

# quaternion 2.0.2

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Quaternion Package for GNU Octave

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# Preface

The GNU Octave quaternion package from version 2 onwards was developed by Lukas F. Reichlin with important contributions by Juan Pablo Carbajal. This new package is intended as a replacement for quaternion-1.0.0 by A. Scottedward Hodel. It is loosely based on ideas from the Quaternion Toolbox for Matlab by Steve Sangwine and Nicolas Le Bihan with a special focus on code simplicity and vectorization. Its main features are:

- Matrices and n-dimensional arrays of quaternions.
- Overloaded operators due to the use of classes introduced with Octave 3.2.
- Operator semantics similar to Octave's built-in complex numbers.
- Fully vectorized code for crunching large quaternion arrays in a speedy manner.

## Using the help function

Some functions of the quaternion package are listed with the somewhat cryptic prefix `@quaternion/`. This prefix is only needed to view the help text of the function, e.g. `help norm` shows the built-in function while `help @quaternion/norm` shows the overloaded function for quaternions. Note that there are quaternion functions like `unit` that have no built-in equivalent.

When just using the function, the leading `@quaternion/` must **not** be typed. Octave selects the right function automatically. So one can type `norm (q)` and `norm (matrix)` regardless of the class of the argument.

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# 1 Quaternions

## 1.1 quaternion

`q = quaternion (w)` [Function File]  
`q = quaternion (x, y, z)` [Function File]  
`q = quaternion (w, x, y, z)` [Function File]

Constructor for quaternions - create or convert to quaternion.

$$q = w + x*i + y*j + z*k$$

Arguments  $w$ ,  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  can be scalars, matrices or  $n$ -dimensional arrays, but they must be real-valued and of equal size. If scalar part  $w$  or components  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  of the vector part are not specified, zero matrices of appropriate size are assumed.

### Example

```

octave:1> q = quaternion (2)
q = 2 + 0i + 0j + 0k

octave:2> q = quaternion (3, 4, 5)
q = 0 + 3i + 4j + 5k

octave:3> q = quaternion (2, 3, 4, 5)
q = 2 + 3i + 4j + 5k

octave:4> w = [2, 6, 10; 14, 18, 22];
octave:5> x = [3, 7, 11; 15, 19, 23];
octave:6> y = [4, 8, 12; 16, 20, 24];
octave:7> z = [5, 9, 13; 17, 21, 25];
octave:8> q = quaternion (w, x, y, z)
q.w =
    2     6    10
   14    18    22

q.x =
    3     7    11
   15    19    23

q.y =
    4     8    12
   16    20    24

q.z =
    5     9    13
   17    21    25

octave:9>
  
```

## 1.2 qi

`qi` [Function File]  
 Create x-component of a quaternion's vector part.

$$q = w + x*qi + y*qj + z*qk$$

**Example**

```
octave:1> q1 = quaternion (1, 2, 3, 4)
q1 = 1 + 2i + 3j + 4k
octave:2> q2 = 1 + 2*qi + 3*qj + 4*qk
q2 = 1 + 2i + 3j + 4k
octave:3>
```

**1.3 qj****qj**

[Function File]

Create y-component of a quaternion's vector part.

$$q = w + x*qi + y*qj + z*qk$$

**Example**

```
octave:1> q1 = quaternion (1, 2, 3, 4)
q1 = 1 + 2i + 3j + 4k
octave:2> q2 = 1 + 2*qi + 3*qj + 4*qk
q2 = 1 + 2i + 3j + 4k
octave:3>
```

**1.4 qk****qk**

[Function File]

Create z-component of a quaternion's vector part.

$$q = w + x*qi + y*qj + z*qk$$

**Example**

```
octave:1> q1 = quaternion (1, 2, 3, 4)
q1 = 1 + 2i + 3j + 4k
octave:2> q2 = 1 + 2*qi + 3*qj + 4*qk
q2 = 1 + 2i + 3j + 4k
octave:3>
```

**1.5 q2rot****[axis, angle] = q2rot (q)**

[Function File]

Extract vector/angle form of a unit quaternion  $q$ .**Inputs** $q$  Unit quaternion describing the rotation.**Outputs** $axis$  Eigenaxis as a 3-d unit vector  $[x, y, z]$ . $angle$  Rotation angle in radians. The positive direction is determined by the right-hand rule applied to  $axis$ . The angle lies in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ .

