Polhodes & inertia ellipsoid (in angular velocity space)

VS.

angular momentum sphere & kinetic energy ellipsoid (in angular momentum space)

我在研究該怎麼講探險家一號 Explorer 1 最後沿著 principle axis of the maximum moment of inertia 打轉。我查到一個演講,是從數值模擬的觀點講起。我也查到一個 演講,是從理論講起。我覺得後者講得好多了。但是前者對歷史的敘述,比較完整。 1. 歷史回顧&數值模擬

David A. Levinson (服務於Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company)於 15 November 2012受邀在 UC Davis Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering 的演講 Seminar

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RdDJtUxLwqQ</u> David Levinson on The Explorer I Anomaly. 注意看15:00 35:00 這些影片段落

2. 從理論講起,介紹

angular momentum sphere & kinetic energy ellipsoid (in angular momentum space) 這段課本沒講,但是只要能舉一反三,就很容易懂了。

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luzs0pVqFvQ

Kinematics - Motions of Spacecraft - 6.1.1 - Torque Free Motion Polhode Plots

以上連結已經消失!請改用以下連結

https://www.coursera.org/lecture/spacecraft-dynamics-kinetics/1-1-example-special-polhode-plots-9AOOO

Example: Special Polhode Plots

本補充教材就是要讓各位同學瞭解

- 什麼是 Polhodes & inertia ellipsoid <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polhode</u> 非常簡潔的文字,把所有重點都講過一遍了!
- 為何沿著 principle axes of the maximum moment of inertia and the minimum moment of inertia 打轉,都相對很穩定,但是沿著 principle axis of the intermedium moment of inertia 打轉就不穩定了?
- 介紹 Euler's equations for the motion of a rigid body。用它來證明 2. 的陳述。證明過程教導 學生如何進行平衡態的「穩定性分析」。



Fig.1. 當 $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$ 時的 inertia ellipsoid 以及 可能的角速度變化軌 跡Polhodes。此圖下載自課本 (Symon, 1960)。

4. 也可直接積分 Euler's equations 求出 角速度的軌跡線 Polhodes。

考慮一個在太空中自由翻滾的物體:

對於一個慣性座標中的觀察者而言,這個物體的轉動慣量張量的每一個分量大小,就 可能會一直隨時間改變。但是因為外力與外力矩都為零,因此這個自由翻滾的物體, 它的角動量會是一個守恆的向量。

若以該物體轉動慣量的主軸座標系(principle axes)來描述這個物體的運動,它的轉 動慣量張量是一個對角線化的張量,且對角線上每一個轉動慣量的分量值,都是一個 不變量。不過,用這個座標來描述物體的角動量,這個角動量向量的每一個分量,就 可能會一直隨時間改變。不過因為外力與外力矩都為零,此物體的角動量的向量大 小,仍會是一個不變量。

以下讓我們以自由翻滾物體的轉動慣量的主軸座標系(principle axes) $\{\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3\}$,來 描述這個物體的運動。

若此物體的轉動慣量(moment of inertia) 為

$$\vec{I} = I_1 \hat{e}_1 \hat{e}_1 + I_2 \hat{e}_2 \hat{e}_2 + I_3 \hat{e}_3 \hat{e}_3$$
(1)

此物體的角速度(angular velocity)為

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_1 \hat{e}_1 + \omega_2 \hat{e}_2 + \omega_3 \hat{e}_3 \tag{2}$$

此物體的角動量 angular momentum 為

$$\vec{L} = L_1 \hat{e}_1 + L_2 \hat{e}_2 + L_3 \hat{e}_3 \tag{3}$$

且

$$\vec{L} = \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\omega} = I_1 \omega_1 \hat{e}_1 + I_2 \omega_2 \hat{e}_2 + I_3 \omega_3 \hat{e}_3$$
(4)

Equations (3) and (4) yields

$$L_1 = I_1 \omega_1$$

$$L_2 = I_2 \omega_2$$

$$L_3 = I_3 \omega_3$$
(4a)

