

# Endocytosis analysis

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## Contents

### 1 Introduction

**Note:** This part follows closely what has been done by the supplementary material of [?] The code is adapted from [?] and from supplementary materials of [?].

We are studying the interaction between a spherical membrane and a spherical particle. They interact with each other through an adhesive interaction. The spherical particle does not have any other properties. The membrane instead is modeled as an elastic surface following the Helfrich theory of elasticity. It has a bending modulus  $k$  and a surface tension  $\Sigma$ .

The system equilibrium state is the result of the interplay between two competing phenomena: the first one is the particle wrapping that decreases the free energy and the second one is the increase of energy due to the bending of the membrane surface.

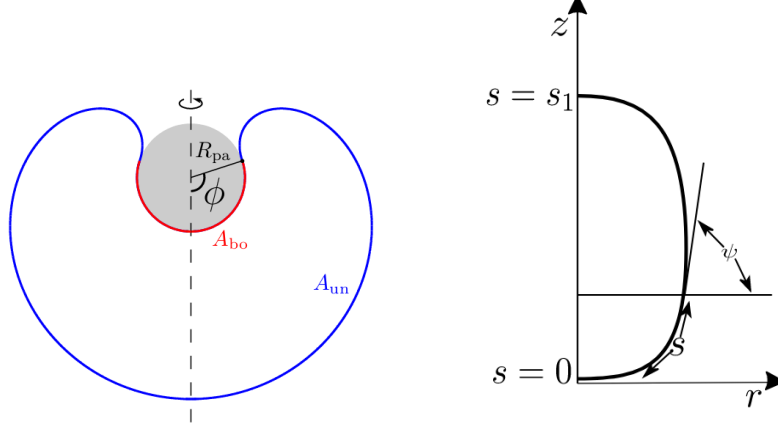
The total free energy of the system will be composed by two contribution representing the bound and unbound segment:

$$E = E_{bo} + E_{un}$$

The bound segment of the membrane will follow the particle contour but the unbound segment does not have a trivial shape.

$E_{bo}$  has an adhesive and a bending energy contribution: [?]

$$E_{bo} = (-2\pi|W|R_{pa}^2 + 4\pi k(1+mR_{pa})^2)(1-\cos\phi) = (-2\pi|W|R_{pa}^2 + 4\pi k)(1-\cos\phi)$$



(a) image taken from supplementary material of [?]

where  $\phi$  is the wrapping angle and we are considering a vesicle bilayer with zero spontaneous curvature, ie  $m = 0$ .

In order to find the shape of the unbound segment that minimizes  $E_{un}$ , for a fixed value of contact angle  $\phi$ , and satisfies the constraints on the total membrane area  $A - A_{bo}$  and enclosed volume  $V + V_{bo}$  of the vesicle, we must minimize the shape functional

$$F = E_{un} + \Sigma(A - A_{bo}) - \Delta P(V + V_{bo}) = \int_{A_{un}} dA 2kH^2 + \Sigma(A - A_{bo})$$

where  $\int_{A_{un}} dA 2kH^2$  is the Helfrich energy integral.

In our simulations we dont have any control or constraint on the vesicle volume, we dont pay a cost to change the vesicle volume then we put the volume term equal to zero.

Assuming that the vesicle shape will be axis-symmetric around z-axis It is possible to rewrite  $F$  in terms of  $s, \psi(s), x(s)$ :