**Example**

```

octave:1> axis = [0, 0, 1]
axis =
    0    0    1
octave:2> angle = pi/4
angle = 0.78540
octave:3> q = rot2q (axis, angle)
q = 0.9239 + 0i + 0j + 0.3827k
octave:4> [vv, th] = q2rot (q)
vv =
    0    0    1
th = 0.78540
octave:5> theta = th*180/pi
theta = 45.000
octave:6>

```

**1.6 rot2q**

$q = \text{rot2q}(\text{axis}, \text{angle})$

[Function File]

Create unit quaternion  $q$  which describes a rotation of  $\text{angle}$  radians about the vector  $\text{axis}$ . This function uses the active convention where the vector  $\text{axis}$  is rotated by  $\text{angle}$  radians. If the coordinate frame should be rotated by  $\text{angle}$  radians, also called the passive convention, this is equivalent to rotating the  $\text{axis}$  by  $-\text{angle}$  radians.

**Inputs**

$\text{axis}$       Vector  $[x, y, z]$  describing the axis of rotation.

$\text{angle}$       Rotation angle in radians. The positive direction is determined by the right-hand rule applied to  $\text{axis}$ .

**Outputs**

$q$       Unit quaternion describing the rotation.

**Example**

```

octave:1> axis = [0, 0, 1];
octave:2> angle = pi/4;
octave:3> q = rot2q (axis, angle)
q = 0.9239 + 0i + 0j + 0.3827k
octave:4> v = quaternion (1, 1, 0)
v = 0 + 1i + 1j + 0k
octave:5> vr = q * v * conj (q)
vr = 0 + 0i + 1.414j + 0k
octave:6>

```

## 2 Quaternion Methods

### 2.1 @quaternion/abs

$qabs = abs(q)$  [Function File]  
 Modulus of a quaternion.

$$q = w + x*i + y*j + z*k$$

$$abs(q) = \sqrt{w.^2 + x.^2 + y.^2 + z.^2}$$

### 2.2 @quaternion/blkdiag

$q = blkdiag(q1, q2, \dots)$  [Function File]  
 Block-diagonal concatenation of quaternions.

### 2.3 @quaternion/cat

$q = cat(dim, q1, q2, \dots)$  [Function File]  
 Concatenation of quaternions along dimension  $dim$ .

### 2.4 @quaternion/columns

$nc = columns(q)$  [Function File]  
 Return number of columns  $nc$  of quaternion array  $q$ .

### 2.5 @quaternion/conj

$q = conj(q)$  [Function File]  
 Return conjugate of a quaternion.

$$q = w + x*i + y*j + z*k$$

$$conj(q) = w - x*i - y*j - z*k$$

### 2.6 @quaternion/diag

$q = diag(v)$  [Function File]  
 $q = diag(v, k)$  [Function File]

Return a diagonal quaternion matrix with quaternion vector  $V$  on diagonal  $K$ . The second argument is optional. If it is positive, the vector is placed on the  $K$ -th super-diagonal. If it is negative, it is placed on the  $-K$ -th sub-diagonal. The default value of  $K$  is 0, and the vector is placed on the main diagonal. Given a matrix argument, instead of a vector, **diag** extracts the  $K$ -th diagonal of the matrix.

### 2.7 @quaternion/diff

$qdot = diff(q, omega)$  [Function File]  
 Derivative of a quaternion.

Let  $Q$  be a quaternion to transform a vector from a fixed frame to a rotating frame. If the rotating frame is rotating about the  $[x, y, z]$  axes at angular rates  $[wx, wy, wz]$ , then the derivative of  $Q$  is given by



```
Q' = diff(Q, omega)
```

If the passive convention is used (rotate the frame, not the vector), then

```
Q' = diff(Q,-omega)
```

## 2.8 @quaternion/exp

```
qexp = exp (q)
```

[Function File]

Exponential of a quaternion.

