

Translational Kinematics

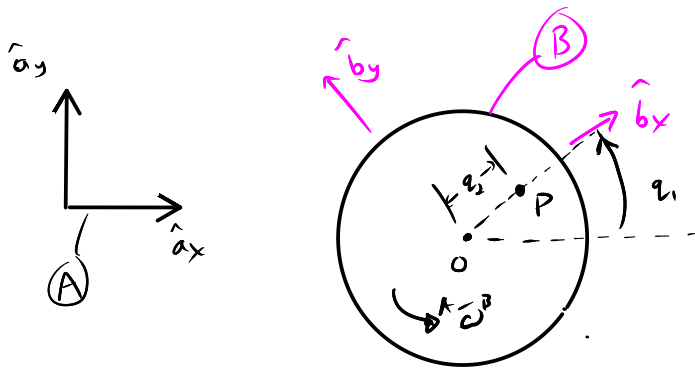
Translational Velocity

$${}^A \underline{V}^P \triangleq \frac{{}^A d \underline{r}^{P/O}}{dt}$$

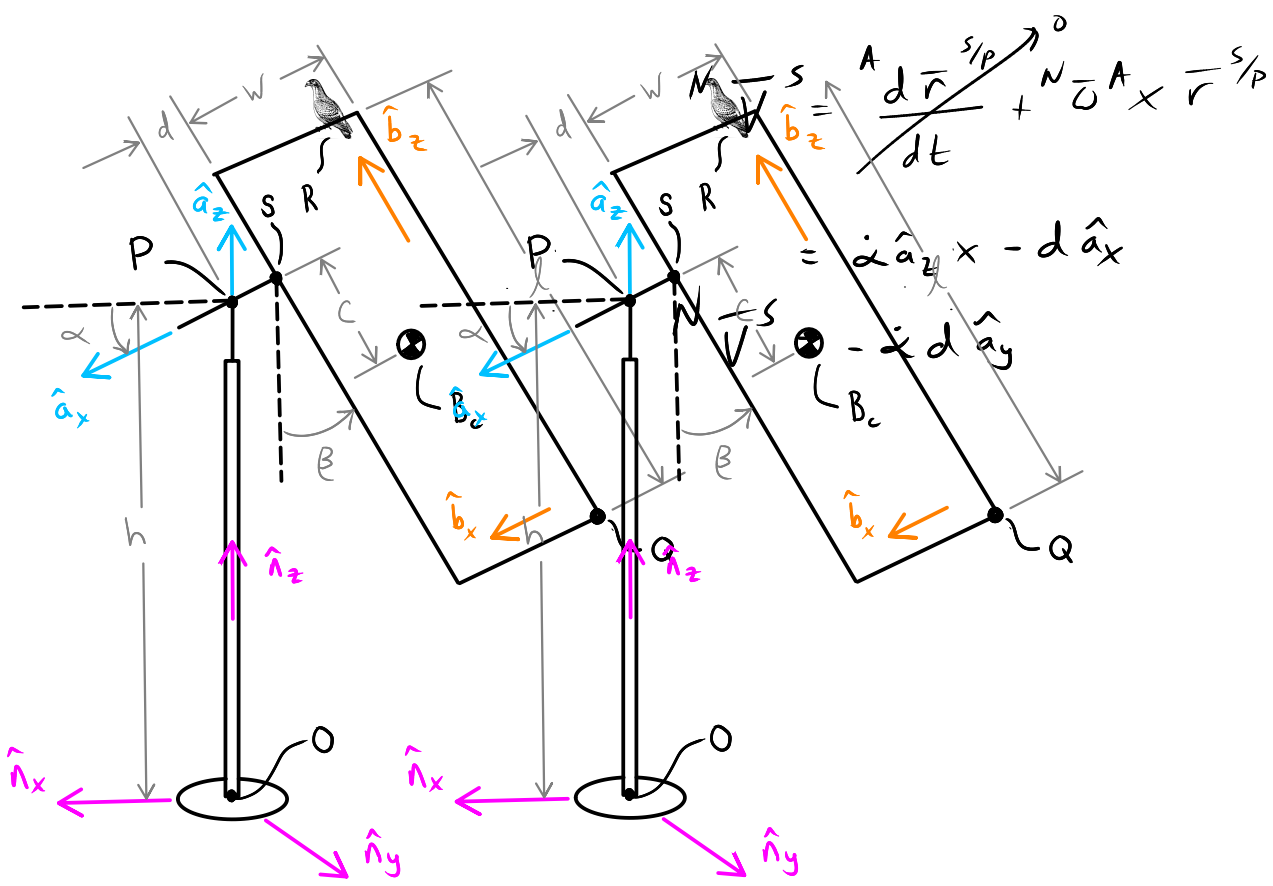
Velocity of P when the change in position is observed from reference frame A.