$$F = \int_{s_0}^{s^*} L(s, \psi(s), x(s)) ds$$

The mean curvature  $H$  is given by

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(C_1 + C_2)$$

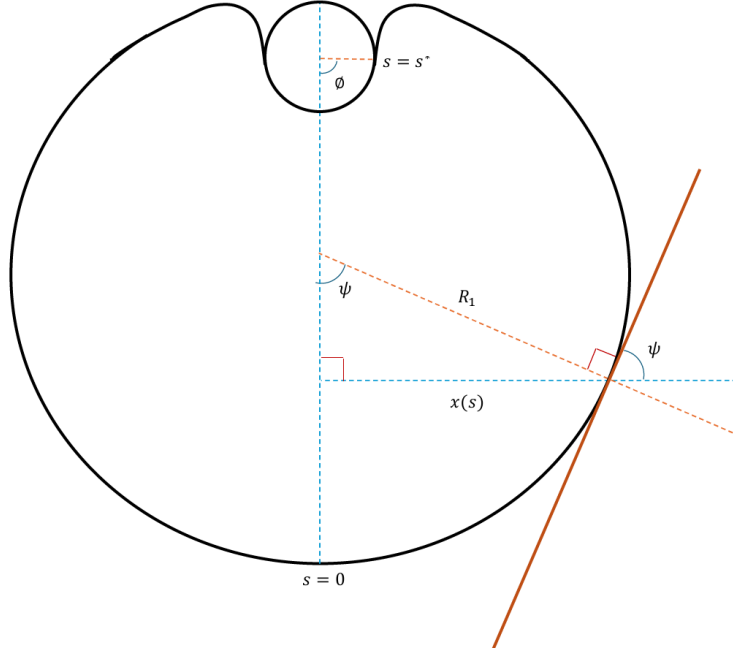


Figure 2: Visualization of the curvature

From figure 2 follows that:

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{\sin \psi}{x(s)}$$

$C_2$  is given by the definition of curvature: the rate at which  $\psi$  changes with respect to the arc length  $s$ , which gives:

$$C_2 = \frac{d\psi}{ds}$$

**Note:** I think that  $C_1$  defines the curvature straight into (or out of) the paper, and  $C_2$  defines the curvature in the direction of  $s$ .

These two curvatures together give the mean curvature:

$$H^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{d\psi}{ds} + \frac{\sin \psi}{x(s)} \right)^2$$

Now we will parameterize  $F$  in terms of  $s, \psi(s), x(s)$

$$F = \int_{A_{un}} dA \, 2kH^2 + \Sigma A_{un} = \int_{s_0}^{s^*} L(s, \psi(s), x(s)) \, ds$$

For this step we need to rewrite an integral in terms of  $dA$  to an integral in terms of  $s$ . To do this we use the following formula:

$$dA = 2\pi x ds$$

applying this formula to  $F$  gives:

$$F = \int_{A_{un}} dA \, 2kH^2 + \Sigma A_{un} = \int_{s_0}^{s^*} 2\pi x ds \, 2kH^2 + \Sigma \int_{s_0}^{s^*} 2\pi x ds$$

Now we will add the two integrals together and fill in H:

$$F = 2\pi k \int_{s_0}^{s^*} \frac{x}{2} \left( \dot{\psi} + \frac{\sin \psi}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{\Sigma}{k} x ds$$

To make sure the relation between  $x$  and  $\psi$  is satisfied, a Lagrange multiplier is added to the integral.

$$F = 2\pi k \int_{s_0}^{s^*} \frac{x}{2} \left( \dot{\psi} + \frac{\sin \psi}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{\Sigma}{k} x + \gamma \frac{\dot{x} - \cos \psi}{2\pi k} ds$$

$$L(s, \psi, \dot{\psi}, x, \dot{x}, \gamma) = \frac{x}{2} \left( \dot{\psi} + \frac{\sin \psi}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{\Sigma}{k} x + \gamma \frac{\dot{x} - \cos \psi}{2\pi k}$$

$\gamma(s)$  is a Lagrange multiplier function that ensure the relation between  $x$  and  $\psi$  is satisfied.

We want to minimize the functional  $F$  using a variational approach  $\delta F = 0$ .  $\delta F$  denotes variation with respect to the shape of the vesicle and  $\Sigma$  and  $P$  are adjusted in order to guarantee the prescribed area and volume. After the minimization you end up with a system of differential equations that once solved it will describe the vesicle shape.

To draw a parallelism it is the same procedure of minimizing the action functional in classical mechanics respect to a trajectory.

Table 1: Caption

**More formally:** The solution of the minimization of functional  $F$  is given by the Euler-Lagrange equations (see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euler%E2%80%93Lagrange\\_equation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euler%E2%80%93Lagrange_equation)). In general, given a functional  $I$ :

$$I = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} L(x, f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, \dot{f}_1(x), \dot{f}_2(x), \dots)$$

where  $\dot{f}_i(x) = \frac{df_i}{dx}$  the Euler-Lagrange equations are:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{f}_i} \right] - \frac{\partial L}{\partial f_i} = 0$$

In our case, the equations will be:

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}}(s, \psi, \dot{\psi}, x, \dot{x}, \gamma) \right] - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi}(s, \psi, \dot{\psi}, x, \dot{x}, \gamma) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}(s, \psi, \dot{\psi}, x, \dot{x}, \gamma) \right] - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(s, \psi, \dot{\psi}, x, \dot{x}, \gamma) = 0$$