## 2.9 @quaternion/inv

```
qinv = inv (q)
```

[Function File]

Return inverse of a quaternion.

## 2.10 @quaternion/ispure

```
flg = ispure (q)
```

[Function File]

Return 1 if scalar part of quaternion is zero, otherwise return 0

## 2.11 @quaternion/log

```
qlg = log (q)
```

[Function File]

Logarithmus naturalis of a quaternion.

## 2.12 @quaternion/norm

```
n = norm (q)
```

[Function File]

Norm of a quaternion.

## 2.13 @quaternion/rows

```
nr = rows (q)
```

[Function File]

Return number of rows *nr* of quaternion array *q*.

## 2.14 @quaternion/size

```
nvec = size (q)
```

[Function File]

```
n = size (q, dim)
```

[Function File]

```
[nx, ny, ...] = size (q)
```

[Function File]

Return size of quaternion arrays.

### Inputs

*q* Quaternion object.

*dim* If given a second argument, **size** will return the size of the corresponding dimension.

### Outputs

*nvec* Row vector. The first element is the number of rows and the second element the number of columns. If *q* is an *n*-dimensional array of quaternions, the *n*-th element of *nvec* corresponds to the size of the *n*-th dimension of *q*.

$n$             Scalar value. The size of the dimension  $dim$ .  
 $nx$            Number of rows.  
 $ny$            Number of columns.  
 $\dots$          Sizes of the 3rd to  $n$ -th dimensions.

## 2.15 @quaternion/size\_equal

`bool = size_equal (a, b, ...)` [Function File]  
 Return true if quaternions (and matrices)  $a$ ,  $b$ , ... are of equal size and false otherwise.

## 2.16 @quaternion/unit

`qn = unit (q)` [Function File]  
 Normalize quaternion to length 1 (unit quaternion).  
 $q = w + x*i + y*j + z*k$   
`unit (q) = q ./ sqrt (w.^2 + x.^2 + y.^2 + z.^2)`

## 3 Overloaded Quaternion Operators

### 3.1 @quaternion/ctranspose

Conjugate transpose of a quaternion. Used by Octave for "q'".

### 3.2 @quaternion/eq

Equal to operator for two quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 == q2".

### 3.3 @quaternion/horzcat

Horizontal concatenation of quaternions. Used by Octave for "[q1, q2]".

### 3.4 @quaternion/ldivide

Element-wise left division for quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 ./ q2".

### 3.5 @quaternion/minus

Subtraction of two quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 - q2".

### 3.6 @quaternion/mldivide

Matrix left division for quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 \ q2".

### 3.7 @quaternion/mpower

Matrix power operator of quaternions. Used by Octave for "q^x".

### 3.8 @quaternion/mrdivide

Matrix right division for quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 / q2".

### 3.9 @quaternion/mtimes

Matrix multiplication of two quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 \* q2".

### 3.10 @quaternion/plus

Addition of two quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 + q2".

### 3.11 @quaternion/power

Power operator of quaternions. Used by Octave for "q.^x". Exponent x can be scalar or of appropriate size.

### 3.12 @quaternion/rdivide

Element-wise right division for quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 ./ q2".

### 3.13 @quaternion/subsasgn

Subscripted assignment for quaternions. Used by Octave for "q.key = value".

### 3.14 @quaternion/subsref

Subscripted reference for quaternions. Used by Octave for "q.w".

### 3.15 @quaternion/times

Element-wise multiplication of two quaternions. Used by Octave for "q1 .\* q2".

### 3.16 @quaternion/transpose

Transpose of a quaternion. Used by Octave for "q.'".

### 3.17 @quaternion/uminus

Unary minus of a quaternion. Used by Octave for "-q".

### 3.18 @quaternion/uplus

Unary plus of a quaternion. Used by Octave for "+q".

### 3.19 @quaternion/vertcat

Vertical concatenation of quaternions. Used by Octave for "[q1; q2]".

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