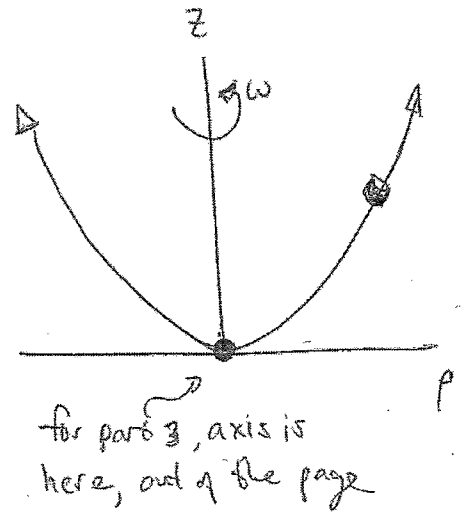


**Euler-Lagrange**

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathcal{L}[q, \dot{q}, t] dt \text{ stationary when } \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} = T - U$$

1. A bead slides on a frictionless wire with a parabolic shape. The equation of the wire is  $z = \frac{1}{2}k\rho^2$ . The wire is rotating about the  $z$  axis at a constant angular speed,  $\omega$ . Write down the Lagrangian for the bead, using  $\rho$  as the generalized coordinate.



$$\mathcal{L} = T - U$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{\rho}^2 + \dot{z}^2 + (\rho\omega)^2) \quad U = mgz$$

$$\dot{z} = k\rho\dot{\rho} \quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m \left\{ \dot{\rho}^2 + k^2 \rho^2 \dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \omega^2 - gk\rho^2 \right\}$$

2. Above a critical rotational speed, there is no stable equilibrium for the bead. What is this speed,  $\omega_c$ ?

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{2} m \left\{ 2k^2 \rho \dot{\rho}^2 + 2\rho \omega^2 - 2\rho gk \right\}$$

Eqn.  $\ddot{\rho} = \dot{\rho} = 0$

$$\rho \omega^2 - \rho gk = 0$$

$$\rho = 0 \text{ or } \omega^2 = gk$$

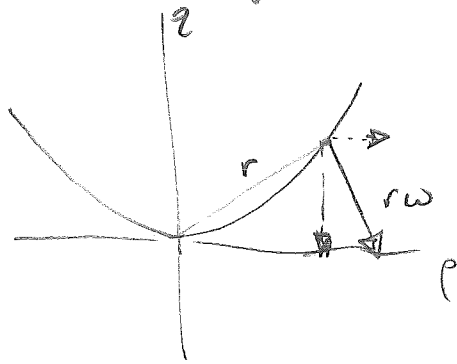
$$\omega = \sqrt{gk} = \omega_c$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{\rho}} = \frac{1}{2} m \left\{ 2\dot{\rho} + 2k^2 \rho^2 \dot{\rho} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{\rho}} = \frac{1}{2} m \left\{ 2\ddot{\rho} + 2k^2 \rho^2 \ddot{\rho} + 4k^2 \rho \dot{\rho}^2 \right\}$$

3. Suppose the wire is rotated in the plane of the figure, about an axis through the origin, perpendicular to the page (at speed  $\omega$ .) Write down the kinetic energy of the bead in terms of the generalized coordinate  $\rho$  and its derivative  $\dot{\rho}$  (and  $k$  and  $\omega$ .)

Let's assume my coordinates  $\rho, z$  rotate with the wire.



The velocity along  $\rho$  is  $\dot{\rho} + r\omega \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)$

" along  $z$  is  $\dot{z} - r\omega \left(\frac{\rho}{r}\right)$

$$\text{so } T = \frac{1}{2}m \left[ (\dot{\rho} + z\omega)^2 + (\dot{z} - \rho\omega)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{with } z = \frac{1}{2}k\rho^2 \quad \dot{z} = k\rho\dot{\rho} \quad \text{and } T = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \left( \dot{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}k\rho^2\omega \right)^2 + \left( k\rho\dot{\rho} - \rho\omega \right)^2 \right]$$

If the coordinates don't rotate, I need to find  $\rho, \dot{\rho}$  in this frame from a rotation,

$$\rho' = \rho \cos \omega t + z \sin \omega t$$

$$z' = -\rho \sin \omega t + z \cos \omega t$$

this isn't especially hard, but it is especially ugly.