O is a point fixed in A.
Velocity is the time rate of change of $\underline{r}^{P/O}$ when P is not fixed in A.

$${}^A \underline{V}^P = \frac{{}^B d \underline{r}^{P/O}}{dt} + {}^A \underline{\omega}^B \times \underline{r}^{P/O}$$

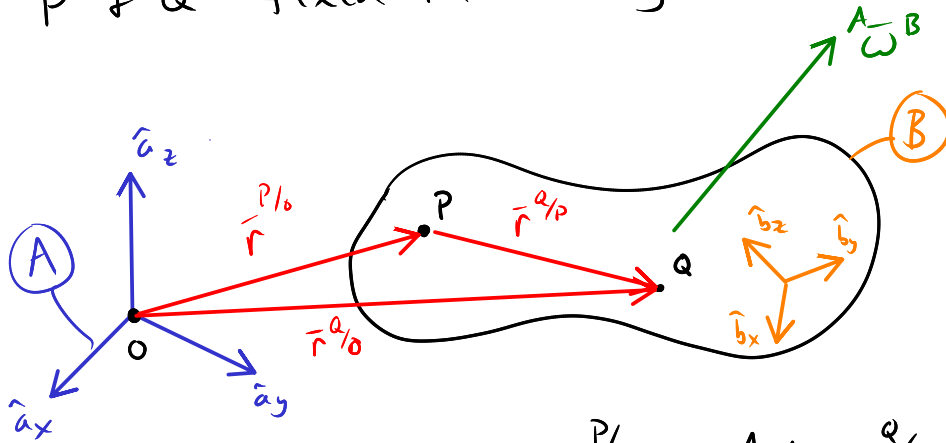


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{{}^B d \underline{r}^{P/O}}{dt} &= \dot{q}_2 \hat{b}_x \\ {}^A \underline{\omega}^B \times \underline{r}^{P/O} &= \dot{q}_1 \hat{b}_z \times q_2 \hat{b}_x \\ &= \dot{q}_1 q_2 \hat{b}_y \end{aligned}$$



