# SKEW SYMMETRIC LOGARITHMS AND GEODESICS ON $O_{n}(\mathbb{R})$ 

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#### Abstract

We investigate the connections between the differential-geometric properties of the exponential map from the space of real skew symmetric matrices onto the group of real special orthogonal matrices and the manifold of real orthogonal matrices equipped with the Riemannian structure induced by the Frobenius metric.


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References

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## Introduction

The exponential map induces a surjection from the vector space $\mathcal{A}_{n}$ of real skew symmetric matrices of order $n$ and the manifold $S O_{n}$ of real special orthogonal matrices of the same order. The study and the explicit computation of the fibers of this map are relevant subjects in matrix theory and in its applications (see for instance Higham 2008). Here we analyse some of their differential-geometric properties.

[^0]The set of all real skew symmetric logarithms of $R \in S O_{n}$ (i.e. the fiber over a matrix $R$ ) can be described in terms of the set $\operatorname{Aplog}(R)$ of its real skew symmetric principal logarithms (i.e. the real skew symmetric logarithms of $R$ with eigenvalues having absolute value in $[0, \pi]$ ) and of linear combinations with integer coefficients of suitable skew symmetric matrices (Theorem 2.4).
$\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ is (implicitly) studied in Gallier-Xu 2002, where the so-called Rodrigues exponential formula for skew symmetric matrices of order 3 is extended to any order $n$ (Proposition 1.4); we point out the role of the Singular Value Decomposition of a skew symmetric matrix (Proposition 1.2 and Definition 1.3).

Also the problems of the existence and of uniqueness of real skew symmetric principal logarithms of $R \in S O_{n}$ are approached in Gallier-Xu 2002, while many differential-geometric properties of $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$, discussed here, could be new: $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ has a differential-geometric structure, depending on the presence of -1 among the eigenvalues of $R$ (Proposition 3.2, Theorem 3.3 and Corollary 3.4). In particular in case of matrices having -1 as an eigenvalue, it is diffeomorphic to the manifold of real skew symmetric orthogonal matrices of order equal to the multiplicity of the eigenvalue -1 and has two connected components.

We are also able to describe all real skew symmetric logarithms of a matrix $R \in S O_{n}$ in some particular, but relevant, cases, where they form a discrete lattice of rank $\lfloor n / 2\rfloor$ in $\mathcal{A}_{n}$ (Theorem 3.8 and Remark 3.9).
The exponential map is involved in the description of the geodesic curves on the manifold $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ of real orthogonal matrices equipped with the metric induced by the trace metric $\bar{g}$ or by the Frobenius metric $g$ (Recalls 4.1).
In Dolcetti-Pertici 2015] we have studied the trace metric on the whole manifold of real nonsingular matrices $G L_{n}$, where it defines a structure of semi-Riemannian manifold. This metric is often considered also in the setting of positive definite real matrices (see for instance Lang 1999 Chapt.XII, Bhatia-Holbrook 2006] §2, Bhatia 2007 Chapt.6, Moakher-Zéraï 2011 §3), where it defines a structure of Riemannian manifold. On $O_{n}$ the trace metric $\bar{g}$ is the opposite of the Frobenius metric $g$ (Lemma 4.2). ( $O_{n}, g$ ) is an Einstein Riemannian manifold whose main properties are listed in 4.3. Moreover we get a suitable foliation on $G L_{n}$ with leaves isometric to $O_{n}$ (Proposition 4.5).

We describe the geodesic curves on $O_{n}$ with respect to $g$ (and to $\bar{g}$ ) (Proposition 4.3 (b), Remark 4.9 and Proposition 4.10) and in particular the minimal geodesics
joining $G$ and $H$, which turn out to be in bijection with the skew symmetric principal logarithms of $G^{-1} H$, furthermore we express the distance $d(G, H)$ in terms of the eigenvalues of $G^{-1} H$ (Theorem 4.11 and Remark 4.13).

After computing the diameter of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ as $\sqrt{2\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \pi$ (Corollary 4.12), we introduce the notions of weakly diametral pair of points and of diametral pair of points among the pairs of real orthogonal matrices (Definition 4.15) and characterize them in terms of the manifolds of real symmetric orthogonal matrices of order $n$ with the eigenvalues 1 of multiplicity $p$ and -1 of multiplicity $n-p$, each one of them is diffeomorphic to the Grassmannian of $p$-dimensional vector subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ (Propositions 4.14, 4.17 and 4.18).

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## 1. Singular Value Decomposition for skew symmetric matrices

Recalls 1.1. In this paper all matrices are supposed to be square of order $n$.
We denote by $M_{n}, \mathcal{A}_{n}, G L_{n}, O_{n}$ and $S O_{n}$ respectively the vector space of real matrices of order $n$, its subspace of skew symmetric matrices, the multiplicative group of nondegenerate matrices of $M_{n}$, the group of real orthogonal matrices and its special subgroup.
$O_{n}$ is a differentiable submanifold of $G L_{n}$ of dimension $n(n-1) / 2$ with two connected components $S O_{n}$ and $O_{n}^{-}$(the orthogonal matrices with determinant -1). As usual $I=I_{n}$ is the identity matrix of order $n$ and we put $E_{0}:=\left(\begin{array}{rr}0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0\end{array}\right)$. Note that $E_{0}$ and $-E_{0}=E_{0}^{-1}=E_{0}^{T}\left(A^{T}\right.$ is the transpose of the matrix $\left.A\right)$ are the unique real skew symmetric orthogonal matrices of order 2 and that $-E_{0}=$ $P_{0}^{T} E_{0} P_{0}$, where $P_{0}=P_{0}^{T}$ is the permutation (orthogonal) matrix $\left(\begin{array}{cc}0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right)$. Analogously: $-\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m})=\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{P_{0}, \cdots, P_{0}}_{m})^{T} \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m}) \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{P_{0}, \cdots, P_{0}}_{m})$, where $\operatorname{diag}\left(A_{1}, \cdots, A_{m}\right)$ denotes the block diagonal matrix with blocks $A_{1}, \cdots, A_{m}$.

Next Proposition collects some facts about the Singular Value Decomposition of a skew symmetric matrix; for general information on this subject we refer for instance to Horn-Johnson 2013] and to Ottaviani-Paoletti 2015 for a more geometric point of view.

Proposition 1.2. Every matrix $A \in \mathcal{A}_{n} \backslash\{0\}$ has a unique Singular Value Decomposition
(*) $\quad A=\sum_{j=1}^{s} \zeta_{j} A_{j}$
where $\zeta_{1}, \cdots \zeta_{s}$ are the distinct nonzero singular values of $A$, while the matrices $A_{1}, \cdots, A_{s}$ are in $\mathcal{A}_{n} \backslash\{0\}$ and are uniquely determined in this set by (*) and by the conditions:
$A_{j}^{3}=-A_{j}$ for every $j=1, \cdots, s$ and
$A_{j} A_{h}=0$ as soon as $j \neq h$
(when $s=1$, the second condition is vacuous).
Proof. It is well-known that every $A \in \mathcal{M}_{n} \backslash\{0\}$ admits a unique Singular Value Decomposition $A=\sum_{j=1}^{s} \zeta_{j} A_{j}$, where $\zeta_{1}, \cdots \zeta_{s}$ are the distinct nonzero singular values of $A$, and the matrices $A_{1}, \cdots, A_{s} \in \mathcal{M}_{n} \backslash\{0\}$ are uniquely determined in this set by $(*)$ and by the conditions:
$A_{j} A_{j}^{T} A_{j}=A_{j}$ for every $j=1, \cdots, s$ and
$A_{k} A_{j}^{T}=A_{j}^{T} A_{k}=0$ as soon as $j \neq k$.
We refer for instance to Ottaviani-Paoletti 2015 Theorem 3.4, for a proof of this statement. By the skew symmetry of $A$ and the uniqueness of the Singular Value Decomposition we get easily the skew symmetry of every $A_{j}$ 's. So the previous conditions about the $A_{j}$ 's become equivalent to the conditions of our statement.

Definition 1.3. From now on, we will say that a set of nonzero skew symmetric matrices $A_{1}, \cdots, A_{s}$ is an $S V D$ system if $A_{j}^{3}=-A_{j}$ for every $j=1, \cdots, s$ and $A_{j} A_{h}=0$ as soon as $j \neq h$.

