

good

(13)

When we differentiate this matrix and put  $t=0$  we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\gamma \cos \theta & \gamma \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \gamma \cos \theta & 0 & -\gamma \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ -\gamma \sin \theta \sin \phi & \gamma \sin \theta \cos \phi & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can write this as

$$\gamma \cos \theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \gamma \sin \theta \sin \phi \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \gamma \sin \theta \cos \phi \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can think of the coefficients of these matrices as angular speeds of rotation about perpendicular coordinate axes: the 1st is rotation in the  $x-y$  plane, the 2nd is rotation in the  $x-z$  plane, the third is rotation in the  $yz$  plane, and because the axes of rotation are perpendicular, the angular speeds of rotation are independent of each other so can take any values.

$t\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} t v_1 \\ t v_2 \\ t v_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , which has generator

$$v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + v_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + v_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$