

Classpad Help Series sponsored by Casio Education Australia		www.casioed.net.au	
677	Vectors Closest Approach 2	Author	Charlie Watson
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Start in eActivity and tap **File, New**.

This eActivity contains a Main strip which can easily be re-used to solve closest approach problem using a calculus/optimisation approach.

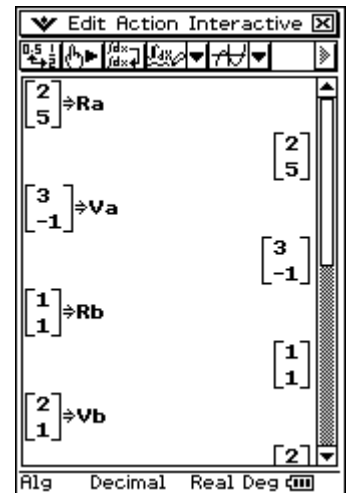
Example: A body A is at $2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ and moving with velocity $3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$.

A second body B is at $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ and moving with velocity $2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$.

Determine the time when A and B are closest, their minimum distance apart and the position vectors of A and B at this instant.

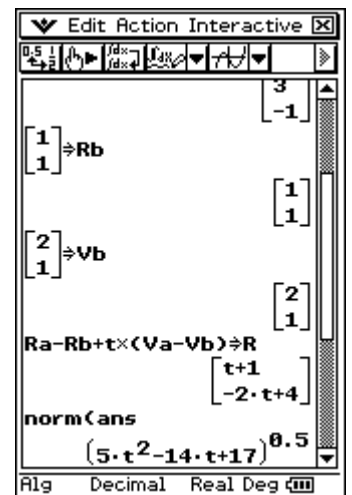
Tap **Insert, Strip, Main** and then **Resize**.

Enter the position and velocity vectors as shown, storing in **Ra, Va**, etc.



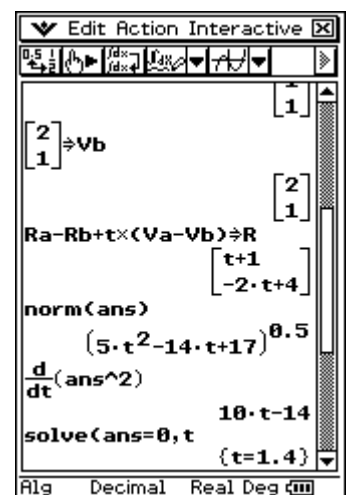
Next, create a position vector for A relative to B ta any time t and store in the variable **R**.

Then determine an expression for the magnitude of this vector answer.



Differentiate the square* of the expression for the magnitude with respect to time and solve this derivative equal to 0.

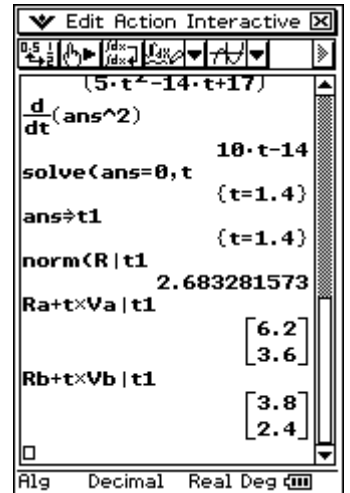
** Since the magnitude of the relative position vector is always likely to be a root, differentiating the square of the expression neatens up subsequent steps, especially in the case when A and B collide.*



Store the resulting time into the variable **t1** for future use.

The distance apart of A and B is the magnitude of their relative position vector given by **R** at the time of closest approach.

Finally, the positions of A and B at the time of closest approach are calculated.

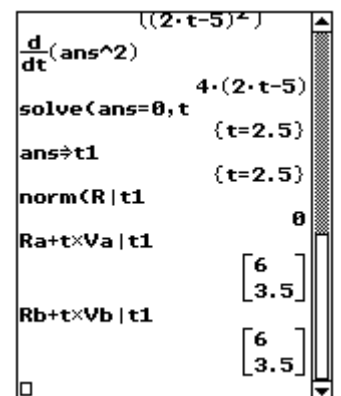
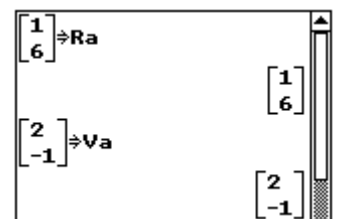


To use the strip for another problem, simply modify the initial position and velocity vectors, position the cursor on the VERY TOP LINE* and tap **EXE**.

The display is completely updated and you can see the basic calculations in finding the closest approach of A and B.

In the example shown with only **Ra** and **Va** modified as shown, note that A and B actually collide since their distance apart at time **t1** is 0.

** Note that this is important so that all stored variables are correctly updated.*



Close the strip, enter a suitable title for it and save the eActivity.

