

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ (-\cos \omega t, -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t, 0) \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (-\cos \omega t, -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t, 0) \right) \\
 &= (\cos \omega t, \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t, 0) \times (-\sin \omega t, \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t, 0) \\
 &\quad + (-\cos \omega t, -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t, 0) \times (\sin \omega t, -\frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t, 0) \\
 &= (0-0, 0-0, \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \omega t - \sin^2 \omega t) \\
 &\quad + (0-0, 0-0, \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \omega t - \sin^2 \omega t) \\
 &= (0, 0, \frac{1}{2}) + (0, 0, \frac{1}{2}) = (0, 0, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{vii) } \vec{r}_A &= \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} \\
 \frac{d\vec{r}_A}{dt} &= -\omega \sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{j} \\
 \frac{d^2\vec{r}_A}{dt^2} &= -\omega^2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} \\
 \vec{F}_A &= m_A \frac{d^2\vec{r}_A}{dt^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{r}_B &= -\cos \omega t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} \\
 \frac{d\vec{r}_B}{dt} &= \omega \sin \omega t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{j} \\
 \frac{d^2\vec{r}_B}{dt^2} &= \omega^2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} \\
 \vec{F}_B &= m_B \frac{d^2\vec{r}_B}{dt^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_B) &= \text{displacement vector from B} \\
 &= \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} - (-\cos \omega t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}) \\
 &= 2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}
 \end{aligned}$$

4

$$\frac{\vec{F}_A}{|\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_B|} = \frac{-2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} - \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}}{2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}} = -1$$

$$\frac{\vec{F}_B}{|\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_B|} = \frac{2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}}{2 \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}} = 1$$

Hence force on each of A and B is proportional to  $(\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_B)$

The forces  $\vec{F}_A$  and  $\vec{F}_B$  are not scalar multiples of  $\frac{d^2\vec{r}_A}{dt^2}$  and  $\frac{d^2\vec{r}_B}{dt^2}$  in  $S'$ . Also  $S'$  is not an inertial frame of reference, from iii) hence ~~fictitious~~ forces appear to act

3

(4)