Velocity Two Point Theorem

P + Q fixed in rotating reference frame B

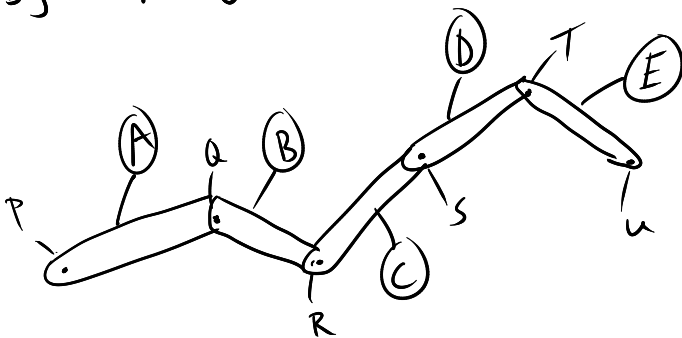


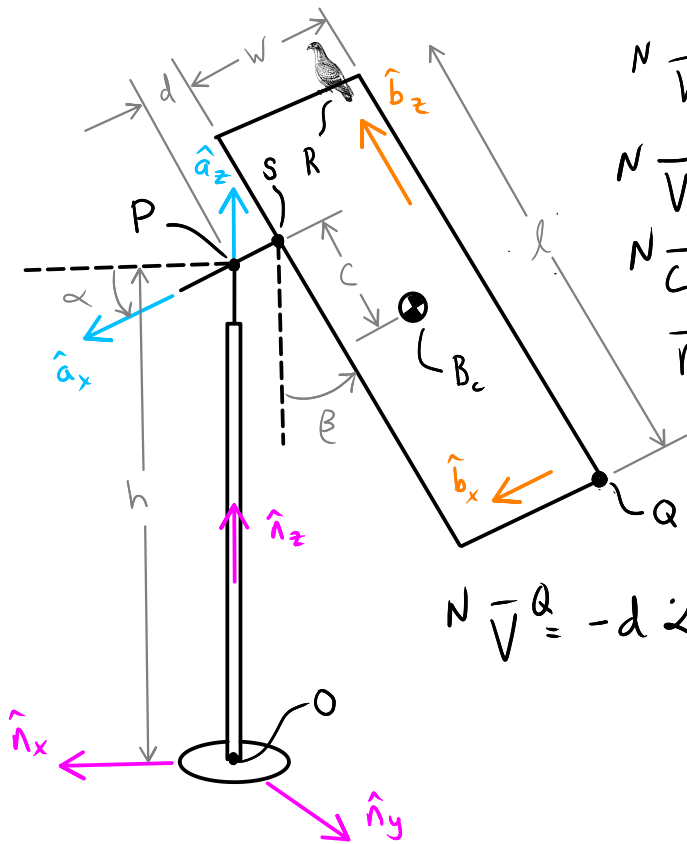
$${}^A \vec{V}^Q = \frac{d \vec{r}^{Q/O}}{dt} = \frac{d \vec{r}^{P/O}}{dt} + \frac{d \vec{r}^{Q/P}}{dt}$$

$${}^A \vec{V}^Q = {}^A \vec{V}^P + \cancel{\frac{d \vec{r}^{Q/P}}{dt}} + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P}$$

$${}^A \vec{V}^Q = {}^A \vec{V}^P + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P}$$

Super useful for bodies connected by simple joints.





$${}^N \vec{v}^Q = {}^N \vec{v}^S + {}^N \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/S}$$

$${}^N \vec{v}^S = -d \dot{\alpha} \hat{a}_y$$

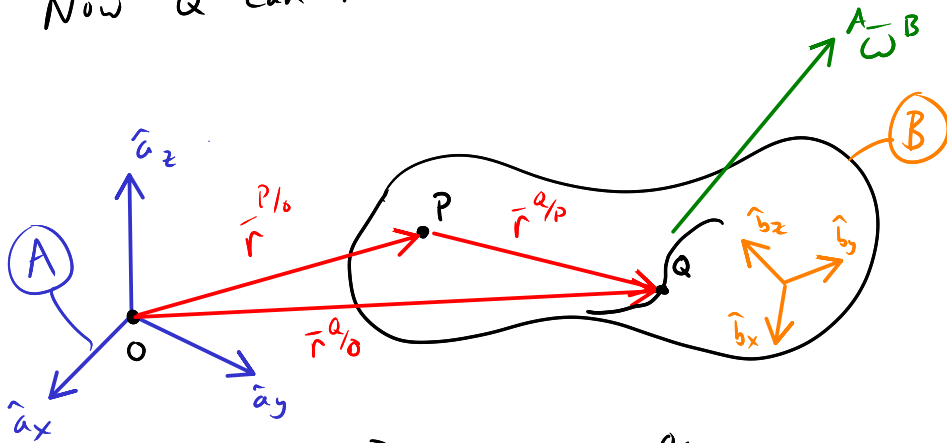
$${}^N \vec{\omega}^B = \dot{\alpha} \hat{a}_z + \dot{\beta} \hat{a}_x$$

$$\vec{r}^{Q/S} = -w \hat{b}_x - (c + \frac{l}{2}) \hat{b}_z$$

$${}^N \vec{v}^Q = -d \dot{\alpha} \hat{a}_y + (\dot{\alpha} \hat{a}_z + \dot{\beta} \hat{a}_x) \times (-w \hat{b}_x - (c + \frac{l}{2}) \hat{b}_z)$$

Velocity One Point Theorem

Now Q can move in reference frame B.



$$\begin{aligned} A-\vec{V}^Q &= \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}^{P/O} + \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}^{Q/P} \\ &= A-\vec{V}^P + \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}^{Q/P} + \omega^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} \end{aligned}$$

$$A-\vec{V}^Q = A-\vec{V}^P + B-\vec{V}^Q + A-\omega^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P}$$

