

Assignment: HW4 [40 points]

Assigned: 2009/10/26

Due: 2009/11/04

**P4.1** [4 + 4 = 8 points]

- (a) Find the moment of inertia tensor  $I$  of a uniform cube of side  $s$  and mass  $M$  whose pivot is at a corner and whose sides are lined up along the axes of an orthonormal coordinate system.
- (b) Find the principal axis system and the moments of inertia.

**P4.2** [4 points]

The cube in Problem 1 rotates instantaneously about the edge that is lined up along the  $x_1$  axis. Find the angle between the angular momentum  $\mathbf{L}$  and the angular velocity  $\vec{\omega}$ .

**P4.3** [4 points]

Consider the symmetric dumbbell rotating in a “double cone” about its CM as shown in Fig. 4.3: two equal point masses  $m$  connected by a massless inextensible link of length  $2\ell$ . Find the angular momentum of the system and the torque required to maintain the motion.

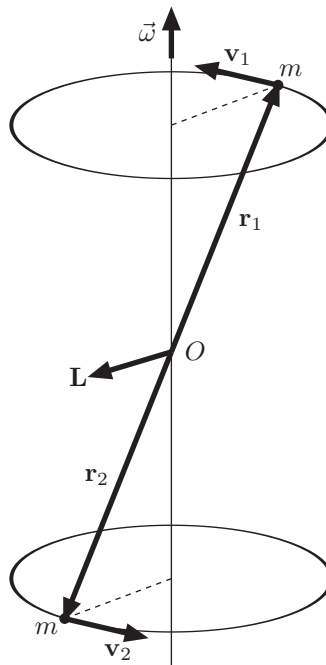


Figure 4.3

**P4.4** [8 points]

Find the characteristic frequencies of the coupled circuits in Fig. 4.4.

Comment on the two modes of oscillation (*Hint: only one mode is damped*). Examine how the damped mode depends on the relation between  $R^2$  and  $\frac{L}{C}$ .

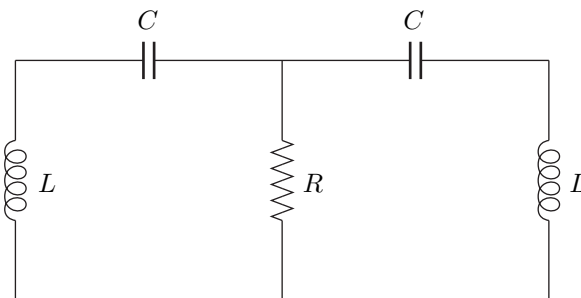


Figure 4.4

**P4.5** [10 points]

A mass  $M$  moves horizontally along a smooth rail. A pendulum of mass  $m$  hangs from  $M$  by a massless rod of length  $\ell$  in a uniform vertical gravitational field  $\mathbf{g}$  as shown in Fig. 4.5. Ignore all terms of order  $\theta^3$  and higher in expansions of trigonometric functions, as well as terms of order  $\theta^2\dot{\theta}$  and higher in the Lagrangian. Find the eigenfrequencies and describe the normal modes.

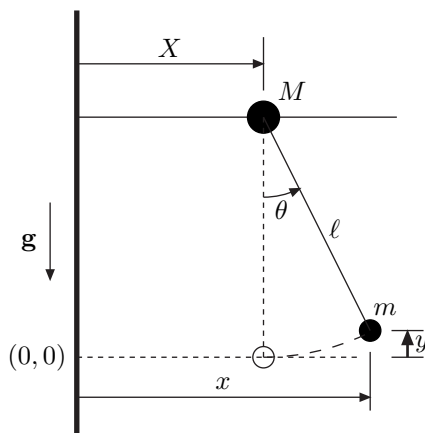


Figure 4.5

**P4.6** [6 points]

Three oscillators of equal mass  $m$  moving in one dimension are coupled such that the potential energy of the system is given by

$$U = \frac{1}{2} [\kappa_1(x_1^2 + x_3^2) + \kappa_2x_2^2 + \kappa_3(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3)] \quad (1)$$

where

$$\kappa_3 = \sqrt{2\kappa_1\kappa_2}. \quad (2)$$

Find the eigenfrequencies by solving the secular equation. What is the physical interpretation for the zero-frequency mode?