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$\mathfrak{so}(3, \mathbb{R})$ -Poisson structure on $\mathbb{R}^3$

Definition. $\mathfrak{so}(3, \mathbb{R})$ -Poisson structure on $\mathbb{R}^3$

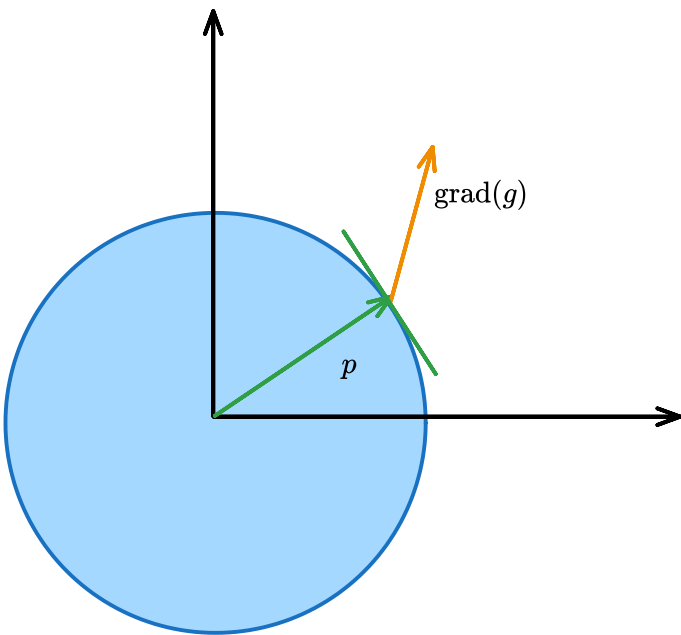
In Cartesian coordinates (x_1, x_2, x_3) on $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \{f, g\}(x) &:= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -x_3 & x_2 \\ x_3 & 0 & -x_1 \\ -x_2 & x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{grad}(f) \cdot (x \times \text{grad}(g)) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the Hamiltonian vector field

$$\{-, g\}(p) = p \times \text{grad}(g)$$

chooses a perpendicular of the two vectors



And

$$C := x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

is a Casimir function, $\{C, -\} = 0$.

Current note has 0 direct children and 0 total descendants.

- [squishy](#)
 - SO
 - $SO(3, \mathbb{R})$
 - $\mathfrak{so}(3, \mathbb{R})$ -[Poisson structure on \$\mathbb{R}^3\$](#)

And it has 1 siblings.

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