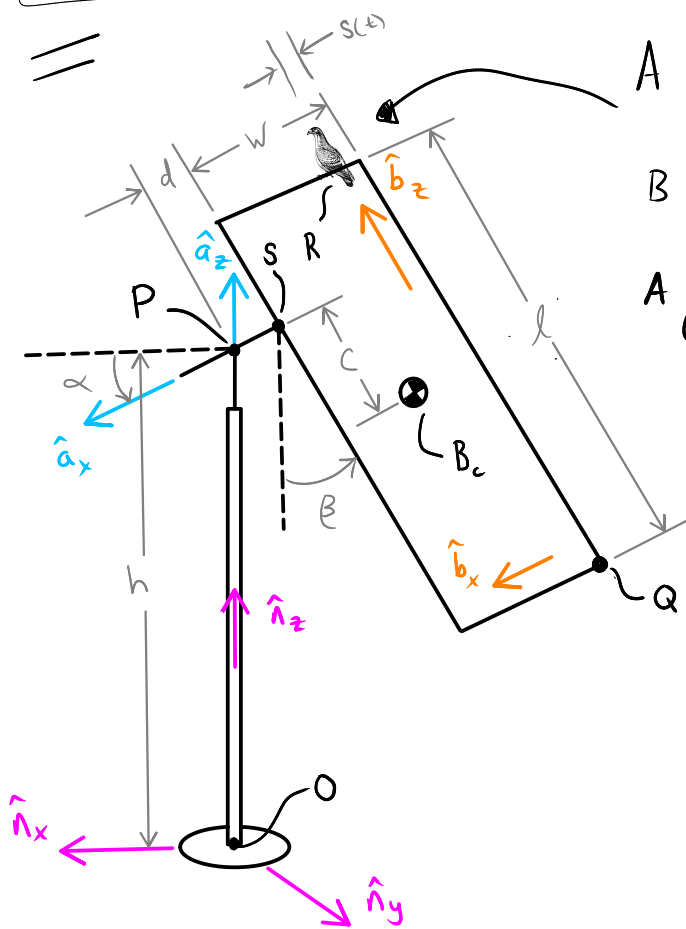
$$A-\vec{V}^R = A-\vec{V}^S + B-\vec{V}^R + A-\omega^B \times \vec{r}^{R/S}$$

$$B-\vec{V}^R = \dot{s} \hat{b}_x$$

$$A-\omega^B = \dot{\beta} \hat{b}_x$$

$$\vec{r}^{R/S} = -(w-s) \hat{b}_x + (\frac{l}{2}-c) \hat{b}_z$$

$$A-\vec{V}^R = \dot{s} \hat{b}_x + \dot{\beta} \hat{b}_x \times \left[(s-w) \hat{b}_x + (\frac{l}{2}-c) \hat{b}_z \right]$$



Acceleration of a Point

$${}^A \bar{a}^P \triangleq \frac{d {}^A \bar{v}^P}{dt}$$

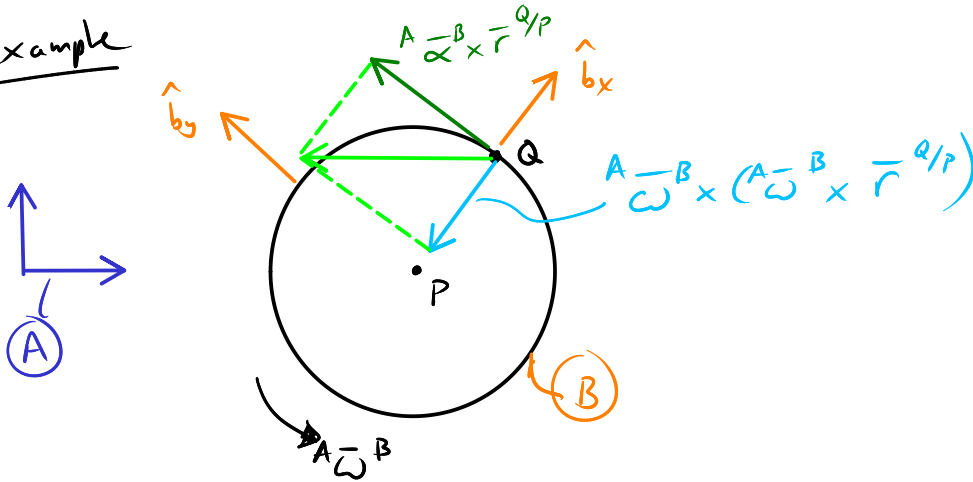
Acceleration Two Point Theorem

$${}^A \bar{v}^Q = {}^A \bar{v}^P + {}^A \bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}^{Q/P} \quad \underline{Q \text{ \& } P \text{ are fixed in } B}$$

$$\frac{d {}^A \bar{v}^Q}{dt} = \frac{d {}^A \bar{v}^P}{dt} + \frac{d {}^A \bar{\omega}^B}{dt} \times \bar{r}^{Q/P} + {}^A \bar{\omega}^B \times \frac{d \bar{r}^{Q/P}}{dt}$$

$${}^A \bar{a}^Q = {}^A \bar{a}^P + \underbrace{{}^A \bar{\alpha}^B \times \bar{r}^{Q/P}}_{\text{tangential acceleration}} + \underbrace{{}^A \bar{\omega}^B \times ({}^A \bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}^{Q/P})}_{\text{centripetal acceleration}}$$

