

Rotational Motion: Spinning Top

**Help:**

**i** Comparing components of angular momentum in the space frame and body frame. More vegetables.

**10.49** Starting from Equation (10.100) for  $\vec{L}$ , verify that  $L_z$  is correctly given by Equations (10.102) and (10.103).

$$\vec{L} = (-\lambda_1 \dot{\phi} \sin \theta) \vec{e}_1' + \lambda_1 \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_2' + \lambda_3 (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta) \vec{e}_3 \quad (10.100)$$

$$L_z = \lambda_1 \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + \lambda_3 (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta) \cos \theta \quad (10.102)$$

$$= \lambda_1 \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + L_3 \cos \theta \quad (10.103)$$



ii Chandler wobble for a symmetric top.

**10.52** Consider the rapid steady precession of a symmetric top predicted in connection with (10.112).

- (a) Show that in this motion the angular momentum  $\vec{L}$  must be very close to the vertical. [*Hint:* Use (10.100) to write down the horizontal component  $L_{\text{hor}}$  of  $\vec{L}$ . Show that if  $\dot{\phi}$  is given by the right side of (10.112),  $L_{\text{hor}}$  is exactly zero.]
- (b) Use this result to show that the rate of precession  $\Omega$  given in (10.112) agrees with the free precession rate  $\Omega_s$  found in section 10.06.

