

Mon
3-12-12
119A

Bifurcation in rotating hoop

(1)

Bead on rotating hoop - phase portrait -

$$mr\ddot{\varphi} = mg \sin \varphi + mr\omega^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - b\dot{\varphi}$$

friction

Non-dim: $\tau = \frac{t}{T} \Rightarrow \bullet = \frac{d}{d\tau}$

$$\frac{mT}{T^2} \ddot{\varphi} = -mg \sin \varphi + mr\omega^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - \frac{b}{T} \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{gT^2}{r} \sin \varphi + \frac{r\omega^2 T^2}{r} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - \frac{bT^2}{mr} \dot{\varphi}$$

Choose: $\frac{gT^2}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{r}{g}}$

$$k = \omega^2 T^2 = \frac{mr\omega^2}{mg} = \frac{\text{"centripetal force"}}{\text{grav force}} ; \mu = \frac{bg}{r}$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \sin \varphi (k \cos \varphi - 1) - \mu \dot{\varphi}$$

non-dimensional

②
◆ Assume: No friction $\mu = 0 = b$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \sin \varphi (k \cos \varphi - 1)$$

1st order system: $x = \varphi, y = \dot{\varphi}$

$$\dot{x} = y = f_1$$

$$\dot{y} = \sin x (k \cos x - 1) = f_2$$

• Rest pts: $y = 0, \sin x (k \cos x - 1) = 0$

Case I: $k < 1$ ($k = \frac{\text{centrip force}}{\text{grav}} < 1$)

Rest pts $y = 0, x = n\pi$

$$Df(x, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \cos x (k \cos x - 1) - k \sin^2 x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\cos x + k \cos 2x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

At $x = n\pi$, $\cos 2n\pi = 1$ so

$$Df(n\pi, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\cos n\pi + k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $n = 0$ or n even:

$$Df(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1+k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k < 1)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \text{tr} \lambda + \Delta = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - (k-1) = 0$$

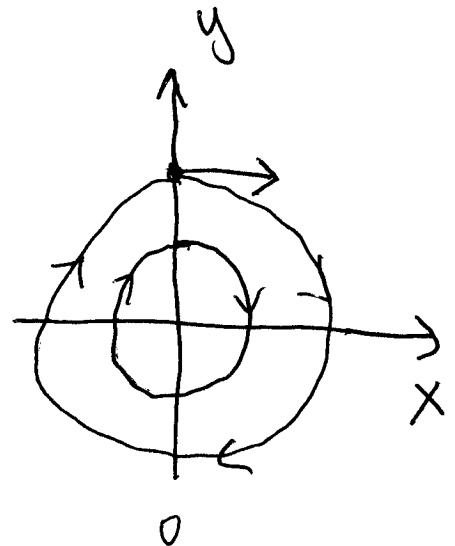
$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{k-1}$$

$$\lambda = \pm i\sqrt{1-k}$$

\Rightarrow center. For direction check linearized equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1+k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$



- $n = \pi$ or n odd:

$$Df(0, \pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1+k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

