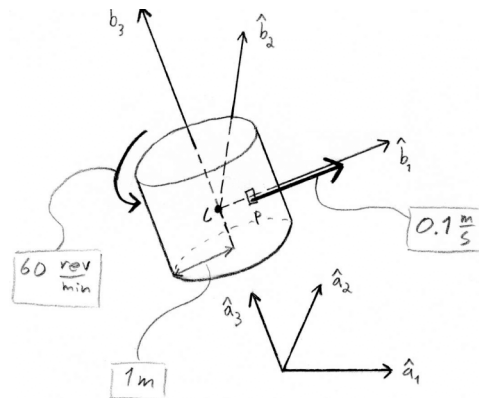


**Example Problem:**

Problem from lecture 1/15/08,

The mass particle maintains a curved trajectory while it is within spacecraft due to forces being applied from the s/c body. Upon being ejected from the body of the s/c, the mass particle is no longer acted on by any primary forces and thus observes a radial trajectory with respect to the inertial reference frame A.



The equation formally known as “Jim”:

$${}^A \left( \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right) = \left( \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right)^B + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}$$

Finding the velocity of mass particle P with respect to the inertial frame A,

$$\begin{aligned} {}^A \vec{v}_P &= \left( \frac{d\vec{r}_P}{dt} \right)^A \\ &= \underbrace{\left( \frac{d\vec{r}_C}{dt} \right)^A}_0 + \underbrace{\left( \frac{d\vec{r}_{P/C}}{dt} \right)^A}_{\text{apply "Jim"}} \\ &= 0 + \left[ \left( \frac{d\vec{r}_{P/C}}{dt} \right)^B + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}_{P/C} \right] \\ &= 0 + \left[ 0.1 \hat{b}_1 + 2\pi \hat{b}_3 \times 1 \hat{b}_1 \right] \\ &= 0 + \left[ 0.1 \hat{b}_1 + 2\pi \hat{b}_2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{{}^A \vec{v}_P = 0.1 \hat{b}_1 + 2\pi \hat{b}_2}$$

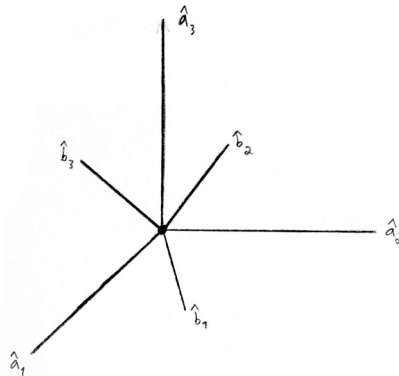
Finding the acceleration of mass particle P with respect to the inertial frame A,

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^A\bar{a}_P &= \left( \frac{d^2 \bar{r}_P}{dt^2} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{d^2 \bar{r}_C}{dt^2} \right) + \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^B \left( \frac{d\bar{r}_{P/C}}{dt} \right) + \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) ({}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}_{P/C}) \\
 &= {}^A\bar{a}_C + \left[ \left( \frac{d^2 \bar{r}_{P/C}}{dt^2} \right) + {}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \left( \frac{d\bar{r}_{P/C}}{dt} \right) \right] + \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) ({}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}_{P/C}) + ({}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times {}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}_{P/C}) \\
 &= {}^A\bar{a}_C + {}^B\bar{a}_{P/C} + (2{}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times {}^B\bar{v}_{P/C}) + ({}^A\bar{\alpha}^B \times \bar{r}_{P/C}) + ({}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times {}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}_{P/C}) \\
 &= 0 + 0 + 2(2\pi \hat{b}_3 \times 0.1 \hat{b}_1) + 2\pi \hat{b}_3 \times 2\pi \hat{b}_3 \times 1 \hat{b}_1
 \end{aligned}$$

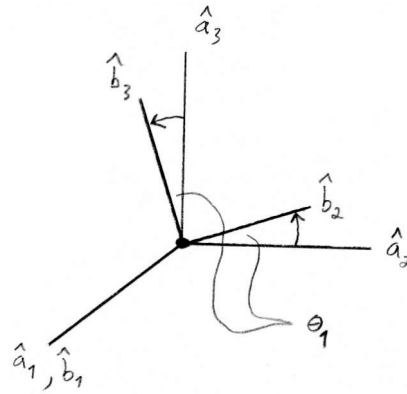
$$\boxed{{}^A\bar{a}_P = \frac{4\pi}{10} \hat{b}_2 - 4\pi^2 \hat{b}_1}$$

### The order of translations and rotations:

When the order of applied translations is altered the resulting position remains unchanged, contrary to this, the order of applied rotations has a direct effect on the resulting special orientation.



**Expressing spatial orientation using the angles between reference frames:**



$$\hat{b}_1 = \hat{a}_1$$

$$\hat{b}_2 = \sin(\theta_1)\hat{a}_3 + \cos(\theta_1)\hat{a}_2$$

$$\hat{b}_3 = \cos(\theta_1)\hat{a}_3 - \sin(\theta_1)\hat{a}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_1 \\ \hat{b}_2 \\ \hat{b}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\theta_1) & \sin(\theta_1) \\ 0 & -\sin(\theta_1) & \cos(\theta_1) \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Rotation Matrix: } R_1(\theta_1)} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \\ \hat{a}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_1 = \hat{b}_1$$

$$\hat{a}_2 = -\sin(\theta_1)\hat{b}_3 + \cos(\theta_1)\hat{b}_2$$

$$\hat{a}_3 = \cos(\theta_1)\hat{b}_3 + \sin(\theta_1)\hat{b}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= x_1\hat{a}_1 + x_2\hat{a}_2 + x_3\hat{a}_3 \\ &= x_1\hat{b}_1 + x_2(-\sin(\theta_1)\hat{b}_3 + \cos(\theta_1)\hat{b}_2) + x_3(\cos(\theta_1)\hat{b}_3 + \sin(\theta_1)\hat{b}_2) \\ &= \underbrace{x_1\hat{b}_1 + (x_2c_1 + x_3s_1)\hat{b}_2 + (-x_2s_1 + x_3c_1)\hat{b}_3}_{\text{where, } s_1 = \sin(\theta_1) \text{ and } c_1 = \cos(\theta_1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2c_1 + x_3s_1 \\ -x_2s_1 + x_3c_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_1 \\ \hat{b}_2 \\ \hat{b}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 & s_1 \\ 0 & -s_1 & c_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_1 \\ \hat{b}_2 \\ \hat{b}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$