Also one for  $\gamma$

**Hamiltonian function:** It is possible to define an "Hamiltonian function":

$$H = -L + \dot{\psi} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} + \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{x}{2} \left[ \dot{\psi}^2 - \frac{\sin \psi^2}{x} \right] - \Sigma x + \gamma \cos \psi$$

With the  $L$  that is also used for the ODE system in (2) you would get:

$$H = \frac{x}{2} \left[ \dot{\psi}^2 - \frac{\sin \psi^2}{x} \right] - \frac{\Sigma}{k} x + \gamma \frac{\cos \psi}{2\pi k}$$

$H$  is conserved because  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial S} = 0$ . It also leads to the boundary condition for  $\gamma(s)$  see eqs 3.7 from [?].

## 1.1 Physical quantity of the system

The following ones are the physical quantities or the constitutive relations involved in our system of interest:

- $R_{pa}$  particle radius
- $|W|$  adhesive energy density for area unit
- $R_{ve}$  radius of vesicle
- $k$  bending rigidity

We can describe the system using two adimensional quantity:

$$r_{pa} = \frac{R_{pa}}{R_{ve}}$$

$$w = \frac{|W| R_{pa}^2}{k}$$

## 2 Shape ODE system

The following is the set of differential equation needed to describe the equilibrium shape of a membrane that interacts with an external particle. This system of equation is:

- ordinary because the independent variable is always  $\bar{s}$ .
- First order because all the derivatives are first derivative
- Non linear because of non linear terms like squares or trigonometric functions.

- it is a system because the dependent variables are coupled.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\psi}{ds} = u \\ \frac{du}{ds} = \left[-\frac{u}{x} \cos \psi + \frac{\cos(\psi) \sin(\psi)}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma \sin \psi}{2\pi k x}\right] \\ \frac{d\gamma}{ds} = \left[\pi k \left(u^2 - \frac{\sin^2 \psi}{x^2}\right) + 2\pi \Sigma\right] \\ \frac{dx}{ds} = \cos \psi \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

## 2.1 Non-dimensionalization step

$$R_{ve} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{4\pi}}$$

Given  $R_{ve}$  as length scale,  $k$  as basic energy scale and  $s^*$  as the bound arc length we can rewrite our equation in a unitless form:

The dash symbols are the unitless quantities. **write in a better way, maybe in a table**

$$\bar{\psi} = \psi$$

$$\bar{u} = u R_{ve}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x}{R_{ve}}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \gamma R_{ve}$$

$$\bar{\Sigma} = \Sigma \frac{R_{ve}^2}{k}$$

$$\bar{A} = \frac{A}{4\pi R_{ve}^2}$$

$$\bar{V} = \frac{3V}{4\pi R_{ve}^3}$$

$$\bar{s} = \frac{s}{s^*}$$

$$\bar{s}^* = \frac{s^*}{s^*} = 1$$

$$\Omega = \frac{s^*}{R_{ve}}$$

Substitute in the system we get:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\bar{\psi}}{d\bar{s}} = \Omega \bar{u} \\ \frac{d\bar{u}}{d\bar{s}} = \Omega \left[ -\frac{\bar{u}}{\bar{x}} \cos \bar{\psi} + \frac{\cos(\bar{\psi}) \sin(\bar{\psi})}{\bar{x}^2} + \frac{\bar{\gamma} \sin \bar{\psi}}{2\pi k \bar{x}} \right] \\ \frac{d\bar{\gamma}}{d\bar{s}} = \Omega \left[ \pi k (\bar{u}^2 - \frac{\sin^2 \bar{\psi}}{\bar{x}^2}) + 2\pi \bar{\Sigma} k \right] \\ \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\bar{s}} = \Omega \cos \bar{\psi} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

## 2.2 Initial conditions and parameters

We ended up with 5 ODEs, we have five boundary conditions at the South Pole ( $s = 0$ ):

$$\psi(s = 0) = 0, u(s = 0) = u_0, \gamma(s = 0) = 0$$

$$x(s = 0) = 0$$

**Explanation of BCs:** Hamiltonian  $H(s = 0) = 0$  and substituting the value for  $\psi, x$  I obtain  $\gamma(s = 0) \cos(\psi(s = 0)) = 0$  and then  $\gamma(s = 0) = 0$ .

Assuming that  $H$  is conserved because it is an energy,  $H(s = s^*) = 0$  but I cannot solve the system of eq (4 unknown, 1 equation).