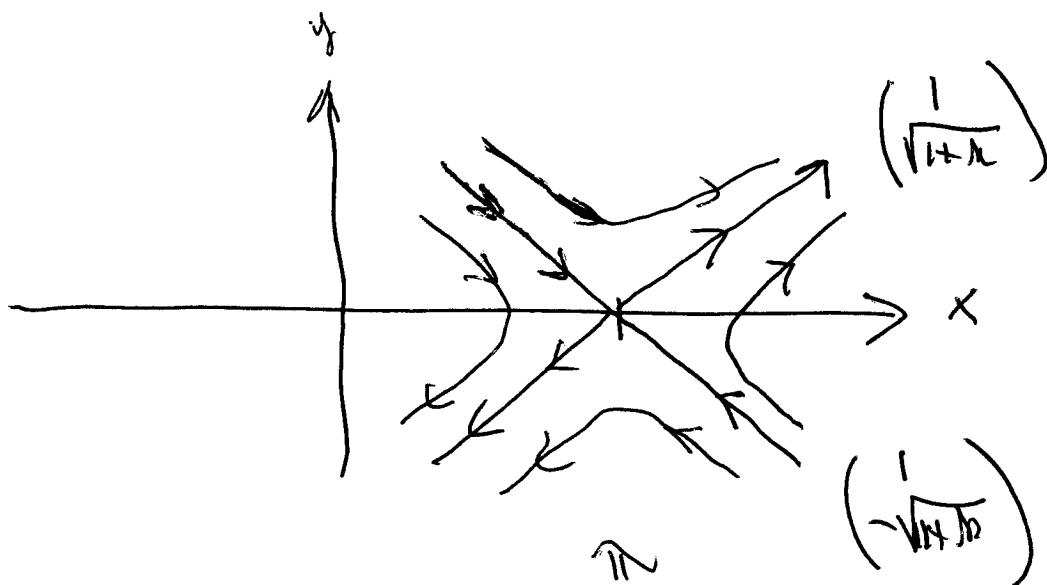
$$\lambda^2 - \text{Tr} \lambda + \Delta = 0 \quad \lambda_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{1+k} \quad \text{real}$$

$$\lambda^2 - (1+k) = 0 \quad \underline{\text{saddle:}}$$

e-vectors: $\begin{pmatrix} \pm \sqrt{1+k} & 1 \\ 1+k & \pm \sqrt{1+k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix} = 0$

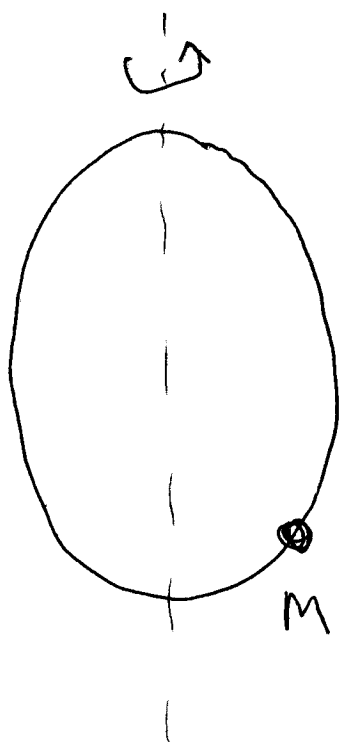
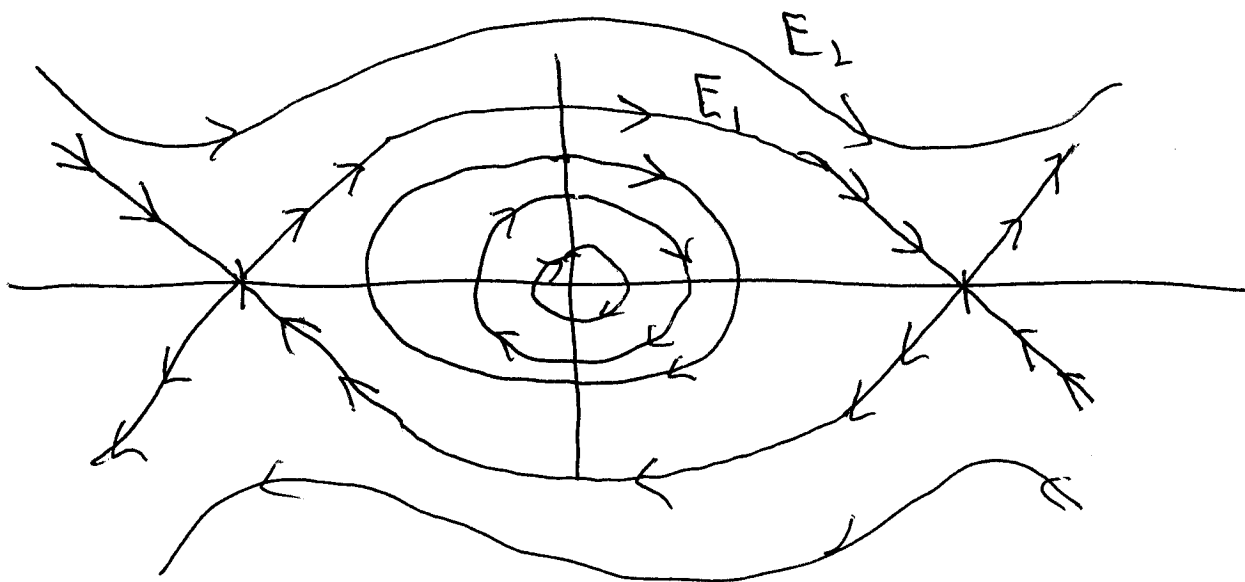
$$\pm \sqrt{1+k} + r = 0 \quad r = \pm \sqrt{1+k} = \lambda_{\pm}$$