The previous Proposition justifies this definition.
The exponential map of a linear combination of an SVD system has an interesting expression, we refer as Rodrigues exponential formula:

Proposition 1.4 (see Gallier-Xu 2002 §2).
Let $A_{1}, \cdots, A_{s} \in \mathcal{A}_{n} \backslash\{0\}$ be an $S V D$ system. Then

$$
\exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s} \zeta_{j} A_{j}\right)=I_{n}+\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left[\sin \left(\zeta_{j}\right) A_{j}+\left(1-\cos \left(\zeta_{j}\right)\right) A_{j}^{2}\right]
$$

Remark 1.5. Note that

$$
I_{n}+\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left(1-\cos \left(\zeta_{j}\right)\right) A_{j}^{2} \quad \text { and } \quad \sum_{j=1}^{s} \sin \left(\zeta_{j}\right) A_{j}
$$

are respectively the symmetric part and the skew symmetric part of the exponential of the skew symmetric matrix $\sum_{j=1}^{s} \zeta_{j} A_{j}$.

Remark 1.6. From standard facts on singular values we get that, if $A=\sum_{j=1}^{s} \zeta_{j} A_{j}$ is a skew symmetric matrix with its Singular Value Decomposition, then $A, A_{1}, \cdots, A_{s}$ are simultaneously diagonalizable over $\mathbb{C}$, the eigenvalues of $A$ are $\pm \mathbf{i} \zeta_{k}$ both with the same multiplicity $m_{k}=\operatorname{rank}\left(A_{k}\right) / 2$, for every $\mathrm{k}=1, \ldots, \mathrm{~s}$, and possibly 0 with multiplicity $n-2 \sum_{k=1}^{s} m_{k}$.
Moreover $\operatorname{rank}(A)=2 \sum_{k=1}^{s} m_{k}$ and $\operatorname{tr}\left(A^{2}\right)=-2 \sum_{k=1}^{s} m_{k} \zeta_{k}^{2}=-\sum_{l=1}^{n}\left|\lambda_{l}\right|^{2}$, where $\lambda_{1}, \cdots, \lambda_{n}$ are all the (possibly repeated) eigenvalues of $A$.

## 2. Real skew symmetric logarithms of special orthogonal matrices

Notations 2.1. In this and in the following section $R$ is a fixed matrix in $S O_{n}$. Since the eigenvalues of $R$ have absolute value 1, we can express them in this way: $e^{ \pm \mathbf{i} \theta_{1}}$, both with multiplicity $m_{1}, e^{ \pm \mathbf{i} \theta_{2}}$, both with multiplicity $m_{2}$, until $e^{ \pm \mathbf{i} \theta_{p}}$, both with multiplicity $m_{p}$, where $\theta_{1}, \cdots, \theta_{p} \in(0, \pi]$ are distinct and, in addition, possibly $1=e^{0}$, with multiplicity $n-2 m$, where $m=m_{1}+\cdots+m_{p}$, with the convention that, if $-1=e^{ \pm \mathbf{i} \pi}$ is an eigenvalue of $R$, then $\theta_{1}=\pi$ and in this case -1 has multiplicity $2 m_{1}$.

Definition 2.2. A real skew symmetric logarithm of $R$ is any real skew symmetric matrix $B$ such that $\exp (B)=R$.

A real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$ is any real skew symmetric logarithm of $R$ such that its eigenvalues have absolute value in $[0, \pi]$.

We denote by $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ the set of real skew symmetric principal logarithms of $R$. In particular $\mathcal{A} p l o g\left(I_{n}\right)$ consists only of the null matrix.

Proposition 2.3. Assume the Notations 2.1 and suppose $R \neq I_{n}$.

1) $A \in M_{n}$ is a skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R \in S O_{n}$ if and only if

$$
A=\sum_{k=1}^{p} \theta_{k} B_{k}
$$

is its Singular Value Decomposition and $\exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p} \theta_{k} B_{k}\right)=R$.
2) For every skew symmetric principal logarithm $B$ of $R \in S O_{n}$ we have

$$
\operatorname{tr}\left(B^{2}\right)=-2 \sum_{k=1}^{p} m_{k} \theta_{k}^{2}
$$

so $\operatorname{tr}\left(B^{2}\right)$ is constant on $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$.
3) If $A$ is a real skew symmetric logarithm of $R \in S O_{n}$, then

$$
\operatorname{tr}\left(A^{2}\right) \leq-2 \sum_{k=1}^{p} m_{k} \theta_{k}^{2}
$$

with equality if and only if $A$ is a skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$.

Proof. 1) If $\exp (A)=R$, the eigenvalues of $A$ are complex logarithms of the eigenvalues of $R$. Therefore $A \in \mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ if and only if it is a real skew symmetric logarithm of $R$ and its eigenvalues are $\pm \mathbf{i} \theta_{1}$, both with multiplicity $m_{1}, \pm \mathbf{i} \theta_{2}$, both with multiplicity $m_{2}$, until $\pm \mathbf{i} \theta_{p}$, both with multiplicity $m_{p}$, and 0 with multiplicity $n-2 m$. This fact together with Proposition 1.2 gives the statement.
2) It follows directly from 1.6 ,
3) Assume $\exp (A)=R$ with $A \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$. We pose
$\theta_{1}^{\prime}=\cdots=\theta_{m_{1}}^{\prime}=\theta_{1}$, next $\theta_{m_{1}+1}^{\prime}=\cdots=\theta_{m_{1}+m_{2}}^{\prime}=\theta_{2}$, until
$\theta_{m_{1}+\cdots+m_{p-1}+1}^{\prime}=\cdots=\theta_{m}^{\prime}=\theta_{p}$.
The eigenvalues of $A$ are necessarily of the form

$$
\pm \varphi_{1} \mathbf{i}, \cdots, \pm \varphi_{m} \mathbf{i}, \quad \pm 2 \pi h_{1} \mathbf{i}, \cdots, \pm 2 \pi h_{s} \mathbf{i}, \quad \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2(s+m)}
$$

where $s \leq(n-2 m) / 2, \quad h_{r} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for every $r=1, \cdots, s$.
We can assume that $\varphi_{j}=\bar{\theta}_{j}+2 \pi k_{j}>0$ with $k_{j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\bar{\theta}_{j}= \pm \theta_{j}^{\prime}$ for every $j=1, \cdots, m$ and, if $\theta_{1}=\pi$, then $\bar{\theta}_{j}=\pi$ for every $j=1, \cdots, m_{1}$.
Standard computations show that $k_{j} \geq 0$ and $\pi k_{j}+\bar{\theta}_{j}>0$ for every $j=1, \cdots, m$. Hence, for every $j$, we have $k_{j}\left(\pi k_{j}+\bar{\theta}_{j}\right) \geq 0$ with equality if and only if $k_{j}=0$. By 1.6 we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{tr}\left(A^{2}\right)=-2 \sum_{j=1}^{m}\left(\bar{\theta}_{j}+2 \pi k_{j}\right)^{2}-8 \pi^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{s} h_{j}^{2}= \\
& -2 \sum_{j=1}^{m} \bar{\theta}_{j}^{2}-8 \pi\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} k_{j}\left(\pi k_{j}+\bar{\theta}_{j}\right)+\pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} h_{j}^{2}\right) \leq-2 \sum_{j=1}^{m} \bar{\theta}_{j}^{2}=-2 \sum_{j=1}^{m} \theta_{j}^{\prime 2}=\operatorname{tr}\left(B^{2}\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

where $B \in \mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ and the equality holds if and only if $k_{j}=0$ for every $j$ and $h_{r}=0$ for every $r$, i.e. if and only if $A \in \mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$.

Theorem 2.4. A real skew symmetric matrix $A$ of order $n$ is a real skew symmetric logarithm of $R \in S O_{n}$ if and only if there exist a skew symmetric principal logarithm $B$ of $R$, an $S V D$ system of skew symmetric matrices $C_{1}, \cdots, C_{s}$ all commuting with
$B$, and $l_{1}, \cdots, l_{s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$
A=B+2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}
$$

Proof. If $A=B+2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}$ as above, then by Rodrigues exponential formula $\exp (A)=\exp (B) \exp \left(2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}\right)=\exp (B)=R$.
For the converse, let $A$ be any real skew symmetric logarithm of $R$ and let $\pm \mathbf{i} \zeta_{1}, \cdots, \pm \mathbf{i} \zeta_{s}, 2 s \leq n, \zeta_{j}>0$, be the distinct nonzero eigenvalues of $A$. By Theorem 1.2, $A$ has a unique Singular Value Decomposition: $A=\sum_{j=1}^{s} \zeta_{j} A_{j}$.