此自由翻滾的物體,它的動能 kinetic energy 為

$$T = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}I_1\omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_2\omega_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_3\omega_3^2$$
(5)

我們也可以用物體的角動量 (angular momentum) 來描述它的動能 (kinetic energy). i.e.,

$$T = \frac{L_1^2}{2I_1} + \frac{L_2^2}{2I_2} + \frac{L_3^2}{2I_3}$$
(6)

2021-04-29

Equation (5) and Equation (6) 都可以改寫成一個等動能的橢圓體方程式,但是這兩個 橢圓體的外型,完全相反!首先讓我們看一下課本上所介紹的 inertia ellipsoid. Equation (5) can be rewritten as

$$1 = \frac{\omega_1^2}{2T/I_1} + \frac{\omega_2^2}{2T/I_2} + \frac{\omega_3^2}{2T/I_3} = \frac{\omega_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{\omega_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{\omega_3^2}{a_3^2}$$
(7)

where $a_1 = \sqrt{2T/I_1}$, $a_2 = \sqrt{2T/I_2}$, $a_3 = \sqrt{2T/I_3}$. 也就是說在主軸座標系 (principle axes) { \hat{e}_1 , \hat{e}_2 , \hat{e}_3 }中,物體角速度的解,將會落在一個 ω -space 中「等動能橢圓體結 構的表面」上。此 ω -space 中「等動能橢圓面」整體大小正比於 \sqrt{T} 。沿 ω_1 , ω_2 , ω_3 各 方向的軸長分別正比於 $1/\sqrt{I_1}$, $1/\sqrt{I_2}$, $1/\sqrt{I_3}$ 。角速度的解會根據初始條件,沿著此橢 圓面上某一特定軌跡路徑 (Polhodes) 隨時間而改變。然而其改變速度快慢,通常需 要用數值模擬的方式,解一組 尤拉方程式 (Euler's equations for the motion of a rigid body 後面會介紹) 來決定,並無法直接由軌跡圖 (Polhodes) 來判斷。

舉例說明 Equation (5) & Equation (7) 所對應的等動能 inertia ellipsoid : 如果我們考慮一個自由翻滾的手機形狀或書本形狀的長方體,它的 $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 。則我 們知道 $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ 的方向分別如圖 2 所示。這個手機自由翻轉時所對應的 inertia ellipsoid 將類似於圖 3 所示。



Fig. 2. 手機所對應的轉種慣量 $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 時,主軸 $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ 的分佈情形。



Inertia ellipsoid: ellipsoid of constant kinetic energy in the ω -space

Fig. 3.當 $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 時的等動能 inertia ellipsoid (ω -space 橢圓體) 。其整體大小正 比於 $\sqrt{T} \circ \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ 各方向的軸長分別正比於 $1/\sqrt{I_1}, 1/\sqrt{I_2}, 1/\sqrt{I_3} \circ$

接著讓我們看一下以下教學影片 1 中上所介紹的等動能 ellipsoid.

教學影片1: <u>https://www.coursera.org/lecture/spacecraft-dynamics-kinetics/1-</u> <u>1-example-special-polhode-plots-9AOOO</u> Example: Special Polhode Plots

Equation (6) can be rewritten as

$$1 = \frac{L_{1}^{2}}{2TI_{1}} + \frac{L_{2}^{2}}{2TI_{2}} + \frac{L_{3}^{2}}{2TI_{3}} = \frac{L_{1}^{2}}{b_{1}^{2}} + \frac{L_{2}^{2}}{b_{2}^{2}} + \frac{L_{3}^{2}}{b_{3}^{2}}$$
(8)
where $b_{1} = \sqrt{2TI_{1}}, b_{2} = \sqrt{2TI_{2}}, b_{3} =$
 $\sqrt{2TI_{3}}$. $bx = \sqrt{2TI_{2}}, b_{2} = \sqrt{2TI_{2}}, b_{3} =$
(principle axes) $\{\hat{e}_{1}, \hat{e}_{2}, \hat{e}_{3}\}$ \oplus , $bx = hc$
in the *L*-space (principle axes) $\{\hat{e}_{1}, \hat{e}_{2}, \hat{e}_{3}\}$ \oplus , $bx = hc$
 $I_{1} > I_{2} > I_{3}$
 $bu = bh m$, $m = hc$
 $I_{1} > I_{2} > I_{3}$
 $bu = hc$
 $I_{1} > I_{2} > I_{3}$
 L_{2}
 L_{2}
 L_{2}
 L_{2}