$$\left(\pm \sqrt{1+k}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm \sqrt{1+k} \end{pmatrix} \right) \text{ e-pairs}$$



Phase portrait : $k < 1$

5



- critical orbit is bead going from top back to top with neg or pos velocity

- $\ddot{\varphi} = -U'(\varphi)$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} |\dot{\varphi}|^2 + U(\varphi)$$

$E < E_1 \Rightarrow$ periodic orbit

$E > E_1 \Rightarrow$ mass goes around hoop \checkmark

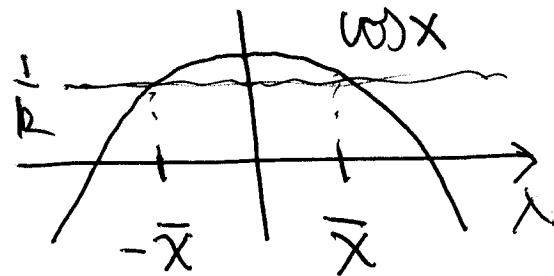
Case II: $k > 1$ ($k = \frac{\text{cent. force}}{\text{grav.}} > 1$) (6)

Rest pts: $\sin x (k \cos x - 1) = 0, y = 0$

$$x = n\pi, y = 0$$

$$x = \pm \bar{x}, y = 0$$

$$\cos \bar{x} = \frac{1}{k} < 1$$



(and $\pm \bar{x} + 2n\pi$)

$$Df(x, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\cos x + k \cos 2x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k > 1)$$

$$\square x = n\pi \Rightarrow Df(n\pi, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\cos n\pi + k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• never $Df(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ k-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k > 1)$

$$\lambda^2 - \text{tr} \lambda + \det = 0$$

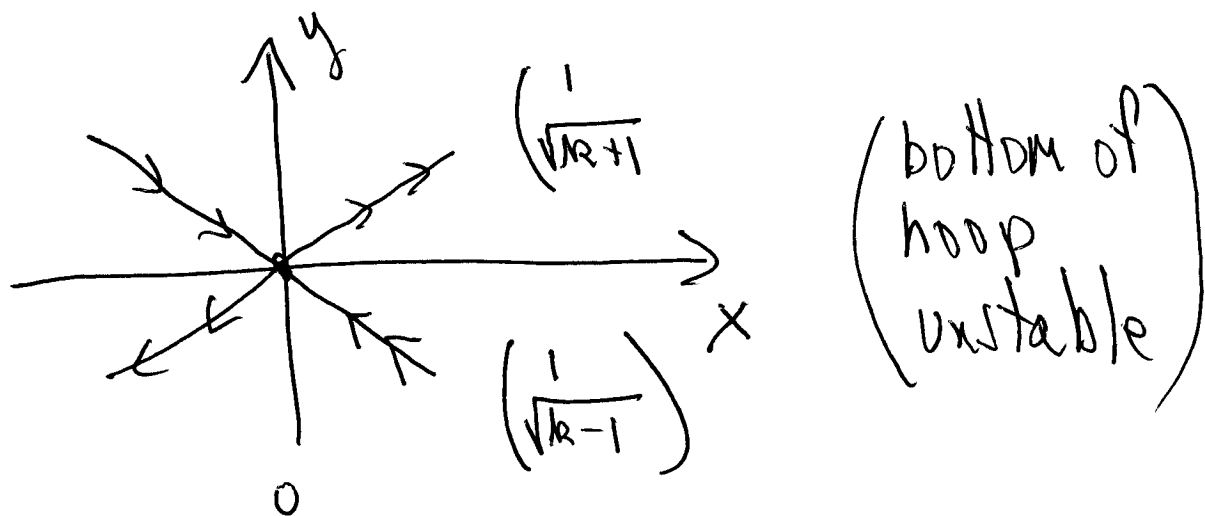
$$\lambda^2 - (k-1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{k-1}$$

