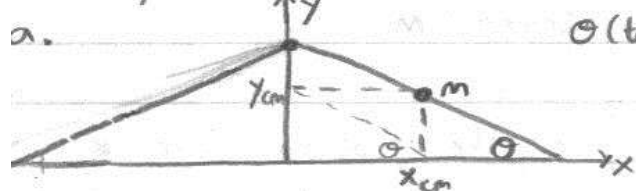


January 2000 CM # 2



$$\theta(t=0) \equiv \theta_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For one rod } I_{cm} &= 2 \int_0^{l/2} \frac{m}{l} r^2 dr \\ &= 2 \frac{m}{l} \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^{l/2} \\ I_{cm} &= \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \end{aligned}$$

Due to the symmetry of the problem the x-coordinate of the attachment point remains fixed at $x=0$

$$x_{cm} = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta \quad y_{cm} = \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{x}_{cm} = -\frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \quad \dot{y}_{cm} = \frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{one rod}} &= \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_{cm}^2 + \dot{y}_{cm}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\theta}^2 \frac{l^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\theta}^2 \frac{l^2}{12} + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\theta}^2 l^2 \left(\frac{3}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \right) + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{one rod}} = \frac{1}{6} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

By conservation of energy:

$$\frac{1}{6} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta = mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta_0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} l \dot{\theta}^2 = g (\sin \theta_0 - \sin \theta)$$

$$\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{3g}{l} (\sin \theta_0 - \sin \theta) \quad (1)$$

$$y_{\text{end}} = l \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{y}_{\text{end}} = l \cos \theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{y}_{\text{end}} = -\sqrt{3gl (\sin \theta_0 - \sin \theta)} \cos \theta$$

Just before the rods hit the table $\theta = 0$

$$i. v = \sqrt{3gl \sin \theta_0}$$

$$b. (1) \Rightarrow 2 \dot{\theta} \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{3g}{l} \cos \theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta$$

$$\ddot{x}_{cm} = -\frac{l}{2} (\ddot{\theta} \cos \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta)$$

$$= -\frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{3g}{l} ((\sin \theta_0 - \sin \theta) \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \theta)$$

$$\ddot{x}_{cm} = \frac{3g}{4} (3 \sin \theta - 2 \sin \theta_0) \cos \theta$$

$$T = m \ddot{x}_{cm} \Big|_{\theta=0}$$

$$T = \frac{3}{2} mg \sin \theta_0$$