

③ To prove a constraint is non-holonomic we have to prove $V \neq 0$

$$\text{in } [0 \quad 1 \quad p \sin q_5 \quad p \cos q_3 \quad \cos q_5] \dot{q}_i = 0$$

Here,

$$q_1 = 0$$

$$q_2 = 1$$

$$q_3 = p \sin q_5$$

$$q_4 = p \cos q_3$$

$$q_5 = \cos q_5$$

$$\text{and } \dot{q} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \\ \dot{q}_4 \\ \dot{q}_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{and we use } \frac{\partial V(q) a_k(q)}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial V(q) a_j(q)}{\partial q_k}$$

$$\forall j, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

The conditions are:

j	k
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5
2	3
2	4
2	5
3	4
3	5
4	5

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial r_{q_2}}{\partial q_1} = \frac{\partial r_{q_1}}{\partial q_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial r(1)}{\partial q_1} = \frac{\partial r(0)}{\partial q_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial r}{\partial q_1} = 0} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial r_{q_3}}{\partial q_1} = \frac{\partial r_{q_1}}{\partial q_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \left(\frac{\partial \sin q_5}{\partial q_1} \right) + \sin q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 0 \quad (\text{Redundant})$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial r_{q_4}}{\partial q_1} = \frac{\partial r_{q_1}}{\partial q_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial r(\cos q_3)}{\partial q_1} = \frac{\partial r(0)}{\partial q_4} \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

Redundant

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_1} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial (r \cos q_5)}{\partial q_1} + \cos q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_1} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ Redundant

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_2} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(0) + \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_3} = p \sin q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p \sin q_5 \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2} \right) = \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_3}} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_2} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(0) + \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_4} = p \cos q_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p \cos q_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_4}} \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial r a_5}{\partial \varphi_2} = \frac{\partial r a_2}{\partial \varphi_5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_5} = 0 + \cos \varphi_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_5} = \cos \varphi_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_2}} \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial r a_9}{\partial \varphi_2} = \frac{\partial r a_3}{\partial \varphi_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{p} \cos \varphi_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_3} + \cancel{p} (-\sin \varphi_3) = r(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \varphi_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_4} = \cos \varphi_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_2} - r \sin \varphi_3} \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial r a_5}{\partial \varphi_2} = \frac{\partial r a_3}{\partial \varphi_5}$$

$$= \frac{\partial r (p \sin \varphi_5)}{\partial \varphi_5} = \frac{\partial r (\cos \varphi_3)}{\partial \varphi_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \varphi_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_2} = r p \cos \varphi_5 + p \sin \varphi_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi_5}} \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial r a_5}{\partial q_4} = \frac{\partial r a_1}{\partial q_5}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(0) + \cos q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_4} = 0 + \cos q_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_4} = \cos q_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_5}} \quad (7)$$

Using eqn 2 theory in (7).

* Putting (2) and (3) in eq (7) we get:

$$\sin q_5 \rho \cos q_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2} = \cos q_3 \rho \sin q_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2} - r \sin q_3$$

Cancelling out \rightarrow

$$\boxed{r \sin q_3 = 0} \quad (8)$$

* Putting (2) and (4) in eq (6) we get.

$$\cos q_5 \rho \sin q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2} = r \rho \cos q_5 + \sin q_5 \rho \cos q_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial q_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r \cos \gamma_5 = 0} \quad (b)$$

from (7)

$$\cos \gamma_5 - \rho \cos \gamma_3 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \gamma_2} = \cos \gamma_3 \rho \cos \gamma_5 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \gamma_2}$$

\Rightarrow Redundant

Hence from (a) and (b)

the test function $\boxed{r=0}$

\Rightarrow The differential constraint

$$[0 \quad 1 \quad \rho \sin \gamma_3 \quad \rho \cos \gamma_3 \quad \cos \gamma_5] \dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

in \mathbb{R}^5 is NON-HOLONOMIC.

Hence proved.