$$\vec{q}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} v_x(t) & (1) \\ v_y(t) & (2) \\ v_z(t) & (3) \\ x(t) & (4) \\ y(t) & (5) \\ z(t) & (6) \\ \omega_x(t) & (7) \\ \vec{R}_1(t) & (10) \\ \vec{R}_2(t) & (11) \\ \vec{R}_3(t) & (12) \\ \vec{R}_4(t) & (13) \\ m(t) & (14) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{q}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} v_x(0) \\ v_y(0) \\ v_z(0) \\ v_z(0) \\ v_z(0) \\ v_z(0) \\ v_z(0) \\ \vec{R}_1(0) \\ \vec{R}_2(0) \\ \vec{R}_3(0) \\ \vec{R}_4(0) \\ m(0) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{g}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} v_x(t) \\ \frac{1}{dt} \\ \frac{v_y(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{u_x(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dt}{dt} \\ \frac{u_x(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dt}{dt} \\$$

Acceleration:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{F_x}{m} \\ \frac{F_y}{m} \\ \frac{F_z}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2)

Acceleration angulaire:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_x \\ \alpha_y \\ \alpha_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{I}^{-1} [\vec{\tau} - (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{I} \vec{\omega})])_x \\ (\boldsymbol{I}^{-1} [\vec{\tau} - (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{I} \vec{\omega})])_y \\ (\boldsymbol{I}^{-1} [\vec{\tau} - (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{I} \vec{\omega})])_z \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)