Fig. 4.當 $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 時的 ellipsoid of constant kinetic energy in the *L*-space。

至於角動量的解,因為自由翻滾的物體,外力矩為零,所以不論 $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ 怎麼轉,角動量的大小不會因為座標轉換而有所變動。因此 Equation (3) yields

$$L_1^2 + L_2^2 + L_3^2 = L^2 (9)$$

4

所以物體角動量的解,也必需要位在此L-space 中的等角動量球面上。因此物體角動 量的解就是 Equation (8)所描繪的「等動能橢圓面」與 Equation (9)所描繪的「等角動 量球面」兩者的交集所構成的曲線。這些曲線,可以畫在「等動能橢圓面」上,也可 以畫在「等角動量球面」上。教學影片 1 中就是選擇畫在等角動量球面上。因為如果 翻滾的物體不是一個堅實的剛體,而是包含了液體的容器,或是結構不夠堅實的固 體,則物體雖然不受外力,但是會有摩擦等內力耗損其動能,使得它的等動能橢圓面 逐漸縮小。因此等動能橢圓面與等角動量球面的交集所構成的曲線,也會隨之發生變 動。最後穩定態應為

$$\hat{e}_1(t \to \infty) = \frac{\vec{L}}{L} \tag{10}$$

$$\vec{\omega}(t \to \infty) = \omega_1 \hat{e}_1 = (L/I_1) \hat{e}_1 \tag{11}$$

$$T(t \to \infty) = T_{min} = \frac{L^2}{2I_1}$$
(12)

因為三度空間的圖比較難畫,所以我們用二度空間的剖面圖來取代。



Fig. 5. *L*-space 的等動能橢圓面(實線)與等角動量球面(虛線)在 $L_2 = 0$ 的剖面 圖,其中轉動慣量滿足 $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 。圖中顯示最初的旋轉若是沿著最小轉動慣量的 軸,最後因為阻尼生熱,轉動動能由 $T_{max} = L^2/2I_3$ 降低至 $T_{min} = L^2/2I_1$,整個物體 將沿著最大轉動慣量的軸旋轉。 圖 5 繪出*L*-space 中,等動能橢圓面與等角動量球面在 $L_2 = 0$ 的剖面圖。圖中顯示最 初的旋轉若是沿著最小轉動慣量的軸,最後因為阻尼生熱,轉動動能由 $T_{max} = L^2/2I_3$ 降低至 $T_{min} = L^2/2I_1$,整個物體將沿著最大轉動慣量的軸旋轉。

事實上我們也可以模仿這個例子,用課本中所介紹的 inertia ellipsoid 來解釋如果有能 量耗散發生時,整個物體將沿著最大轉動慣量的軸旋轉。因為外力矩為零,角動量守 恆。將 Equation (4a) 代入 Equation (9),可得

$$I_1^2 \omega_1^2 + I_2^2 \omega_2^2 + I_3^2 \omega_3^2 = L^2$$

所以在ω-space 中,以上這個角動量守恆方程式可改寫為一個橢圓方程式

$$1 = \frac{\omega_1^2}{L^2/l_1^2} + \frac{\omega_2^2}{L^2/l_2^2} + \frac{\omega_3^2}{L^2/l_3^2} = \frac{\omega_1^2}{c_1^2} + \frac{\omega_2^2}{c_2^2} + \frac{\omega_3^2}{c_2^2}$$
(13)

where $c_1 = L/I_1$, $c_2 = L/I_2$, and $c_3 = L/I_3$. 此 ω -space 中「等角動量橢圓面」整體大小 正比於L。沿 $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ 各方向的軸長分別正比於 $1/I_1, 1/I_2, 1/I_3$ 。因此與 Equation (7) 相比,在 ω -space 中「等角動量橢圓面」是一個比「等動能橢圓面」更橢圓的橢圓 面。