For every $j$, there is a unique pair $\left(\eta_{j}, k_{j}\right)$ with $\eta_{j} \in(0, \pi]$ and $k_{j} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\zeta_{j}=\eta_{j}+k_{j} \pi$, so, for every $j$, we pose
$\left(z_{j}, \tau_{j}, l_{j}, C_{j}\right)=\left\{\begin{array}{l}\left(\zeta_{j}, \eta_{j}, k_{j} / 2, A_{j}\right) \text { if } k_{j} \text { is even } \\ \left(-\zeta_{j}, \pi-\eta_{j},\left(-k_{j}-1\right) / 2,-A_{j}\right) \text { if } k_{j} \text { is odd. }\end{array}\right.$
Hence the nonzero distinct eigenvalues of $A$ are $\pm \mathbf{i} z_{1}, \cdots, \pm \mathbf{i} z_{s}$ with $z_{j}=\tau_{j}+2 l_{j} \pi$ where $\tau_{j} \in[0, \pi]$ and $l_{j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and we get $A=\sum_{j=1}^{s} z_{j} C_{j}$.
The eigenvalues of $R$ are the exponentials of the eigenvalues of $A$, i.e. $e^{ \pm \mathbf{i} \tau_{1}}, \cdots, e^{ \pm \mathbf{i} \tau_{s}}$ with $\tau_{1}, \cdots, \tau_{s} \in[0, \pi]$ and possibly $1=e^{0}$.
Remembering the Notations 2.1, up to reorder the indices, we can assume that the first $m_{1}$, among the $\tau_{j}$ 's, are equal to $\theta_{1}$, the next $m_{2}$ are equal to $\theta_{2}$, until the last $m_{p}$ nonzero equal to $\theta_{p}$ and that the remaining $s-\left(m_{1}+\cdots+m_{p}\right)=s-m$ are zero.

We set $B_{1}=C_{1}+\cdots+C_{m_{1}}, B_{2}=C_{m_{1}+1}+\cdots+C_{m_{1}+m_{2}}$, until
$B_{p}=C_{m_{1}+\cdots+m_{p-1}+1}+\cdots+C_{m}$. Then
$A=\sum_{j=1}^{m} \tau_{j} C_{j}+2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}=\sum_{j=1}^{p} \theta_{j} B_{j}+2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}$.
To conclude, we check that $B=\sum_{j=1}^{p} \theta_{j} B_{j}$ is a skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$.

We remark that the $B_{j}$ 's form an SVD system, indeed so are the $C_{j}$ 's. Furthermore $B$ commutes with any $C_{j}$, hence $R=\exp (A)=\exp (B) \exp \left(2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}\right)=$ $\exp (B)$, by Rodrigues exponential formula and so $B$ is a real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$, by Proposition [2.3 (1).

Corollary 2.5. If $R \in S O_{n}$, then $\operatorname{Aplog}(R) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. It follows from the previous Theorem 2.4 via the existence of real skew symmetric logarithms of $R$ (see for instance Bröcker-tomDieck 1985 IV, 2.2).

Remark 2.6. The existence of a real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$ is constructively obtained in Gallier-Xu 2002 Lemma 2.4. We resume here that construction.
First of all we observe that, for every $\theta \in \mathbb{R}, \exp \left(\theta E_{0}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{rr}\cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta\end{array}\right)$.
As in Horn-Johnson 2013 Cor.2.5.11 (c), there is a real orthogonal matrix $K$ such that
$R=K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{\exp \left(\theta_{1} E_{0}\right), \cdots, \exp \left(\theta_{1} E_{0}\right)}_{m_{1}}, \cdots, \underbrace{\exp \left(\theta_{p} E_{0}\right), \cdots, \exp \left(\theta_{p} E_{0}\right)}_{m_{p}}, \underbrace{1, \cdots, 1}_{n-2 m}) K^{T}$
$=\exp (K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{\theta_{1} E_{0}, \cdots, \theta_{1} E_{0}}_{m_{1}}, \cdots, \underbrace{\theta_{p} E_{0}, \cdots, \theta_{p} E_{0}}_{m_{p}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m}) K^{T})$
$=\exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^{p} \theta_{j} B_{j}\right)$, where $B_{1}=K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T}$,
$B_{2}=K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{2 m_{1}}, \underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{2}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2\left(m_{1}+m_{2}\right)}) K^{T}$,
until $B_{p}=K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{2\left(m_{1}+\cdots+m_{p-1}\right)} \underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{p}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m}) K^{T}$.
Then $B=\sum_{j=1}^{p} \theta_{j} B_{j}$ is the real skew symmetric principal logarithm constructed in Gallier-Xu 2002 with its Singular Value Decomposition.
Also its uniqueness, exactly when -1 is not an eigenvalue of $R$, is proved in Gallier-Xu 2002] Thm. 4.1. Precisely the following result holds

Proposition 2.7. Let $B=\theta_{1} B_{1}+\cdots+\theta_{p} B_{p}$ with $\theta_{1}, \cdots, \theta_{p} \in(0, \pi]$ be any real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R \in S O_{n}$ together with its Singular Value Decomposition.

1) If -1 is not an eigenvalue of $R$, then $B_{1}, B_{2}, \cdots, B_{p}$ are uniquely determined by $R$, so there is a unique real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$.
2) If -1 is an eigenvalue of $R$ (i.e. if $\theta_{1}=\pi$ ), then $B_{2}, \cdots, B_{p}$ are uniquely determined by $R$ and moreover also $B_{1}^{2}$ is uniquely determined by $R$ because we have

$$
B_{1}^{2}=\frac{1}{4}\left(R+R^{T}\right)-\frac{1}{2} I_{n}-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{p}\left(1-\cos \theta_{j}\right) B_{j}^{2} .
$$

Proof. See Gallier-Xu 2002 Thm. 4.1 and its proof.

## 3. Differential-Geometric properties of $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$

Remark 3.1. In order to characterize $\operatorname{Aplog}(R)$ with $R \in S O_{n}$, we must study $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}$ : the compact subset of $\mathcal{A}_{2 \mu}$ of skew symmetric orthogonal matrices of order $2 \mu$.

The Lie group $O_{2 \mu}$ acts on $\mathcal{A}_{2 \mu}$ on the left as $\phi(Q, M)=Q M Q^{T}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}$ is the orbit of the matrix $\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{\mu})$. The isotropy group of $\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{\mu})$ is $S p_{2 \mu} \cap O_{2 \mu}$, where $S p_{2 \mu}=S p_{2 \mu}(\mathbb{R})$ is the symplectic group of real matrices of order $2 \mu$. It is a standard fact that this intersection is isomorphic to the unitary group $U_{\mu}$ of complex matrices of order $\mu$, then $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}$ is a compact submanifold of $\mathcal{A}_{2 \mu}$ diffeomorphic to $O_{2 \mu} / U_{\mu}$ (see for instance Popov 1991 p.1). Its dimension is equal to $\operatorname{dim}\left(O_{2 \mu}\right)-\operatorname{dim}\left(U_{\mu}\right)=\mu(\mu-1)$.

Proposition 3.2. With the same notations as in Remark 3.1, the manifold $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}$ is compact of dimension $\mu(\mu-1)$ and its connected components are $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{+}$and $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{-}$: the sets of real skew symmetric orthogonal matrices of order $2 \mu$ with Pfaffian equal to 1 and -1 respectively. These components are simply connected manifolds both diffeomorphic to the homogeneous space $S O_{2 \mu} / U_{\mu}$. In particular if $\mu=1$, each of them is a single point and if $\mu=2$, they are both diffeomorphic to a 2 -sphere.

Proof. We refer for instance to [Onishchik 1991] for the Pfaffian, $\mathcal{P} f(M)$, of a skew symmetric matrix $M$.

