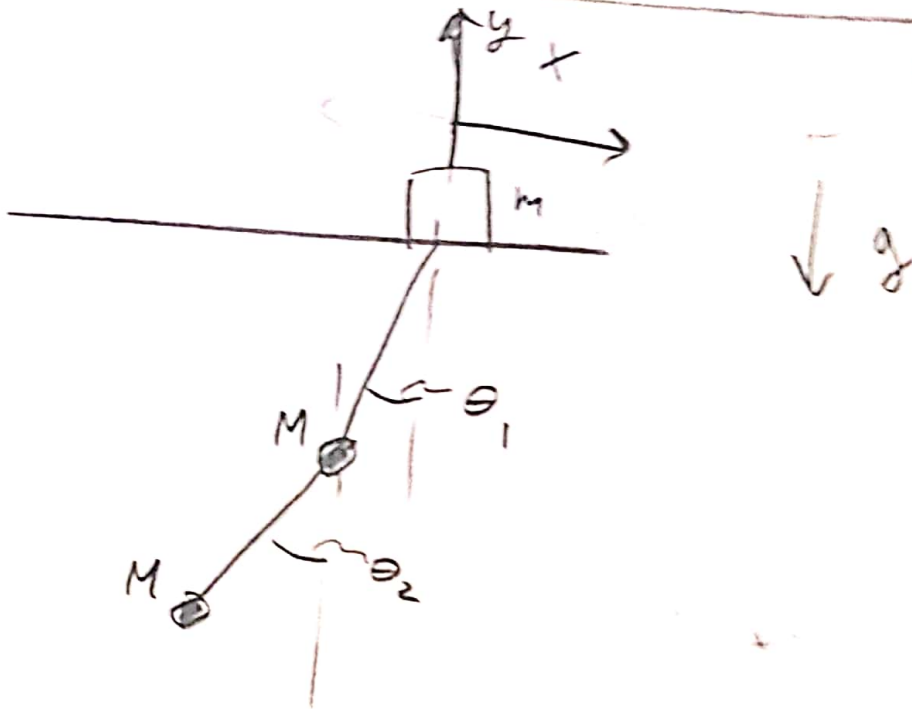


1

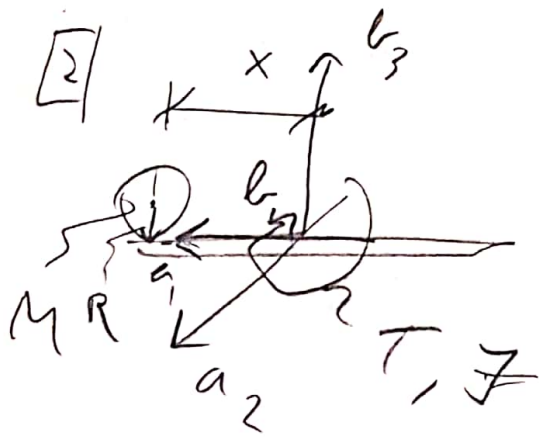


a) We see from the figure that the two masses have location

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x - L_1 \sin \theta_1 \\ -L_1 \cos \theta_1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } P_2 = P_1 + \begin{bmatrix} -L_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ -L_2 \cos \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) See attached code.

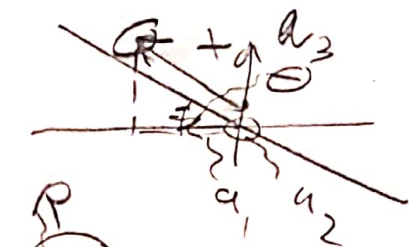
c) The results are reasonable, the pendulum moves



A rotates rotation about \vec{a}_2 & \vec{b}_2

a) A rotates ~~in~~ in a frame:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \cos \theta - R \sin \theta \\ x \sin \theta + R \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$



b) The angular velocity is

$$\omega = \dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi}/R$$

c) The kinetic energy is a sum of ~~translation~~ translation and rotation energy, where rotation is both about its own axis and the plank's joint.

$$T_{\text{ball}} = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{\vec{P}}^T \dot{\vec{P}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} MR^2 + M \vec{P}^T \vec{P} \right) \dot{\Theta}^2$$

Steiner's Theorem

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} MR^2 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)$$

d) $T_{\text{beam}} = \frac{1}{2} I_{\text{beam}} \cdot \dot{\Theta}^2$

e) See attached code

f) ——— || ———

g) The results are reasonable, the ball doesn't glitch out or do anything funny.