What I get is

$$\gamma^* = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\cos \psi^*} (\sin^2 \psi^* + 2\Sigma x^* - u_*^2 x^*)$$

When using the same L as used for the ODE system in (2) you get:

$$\gamma^* = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\pi k}{\cos \psi^*} \left( \sin^2 \psi^* + 2 \frac{\Sigma}{k} x^* - u_*^2 x^* \right)$$

We also have 3 boundary conditions at the North Pole  $s = s^*$ :



$$\bar{\psi}(s^*) = \bar{\psi}^* = \pi + \phi$$

$$\bar{x}(s^*) = \bar{x}^* = \frac{R_{pa}}{R_{ve}} \sin \phi = r_{pa} \sin \phi$$

$$\bar{u}(s^*) = \bar{u}^* = \frac{R_{ve}}{R_{pa}} = \frac{1}{r_{pa}}$$

**Oss:** We dont have an equation for the volume because in simulation we are not constraining it and there is no energy cost in changing vesicle internal volume.

Then, we have 3 unknown parameters (Arbitrarily guessed at the beginning of the integration procedure):

$$\Sigma, s^*, u_0$$

Note from Mijke: Can you estimate  $u_0$  to be around  $\frac{1}{R_{ve}}$ ? I'm assuming this is the radius of the vesicle before the particle interacts with it (since this is the value that we know). So I'm not sure how accurate it is. Only accurate when the indenting is not too large (so only for smaller values of  $R_{pa}$ ). Yes, correct! It can be a good initial value for  $u_0$ .

## 3 Numerical protocol

### 3.1 How (Pietro thinks) it works

- assuming that the constitutive relations of the system  $r_{pa}$  and  $w$  are given and we know its values.
- you will choose a value for  $\phi$  the wrapping angle and you will know the  $A_{bo}$  it would be cool to have the phi as optimal parameter from minimization of the total free energy instead of setting his value manually
- now you have everything to calculate the bound free energy  $E_{bo}$
- shooting method for the unbound shape:
  - you will start with choosing random free parameters  $\Sigma$ ,  $s^*$  and  $u_0$

- you will numerically integrate the ODE system knowing the initial conditions for  $\psi, u, \gamma, x$
- after the integration you calculate the residual function  $R$  as the error between the boundary conditions and the solution (obtained integrate the ODEs) at  $s = s^*$ :

$$R = (\psi(s^*) - \bar{\psi}^*)^2 + (u(s^*) - \bar{u}^*)^2 + (x(s^*) - \bar{x}^*)^2$$

We have three unknown free parameters so you will need three residuals to have a well defined problem.(3 residual equation, 3 unknowns). Minimize this error function corresponds to find the best parameters that match the solution with the boundary conditions. To minimize this function a variety of algorithm are possible, we will use least squares method.

- calculate the total free energy of the system
- establish if the total free energy is a minimum/stable state for the chosen combination of constitutive relations and contact angle  $\phi$ .

**Oss:** the values obtained for the free parameters changes when you change the angle  $\phi$ . in the same way the free parameters changed in the Felix paper when he changed  $m$  and  $\nu$ .

### 3.2 Least squares method

## 4 Expansion at the South pole

At  $s = 0$   $x(s)$  goes to zero and it appears as denominator and it leads to divergences causing numerical instability. An easy way to solve this is to regularize the functions at the "South pole" when  $s = 0$ . Regularization means Taylor expansion of all functions around  $s = 0$ .

First you need to expand  $x(s), \psi(s), u(s), \gamma(s)$  and substitute the expansion in each equation (both sides) of the system. Then equating the coefficient of the polynomials you can get the series coefficient.

$$u(s) = u(0) + u_1 s + \frac{u_2}{2} s^2 + \frac{u_3}{6} s^3 + \frac{u_4}{24} s^4 + O(s^4)$$

$$\cos(\psi(s)) = 1 - \frac{\psi(s)^2}{2} + \frac{\psi(s)^4}{24} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}U_0^2s^2 + \frac{U_0\psi_2}{2}s^3 + \left(\frac{\psi_2^2}{8} + \frac{U_0\psi_3}{6}\right)s^4 + O(s^4);$$

