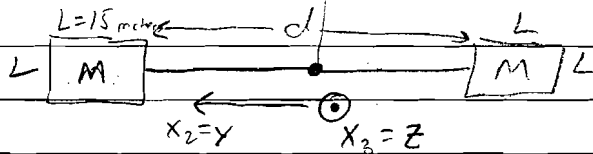


May 2004 #1 (CM)

$M = 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kg}$ $d = 100 \text{ m}$

a.

$$I_{ij} = \sum_a m_a (\delta_{ij} x_k x_k - x_i x_j)$$



$$= \int \rho(\vec{r}) dV (\delta_{ij} x_k x_k - x_i x_j)$$

$$\rho dV \rightarrow \sigma dx dy \quad \sigma = \begin{cases} \frac{M}{2L} & \frac{d}{2} < |y| < \frac{d}{2} + L, \quad -\frac{L}{2} < x < \frac{L}{2}, \quad z=0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$I_{11} = \int \sigma dx dy (y^2 + z^2)$$

$$I_{11} = 2\sigma \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}+L} dy y^2$$

$$I_{11} = \frac{2\sigma L}{3} y^3 \Big|_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}+L} = \frac{2M}{3L} \left[\left(\frac{d}{2}+L\right)^3 - \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3 \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{2}+L\right)^3 = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 L + 3\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)L^2 + L^3$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{11} = \frac{2M}{3L} \left(\frac{3}{4} d^2 L + \frac{3}{2} d L^2 + L^3 \right)$$

$$I_{11} = \frac{2}{3} M L^2 + M d L + \frac{1}{2} M d^2$$

$$I_{12} = \int \sigma dx dy (-xy)$$

mass is symmetric about $x=0$ $\Rightarrow I_{12} = 0$

$$I_{13} = \int \sigma dx dy (-xz)$$

$z=0$ for all mass! $I_{13} = 0$

$$+ I_{23} = 0$$

$$I_{22} = \int \sigma dx dy (x^2 + z^2) = 2\sigma \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}+L} dy \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} dx x^2 = \frac{2M}{3L} \cdot x^3 \Big|_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}}$$

$$I_{22} = \frac{4M}{3L} \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{M L^2}{6}$$

$$I_{33} = \int \sigma dx dy (x^2 + y^2) = I_{11} + I_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{5}{6} M L^2 + M d L + \frac{1}{2} M d^2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2}{3} M L^2 + M d L + \frac{1}{2} M d^2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{6} M L^2$$

b. pseudogravity at center of square section = $\frac{g}{6}$

$$a = \omega_2^2 r \quad a = \frac{g}{6} \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{g}{6(d + \frac{L}{2})} = \frac{g}{3(d+L)}$$

Euler Equations

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{\text{fixed}} - \vec{N} = \vec{0} = \left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{\text{rot.}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}$$

$$\dot{\vec{L}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = 0$$

$$L_1 = I_1 \omega_1 \quad \dot{L}_1 = I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 \quad (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{L})_1 = \omega_2 L_3 - \omega_3 L_2 = I_3 \omega_2 \omega_3 - I_2 \omega_2 \omega_3$$

$$I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 - (I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 = 0$$

$$I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 - (I_3 - I_1) \omega_1 \omega_3 = 0$$

$$I_3 \dot{\omega}_3 - (I_1 - I_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 = 0$$

Small perturbation to $\vec{\omega}$: $\vec{\omega} = \omega_2 \hat{e}_2 + \mu \hat{e}_1 + \lambda \hat{e}_3$

$$\mu, \lambda \text{ small, } \dot{\omega}_1 = \dot{\mu} \quad \dot{\omega}_3 = \dot{\lambda}$$

Then $I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 \approx 0 \Rightarrow \omega_2 \approx \text{const.}$

$$I_1 \dot{\mu} = (I_2 - I_3) \omega_2 \lambda \quad \dot{\mu} = \left(\frac{I_2 - I_3}{I_1} \omega_2\right) \lambda$$

$$I_3 \dot{\lambda} = (I_1 - I_2) \omega_2 \mu \quad \dot{\lambda} = \left(\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_3} \omega_2\right) \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\mu} = \frac{(I_2 - I_3)(I_1 - I_2) \omega_2^2}{I_1 I_3} \mu$$

$$\ddot{\mu} = \frac{1}{\tau^2} \mu \quad \tau > 0: \text{unstable}$$

$$\text{char. timescale: } \tau = \frac{1}{\omega_2 \sqrt{(I_1 - I_2)(I_2 - I_3) I_1 I_3}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{3(d+L)}}$$