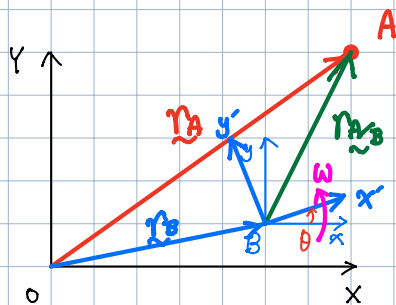


Motion Relative to Rotating Axes

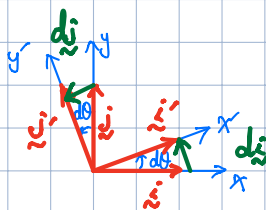


$$\underline{r}_A = \underline{r}_B + \underline{r}_{AB}$$

$$= \underline{r}_B + (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{x}\hat{i} + \hat{y}\hat{j}$$

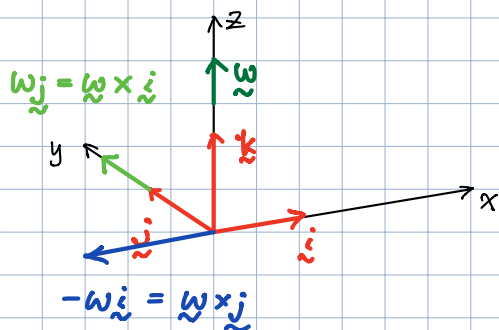
$$\dot{\underline{r}}_A = \dot{\underline{r}}_B + (\dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j}) \quad \text{--- translation.}$$



$$d\hat{i} = d\theta \hat{j}$$

$$d\hat{j} = d\theta (-\hat{i})$$

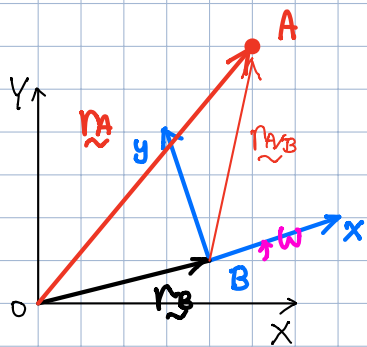
Time Derivatives of Unit Vectors



$$\dot{\hat{i}} = d\hat{i}/dt = d\theta \hat{j}/dt = d\theta/dt \hat{j} = \omega \hat{j} \rightarrow \dot{\hat{i}} = \omega \times \hat{i}$$

$$\dot{\hat{j}} = d\hat{j}/dt = -d\theta \hat{i}/dt = -d\theta/dt \hat{i} = -\omega \hat{i} \rightarrow \dot{\hat{j}} = \omega \times \hat{j}$$

Relative Velocity



$$\underline{r}_A = \underline{r}_B + \underline{r}_{AB}$$

$$= \underline{r}_B + (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$$\dot{\underline{r}}_A = \dot{\underline{r}}_B + \frac{d}{dt}(x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$$= \dot{\underline{r}}_B + (\dot{x}\hat{i} + x\dot{\hat{i}}) + (\dot{y}\hat{j} + y\dot{\hat{j}})$$

$$\dot{\hat{i}} = \underline{\omega} \times \hat{i}, \quad \dot{\hat{j}} = \underline{\omega} \times \hat{j}$$

$$= \dot{\underline{r}}_B + (\dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j}) + (\underline{\omega} \times x\hat{i} + \underline{\omega} \times y\hat{j})$$

$$= \underline{\omega} \times (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$$= \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}$$

$$\underline{v}_A = \underline{v}_B + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r} + \underline{v}_{rel}$$

Ans.

Relative Acceleration

$$\underline{r}_A = \underline{r}_B + \underline{r}_{AB}$$

$$\underline{v}_A = \underline{v}_B + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r} + \underline{v}_{rel}$$

$$\underline{a}_A = \underline{a}_B + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \times \underline{r} + \underline{\omega} \times \dot{\underline{r}} + \underline{\dot{v}}_{rel}$$

$$\underline{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$$

$$\dot{\underline{r}} = (\dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j}) + (x\dot{\hat{i}} + y\dot{\hat{j}}) \quad \leftarrow \quad \dot{\hat{i}} = \underline{\omega} \times \hat{i}, \quad \dot{\hat{j}} = \underline{\omega} \times \hat{j}$$

$\hookrightarrow \underline{v}_{rel}$

$$= \underline{v}_{rel} + (\underline{\omega} \times x\hat{i} + \underline{\omega} \times y\hat{j})$$

$$= \underline{v}_{rel} + \underline{\omega} \times (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$\hookrightarrow \underline{r}_{rel}$

$$= \underline{v}_{rel} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_{rel}$$

$$\underline{v}_{rel} = \dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j}$$

$$\underline{\dot{v}}_{rel} = (\ddot{x}\hat{i} + \ddot{y}\hat{j}) + (\dot{x}\dot{\hat{i}} + \dot{y}\dot{\hat{j}}) \quad \leftarrow \quad \dot{\hat{i}} = \underline{\omega} \times \hat{i}, \quad \dot{\hat{j}} = \underline{\omega} \times \hat{j}$$

$= \underline{a}_{rel}$

$$= \underline{\omega} \times \dot{x}\hat{i} + \underline{\omega} \times \dot{y}\hat{j}$$
$$= \underline{\omega} \times (\dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j}) = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{v}_{rel}$$

$$= \underline{a}_{rel} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{v}_{rel}$$

$$\underline{a}_A = \underline{a}_B + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \times \underline{r} + \underline{\omega} \times \dot{\underline{r}} + \underline{\dot{v}}_{rel}$$

$$= \underline{a}_B + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \times \underline{r} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{v}_{rel} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_{rel}) + \underline{a}_{rel} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{v}_{rel}$$

$$= \underline{a}_B + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \times \underline{r} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_{rel}) + 2\underline{\omega} \times \underline{v}_{rel} + \underline{a}_{rel}$$

Ans.

$\hookrightarrow$ the Coriolis acceleration.