

## MAE 511 HW Set 2

Due Sept 10, 2018 by 3pm

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**1a)** Use Mathematica™ to multiply the rotation matrices found in equations 3.17, 3.19, 3.20 of the Meirovitch text, in the following order:  $[3.20][3.19][3.17]$ , i.e.  $[R_3(\theta_3)][R_2(\theta_2)][R_1(\theta_1)]$  using Meirovitch's notation (we will be developing a slightly different notation in class to represent these matrices).

**1b)** Use Mathematica™ to find the inverse of the matrix found in problem **1a** above.

**1c)** Treating the variables  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$  and  $\theta_3$  as functions of time, use Mathematica™ to find the time derivative of the matrix found in problem **1b** above.

**1d)** Use Mathematica™ to find the matrix resulting from multiplying together the matrices found in problems **1a** and **1c** in the following order:

[Answer to problem **1a**][Answer to problem **1c**].

### Solution:

The 3 rotation matrices are defined as  $R1(\theta_1)$ ,  $R2(\theta_2)$  and  $R3(\theta_3)$  respectively.

**1a)**  $A1 = R3.R2.R1$

This matrix (A1) is displayed using the MatrixForm command.

**1b)**  $B1 = \text{Inverse}[A1]$

**1c)** C1 matrix is the derivative of B1. The function  $Dt[B1,t]$  is used to find the derivative with respect to time (t). This matrix is displayed using the TraditionalForm command, as it shows the output in the most compact notation.

Since the matrix contains large terms, it does not fit on the output screen completely.

So, each column is displayed individually using the  $C1[\text{All}, 1]$  for the 1<sup>st</sup> column,  $C1[\text{All}, 2]$  for the 2<sup>nd</sup> column and  $C1[\text{All}, 3]$  for the 3<sup>rd</sup> column.

$C1 = [C1[\text{All},1], C1[\text{All},2], C1[\text{All},3]]$

(The first 3 commands on the second page show these column matrices)

**1d)**  $D1 = A1.C1$

**2a-2b)** Repeat steps **1a and 1b**, starting with multiplying the matrices found in equations 3.17, 3.19, 3.20 of the Meirovitch text, in the following order: [3.17][3.19][3.20] for **2a**.

**Solution:**

Here  $A2 = R1.R2.R3$  and its inverse is calculated using the same steps followed in question 1.

The value of the inverse is stored in matrix B2.

**3a-3d)** Repeat steps **1a-1d**, starting with multiplying the rotation matrices found in equations 3.4-1, 3.4-2, and 3.4-3 of the Thomson text, in the following order:

[3.4-3][3.4-2][3.4-1], i.e. [ $\varphi$  matrix][ $\theta$  matrix][ $\psi$  matrix]

**Solution:**

$R1 = \psi$  matrix

$R2 = \theta$  matrix

$R3 = \varphi$  matrix

The steps from question are repeated, with the output values stored in A3, B3, C3 and D3 respectively.

Since the elements of C3 are large, each column is displayed separately.

$C3 = [C3[All,1] , C3[All,2] , C3[All,3]]$