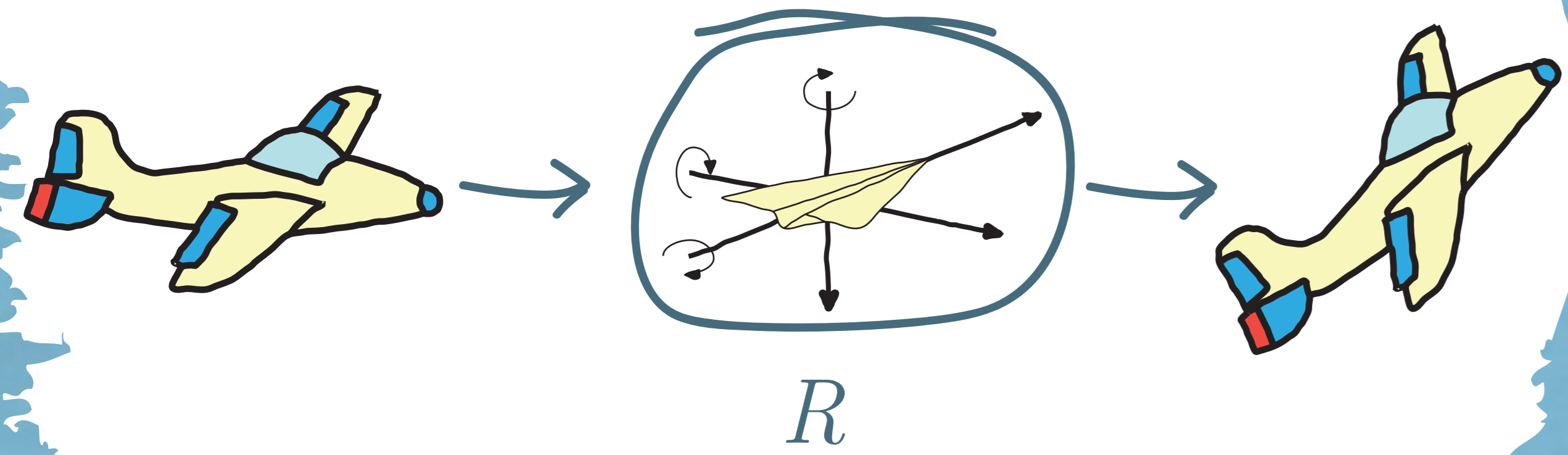
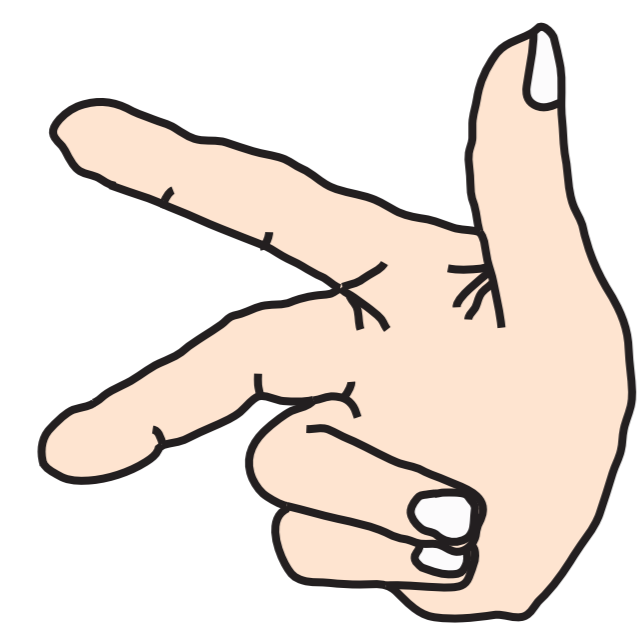


