

Prob 56: Unit vectors \hat{i} and \hat{j} of a frame B have components $[0 \ \gamma_{r_2} \ \gamma_{r_2}]^T$ and $[\gamma_{r_3} \ -\gamma_{r_3} \ \gamma_{r_3}]^T$, respectively, in frame I. Find the rotation matrix that can be used to transform the components of a vector in B to its components in I.

Sol: Let R be the rotation matrix which converts components in B to components in I

$$(\bar{V})_I = R (\bar{V})_B ; \text{ where } R = \begin{bmatrix} i \cdot l & j \cdot l & k \cdot l \\ i \cdot m & j \cdot m & k \cdot m \\ i \cdot n & j \cdot n & k \cdot n \end{bmatrix}$$

l, m, n are the unit vectors of I

i, j, k are the unit vectors of B

Given:

$$i \cdot l = 0 ; \quad i \cdot m = \gamma_{r_2} ; \quad i \cdot n = \gamma_{r_2}$$

$$j \cdot l = \gamma_{r_3} ; \quad j \cdot m = -\gamma_{r_3} ; \quad j \cdot n = \gamma_{r_3}$$

$$\text{let } k \cdot l = a ; \quad k \cdot m = b ; \quad k \cdot n = c$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \gamma_{r_3} & a \\ \gamma_{r_2} & -\gamma_{r_3} & b \\ \gamma_{r_2} & \gamma_{r_3} & c \end{bmatrix}$$

But we know that R is a special orthogonal matrix \Leftrightarrow

$$R^T R = I$$

$$\det R = 1$$

$$R^T R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \gamma_{r_2} & \gamma_{r_3} \\ \gamma_{r_3} & -\gamma_{r_3} & \gamma_{r_3} \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \gamma_{r_3} & a \\ \gamma_{r_2} & -\gamma_{r_3} & b \\ \gamma_{r_2} & \gamma_{r_3} & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inverse of } R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{b+c}{\gamma_{r_2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{a-b+c}{\gamma_{r_3}} \\ \frac{b+c}{\gamma_{r_2}} & \frac{a-b+c}{\gamma_{r_3}} & \frac{a+b^2+c^2}{\gamma_{r_2}\gamma_{r_3}} \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow b+c=0 \Rightarrow b=-c$$

$$a-b+c=0 \Rightarrow a=-2c$$

$$a^2+b^2+c^2=1 \Rightarrow c=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\det R = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \gamma_{r_3} & -2c \\ \gamma_{r_2} & -\gamma_{r_3} & -c \\ \gamma_{r_2} & \gamma_{r_3} & c \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{6c}{\sqrt{6}} = 1$$

only possible when $c = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$

$c = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ is not a solution

$$\therefore R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \gamma_{r_3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \gamma_{r_2} & -\gamma_{r_3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \gamma_{r_2} & \gamma_{r_3} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$