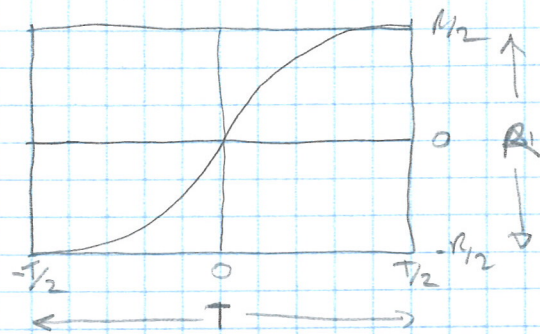


CTRM

$$r = at^3 + ct$$

$$\dot{r} = 3at^2 + c$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \dot{r}[-T/2] = \dot{r}[T/2] = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{2R}{T^3} \quad c = \frac{3R}{2T}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad r[-T/2] = -R/2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad r[T/2] = R/2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad c = -\frac{3aT^2}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{R}{2} = \frac{aT^3}{8} + \frac{cT}{2} = \frac{aT^3}{8} - \frac{3aT^3}{8} = -\frac{aT^3}{4}$$

$$R = -\frac{aT^3}{2}$$

$$a = -\frac{2R}{T^3} \quad c = \frac{3T^2}{4} \cdot \frac{2R}{T^3} = \frac{3R}{2T}$$

$$\therefore r = at^3 + ct = t(at^2 + c) = t \cdot \frac{R}{T} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{T^2} \cdot t^2 \right)$$

$$r = \left(\frac{3R}{2T} \right) t \left(1 - \frac{4}{3T^2} \cdot t^2 \right)$$

$$r = \alpha t (1 - \beta t^2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3R}{2T} \quad \beta = \frac{4}{3T^2}$$

for $t = -T/2$ to $T/2$
 $r = -R/2$ to $R/2$

CTRM

$$\left. \frac{dr}{dt} \right|_{\max} = \frac{3R}{2T}$$

LTRM

$$r = ct$$

$$c = \frac{R}{T}$$

$$\left. \frac{dr}{dt} \right|_{\max} = \frac{R}{T}$$