global rotation $R : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

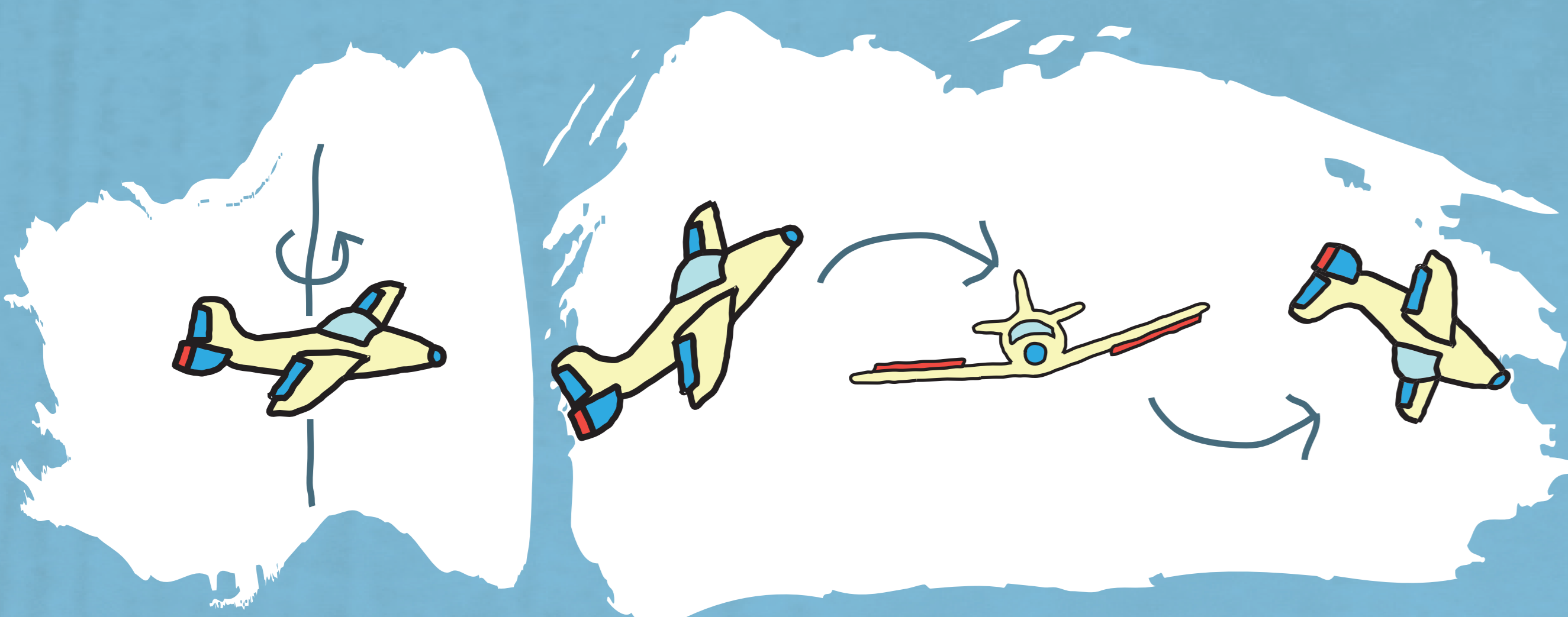


given a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 ,



then R is simply a 3×3 matrix (operator)!

manipulating R with linear algebra tools yields:



axis of rotation

sequence of rotations

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Operator Representations in Geometry Processing