A cross-section plot of two types of inertia ellipsoids at $\omega_2=0~$ in the $\omega\text{-space}~~I_1>I_2>I_3$



Fig. 6. ω -space 的等動能橢圓面(實線)與等角動量橢圓面(虛線)在 $\omega_2 = 0$ 的剖面 圖,其中轉動慣量滿足 $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 。圖中顯示最初的旋轉若是沿著最小轉動慣量的 軸,最後因為阻尼生熱,轉動動能由 $T_{max} = L^2/2I_3$ 降低至 $T_{min} = L^2/2I_1$,整個物體 將沿著最大轉動慣量的軸旋轉。

圖 6 繪出 ω -space 中,兩種 inertia ellipsoids 在 $\omega_2 = 0$ 處的剖面圖,其中轉動慣量滿 $\mathcal{L}I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ 。圖中顯示最初的旋轉若是沿著最小轉動慣量的軸,最後因為阻尼生 熱,轉動動能由 $T_{max} = L^2/2I_3$ 降低至 $T_{min} = L^2/2I_1$,整個物體將沿著最大轉動慣量 的軸旋轉。因此不論是圖 5 或圖 6 都可以得到相同的結論。

以下教學影片 2 就是描述 Equation (13)的「等角動量橢圓面」與 Equation (7)的「等動能橢圓面」相交處就是所謂的 Polhodes 角速度軸的軌跡圖。

教學影片2: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ei79Y_aqrm0

Dynamics of a rigid body in torque-free motion. 現在回到課本,看看什麼是 Euler's equations for the motion of a rigid body。 因為自由翻滾的物體M所受到的外力矩成為零,所以

$$\frac{d}{dt}\vec{L} = \vec{N} = 0 \tag{14}$$

因為 I_1 , I_2 , I_3 為不變量,但是角速度大小 ω_1 , ω_2 , ω_3 , 以及 \hat{e}_1 , \hat{e}_2 , \hat{e}_3 三軸的方向,都會 隨時間改變,因此 Equation (14) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = I_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} \hat{e}_1 + I_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} \hat{e}_2 + I_3 \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} \hat{e}_3 + I_1 \omega_1 \frac{d\hat{e}_1}{dt} + I_2 \omega_2 \frac{d\hat{e}_2}{dt} + I_3 \omega_3 \frac{d\hat{e}_3}{dt} = 0$$
(15)

用繪圖法可證明

$$\frac{d\hat{e}_1}{dt} = \omega_3(+\hat{e}_2) + \omega_2(-\hat{e}_3)$$
(16)

$$\frac{d\hat{e}_2}{dt} = \omega_3(-\hat{e}_1) + \omega_1(+\hat{e}_3)$$
(17)

$$\frac{d\hat{e}_3}{dt} = \omega_2(+\hat{e}_1) + \omega_1(-\hat{e}_2)$$
(18)

Substituting Equations (16), (17), and (18) into Equation (15) to eliminate $d\hat{e}_1/dt$, $d\hat{e}_2/dt$, and $d\hat{e}_3/dt$, respectively, it yields

