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## 1 The Mouse Constraint (and its Jacobian)

If one let  $x$  be a rigid body position in world space then it can define the “mouse” constraint such that

$$C = (x + r) - x_{mouse} = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

geometrically stating that the difference between the rigid body particle in world frame (at location  $r$  in body frame from Eq. (1.1)) and the mouse position in world frame ( $x_{mouse}$ ) should be zero.

Treating  $x_{mouse}$  as constant and differentiating Eq. (1.1) with respect to time the velocity constraint is written as

$$\dot{C} = J \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} = v + \omega \times r = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

geometrically stating that the linear and angular relative velocity at  $r$  should be zero;  $v$  and  $\omega$  are the linear and angular velocity of the body, respectively.

Considering a single body simulation, one can let this constraint second body mass goes to infinite (practically, a zero mass), and write the Jacobian as

$$J \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 6} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -r_z & r_y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & r_z & 0 & -r_x \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -r_y & r_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.3)$$

instead of defining it as  $J \in \mathbb{R}^{12 \times 6}$ . Therefore, from Eq. (1.2),

$$JV = J \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

Note that this Jacobian can be easily extended to be attached to a multiple body solver. However, the rest of this text describes how to compute the effective mass  $JM^{-1}J^T$  assuming  $J \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 6}$  in order to calculate the corrective impulse

$$\lambda = (JM^{-1}J^T)^{-1} \left( -JV + \frac{\delta}{\Delta t} C \right), \quad (1.5)$$

where  $\delta$  is the *Baumgarte* factor and  $\Delta t$  the time-step.

### 1.1 Calculating $JM^{-1}J^T$

$$J \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 6} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -r_z & r_y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & r_z & 0 & -r_x \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -r_y & r_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.6)$$

$$J^T \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & r_z & -r_y \\ -r_z & 0 & r_x \\ r_y & -r_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.7)$$

$$M^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 6} = \begin{pmatrix} m^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I^{-1}_{xx} & I^{-1}_{yx} & I^{-1}_{zx} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I^{-1}_{xy} & I^{-1}_{yy} & I^{-1}_{zy} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I^{-1}_{xz} & I^{-1}_{yz} & I^{-1}_{zz} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.8)$$

$$JM^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 6} = \begin{pmatrix} m^{-1} & 0 & 0 & -I^{-1}_{xy}r_z + I^{-1}_{xz}r_y & -I^{-1}_{yy}r_z + I^{-1}_{yz}r_y & -I^{-1}_{zy}r_z + I^{-1}_{zz}r_y \\ 0 & m^{-1} & 0 & -I^{-1}_{xz}r_x + I^{-1}_{xx}r_z & -I^{-1}_{yz}r_x + I^{-1}_{yx}r_z & -I^{-1}_{zz}r_x + I^{-1}_{zx}r_z \\ 0 & 0 & m^{-1} & I^{-1}_{xy}r_x - I^{-1}_{xx}r_y & I^{-1}_{yy}r_x - I^{-1}_{yx}r_y & I^{-1}_{zy}r_x - I^{-1}_{zx}r_y \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} JM^{-1}J^T \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} = & \begin{pmatrix} m^{-1} + (I^{-1}_{yy}r_z^2 + (-I^{-1}_{yz} - I^{-1}_{zy})r_yr_z + I^{-1}_{zz}r_y^2) & (I^{-1}_{zy}r_z - I^{-1}_{zz}r_y)r_x + (-r_z^2I^{-1}_{xy} + r_yI^{-1}_{xz}r_z) & (-I^{-1}_{yy}r_z + I^{-1}_{yz}r_y)r_x + (r_yr_zI^{-1}_{xy} - r_y^2I^{-1}_{xz}) \\ (I^{-1}_{yz}r_z - I^{-1}_{zz}r_y)r_x + (-I^{-1}_{yx}r_z^2 + I^{-1}_{zx}r_yr_z) & m^{-1} + I^{-1}_{zz}r_x^2 + (-I^{-1}_{xz} - I^{-1}_{zx})r_zr_x + I^{-1}_{xx}r_z^2 & -I^{-1}_{yz}r_x^2 + (I^{-1}_{yx}r_z + r_yI^{-1}_{xz})r_x - I^{-1}_{xx}r_yr_z \\ (-I^{-1}_{yy}r_z + I^{-1}_{yz}r_y)r_x + (I^{-1}_{yx}r_yr_z - I^{-1}_{zx}r_y^2) & -I^{-1}_{zy}r_x^2 + (r_zI^{-1}_{xy} + I^{-1}_{zx}r_y)r_x - I^{-1}_{xx}r_yr_z & m^{-1} + I^{-1}_{yy}r_x^2 + (-r_yI^{-1}_{xy} - I^{-1}_{yx}r_y)r_x + I^{-1}_{xx}r_y^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \\ & \begin{pmatrix} m^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m^{-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -r_z & r_y \\ r_z & 0 & -r_x \\ -r_y & r_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I^{-1}_{xx} & I^{-1}_{yx} & I^{-1}_{zx} \\ I^{-1}_{xy} & I^{-1}_{yy} & I^{-1}_{zy} \\ I^{-1}_{xz} & I^{-1}_{yz} & I^{-1}_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & r_z & -r_y \\ -r_z & 0 & r_x \\ r_y & -r_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$