→ real when $k > 1$
so it switches to a
saddle when $k > 1$

e-vectors: $\begin{pmatrix} \pm\sqrt{k-1} & 1 \\ k-1 & \pm\sqrt{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix} = 0$ (7)

$r = \pm\sqrt{k-1} \Rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} +\sqrt{k-1} \\ -\sqrt{k-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm\sqrt{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \right)$ e-pairs



\bullet n odd: $Df(n\pi, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1+k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

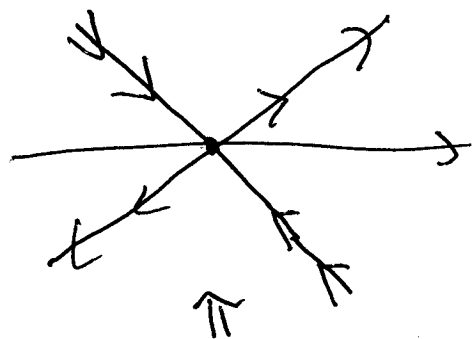
$\lambda^2 - \text{tr}\lambda + \det = 0$

$\lambda = \pm\sqrt{1+k}$ real

$\lambda^2 - (1+k) = 0$

saddle

e-pairs: $\left(\begin{pmatrix} +\sqrt{1+k} \\ -\sqrt{1+k} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm\sqrt{1+k} \end{pmatrix} \right)$



$$x = \pm \bar{x}, y = 0$$

$$\cos(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{R} < 1$$

$$Df(\pm \bar{x}, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\cos \bar{x} + k \cos 2\bar{x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\cos \bar{x} + k \cos 2\bar{x} = -\frac{1}{R} + R(\cos^2 \bar{x} - \sin^2 \bar{x})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R} + R(\cos^2 \bar{x} - 1 + \cos^2 \bar{x})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R} + R\left(2\left(\frac{1}{R^2}\right) - 1\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R} + \frac{2}{R} - 1 = \frac{1}{R} - 1 < 0$$

$$Df(\pm \bar{x}, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 + \frac{1}{R} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \text{tr} \lambda + \det = 0$$

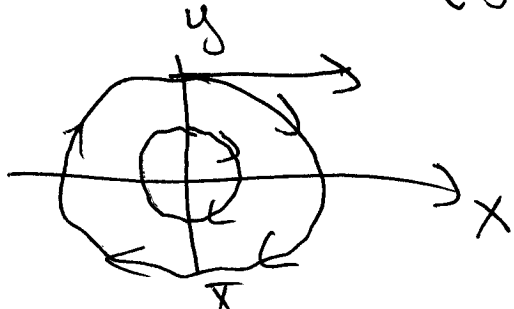
$$\lambda^2 - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{R}\right) = 0$$

Direction: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 + \frac{1}{R} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \pm i \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{R}}$$