Every real skew symmetric orthogonal matrix of order $2 \mu$ can be written as
$Q \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{\mu}) Q^{T}$ with $Q \in O_{2 \mu}$.
Now $\mathcal{P} f(\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{\mu}))=1$, so
$\mathcal{P} f(Q \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{\mu}) Q^{T})=\operatorname{det}(Q) \mathcal{P} f(\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{\mu}))=\operatorname{det}(Q)= \pm 1$.
Hence the map $(Q, E) \mapsto Q E Q^{T}$ defines a transitive action of $S O_{2 \mu}$ on $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{+}$(which is diffeomorphic to $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{-}$by means of a congruence with an orthogonal matrix of determinant -1). This implies that $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{+} \simeq S O_{2 \mu} / U_{\mu}$, hence $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{+}$is connected, being $S O_{2 \mu}$ connected. From the continuity of the Pfaffian map, $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{+}$and $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{-}$ are the connected components of $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}$.

The case $\mu=1$ is trivial and already noted in Recalls 1.1
It is known that Bott has computed the homotopy groups of order $k \leq 2 \mu-2$ of such quotients (see Bott 1959 and also Massey 1961). In particular the fundamental group is trivial and so $\mathcal{M}_{2 \mu}^{+}$is simply connected. Moreover, if $\mu=2, \mathcal{M}_{4}^{+}$is
homeomorphic (therefore diffeomorphic) to a 2-sphere; this case can be also deduced as a consequence of Pearl 1959 Thm.1.

Theorem 3.3. Assume the same notations and conventions introduced in 2.1.

1) If -1 is not an eigenvalue of $R \in S O_{n}$, then $R$ has a unique skew symmetric principal logarithm.
2) If -1 is an eigenvalue of $R \in S O_{n}$ (i.e. if $\theta_{1}=\pi$ ) with multiplicity $2 m_{1} \geq 2$ and $B=\sum_{j=1}^{p} \theta_{j} B_{j}$ is any real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$ together with its Singular Value Decomposition, then $\operatorname{Aplog}(R)$ is the embedded submanifold of $\mathcal{A}_{n}$ diffeomorphic to $\mathcal{M}_{2 m_{1}}$ defined by

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Aplog}(R)=\{ & \pi W+\theta_{2} B_{2}+\cdots+\theta_{p} B_{p} / \\
& \left.W \in \mathcal{A}_{n} ; W, B_{2}, \cdots, B_{p} \text { form an SVD system and } W^{2}=B_{1}^{2}\right\} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof. Part (1) is Proposition 2.7 (1).
When -1 is an eigenvalue of $R$, by Proposition 2.7(2), $B_{1}^{2}, B_{2}, \cdots, B_{p}$ are uniquely determined by $R$.
From this observation and from Proposition 2.3 we get that every real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$ has the form $\pi W+\theta_{2} B_{2}+\cdots+\theta_{p} B_{p}$ where $W \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$ and $W, B_{2}, \cdots, B_{p}$ is an SVD system with $W^{2}=B_{1}^{2}$.
We remark that if a matrix has the form $\pi W+\theta_{2} B_{2}+\cdots+\theta_{p} B_{p}$, with $W$ as above, then it is a real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$.

Indeed

$$
\begin{aligned}
\exp \left(\pi W+\theta_{2} B_{2}+\cdots+\theta_{p} B_{p}\right) & =I_{n}+\sum_{j=2}^{p}\left[\sin \theta_{j} B_{j}+\left(1-\cos \theta_{j}\right) B_{j}^{2}\right]+2 W^{2}= \\
& I_{n}+\sum_{j=2}^{p}\left[\sin \theta_{j} B_{j}+\left(1-\cos \theta_{j}\right) B_{j}^{2}\right]+2 B_{1}^{2}=R .
\end{aligned}
$$

Now let $W$ be a skew symmetric matrix with $W^{2}=B_{1}^{2}$ and such that $W, B_{2}, \cdots, B_{p}$ form an SVD system.

As in Gallier-Xu 2002 $\S 2$ (and as in Remark 2.6) we can write $W^{2}=B_{1}^{2}=$ $[K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T}]^{2}=-K \operatorname{diag}(I_{2 m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T}$ with $K \in O_{n}$, so $W^{2}$ has -1 as eigenvalue of multiplicity $2 m_{1}$ and 0 as eigenvalue of multiplicity $n-2 m_{1}$. Hence the eigenvalues of the real matrix $W$ must be $\pm \mathbf{i}$ both with multiplicity $m_{1}$ and 0 with multiplicity $n-2 m_{1}$.

Since $W$ is skew symmetric, there exists a real orthogonal matrix $Q$ such that

$$
W=Q \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) Q^{T}
$$

(see Horn-Johnson 2013] Cor. 2.5.11 (b)).
From $W^{2}=B_{1}^{2}$, we get $K^{T} Q \operatorname{diag}(I_{2 m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}})=\operatorname{diag}(I_{2 m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T} Q$.
Therefore $K^{T} Q$ is an orthogonal matrix which commutes with the block diagonal matrix $\operatorname{diag}(I_{2 m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}})$. This is equivalent to say that $K^{T} Q$ is block diagonal too, say: $\operatorname{diag}\left(H_{2 m_{1}}, H_{n-2 m_{1}}\right)$. But $K^{T} Q$ is orthogonal, so the blocks must be orthogonal matrices too of orders $2 m_{1}$ and $n-2 m_{1}$ respectively. Hence

$$
\begin{gathered}
W=K \operatorname{diag}\left(H_{2 m_{1}}, H_{n-2 m_{1}}\right) \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{1}}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) \operatorname{diag}\left(H_{2 m_{1}}^{T}, H_{n-2 m_{1}}^{T}\right) K^{T} \\
=K \operatorname{diag}(H_{2 m_{1}} \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{1}}) H_{2 m_{1}}^{T}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T} .
\end{gathered}
$$

Now (again by Horn-Johnson 2013 Cor. 2.5.11 (b)) $H_{2 m_{1}} \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{E_{0}, \cdots, E_{0}}_{m_{1}}) H_{2 m_{1}}^{T}$ is the form of a generic real skew symmetric orthogonal matrix of order $2 m_{1}$, hence $W$ can be written as $K \operatorname{diag}(M, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T}$, where $M$ is a skew symmetric orthogonal matrix of order $2 m_{1}$.
Vice versa if $W=K \operatorname{diag}(M, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T}$, with $M$ as before, it is easy to check that $W^{3}=-W, W B_{j}=B_{j} W=0$ for any $j=2, \cdots, p, W^{2}=B_{1}^{2}$ and $W \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$. Moreover
$\left.R=I_{n}+\sum_{j=2}^{p}\left[\sin \theta_{j} B_{j}+\left(1-\cos \theta_{j}\right) B_{j}^{2}\right)\right]+2 W^{2}=\exp \left(\pi W+\theta_{2} B_{2}+\cdots+\theta_{p} B_{p}\right)$. This implies that $\psi: \mathcal{M}_{2 m_{1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A p l o g}(R) \subset \mathcal{A}_{n}$, defined by

$$
\psi(M)=\pi K \operatorname{diag}(M, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 m_{1}}) K^{T}+\sum_{h=2}^{p} \theta_{h} B_{h}
$$

is a bijection. We can conclude, because $\psi$ is clearly a $C^{\infty}$-embedding of $\mathcal{M}_{2 m_{1}}$ into $\mathcal{A}_{n}$.

Corollary 3.4. Assume that -1 has multiplicity $2 \mu$ as eigenvalue of $R \in S O_{n}$ ( $\mu=0$ means that -1 is not eigenvalue).

If $\mu=0, \mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ consists of a single point.
If $\mu=1, \mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ consists of two distinct points.
If $\mu=2, \mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of two 2-spheres.

If $\mu \geq 3$, $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ has two mutually diffeomorphic connected components each of them has the following homotopy groups of order $k \leq 2 \mu-2$ :
$\pi_{k} \simeq \begin{cases}0 \text { for } k \equiv 1,3,4,5 & (\bmod 8) \\ \mathbb{Z} \text { for } k \equiv 2,6 & (\bmod 8) \\ \mathbb{Z}_{2} \text { for } k \equiv 0,7 & (\bmod 8) .\end{cases}$
Proof. It follows from Theorem 3.3 and from Proposition 3.2, while the above homotopy groups of $S O_{2 \mu} / U_{\mu}$, said to be stable, are computed in Bott 1959 (see also Massey 1961).