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = I_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} \hat{e}_1 + I_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} \hat{e}_2 + I_3 \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} \hat{e}_3 + I_1 \omega_1 [\omega_3(+\hat{e}_2) + \omega_2(-\hat{e}_3)]
+ I_2 \omega_2 [\omega_3(-\hat{e}_1) + \omega_1(+\hat{e}_3)] + I_3 \omega_3 [\omega_2(+\hat{e}_1) + \omega_1(-\hat{e}_2)]
= \hat{e}_1 \left(I_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} - I_2 \omega_2 \omega_3 + I_3 \omega_3 \omega_2 \right)
+ \hat{e}_2 \left(I_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} + I_1 \omega_1 \omega_3 - I_3 \omega_3 \omega_1 \right)
+ \hat{e}_3 \left(I_3 \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} - I_1 \omega_1 \omega_2 + I_2 \omega_2 \omega_1 \right) = 0$$
(19)

Equation (19) yields

$$\frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = \frac{I_2 - I_3}{I_1} \,\omega_2 \omega_3 \tag{20}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = \frac{I_3 - I_1}{I_2} \,\omega_3 \omega_1 \tag{21}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_3}{dt} = \frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_3} \,\omega_1 \omega_2 \tag{22}$$

Equations (20)~(22) are the Euler's equations for the motion of a rigid body. 給定一組初始條件 $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ 我們可以用數值模擬方法直接積分以上這組 Euler's equations 得到一組 $\omega_1(t), \omega_2(t), \omega_3(t)$ 在 ω -space 的軌跡線。此即 Polhodes 角速度 軸的軌跡線。

如果我們只想分析角速度軸在主軸附近的軌跡線,我們可以做以下的「穩定性分析」 (stability analysis)。要做穩定性分析前,我們先要做確定角速度軸與主軸平行時,是 一個平衡態(equilibrium state)。然後我們再加一個小振幅的擾動 (small amplitude perturbation) 看看這個小擾動的振幅會不會被放大(be amplified)。如果振幅會被放 大,則此平衡態就是一個「不穩定的平衡態」 (an unstable equilibrium state)。

8

2021-04-29

檢驗是否為平衡態(equilibrium state):

Case 1: $\vec{\omega}(t = 0) = \omega_0 \hat{e}_1$ i.e., without perturbations

$$\omega_1(t=0) = \omega_0 \tag{23}$$

$$\omega_2(t=0) = 0 \tag{24}$$

$$\omega_3(t=0) = 0 \tag{25}$$

Substituting Equations (23)~(25) into Equations (20)~(22), it yields,

$$\frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} = 0$$

Thus, $\vec{\omega}(t=0) = \omega_0 \hat{e}_1$ is an equilibrium state.

Case 2: $\vec{\omega}(t=0) = \omega_0 \hat{e}_2$ i.e., without perturbations

$$\omega_1(t=0) = 0 \tag{26}$$

$$\omega_2(t=0) = \omega_0 \tag{27}$$

$$\omega_3(t=0) = 0 \tag{28}$$

Substituting Equations (26)~(28) into Equations (20)~(22), it yields,

$$\frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} = 0$$

Thus, $\vec{\omega}(t=0) = \omega_0 \hat{e}_2$ is an equilibrium state.

Case 3: $\vec{\omega}(t=0) = \omega_0 \hat{e}_3$ i.e., without perturbations

$$\omega_1(t=0) = 0 \tag{29}$$

$$\omega_2(t=0) = 0 \tag{30}$$

$$\omega_3(t=0) = \omega_0 \tag{31}$$

Substituting Equations (29)~(31) into Equations (20)~(22), it yields,

$$\frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} = 0$$

Thus, $\vec{\omega}(t=0) = \omega_0 \hat{e}_3$ is an equilibrium state.

所以 Cases 1~3 都是平衡態的解。以下就用穩定分析法,看看這些平衡態是「穩定的 平衡態」(stable equilibrium)還是「不穩定的平衡態」(unstable equilibrium)。