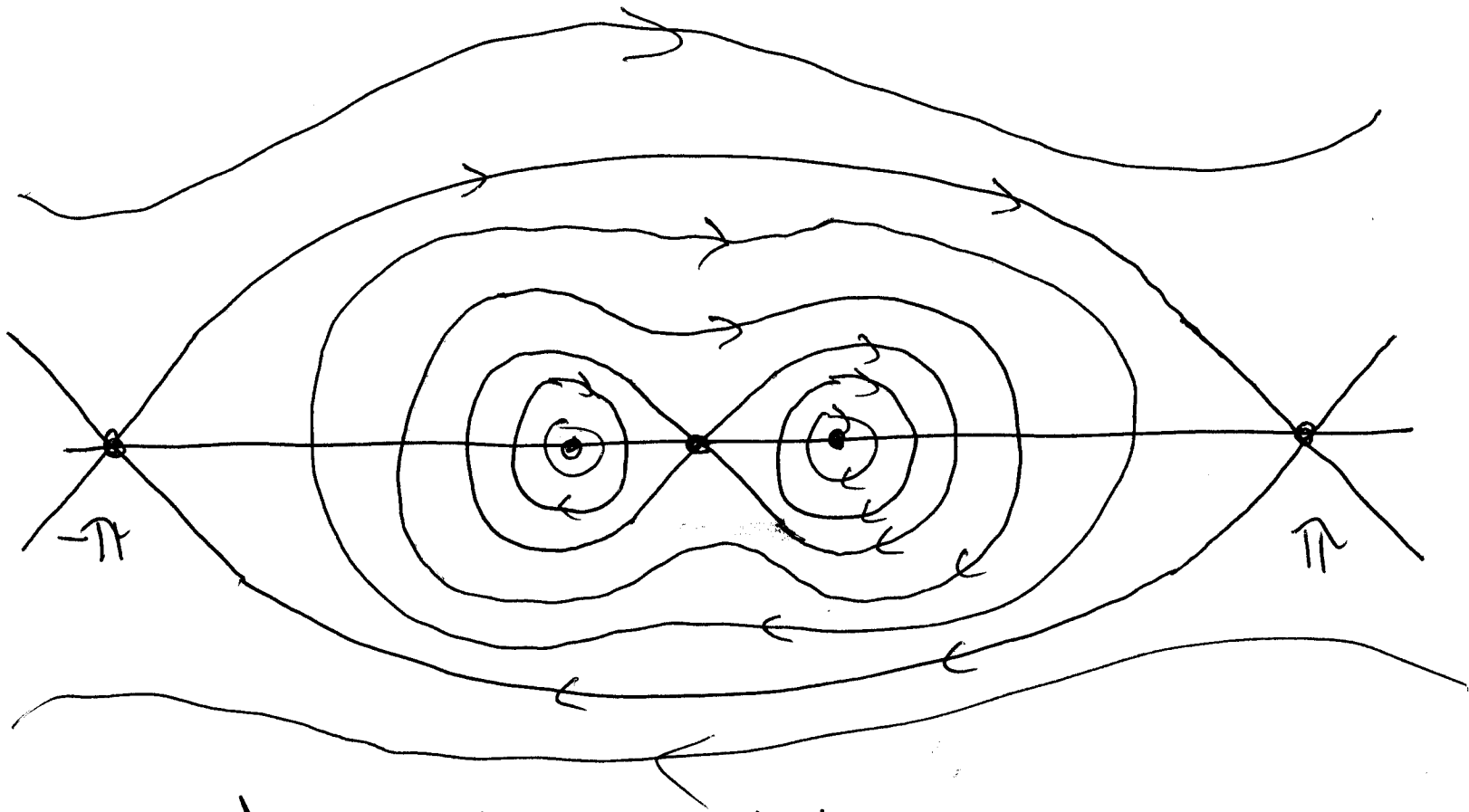
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

center



Phase Portrait

9



Conclude: "The qualitative features of the phase diagram change at critical values of dimensionless constants"

Here: $k = \frac{r\omega^2}{g} = \frac{mr\omega^2}{mg} = \frac{\text{"centrifugal force"}}{\text{grav force}}$
is the dimensionless constant k

$k=1$ is the critical value ✓

Energy: $\ddot{\varphi} = \sin\varphi (k\cos\varphi - 1) = -U'(\varphi)$

$$\int k \sin\varphi \cos\varphi - \sin\varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$u = \sin\varphi$$

$$du = \cos\varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$k \sin^2\varphi - \cos\varphi + \text{const} = -U(\varphi)$$

$$U(\varphi) = \cos\varphi - k \sin^2\varphi + K$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}^2 + ~~U(\varphi)~~ k \sin^2\varphi - \cos\varphi + K$$