Omri Azencot

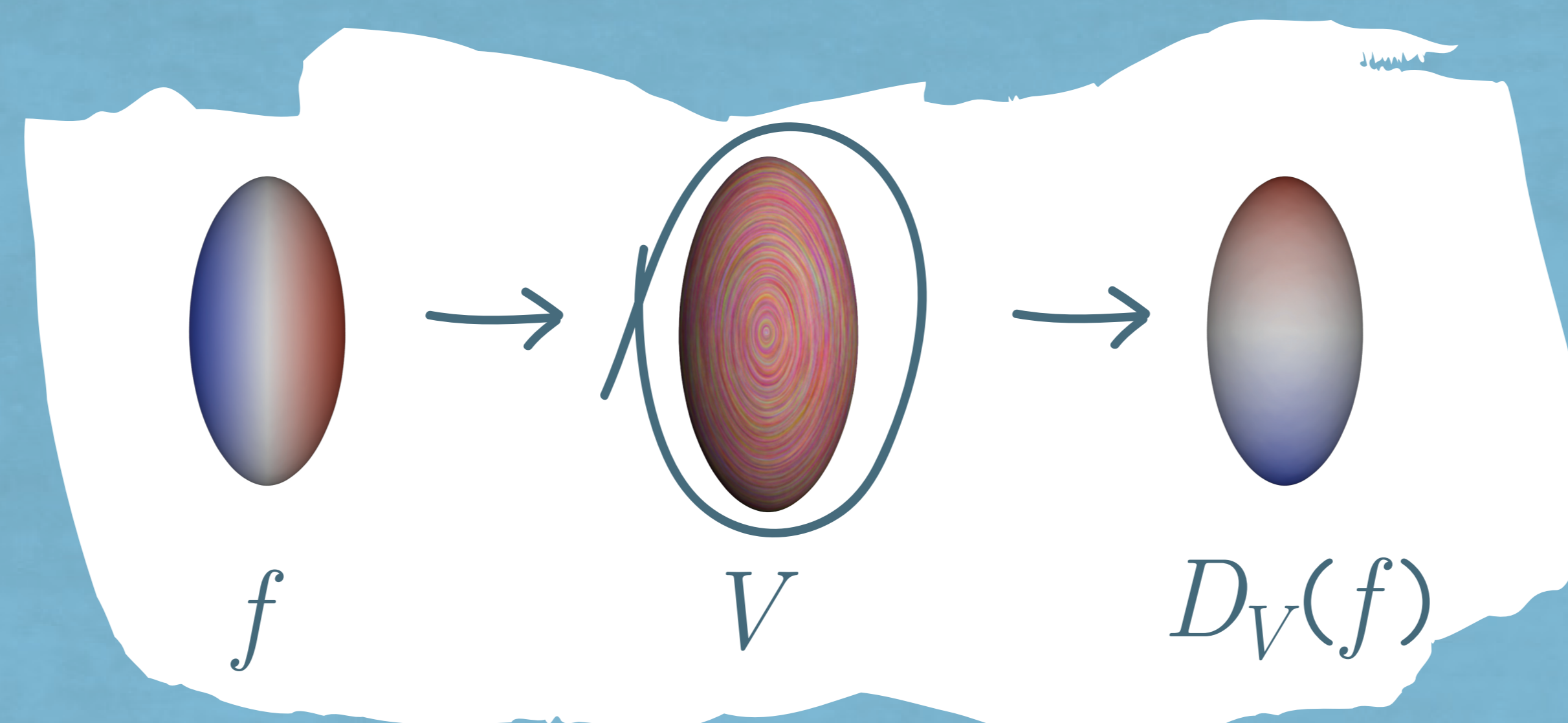
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directional derivative of a function