Remark 3.5. In the statement of the previous Corollary we have mentioned only the stable homotopy groups of $S O_{2 \mu} / U_{\mu}$. Some other results, about unstable homotopy groups (i.e. of order $k \geq 2 \mu-1$ ), could be stated, by considering further studies since Massey 1961 and Harris 1963.

Remark 3.6. We conclude this section by giving an explicit representation of the set of all real skew symmetric logarithms in some particular, but relevant, cases. From now on and until the end of this Section, $R$ is a fixed matrix in $S O_{n}$ such that all the following conditions hold:

- its nonreal complex eigenvalues are all of multiplicity 1 ;
- either -1 is not an eigenvalue or it has multiplicity 2 ;
- either 1 is not an eigenvalue or it has multiplicity at most 2 .

These are equivalent to $m=p$ and $n-2 p \leq 2$ (remember Notations 2.1). Note that $m=p$ is equivalent to $m_{1}=\cdots=m_{p}=1$.
Let $B=\sum_{j=1}^{p} \theta_{j} B_{j}$ be the real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$, with its Singular Value Decomposition, whose construction is recalled in Remark 2.6. Remember that there exists a matrix $K \in O_{n}$ such that $B_{j}=K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{2 j-2}, E_{0}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 j}) K^{T}$, $1 \leq j \leq p$.

When 1 is an eigenvalue of $R$ with multiplicity 2 (i.e. if $n=2 p+2$ ), we pose $\theta_{p+1}=0, B_{p+1}=K \operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{2 p}, E_{0}) K^{T}$.
Hence, if $q=\lfloor n / 2\rfloor$ (the integer part of $n / 2$ ), in any case we can write
$B=\sum_{j=1}^{q} \theta_{j} B_{j}$.
If $\theta_{1} \neq \pi$ the previous one is the unique real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $R$, while if $\theta_{1}=\pi$, the only two real skew symmetric principal logarithms of $R$ are $\pi B_{1}+\sum_{j=2}^{q} \theta_{j} B_{j}$ and $-\pi B_{1}+\sum_{j=2}^{q} \theta_{j} B_{j}$ (remember Theorem 3.3 and Corollary (3.4).

Finally for $F_{j}=\operatorname{diag}(\underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{2 j-2}, E_{0}, \underbrace{0, \cdots, 0}_{n-2 j})$, we have $B_{j}=K F_{j} K^{T}$ for $1 \leq j \leq q$.
Lemma 3.7. With the same notations as in Remark 3.6, assume $q=\lfloor n / 2\rfloor$ and let $B_{0} \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$ defined by $B_{0}=\sum_{j=1}^{q} \psi_{j} F_{j}$, where the $\psi_{j}$ 's are real numbers such that $\psi_{j}^{2} \neq \psi_{h}^{2}$ as soon as $j \neq h$ when $n$ is even, and $\psi_{j}^{2} \neq \psi_{h}^{2}$ as soon as $j \neq h$ and $\psi_{j} \neq 0$ for every $j$ when $n$ is odd.
Then $C_{0} \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$ commutes with $B_{0}$ if and only if $C_{0}=\sum_{j=1}^{q} \beta_{j} F_{j}$ for some $\beta_{1}, \cdots, \beta_{q} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. One implication is trivial.
Assume first that $n=2 q$. We write the matrix $C_{0}$ as a block matrix with $2 \times 2$ blocks: $C_{0}=\left(\Lambda_{i j}\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq q}$. Then the condition $B_{0} C_{0}=C_{0} B_{0}$ is equivalent to

$$
\psi_{j} E_{0} \Lambda_{j h}=\psi_{h} \Lambda_{j h} E_{0} \text { for every } j, h=1, \cdots q
$$

Fixed $j, h$, we denote $\Lambda_{j h}=\left(\begin{array}{ll}a & b \\ c & d\end{array}\right)$, so the previous conditions give

$$
\psi_{j} c=-\psi_{h} b, \quad-\psi_{j} b=\psi_{h} c, \quad \psi_{j} a=\psi_{h} d, \quad \psi_{j} d=\psi_{h} a
$$

and therefore

$$
\left(\psi_{h}^{2}-\psi_{j}^{2}\right) a d=0, \quad\left(\psi_{h}^{2}-\psi_{j}^{2}\right) b c=0
$$

Hence, for $j \neq h$, we have $a d=b c=0$ and so easy computations give $\Lambda_{j h}=0$ as soon as $j \neq h$. Therefore $C_{0}=\operatorname{diag}\left(\Lambda_{11}, \cdots, \Lambda_{q q}\right)$. But $C_{0}$ is skew symmetric, so $\Lambda_{j j}=\beta_{j} E_{0}$ and we can conclude for $n$ even.
When $n=2 q+1$ we pose

$$
C_{0}=\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
\Lambda_{11} & \cdots & \Lambda_{1 q} & \Lambda_{1, q+1} \\
\Lambda_{21} & \cdots & \Lambda_{2 q} & \Lambda_{2, q+1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\Lambda_{q 1} & \cdots & \Lambda_{q q} & \Lambda_{q, q+1} \\
\Lambda_{q+1,1} & \cdots & \Lambda_{q+1, q} & \lambda
\end{array}\right)
$$

where, for every $j, h=1, \cdots, q, \Lambda_{j, h} \in M_{2}$, while $\Lambda_{j, q+1}$ and $\Lambda_{q+1, h}$ are respectively column and row 2 -vectors and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

From $B_{0} C_{0}=C_{0} B_{0}$, we get $\Lambda_{j h}=0$, for every $1 \leq j \neq h \leq q$, as above, and moreover, by looking at the entries $(j, q+1)$ and $(q+1, h)$, we get also that $\Lambda_{j, q+1}$ and $\Lambda_{q+1, h}$ are both zero for every $j, h=1, \cdots, q$, taking into account that all $\psi_{h}$ 's
are nonzero. Since $C_{0}$ is skew symmetric, we have $\Lambda_{j j}=\beta_{j} E_{0}$, for every $j$ and $\lambda=0$. This concludes the proof.

Theorem 3.8. With the same notations as in 2.1 and in 3.6, let $R \in S O_{n}$ and suppose that all the following conditions on $R$ hold:

- its nonreal complex eigenvalues are all of multiplicity 1 ;
- either -1 is not an eigenvalue or it has multiplicity 2;
- either 1 is not an eigenvalue or it has multiplicity at most 2 .

Fix $B=\sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \theta_{h} B_{h} \in \operatorname{Aplog}(R)$ (as in 3.6).
If -1 is not an eigenvalue of $R$ (i.e. $\theta_{1} \neq \pi$ ), then $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)=\{B\}$, while if -1 is an eigenvalue of $R\left(\right.$ i.e. $\left.\theta_{1}=\pi\right)$, then $\mathcal{A p l o g}(R)$ consists of $B=\pi B_{1}+\sum_{h=2}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \theta_{h} B_{h}$ and $-\pi B_{1}+\sum_{h=2}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \theta_{h} B_{h}$.
Moreover $A \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$ is a real skew symmetric logarithm of $R$ if and only if

$$
A=\sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor}\left(\theta_{h}+2 \pi r_{h}\right) B_{h}=B+2 \pi \sum_{h=1}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} r_{h} B_{h}
$$

for some $r_{1}, \cdots, r_{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \in \mathbb{Z}$.
In particular the set of all real skew symmetric logarithms of $R$ is a discrete lattice of $\operatorname{rank}\lfloor n / 2\rfloor$ in $\mathcal{A}_{n}$.

