
Subject: Re: Averaging quaternions

Posted by [Arnold Neumaier](#) on Mon, 22 Mar 2004 08:54:59 GMT

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jelansberry wrote:

- > I'm not following what you mean by a "normalization" interval (or
- > "normalization bounds" below). Euler angles do not require "normalization."
- > I still maintain that any "discontinuity" in the Euler angles usually is the
- > result of passing through the singularity that exists in any three-parameter
- > representation of the direction cosine matrix, and it is generally easy to
- > avoid this situation.

No. One has this phenomenon already in 2D rotations. The rotation angle is determined only up to a multiple of 2π , and one has to normalize the angle by, say, forcing it into the interval $]-\pi, \pi]$. Then you get problems in averaging two very close rotation angles, one just below π , one just above $-\pi$. The result will be close to zero instead of close to $+\pi$.

If you choose as normalization interval $[0, 2\pi]$, the same problem happens when averaging a tiny rotation to the right (angle= ϵ) and to the left (angle= $2\pi - \epsilon$).

There is no way to avoid such discontinuities, and one has the same problems in 3 dimensions, and with quaternions.

But the quaternion recipe I gave a few days ago works perfectly if the rotations to be averaged are not too much scattered.

Arnold Neumaier