Considering the simplest (and not trivial) equation from our system  $\frac{dx}{ds} = \cos \psi$  and performing this substitution we'll get the coefficients for  $x$  expansion:

$$x_1 = 1, \ x_2 = 0, \ x_3 = -u_0^2, \ x_4 = 0$$

$$x(s) = s - \frac{s^3 u_0^2}{6};$$

The another equations from the system are quite challenging to deal on pen and paper and for that we have used a Mathematica script to perform the expansion. The final values for the coefficient are:

$$x_1 = 1, \ x_2 = 0, \ x_3 = -u_0^2, \ x_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= u_0, \ \psi_2 = 0, \ \psi_4 = 0 \\ \psi_3 &= \frac{3\gamma_1 u_0 - 4\pi k u_0^3}{2\pi k} = \frac{6\pi \Sigma u_0 - 4\pi k u_0^3}{2\pi k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= 2\pi \Sigma, \ \gamma_2 = 0 \\ \gamma_3 &= \frac{4}{3}k\pi\psi_3 u_0 = 4\pi\left(\Sigma u_0 - \frac{2}{3}k u_0^3\right), \ \gamma_4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

In the end the values for area and volume are not needed because we are not considering ODE for area and volume

$$A_1 = 0, \ A_2 = 2\pi, \ A_3 = 0, \ A_4 = -2\pi u_0^2$$

$$V_1 = 0, \ V_2 = 0, \ V_3 = 0, \ V_4 = 6\pi u_0$$

Then if you want to reconstruct the series:

$$x(s) = x_1 s + \frac{x_2}{2}s^2 + \frac{x_3}{6}s^3 + \frac{x_4}{24}s^4 = s - \frac{u_0^2}{6}s^3$$

$$A(s) = \pi s^2 - \frac{\pi u_0^2}{12}s^4$$

$$V(s) = \frac{\pi u_0}{4} s^4$$

$$\gamma(s) = 2\pi\Sigma s + \frac{2}{9}k\pi\psi_3 u_0 s^3 = 2\pi\Sigma s + \frac{1}{9}u_0(6\pi u_0\Sigma - 4ku_0^3)s^3$$

$$\psi(s) = u_0 s + \frac{3\Sigma u_0 - 2ku_0^3}{6k} s^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(s) &= u(0) + u_1 s + \frac{u_2 s^2}{2} + \frac{u_3 s^3}{6} + \frac{u_4 s^4}{24} = u_0 + \psi_2 s + \frac{\psi_3 s^2}{2} + \frac{\psi_4 s^3}{6} + \frac{\psi_5 s^4}{24} \\ &= u_0 + \frac{3\Sigma u_0 - 2ku_0^3}{2k} s^2 \end{aligned}$$

This expansions still need to be non-dimensionalized.

#### 4.1 Non-dimensionalization of the expansion

Again the dash symbols are the unitless quantities and we applied the same trasformations previously used.

$$\bar{x}_1 = \Omega, \quad \bar{x}_3 = -\Omega^3 \bar{u}_0^2$$

$$\bar{\psi}_1 = \Omega \bar{u}_0$$

$$\bar{\psi}_3 = (3\bar{\Sigma} \bar{u}_0 - 2\bar{u}_0^3) \Omega^3$$

$$\bar{u}_0 = \bar{u}_0$$

$$\bar{u}_1 = \frac{\Omega^2}{2} (3\bar{u}_0 \bar{\Sigma} - 2\bar{u}_0^3)$$

$$\gamma_1 = 2\pi \bar{\Sigma} k \Omega$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi k \bar{u}_0 \Omega^3 (3\bar{\Sigma} \bar{u}_0 - 2\bar{u}_0^3)$$

$$\bar{V}_4 = \frac{9}{2}\bar{u}_0\Omega^4$$

$$\bar{A}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\Omega^2, \bar{A}_4 = -\frac{1}{2}\bar{u}_0^2\Omega^4$$

## 5 Expansion at North Pole

Our problem is different from [?] because we are not integrating from Southpole  $s = 0$  to the Northpole where we have again divergence caused from the radius  $x(s = 1) = 0$ .

In our problem we will integrate from  $s = 0$  to the contact point between particle and vesicle. this contact point is not that close to the z-axis (rotational simmetry axis) such that  $x(s^*) \neq 0$  and not leading to any divergence.

It should be enough to just check after having set the constitutive relation if  $x(s^*)$  is big enough to not lead to divergences. Felix sets this threshold at 0.035.

**For  $\phi \leq 20^\circ$  or  $\phi \geq 165^\circ$ :** in this case it is needed to expand the north pole as done in the south pole case.