Proof. The first sentence follows directly from Remark 3.6.
One implication of the equivalence is trivial by Rodrigues exponential formula.
For the other implication assume that $A$ is a real skew symmetric logarithm of $R$.
Then, by Theorem [2.4. $\quad A=\bar{B}+\sum_{j=1}^{s} 2 \pi l_{j} C_{j}$ where
$\bar{B} \in \mathcal{A p l o g}(R), \quad C_{1}, \cdots C_{s}$ form an SVD system of skew symmetric matrices all commuting with $\bar{B}$ and $l_{1}, \cdots, l_{s} \in \mathbb{Z}$.
According to Remark 3.6, we can express the matrix $\bar{B}$ as $\bar{B}=\sum_{h=1}^{q} \bar{\theta}_{h} B_{h}$, where $q=\lfloor n / 2\rfloor, \bar{\theta}_{h}=\theta_{h}$ for every $h \geq 2$ and $\bar{\theta}_{1}=\theta_{1}$ or $\bar{\theta}_{1}=-\pi$.
Standard computations show that, fixed $j=1, \cdots, s$, the condition $C_{j} \bar{B}=\bar{B} C_{j}$ is equivalent to $K^{T} C_{j} K\left(\sum_{h=1}^{q} \bar{\theta}_{h} F_{h}\right)=\left(\sum_{h=1}^{q} \bar{\theta}_{h} F_{h}\right) K^{T} C_{j} K$. Hence, by Lemma 3.7. we get $K^{T} C_{j} K=\sum_{h=1}^{q} \beta_{j, h} F_{h}$, so $C_{j}=\sum_{h=1}^{q} \beta_{j, h} B_{h}$, where $\beta_{j, h} \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $C_{j}^{3}=-C_{j}$, we get $\beta_{j, h} \in\{-1,0,1\}$ for every $j, h$.
Hence we have $A=\sum_{h=1}^{q} \bar{\theta}_{h} B_{h}+\sum_{h=1}^{q}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{s} 2 \pi l_{j} \beta_{j, h}\right) B_{h}=\sum_{h=1}^{q}\left(\bar{\theta}_{h}+2 \pi \bar{r}_{h}\right) B_{h}$, where $\bar{r}_{h}=\sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} \beta_{j, h} \in \mathbb{Z}$. If we pose $r_{h}=\bar{r}_{h}$ for $h \geq 2, r_{1}=\bar{r}_{1}$ when $\bar{\theta}_{1} \neq-\pi$ and $r_{1}=\bar{r}_{1}-1$ when $\bar{\theta}_{1}=-\pi$, we obtain the formula $A=\sum_{h=1}^{q}\left(\theta_{h}+2 \pi r_{h}\right) B_{h}$, for some $r_{1}, \cdots, r_{q} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Remark 3.9. When $n=3$, the hypotheses of the previous Theorem are satisfied by every $R \in S O_{3} \backslash\left\{I_{3}\right\}$. This implies that the set of real skew symmetric logarithms of every such $R$ is countable, discrete and closed in $\mathcal{A}_{3}$.

It is also possible to prove that the set of real skew symmetric logarithms of $I_{3}$ is a countable disjoint union of submanifolds of $\mathcal{A}_{3}$, all diffeomorphic to 2 -spheres, and of the point consisting in the null matrix. We propose to investigate this subject in the context of a more general study about logarithms of matrices.

## 4. Geodesics on the Riemannian manifold $O_{n}(\mathbb{R})$

Recalls 4.1. We can consider on $G L_{n}$ the classical Riemannian metric (independent of the base point), called Frobenius metric:

$$
g(V, W)=\operatorname{tr}\left(V^{T} W\right)
$$

On the other hand in Dolcetti-Pertici 2015 we have considered the semi-Riemannian metric on $G L_{n}$, given by

$$
\bar{g}_{G}(V, W)=\operatorname{tr}\left(G^{-1} V G^{-1} W\right)
$$

which turns out to be bi-invariant on $G L_{n}$.
This last metric induces a structure of symmetric semi-Riemannian manifold on $G L_{n}$. In particular we have described its Levi-Civita connection $\nabla$, its curvature tensors and characterized its geodesics as the curves of the type:

$$
\alpha(t)=K \exp (t C)
$$

for any $C \in M_{n}$ and any $K \in G L_{n}$ (Dolcetti-Pertici 2015 Thm. 2.1).
The metric $\bar{g}$ is an important object of study on the submanifold of $G L_{n}$ of real positive definite matrices, where it defines a Riemannian structure (see for instance Lang 1999 Chapt. XII, Bhatia-Holbrook 2006 §2, Bhatia 2007 Chapt. 6, Moakher-Zéraï 2011] §3).
The metric $\bar{g}$ defines a structure of anti-Riemannian manifold on $O_{n}$ (i.e. it is negative definite at every point of $O_{n}$ ), where it is bi-invariant too.
We denote by $g$ and by $\bar{g}$ also the restrictions of the above metrics to the submanifold $O_{n}$.
Now if $G \in O_{n}$, we have:
$T_{G}\left(O_{n}\right)=\left\{V \in M_{n} / G^{T} V=G^{-1} V\right.$ is a skew symmetric matrix $\}$ and so, for every $G \in O_{n}$ and every $V, W \in T_{G}\left(O_{n}\right)$, we have:
$\bar{g}_{G}(V, W)=\operatorname{tr}\left(G^{-1} V G^{-1} W\right)=-\operatorname{tr}\left(\left(G^{T} V\right)^{T} G^{T} W\right)=-\operatorname{tr}\left(V^{T} W\right)=-g(V, W)$.

This allows to state the relation between the two metrics on $O_{n}$ :

Lemma 4.2. On $O_{n}$ we have $g=-\bar{g}$, so $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ and $\left(O_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ have the same geodesics and also $g$ is a bi-invariant metric on $O_{n}$.

Proposition 4.3. a) $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ is a globally symmetric Riemannian manifold with non-negative sectional curvature.
b) The geodesic curves of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ are precisely the curves of type $P(t)=G \exp (t A)$ with $G \in O_{n}$ and $A \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$.
c) $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ is an Einstein manifold with Ricci tensor Ric $=\frac{n-2}{4} g$. Moreover for the scalar curvature $S$ we have $S=\frac{(n-2)(n-1) n}{8}$.

Proof. Assertions (a) and (b) are standard consequences of the bi-invariance of the metric $g$ on $O_{n}$ (see for instance Milnor 1976 $\S 7$ and Spivak 1979 pp.544-545). For (c), again by the bi-invariance, we have: $\operatorname{Ric}(X, Y)=-B(X, Y) / 4$ where $B$ is the Cartan-Killing form of $O_{n}$ (see for instance Milnor 1976] p. 324). Now it is known that, if $X, Y \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$, then $B(X, Y)=(n-2) \operatorname{tr}(X Y)=-(n-2) \operatorname{tr}\left(X^{T} Y\right)$ (see for instance Sepanski 2007 Chapt.6, §2), so $B(X, Y)=-(n-2) g(X, Y)$. Therefore $\operatorname{Ric}(X, Y)=(n-2) g(X, Y) / 4$. Finally denoted by $S$ the scalar curvature of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$, we get that $S=(n-2) \operatorname{dim}\left(O_{n}\right) / 4=(n-2)(n-1) n / 8$.

Remark 4.4. It is known that a 3-dimensional Einstein manifold has constant sectional curvature equal to $S / 6$ (see for instance Kobayashi-Nomizu 1963 p. 293 Prop.2). Then, from Proposition 4.3 (c), we get that $\left(O_{3}, g\right)$ has constant sectional curvature $1 / 8$, hence $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{3}, g / 8\right)$ is a connected Riemannian manifold with constant sectional curvature equal to 1 and therefore it is isometric to $\mathbb{P}^{3}(\mathbb{R})$ with the FubiniStudy metric (see Kobayashi-Nomizu 1963 Chapt. VI, Thm. 7.10).

The following Proposition gives some properties of $O_{n}$, viewed as submanifold of the semi-Riemannian manifold $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$.

Proposition 4.5. For every symmetric positive definite matrix $P$ let
$\mathcal{L}_{P}=\left\{X \in G L_{n} / X X^{T}=P\right\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{P}=\left\{X \in G L_{n} / X^{T} X=P\right\}$.
Then $G L_{n}=\cup_{P} \mathcal{L}_{P}=\cup_{P} \mathcal{R}_{P}$
(where the unions are taken in the set of all symmetric positive definite matrices) are two foliations of $G L_{n}$, whose leaves are totally geodesic anti-Riemannian submanifolds of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$, all isometric to $\left(O_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$.

