

Height of load over datum =  $l \cos \theta$

$\therefore$  P.E. gain =  $P l (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$ .

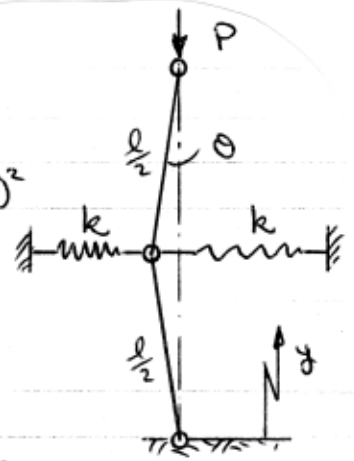
Deflection of a spring =  $\frac{1}{2} (2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin \theta_0)$

$\therefore$  S.E. gain of both springs =  $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} k \frac{1}{2} (2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin \theta_0)^2$

Total energy =  $\frac{1}{2} k l^2 (\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0)^2 + P l (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$

Set  $U = \text{energy} / \frac{1}{2} k l^2$  & set  $p = \frac{2 P l}{k l}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0)^2 + p (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0).$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad U' = (\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0) \cos \theta - p \sin \theta$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad U'' = \cos 2\theta + \sin \theta_0 \sin \theta - p \cos \theta$$

PERFECT  $\theta_0 = 0$  - critical buckling at  $p_c$ .

$$U' = \sin \theta (\cos \theta - p) \quad \text{from } \textcircled{1}.$$

$$U'' = \cos 2\theta - p \cos \theta \quad \text{from } \textcircled{2}.$$

$U' = 0$  for equilibrium, so

- $\textcircled{3}$  either  $\sin \theta = 0$ ,  $\theta = 0$  - in which case  $U'' = 1 - p$ .  
 neutral  $U'' = 0$ ,  $p = 1$  - this is critical, i.e.  $p_c = 1$   
 stable  $U'' > 0$ ,  $p < 1$  i.e.  $p < p_c$   
 unstable  $U'' < 0$ ,  $p > 1$  i.e.  $p > p_c$

critical load  $p_c = \frac{1}{2} k l$ .

- $\textcircled{4}$  or  $p = \cos \theta$  - in which case  $U'' = -\sin^2 \theta$ .  
 i.e. this is unstable ( $U'' < 0$ ) for all  $\theta$ .

There are therefore three postbuckling paths, all of which are unstable -  $\theta = 0^\circ$  and  $\theta = \cos^{-1} p$  ( $\theta$  is positive or negative).

IMPERFECT  $|\theta| > |\theta_0| > 0$  - no critical but possible  $\hat{p}$ .

$U' = 0$  for equilibrium, so, from  $\textcircled{1}$ :

$$\textcircled{5} \quad p = (1 - \sin \theta_0 / \sin \theta) \cos \theta$$

Note that, mathematically,  $p > 0$  for all  $|\theta| > |\theta_0|$ .

Inserting  $\textcircled{5}$  into  $\textcircled{2}$ :

$$\textcircled{6} \quad U'' = (\sin \theta_0 - \sin^3 \theta) / \sin \theta \quad \text{for the series } m \text{ trajectory.}$$

Maximum  $p$  - i.e.  $\hat{p}$  - will occur when  $p' = 0$  i.e. when  $U'' = 0$  - that is when equilibrium is neutral. In this case, from  $\textcircled{6}$   $\sin^3 \theta = \sin \theta_0$ , so that, from  $\textcircled{5}$ :

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \hat{p} = [1 - (\sin \theta_0)^{2/3}]^{3/2}.$$

- which is superimposed on the trajectory's envelope.

Considering positive  $\theta, \theta_0$ , from  $\textcircled{6}$ :

$$\sin^3 \theta < \sin \theta_0, \quad U'' > 0, \quad \text{stable.}$$

$$\sin^3 \theta > \sin \theta_0, \quad U'' < 0, \quad \text{unstable.}$$

which are exemplified in the trajectory's slopes.

Note that the trajectories are shown also for negative  $p$  corresponding to a tensile force necessary for  $|\theta| < |\theta_0|$

cont'd. . .