

Appendix A

Notation

- 3×1 vectors are represented in **bold**. Example: ω
- The scalar component of a vector is not in bold and has a subscript. Example: ω_x
- 3×3 matrices are shown in [brackets]. Example: $[R]$
- The absolute value of a scalar is shown using one vertical bar on either side of the |variable|. Example: $|B_x|$
- The magnitude of a vector is shown with two vertical bars on either side of the ||variable||. Example: $||\mathbf{B}||$
- The 3×3 identity matrix is represented by $[I_{3 \times 3}]$.
- The transpose of a matrix is represented by a superscript T. Example: $[R]^T$
- The trace matrix operation is represented by $\text{tr}()$. Example: $\text{tr}([R])$
- The reference frame of a vector is represented by superscript calligraphy letter before the vector. Example: ${}^{\mathcal{I}}\mathbf{r}$
- The skew-symmetric matrix operator is represented by brackets around the variable and a cross product within the brackets. Example: $[\omega \times]$
- The inertial time derivative $\frac{d}{dt}$ of a variable is represented by a dot above the variable. Example: $\dot{\omega}_d = \dot{\omega}$

Appendix B

Explicit Runge-Kutta Integrator Definitions

The family of explicit Runge-Kutta numeric integrators is generalized as follows (repeated from Section 8.1.7.1):

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s b_i k_i \quad (8.26)$$

where

$$k_1 = f(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f(t_n + c_2 h, y_n + a_{21} k_1)$$

$$k_3 = f(t_n + c_3 h, y_n + a_{31} k_1 + a_{32} k_2)$$

\vdots

$$k_s = f(t_n + c_s h, y_n + a_{s1} k_1 + a_{s2} k_2 + \dots + a_{s,s-1} k_{s-1}).$$

A specific Runge-Kutta integrator are is given by its Butcher tableau, which is a standard form of presenting the coefficients used by Equation 8.26. The general form of a Butcher tableau for an explicit Runge-Kutta integrator is shown in Table B.1. The Butcher tableau of each Runge-Kutta integrator used within this dissertation is shown in Tables B.2 through B.7.

Table B.1: The general form of the Butcher tableau for explicit Runge-Kutta Methods [34].

0				
c_2	a_{21}			
c_3	a_{31}	a_{32}		
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	
c_s	a_{s1}	a_{s2}	\dots	$a_{s,s-1}$
	b_1	b_2	\dots	b_{s-1}

Table B.2: The Butcher tableau for explicit fixed RK2 (midpoint method) [34].

0			
$1/2$	$1/2$		
	0	1	

Table B.3: The Butcher tableau for explicit fixed RK3 (Kutta method) [21].

0			
$1/2$	$1/2$		
1	-1	2	
	$1/6$	$2/3$	$1/6$

Table B.4: The Butcher tableau for explicit fixed RK4 (Runge-Kutta method) [34].

0				
$1/2$	$1/2$			
$1/2$	0	$1/2$		
1	0	0	1	
	$1/6$	$2/6$	$2/6$	$1/6$

Table B.5: The Butcher tableau for explicit fixed RK5 (fixed Dormand-Prince method) [34].

0					
$1/5$	$1/5$				
$3/10$	$3/40$	$9/40$			
$4/5$	$44/45$	$-56/15$	$32/9$		
$8/9$	$19372/6561$	$-25360/2187$	$64448/6561$	$-212/729$	
1	$9017/3168$	$-355/33$	$46732/5247$	$49/176$	$-5103/18656$
	$35/384$	0	$500/1113$	$125/192$	$-2187/6784$
					$11/84$

Table B.6: The Butcher tableau for explicit fixed RK6 (Hammond scheme) [3].

0						
4/7	4/7	4/7	-5/16	-16/45		
5/7	115/112	589/630	5/18			
6/7	229/1200-29 $\sqrt{5}/6000$	119/240-187 $\sqrt{5}/1200$	-14/75+34 $\sqrt{5}/375$	-3 $\sqrt{5}/100$		
(5- $\sqrt{5})/10$	71/2400-587 $\sqrt{5}/120000$	187/480-391 $\sqrt{5}/2400$	-38/75+26 $\sqrt{5}/375$	27/80-3 $\sqrt{5}/400$		
(5+ $\sqrt{5})/10$	-49/480+43 $\sqrt{5}/160$	-425/96+51 $\sqrt{5}/32$	52/15+4 $\sqrt{5}/5$	-27/16+3 $\sqrt{5}/16$	5/4-3 $\sqrt{5}/4$	5/2- $\sqrt{5}/2$
1	1/12	0	0	0	5/12	1/12

Table B.7: The Butcher tableau for explicit fixed RK7 (fixed Fehlburg method) [34].

0	2/27	2/27	1/12			
1/9	1/36	1/8				
1/6	1/24	0	-25/16	25/16		
5/12	5/12	0	0	1/4	1/5	
1/2	1/20	0	125/108	-65/27	125/54	
5/6	-25/108	0	0	61/225	-2/9	13/900
1/6	31/300	0	0	704/45	-107/9	67/90
2/3	2	0	-53/6	311/54	3	
1/3	-91/108	0	23/108	-976/135	-19/60	17/6
1	2383/4100	0	-341/164	4496/1025	-301/82	45/82
	41/840	0	0	34/105	9/35	9/280
						41/840