Proof. First of all we prove that $\left(O_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ is a totally geodesic anti-Riemannian submanifolds of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$.
Indeed let $G \in O_{n}$ and $V \in T_{G}\left(O_{n}\right)$. The geodesic on $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ through $G$ with velocity $V$ is $\alpha(t)=G \exp \left(t G^{-1} V\right)$. But $t G^{-1} V \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$ for every $t$, hence $\alpha(t) \in O_{n}$ for every $t$ and this is equivalent to say that $\left(O_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ is totally geodesic in $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ (see for instance Lang 1999 Chapt.XIV Cor.1.4).
For every fixed symmetric positive definite matrix $P$, we have $\mathcal{L}_{P} \neq \emptyset$. Hence if $Q \in \mathcal{L}_{P}$, then standard computations show that the left translation $L_{Q}$ is an isometry of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ onto itself, mapping $O_{n}$ onto $\mathcal{L}_{P}$.
Since $\left(O_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ is a totally geodesic submanifold of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ of dimension
$n(n-1) / 2$, it follows that $\mathcal{L}_{P}$ is a totally geodesic submanifold of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ of the same dimension. Moreover $\left.L_{Q}\right|_{O_{n}}:\left(O_{n}, \bar{g}\right) \rightarrow\left(\mathcal{L}_{P}, \bar{g}\right)$ is also an isometry. Furthermore every $X \in G L_{n}$ belongs to the submanifold $\mathcal{L}_{X X^{T}}$, because $X X^{T}$ is a symmetric positive definite matrix. Therefore $G L_{n}=\cup_{P} \mathcal{L}_{P}$ is a foliation of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ as predicted. We can conclude the proof, because the transposition is an isometry of $\left(G L_{n}, \bar{g}\right)$ onto itself mapping $\mathcal{L}_{P}$ onto $\mathcal{R}_{P}$ for every positive definite matrix $P$ (see Dolcetti-Pertici 2015 Prop. 1.2).

Definition 4.6. Let $G, H$ be in the same connected component of $O_{n}$ (so $G^{-1} H \in S O_{n}$ ). We call geodesic arc joining $G$ and $H$ in $O_{n}$ any geodesic curve $\gamma:[0,1] \rightarrow\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ with $\gamma(0)=G, \gamma(1)=H$.

Remark 4.7. As in Dolcetti-Pertici 2015 Cor. 2.2, from Proposition 4.3 (b) we can get that there is a bijection between the geodesic arcs connecting $G, H$ and the real skew symmetric solutions of the matrix equation $\exp (X)=G^{-1} H$, i.e. the real skew symmetric logarithms of the matrix $G^{-1} H \in S O_{n}$.
From Theorem 3.8, we get the following
Proposition 4.8. Let $G, H$ be in the same connected component of $O_{n}$ and such that all the following conditions on $G^{-1} H$ hold:

- its nonreal complex eigenvalues are all of multiplicity 1;
- either -1 is not an eigenvalue or it has multiplicity 2;
- either 1 is not an eigenvalue or it has multiplicity at most 2 .

Then the family of geodesic arcs joining $G$ and $H$ is countable.
Remark 4.9. Let $\pm \mathbf{i} \zeta_{1}, \cdots, \pm \mathbf{i} \zeta_{s}$ (with $\zeta_{1}, \cdots, \zeta_{s}>0$ and $\zeta_{j} \neq \zeta_{h}$ for $j \neq h$ ) be the distinct nonzero eigenvalues of a given real skew symmetric matrix $A$. We know that there exists an SVD system of skew symmetric matrices $A_{1}, \cdots, A_{s}$ such that
$A=\zeta_{1} A_{1}+\cdots+\zeta_{s} A_{s}$, and, moreover, $\exp (A)=I_{n}+\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left[\sin \zeta_{j} A_{j}+\left(1-\cos \zeta_{j}\right) A_{j}^{2}\right]$ (remember Theorem (1.2).
Hence $t A=t \zeta_{1} A_{1}+\cdots+t \zeta_{s} A_{s}$, so we get that the generic geodesic $\alpha(t)$ of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ with $\alpha(0)=G$ can be expressed as

$$
\alpha(t)=G \exp (t A)=G+\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left[\sin \left(t \zeta_{j}\right) G A_{j}+\left[1-\cos \left(t \zeta_{j}\right)\right] G A_{j}^{2}\right]
$$

where $s \leq\lfloor n / 2\rfloor$.
If $\alpha(t)$ is a geodesic arc joining $G, H \in O_{n}$, then $A$ is a skew symmetric logarithm of $G^{-1} H$. Hence, by Theorem [2.4 there exist a real skew symmetric principal logarithm $B$ of $G^{-1} H$, an SVD system of skew symmetric matrices $C_{1}, \cdots, C_{s}$ all commuting with $B$ and $l_{1}, \cdots, l_{s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $A=B+2 \pi \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_{j} C_{j}$.
Thus the geodesic $\operatorname{arc} \alpha(t)$ is

$$
\alpha(t)=G \exp (t B)\left\{I_{n}+\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left(\sin \left(2 \pi t l_{j}\right) C_{j}+\left(1-\cos \left(2 \pi t l_{j}\right)\right) C_{j}^{2}\right)\right\}=
$$

$G \exp (t B)+G \exp (t B)\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left(\sin \left(2 \pi t l_{j}\right) C_{j}+\left(1-\cos \left(2 \pi t l_{j}\right)\right) C_{j}^{2}\right)\right\}=\alpha_{\text {princ }}(t)+\alpha_{v a r}(t)$
where $\alpha_{\text {princ }}(t)=G \exp (t B)$ is still a geodesic arc joining $G, H$ corresponding to the real skew symmetric principal logarithm B of $G^{-1} H$, we call principal geodesic $\operatorname{arc}$, while the variation, $\alpha_{v a r}(t)$, is a loop in $M_{n}$ at the null matrix.

Proposition 4.10. With the same notations as in Remark 4.9, let $\alpha(t)=G \exp (t A)=G+\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left[\sin \left(t \zeta_{j}\right) G A_{j}+\left[1-\cos \left(t \zeta_{j}\right)\right] G A_{j}^{2}\right]$ be a nonconstant geodesic of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$. Then
a) if there exist $j, h \in\{1, \cdots, s\}$ such that $\frac{\zeta_{j}}{\zeta_{h}} \notin \mathbb{Q}$, then $t \mapsto \alpha(t)$ is an injective immersion of $\mathbb{R}$ into $O_{n}$;
b) if $\frac{\zeta_{j}}{\zeta_{h}} \in \mathbb{Q}$ for every $j, h \in\{1, \cdots, s\}$, then $\alpha(t)$ is a closed (i.e. periodic) geodesic of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$.

Proof. Suppose that $\alpha(t)=\alpha\left(t^{\prime}\right)$. This gives
$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left[\sin \left(t \zeta_{j}\right) A_{j}+\left(1-\cos \left(t \zeta_{j}\right)\right) A_{j}^{2}\right]=\sum_{j=1}^{s}\left[\sin \left(t^{\prime} \zeta_{j}\right) A_{j}+\left(1-\cos \left(t^{\prime} \zeta_{j}\right)\right) A_{j}^{2}\right]$.
Multiplying by $A_{k}$ (for $k=1, \cdots, s$ ) the above equality and comparing the symmetric and skew symmetric parts, we get
$\sin \left(t \zeta_{k}\right)=\sin \left(t^{\prime} \zeta_{k}\right)$ and $\cos \left(t \zeta_{k}\right)=\cos \left(t^{\prime} \zeta_{k}\right)$ for every $k$ and so standard arguments give $\frac{\zeta_{j}}{\zeta_{h}} \in \mathbb{Q}$ for every $j, h \in\{1, \cdots, s\}$. This concludes (a).
Assume that $\zeta_{j} / \zeta_{h} \in \mathbb{Q}$ for any $j, h=1, \cdots, s$. After reducing $\zeta_{j} / \zeta_{1}$, for $j=$ $1, \cdots, s$, to a common denominator, we get: $\zeta_{j} / \zeta_{1}=r_{j} / m$, with $r_{j}, m \in \mathbb{N} \backslash\{0\}$.

If $T=2 \pi m / \zeta_{1}$, it is easy to check $\alpha(t+T)=\alpha(t)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This gives (b).