Example



Acceleration One Point Theorem

Q is moving B, P is fixed in B

$${}^A \vec{v}^Q = {}^A \vec{v}^P + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} + {}^B \vec{v}^Q$$

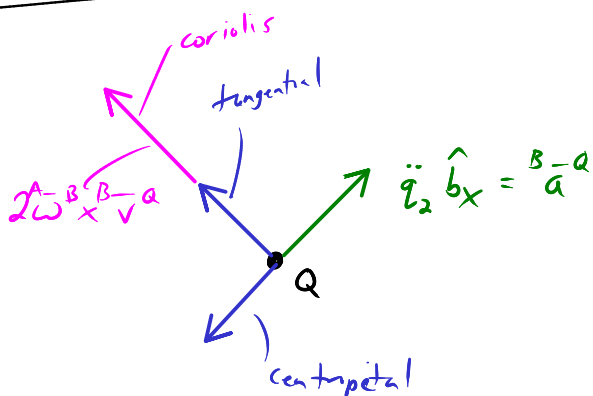
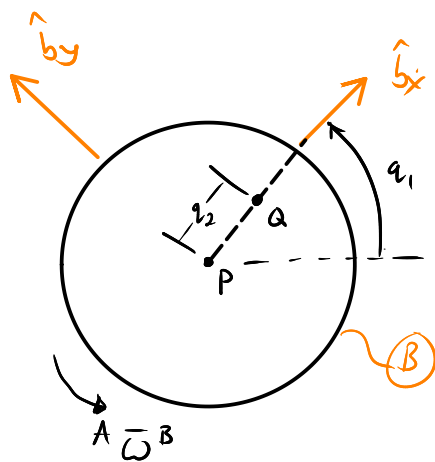
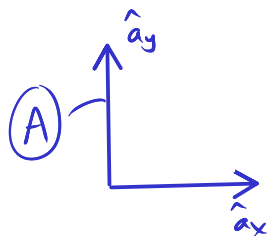
$${}^A \frac{d}{dt} {}^A \vec{v}^Q = \frac{d}{dt} {}^A \vec{v}^P + \frac{d}{dt} {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}^{Q/P} + \frac{d}{dt} {}^B \vec{v}^Q$$

$${}^A \vec{a}^Q = {}^A \vec{a}^P + {}^A \vec{\alpha}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vec{r}^{Q/P} + \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} \right) + \frac{d}{dt} {}^B \vec{v}^Q + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^B \vec{v}^Q$$

$${}^A \vec{a}^Q = {}^A \vec{a}^P + {}^A \vec{\alpha}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^B \vec{v}^Q + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times ({}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P}) + \frac{d}{dt} {}^B \vec{v}^Q + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^B \vec{v}^Q$$

$$2 {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^B \vec{v}^Q$$

$${}^A \vec{a}^Q = \underbrace{{}^A \vec{a}^P + {}^A \vec{\alpha}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P} + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times ({}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{Q/P})}_{\text{looks like two point theorem}} + \frac{d}{dt} {}^B \vec{v}^Q + \underbrace{2 {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^B \vec{v}^Q}_{\text{Coriolis acceleration}}$$



Kinetic sculpture pigeon

$${}^A \vec{a}^R = {}^A \vec{a}^S + {}^A \vec{\alpha}^B \times \vec{r}^{R/S} + {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times ({}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times \vec{r}^{R/S}) + 2 {}^A \vec{\omega}^B \times {}^B \vec{v}^R + \frac{d}{dt} {}^B \vec{v}^R$$

Kinetic sculpture pigeon

$${}^A\bar{a}^R = {}^A\bar{a}^S + \bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}^{R/S} + \bar{\omega}^B \times ({}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{r}^{R/S}) + 2{}^A\bar{\omega}^B \times \bar{v}^{B-R} + \bar{a}^{B-R}$$