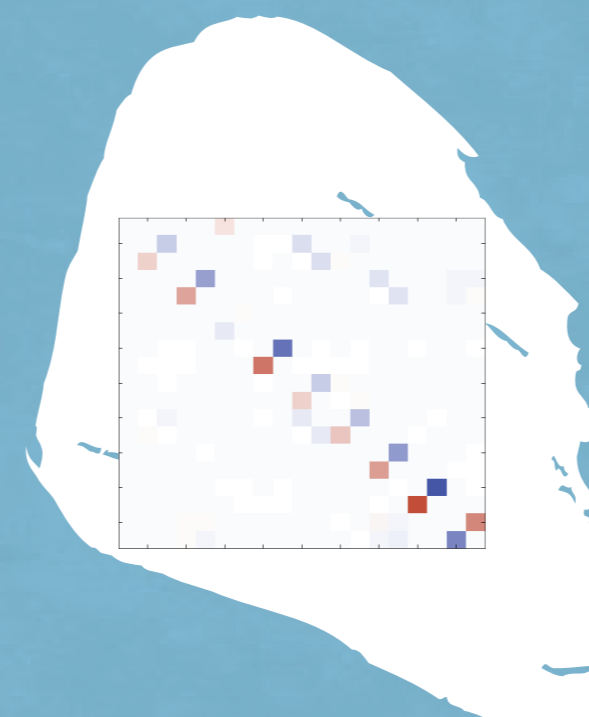
$$D_V : L^2(M) \rightarrow L^2(M)$$



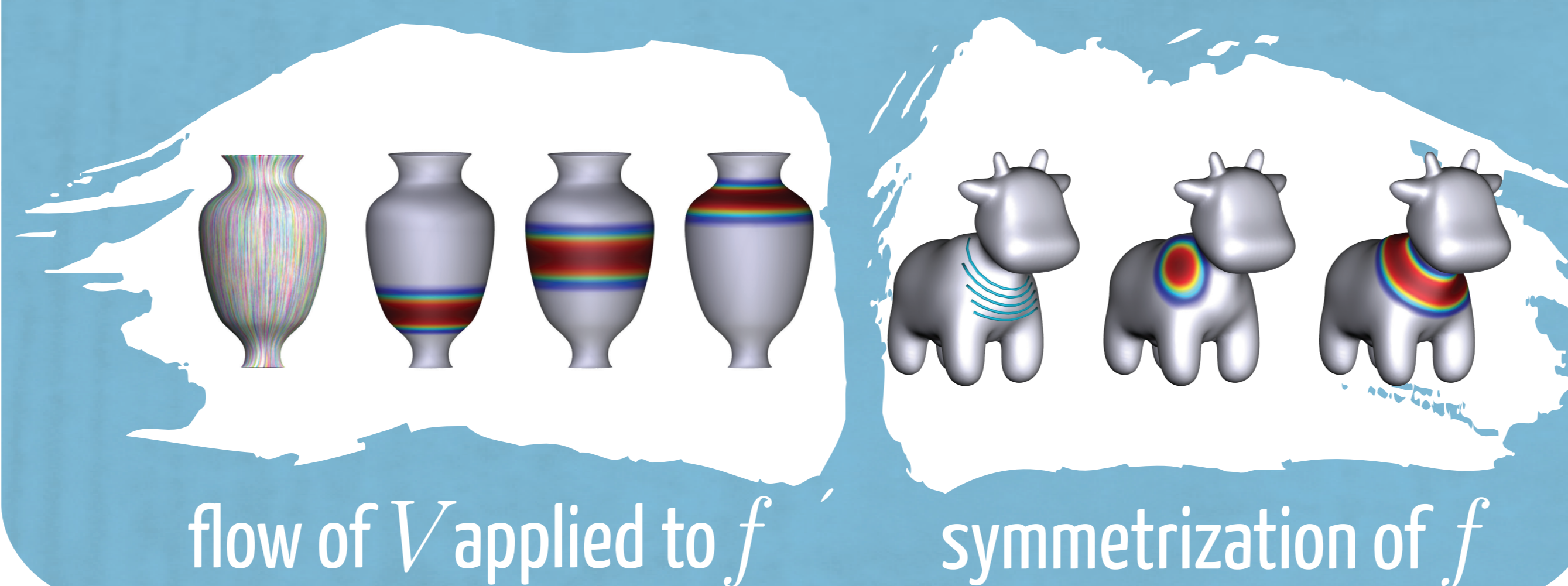
with a suitable choice of basis

$$f = a_1 \text{ (bear)} + a_2 \text{ (bear)} + a_3 \text{ (bear)} + \dots$$

and D_V becomes a $k \times k$ operator:



then, with linear algebra machinery we get:

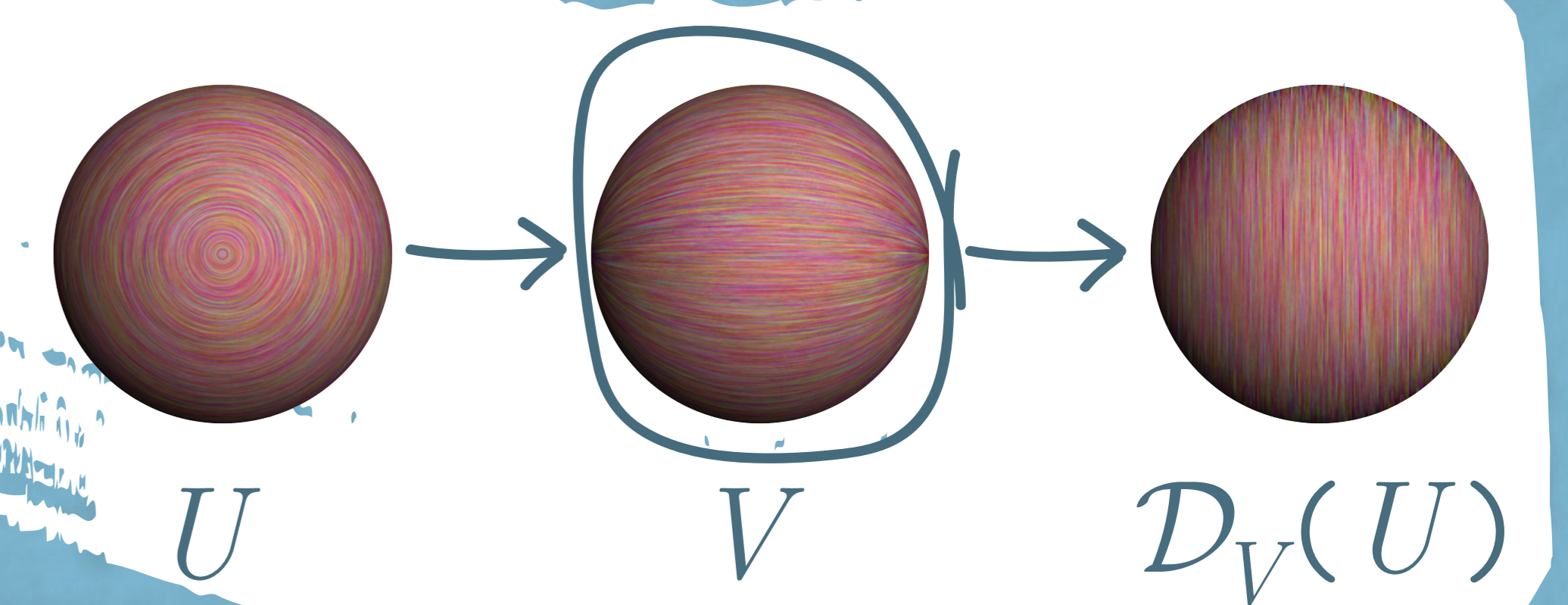


flow of V applied to f

symmetrization of f

directional derivative of a vector field

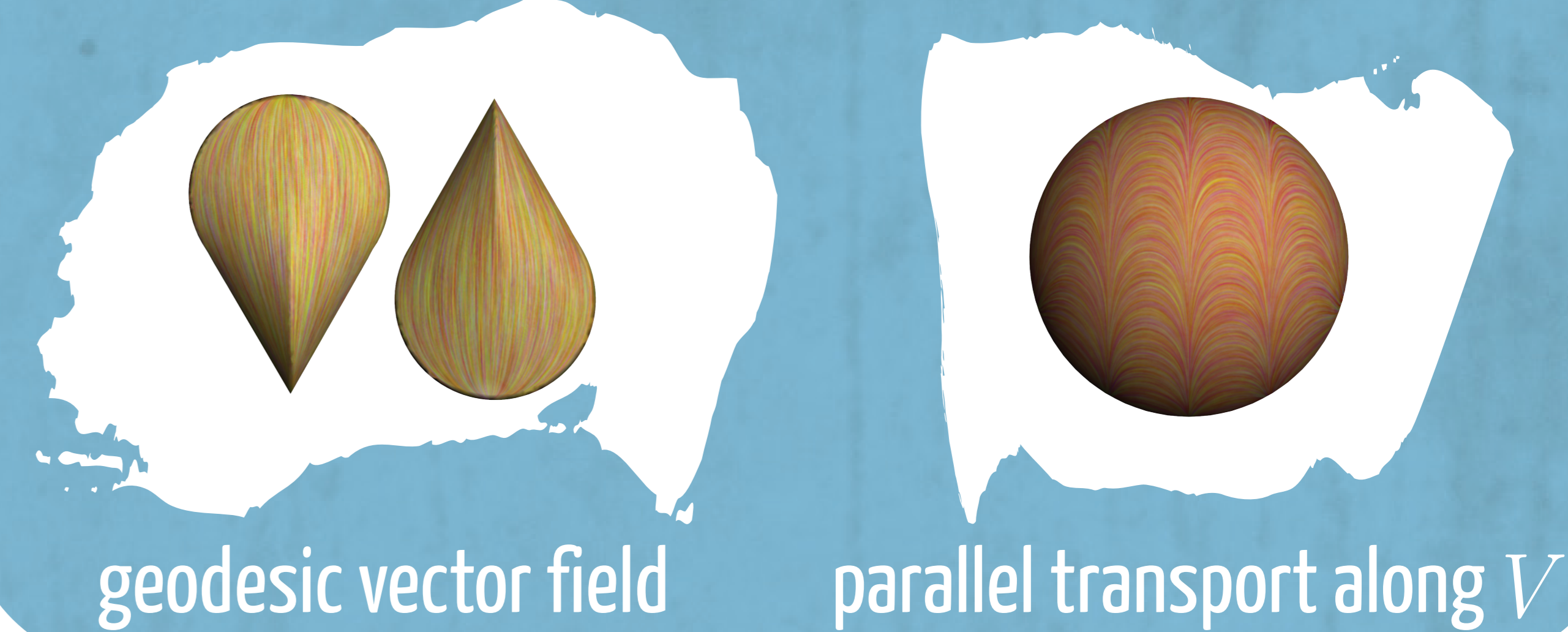
$$\mathcal{D}_V : L^2_{\mathbb{X}}(M) \rightarrow L^2_{\mathbb{X}}(M)$$



we take a smooth basis, thus

$$U = \alpha_1 \text{ (bear)} + \alpha_2 \text{ (bear)} + \dots$$

analysis of \mathcal{D}_V leads to geometric constructs:



geodesic vector field

parallel transport along V

can be easily extended!

$$\nabla^2 V$$



smooth vector field

you can also try it ...

what is your favorite geometric operator?