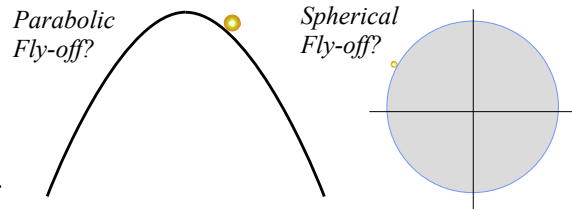


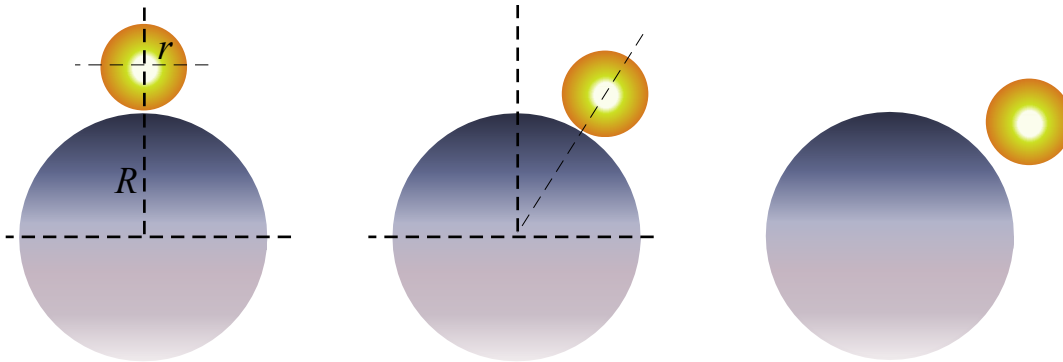
Assignment 11 Oct. 31,2018 Exercises due Wed. Nov. 7 Constrained motion theory in Unit 3 Ch.9 and Lect.19. Lecture 19 was not presented this year but last year's lecture is available online as is Unit 3 Ch. 9



Parabolic Fly-off vs. Spherical Fly-Off

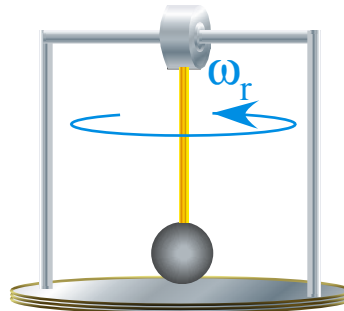
**Ex.1.** The frictionless constraint problem with mass  $m$  trapped in a parabolic well is shown to be an anharmonic oscillator in Sec. 3.9. Consider how  $m$  on a barrier might fall off under gravity  $g=10m \cdot s^{-2}$ .

- (a) Suppose an inverted parabolic road  $y = -\frac{1}{2} kx^2$  with  $m$  starting with near-zero  $v(0)$  at  $x=0$  on top. Show whether there are  $x_{fly}$ ,  $y_{fly}$ , and  $v_{fly}$  values where the mass  $m$  would fly off the road. Analyze and discuss.
- (b) Do a similar analysis for a particle on a sphere of radius  $R$ . Compare to parabolic result of (a).



“Easy as rolling off a log”

**Ex.2.** A ball of radius  $r$  and mass  $m=1kg$  starting at the top of a fixed log of radius  $R$  and begins rolling down it. Assuming the sphere rolls without slipping calculate the angle from vertical where it last contacts the log. Give algebraic answers first. Then try  $R=20cm$  and  $r=1cm$  with  $g=10m \cdot s^{-2}$ , and then try  $R=1cm$  and  $r=20cm$ . Compare these answers with each other and with those involving sliding particles in exercise 1(b).



Pendulum on turntable (Soft-mode resonance)

**Ex.3** Suppose a pendulum supported by a circular ball bearing may swing without friction in the vertical plane of the bearing. The bearing plane is secured to a turntable that rotates at a constant angular frequency  $\omega_r$ . The pendulum consists of a mass  $m$  at the end of a rod of length  $\ell=1m$  and negligible mass with natural frequency of small  $\theta$ -angle motion at zero- $\omega_r$  in gravity acceleration (Say  $g=10m/s^2$ ) given by  $\omega_0(\omega_r=0)=$ \_\_.

- (a) Derive the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian using spherical coordinates in the rotating frame.
- (b) Derive the  $\theta$ -equilibrium points and small-oscillation frequency as a function of the frequency  $\omega_r$  and  $\omega_0$ . Overlay plots of effective  $\theta$ -potential for several key values of  $\omega_r$ . What  $\omega_r$  value makes  $\theta=0$  angle unstable?