## 6 Non-dimensionalization of $E_{bo}$ and $E_{un}$

$$\bar{E}_{bo} = (-2\pi\bar{W}r_{pa}^2 + 4\pi)(1 - \cos \phi)$$

$$\bar{E}_{un} =$$

### 6.1 Doubts and Questions

- Assess the stability of the solution: from different initial guess you can get slightly different solutions.
- Compare the Energy with the unperturbed spherical vesicle  $E = 8\pi k$  (maybe 4 ?)

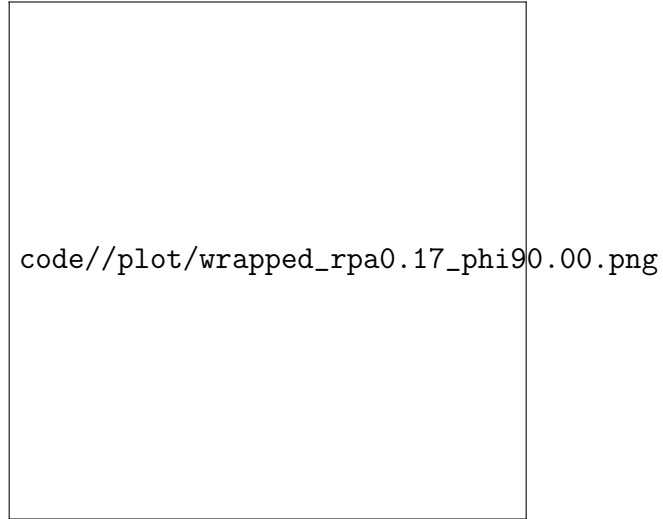


Figure 3: Example of result of the numerical integration procedure

## 6.2 Results

See the code at: [Github repository](#)

## 7 More on Shooting method

The following two are two complex examples solved using shooting method. First for the tallest column [?] and second for optimal javelin shape [?].

### 7.1 Stability of the procedure

Unfortunately, we have noticed that the final value of the free parameters is affected but their initial guesses.

This is related to the fact that we have used Least squares method, a local optimization algorithm and we are not exploring all the parameters space. So we get stuck in a local minima.

## 7.2 Least squares method

### A Jacobian Matrix

This ODE system now is written in the standard form:

$$\frac{d}{d\bar{s}}\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{Y})$$

where

$$\mathbf{Y} = (\bar{\psi}, \bar{u}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{x}, \bar{A}, \bar{V})$$

and

$$\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6$$

The Jacobian is needed for the algorithm used by Felix but in principle with Runge-Kutta methods is not needed because it is calculated by finite difference method.

**Oss:** Now the following quantities are not dashed but they are already in their adimensional form, so consider for example  $\psi(s)$  as  $\bar{\psi}(\bar{s})$ .

However:

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \psi} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{u}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{\gamma}} & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \psi} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \bar{u}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \bar{\gamma}} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \psi} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \bar{u}} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \bar{\gamma}} & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & a_{34} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{54} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{61} & 0 & 0 & a_{64} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{df_\psi}{du} = \Omega$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{df_u}{d\psi} = \Omega \left( \frac{u}{x} \sin \psi + \frac{1}{x^2} \cos^2 \psi - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin^2 \psi \frac{\gamma}{2\pi k x} \cos \psi \right)$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{df_u}{du} = -\frac{\Omega}{x} \cos \psi$$

$$a_{23} = \frac{df_u}{d\gamma} = \Omega \frac{\sin \psi}{2\pi k x}$$

$$a_{24} = \frac{df_u}{dx} = \Omega \left( \frac{u}{x^2} \cos \psi - 2 \frac{\cos \psi \sin \psi}{x^3} - \frac{\gamma \sin \psi}{2\pi k x^2} \right)$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{df_\gamma}{d\psi} = \Omega \left( -\pi k \frac{\cos \psi}{x^2} \right)$$

$$a_{32} = \frac{df_\gamma}{du} = \Omega \pi k 2u$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{df_\gamma}{dx} = 2\Omega \pi k \sin \psi \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$a_{41} = \frac{df_x}{d\psi} = -\Omega \sin \psi$$

$$a_{54} = \frac{df_A}{dx} = \Omega$$

$$a_{61} = \frac{df_V}{d\psi} = \Omega \frac{3}{4} x^2 \cos \psi$$

$$a_{64} = \frac{df_V}{dx} = \frac{3}{2} \Omega x \sin \psi$$