Theorem 4.11. Let $G, H$ be in the same connected component of $O_{n}$. The curves of minimal length among the curves in $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$, joining $G$ and $H$, are precisely the principal geodesic arcs i.e. the curves $\alpha:[0,1] \rightarrow O_{n}$ of type $\alpha(t)=\operatorname{Gexp}(t B)$, where $B$ is any skew symmetric principal logarithm of $G^{-1} H$.

Moreover, denoted by d the distance associated to the metric $g$, we have $d(G, H)=$ $\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|\log \mu_{j}\right|^{2}}$, where $\mu_{1}, \cdots, \mu_{n}$ are the (possibly repeated) $n$ eigenvalues of $G^{-1} H$ and $\log \mu$ denotes the principal complex logarithm of the complex number $\mu$.

Proof. Since $\left(S O_{n}, g\right)$ and $\left(O_{n}^{-}, g\right)$ are geodesically complete, by Hopf-Rinow theorem (see for instance O’Neill 1983 Chapt. 5, 21-22) there are curves of minimal length among the curves joining $G, H$ (belonging to the same connected component of $O_{n}$ ); they are geodesic arcs joining $G, H$ and have length equal to the Riemannian distance $d(G, H)$. A geodesic arc $\alpha(t)$ joining $G, H$ is a curve of type $\alpha(t)=G \exp (t A)$, with $A$ real skew symmetric logarithm of $G^{-1} H \in S O_{n}$.

By Remark 4.9, $\alpha(t)=\alpha_{\text {princ }}(t)+\alpha_{\text {var }}(t)$, where $\alpha_{\text {princ }}(t)=\operatorname{Gexp}(t B)$ and $B$ is a real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $G^{-1} H$. Since $g(\dot{\alpha}(t), \dot{\alpha}(t))$ is constant, by Proposition 2.3 we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { length }(\alpha)=\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{g(\dot{\alpha}(t), \dot{\alpha}(t))} d t=\sqrt{g(\dot{\alpha}(0), \dot{\alpha}(0))}= \\
& \quad \sqrt{\operatorname{tr}\left(A^{T} A\right)}=\sqrt{-\operatorname{tr}\left(A^{2}\right)} \geq \sqrt{-\operatorname{tr}\left(B^{2}\right)},
\end{aligned}
$$

with equality if and only if $A$ is a real skew symmetric principal logarithm, i.e. if and only if $\alpha(t)$ is a principal geodesic arc. This gives the first part of the statement. Finally, by 1.6, $d(G, H)=\sqrt{-\operatorname{tr}\left(B^{2}\right)}=\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|\lambda_{j}\right|^{2}}$, where $\lambda_{1}, \cdots, \lambda_{n}$ are the (possibly repeated) eigenvalues of any real skew symmetric principal logarithm of $G^{-1} H$, hence we can conclude because $\left|\lambda_{j}\right|=\left|\log \mu_{j}\right|$ for every $j$.

Corollary 4.12. The diameter of $\left(O_{n}, g\right)$ is equal to $\sqrt{2\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \pi$.
Proof. By definition the diameter is $\operatorname{diam}\left(O_{n}, g\right)=\sup \left\{d(G, H) / G, H\right.$ in the same connected component of $\left.O_{n}\right\}$.
So the result follows directly from Theorem 4.11.
Remark 4.13. The geodesics of minimal length among curves in $O_{n}$ joining $G$ and $H$ are all periodic or are all injective immersions $\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow O_{n}$.

This follows from the Proposition 4.10 and from the fact that different skew symmetric principal logarithms have always the same eigenvalues.
By Theorem 3.3, we get that if -1 is not an eigenvalue of $G^{-1} H$, then the geodesic of minimal length joining $G$ and $H$ (belonging to the same connected component of $O_{n}$ ) is unique, while if -1 is an eigenvalue of $G^{-1} H$ with (even) multiplicity $2 m_{1}$, then the geodesics of minimal length joining $G$ and $H$ (both in $S O_{n}$ or in $O_{n}^{-}$ as above) can be parametrized by means of the manifold $\mathcal{M}_{2 m_{1}}$ diffeomorphic to $\mathcal{A p l o g}\left(G^{-1} H\right)$.

Proposition 4.14. Let $\mathcal{N}_{p, n-p}$ be the set of real symmetric orthogonal matrices of order $n$ with the eigenvalues 1 of multiplicity $p$ and -1 of multiplicity $n-p$. Then $\mathcal{N}_{p, n-p}$ is a submanifold of the vector space $S_{n}$ of real symmetric matrices of order $n$, diffeomorphic to the Grassmannian $\operatorname{Gr}(p, n)$ of $p$-dimensional vector subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^{n}$. In particular $\mathcal{N}_{1, n-1}$ is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$.

Proof. Analogously to Remark 3.1 and Proposition 3.2, we denote by $\phi(Q, N)=$ $Q N Q^{T}$ the left action of $O_{n}$ on $S_{n}$. By spectral theorem, $\mathcal{N}_{p, n-p}$ is the orbit of $\operatorname{diag}\left(I_{p},-I_{n-p}\right)$. The isotropy group of $\operatorname{diag}\left(I_{p},-I_{n-p}\right)$ consists of orthogonal matrices commuting with this matrix and, therefore, of block diagonal matrices belonging to $O_{p} \times O_{n-p}=\left\{\operatorname{diag}\left(U, U^{\prime}\right) / U \in O_{p}, U^{\prime} \in O_{n-p}\right\}$. Again $\mathcal{N}_{p, n-p}$ is a differentiable submanifold of $S_{n}$ diffeomorphic to $O_{n} /\left(O_{p} \times O_{n-p}\right)$ (see for instance Popov 1991 p.1). We conclude, since this quotient is the expected Grassmannian (see for instance Bröcker-tomDieck 1985] I, 4.12).

Definitions 4.15. Let $G, H$ be in the same connected component of $O_{n}$. We say that they form
a) a weakly diametral pair if there is a geodesic curve $\gamma$ such that $\gamma(0)=G$, $\gamma(1)=\gamma(-1)=H$,
b) a diametral pair if $d(G, H)=\operatorname{diam}\left(O_{n}, g\right)=\sqrt{2\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} \pi$.

Remark 4.16. If $A \in \mathcal{A}_{n}$, then $[\exp (A)]^{T}=\exp (-A)$. So it is easy to show that the matrices $G, H$ (as above) form a weakly diametral pair if and only if $G^{-1} H$ is symmetric. Hence $G, H$ form a weakly diametral pair if and only if $G^{-1} H \in$ $\mathcal{N}_{n-2 q, 2 q}$ for some $q=0, \cdots,\lfloor n / 2\rfloor$, i.e. if and only if $H \in \cup_{q=0}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} L_{G}\left(\mathcal{N}_{n-2 q, 2 q}\right)$ ( $L_{G}$ denotes the left translation) or equivalently, by Theorem 3.3, if and only if $\mathcal{A p l o g}\left(G^{-1} H\right)$ is symmetric with respect to the null matrix. Proposition 4.14allows to obtain the following

Proposition 4.17. Let $\mathcal{N}_{n-2 q, 2 q}$ be as in Proposition 4.14 and $G \in O_{n}$. Then the set of $H \in O_{n}$ such that $G, H$ form a weakly diametral pair, is the disjoint union $\cup_{q=0}^{\lfloor n / 2\rfloor} L_{G}\left(\mathcal{N}_{n-2 q, 2 q}\right)$, where every $L_{G}\left(\mathcal{N}_{n-2 q, 2 q}\right)$ is a submanifold of $O_{n}$, diffeomorphic to $\operatorname{Gr}(n-2 q, n)$.

Proposition 4.18. Let $G, H$ be in the same connected component of $O_{n}$. Then they form a diametral pair if and only if $H \in L_{G}\left(\mathcal{N}_{n-2\lfloor n / 2\rfloor, 2\lfloor n / 2\rfloor}\right)$; hence a diametral pair is weakly diametral too.
In particular $G, H$ is a diametral pair if and only if $H=-G$ in case of $n$ even and if and only if $H \in L_{G}\left(\mathcal{N}_{1, n-1}\right)$ in case of $n$ odd. In this last case the set of points $H$ such that $G, H$ is a diametral pair is a submanifold of $O_{n}$ diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$.

Proof. The first characterization follows from Theorem 4.11 We can conclude by means of the description of $\mathcal{N}_{1, n-1}$ stated in Proposition 4.14

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