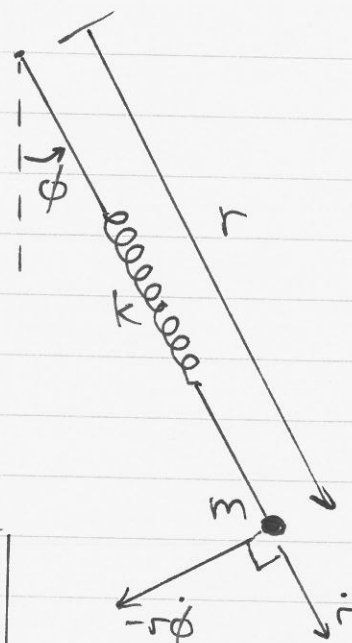


7.36

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } T &= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\phi})^2] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k (r - l_0)^2 - mgr \cos \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow L &= T - U \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} k (r - l_0)^2 + mgr \cos \phi
 \end{aligned}$$



b) Equations of motion:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} \rightarrow m r \dot{\phi}^2 - k(r - l_0) + mg \cos \phi = m \ddot{r} \quad (1)$$

"centrifugal force"

spring force

radial component of gravity

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \rightarrow -mgr \sin \phi = m r^2 \ddot{\phi} + 2m r \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = -\frac{g}{r} \sin \phi - 2r \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \quad (2)$$

tangential torque due to gravity

Coriolis "force"

c) small oscillations: (equilibrium length: $\ddot{r} = \dot{\phi} = \phi = 0$)
 (1) $\Rightarrow r = l_0 + mg/k$
 $\equiv l$

$$r = l + \varepsilon \rightarrow \ddot{r} = \ddot{\varepsilon};$$

$$\sin \phi = \phi - \frac{\phi^3}{3!} + \dots \approx \phi$$

$$\cos \phi = 1 - \frac{\phi^2}{2} + \dots \approx 1$$

$\dot{\phi}^2 \approx 0$ (quadratic terms are negligible)

$$(1) \rightarrow -k\varepsilon = m\ddot{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\varepsilon} + \frac{k}{m}\varepsilon = 0} \quad (*)$$

$$(2) \rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = -\frac{g}{l+\varepsilon} \sin \phi \quad \left[\frac{1}{l+\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{l} - \frac{1}{l^2}\varepsilon + \dots \right]$$

$-2\varepsilon \dot{\phi} \leftarrow \text{negligible}$

$$= -g \left(\frac{1}{l} - \frac{1}{l^2}\varepsilon + \dots \right) (\phi - \dots)$$

$$= -\frac{g}{l}\phi + \frac{g}{l^2}\varepsilon\phi + \dots$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{negligible}}$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\phi} + \frac{g}{l}\phi = 0} \quad (**)$$

$$(*) \rightarrow \varepsilon(t) = \frac{mg}{k} + Ae^{i\omega_1 t} \quad \text{with } \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad (\text{osc. about eqim } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{mg}{k})$$

$$(**) \rightarrow \phi(t) = Be^{i\omega_2 t} \quad \text{with } \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$