} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i d^2(\mathbf{R}_i, S)$$

where d is the Riemannian or Euclidean distance. For more on the projected mean see *moakher02* and for the geometric mean see *manton04*.

moakher02

Value

Weighted mean of the sample in the same parametrization.

See Also

[median.S03](#), [mean.S03](#), [bayes.mean](#)

Examples

```

Rs <- ruars(20, rvmises, kappa = 0.01)

# Find the equal-weight projected mean
mean(Rs)

# Use the rotation misorientation angle as weight
wt <- abs(1 / mis.angle(Rs))
weighted.mean(Rs, wt)

```



```

rot.dist(mean(Rs))

# Usually much smaller than unweighted mean
rot.dist(weighted.mean(Rs, wt))

# Can do the same thing with quaternions
Qs <- as.Q4(Rs)
mean(Qs)
wt <- abs(1 / mis.angle(Qs))
weighted.mean(Qs, wt)
rot.dist(mean(Qs))
rot.dist(weighted.mean(Qs, wt))

```

zhang

*M-estimator theory pivotal bootstrap confidence region***Description**

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation based on M-estimation theory.

Usage

```

zhang(x, estimator, alp = NULL, m = 300)

## S3 method for class 'SO3'
zhang(x, estimator, alp = NULL, m = 300)

## S3 method for class 'Q4'
zhang(x, estimator, alp = NULL, m = 300)

```

Arguments

x	$n \times p$ matrix where each row corresponds to a random rotation in matrix ($p = 9$) or quaternion ($p = 4$) form.
estimator	character string either "mean" or "median."
alp	alpha level desired, e.g. 0.05 or 0.10.
m	number of replicates to use to estimate the critical value.

Details

Compute the radius of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence region for the central orientation based on the projected mean estimator using the method due to Zhang & Nordman (2009) (unpublished MS thesis). By construction each axis will have the same radius so the radius reported is for all three axis. A normal theory version of this procedure uses the theoretical chi-square limiting distribution and is given by the [chang](#) option. This method is called "direct" because it used M-estimation theory for SO(3) directly instead of relying on transforming a result from directional statistics as [prentice](#) and [fisheretal](#) do.

Value

Radius of the confidence region centered at the specified estimator.

See Also

[bayesCR](#), [prentice](#), [fisheretal](#), [chang](#)

Examples

```
Rs <- ruars(20, rcayley, kappa = 100)

# The zhang method can be accesed from the "region" function or the "zhang" function
# They will be different because it is a bootstrap.
region(Rs, method = "direct", type = "bootstrap", alp = 0.1, estimator = "mean")
zhang(Rs, estimator = "mean", alp = 0.1)
```

Index

- * **datasets**
 - drill, 13
 - nickel, 35
 - Q4, 42
 - S03, 48
- + .Q4 (Arithmetic), 4
- + .S03 (Arithmetic), 4
- .Q4 (Arithmetic), 4
- .S03 (Arithmetic), 4
- Angular-distributions, 3, 9, 15, 21, 25, 35, 53, 54
- Arithmetic, 4
- array, 22, 51
- as.Q4 (Q4), 42
- as.S03 (S03), 48
- attributes, 22, 51
- bayes.mean, 5, 29, 31, 56
- bayesCR, 7, 12, 17, 40, 44, 58
- Cayley, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 27
- cayley.kappa, 9
- center, 10
- chang, 8, 11, 17, 40, 44, 57, 58
- data.frame, 22, 51
- dcayley (Cayley), 8
- dfisher (Fisher), 14
- dhaar (Haar), 20
- discord, 12
- dmaxwell (Maxwell), 25
- drill, 13
- duars (UARS), 53
- dvmises (Mises), 34
- Fisher, 3, 5, 7, 14, 16, 27
- fisher.kappa, 16
- fisheretal, 8, 12, 17, 40, 44, 57, 58
- ftable, 22, 51
- genR, 18
- gradient.search, 19
- Haar, 3, 20
- head, 21
- id.Q4 (Q4), 42
- id.S03 (S03), 48
- is.Q4 (Q4), 42
- is.S03 (S03), 48
- log.S03, 24
- Maxwell, 3, 25, 26
- maxwell.kappa, 26
- MCMCS03, 27
- mean, 28
- mean.S03, 6, 31, 41, 56
- median, 30
- median.S03, 6, 29, 41, 56
- mis.angle, 31, 33
- mis.axis, 32, 33
- Mises, 3, 5, 7, 27, 34, 55
- nickel, 35
- pcayley (Cayley), 8
- pfisher (Fisher), 14
- phaar (Haar), 20
- plot, 37
- pmaxwell (Maxwell), 25
- pointsXYZ, 39
- prentice, 8, 12, 17, 40, 44, 57, 58
- project.S03, 41, 50
- puars (UARS), 53
- pvmises (Mises), 34
- Q4, 42, 49
- rcayley (Cayley), 8
- region, 38, 44

rfisher (Fisher), 14
rhaar (Haar), 20
rmaxwell (Maxwell), 25
rot.dist, 45, 47
rotations, 46
rotdist.sum, 46
ruars (UARS), 53
rvmises (Mises), 34

skew.exp, 48
S03, 43, 48

tail, 50

UARS, 20, 53

vmises.kappa, 54

weighted.mean, 55
weighted.mean.S03, 29, 31

zhang, 8, 12, 17, 40, 44, 57