在進行穩定分析之前,我們先分析一下 $d^2\omega_1/dt^2$, $d^2\omega_2/dt^2$, $d^2\omega_3/dt^2$ 為何。 Taking the time derivative of Equations (20)~(22), and using Equations (20)~(22) to eliminate $d\omega_1/dt$, $d\omega_2/dt$, $d\omega_3/dt$ in the resulting equations, it yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\omega_1}{dt^2} &= \frac{l_2 - l_3}{l_1} \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} \omega_3 + \frac{l_2 - l_3}{l_1} \omega_2 \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} \\ &= \frac{l_2 - l_3}{l_1} \left(\frac{l_3 - l_1}{l_2} \omega_3 \omega_1 \right) \omega_3 + \frac{l_2 - l_3}{l_1} \omega_2 \left(\frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \end{aligned} \tag{32} \\ &= \left[\frac{(l_2 - l_3)(l_3 - l_1)}{l_1 l_2} \omega_3^2 + \frac{(l_2 - l_3)(l_1 - l_2)}{l_1 l_3} \omega_2^2 \right] \omega_1 \\ \frac{d^2\omega_2}{dt^2} &= \frac{l_3 - l_1}{l_2} \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} \omega_1 + \frac{l_3 - l_1}{l_2} \omega_3 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} \\ &= \frac{l_3 - l_1}{l_2} \left(\frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \omega_1 + \frac{l_3 - l_1}{l_2} \omega_3 \left(\frac{l_2 - l_3}{l_1} \omega_2 \omega_3 \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{(l_3 - l_1)(l_1 - l_2)}{l_2 l_3} \omega_1^2 + \frac{(l_3 - l_1)(l_2 - l_3)}{l_2 l_1} \omega_3^2 \right] \omega_2 \end{aligned} \tag{33} \\ &= \frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_3} \left(\frac{l_2 - l_3}{l_1} \omega_2 \omega_3 \right) \omega_2 + \frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_3} \omega_1 \left(\frac{l_3 - l_1}{l_2} \omega_3 \omega_1 \right) \end{aligned} \tag{34} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\frac{(I_1 - I_2)(I_2 - I_3)}{I_3 I_1}\omega_2^2 + \frac{(I_1 - I_2)(I_3 - I_1)}{I_3 I_2}\omega_1^2\right]\omega_3$$

Equations (32)~(34) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{d^2\omega_1}{dt^2} = (A_3 \,\omega_3^2 + A_2 \omega_2^2)\omega_1 \tag{35}$$

$$\frac{d^2\omega_2}{dt^2} = (A_1\omega_1^2 + A_3\omega_3^2)\omega_2$$
(36)

$$\frac{d^2\omega_3}{dt^2} = (A_2\omega_2^2 + A_1\omega_1^2)\omega_3$$
(37)

where

$$A_1 = \frac{(I_3 - I_1)(I_1 - I_2)}{I_2 I_3} \tag{38}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(I_1 - I_2)(I_2 - I_3)}{I_3 I_1}$$
(39)

$$A_3 = \frac{(I_2 - I_3)(I_3 - I_1)}{I_1 I_2} \tag{40}$$

For $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$, it yields $A_1 < 0$, $A_2 > 0$, and $A_3 < 0$.

穩定分析 Stability Analysis:

Case 1: equilibrium state $\vec{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 \hat{e}_1$ Adding small amplitude perturbations to the equilibrium state, it yields

$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 + \delta \omega_1 \tag{41}$$

$$\omega_2 = \delta \omega_2 \tag{42}$$

$$\omega_3 = \delta \omega_3 \tag{43}$$

where

$$\left|\frac{\delta\omega_1}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\delta\omega_2}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\delta\omega_3}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \epsilon \ll 1$$

Substituting Equations (41)~(43) into Equations (35)~(37), it yields,

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_1}{dt^2} = (A_3\,\delta\omega_3^2 + A_2\delta\omega_2^2)(\delta\omega_1 + \omega_0) \approx (\epsilon^2\omega_0^2)\omega_0$$
$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_2}{dt^2} = [A_1(\delta\omega_1 + \omega_0)^2 + A_3\delta\omega_3^2]\delta\omega_2 \approx (A_1 + A_3\epsilon^2)\omega_0^2\,\delta\omega_2$$
$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_3}{dt^2} = [A_2\delta\omega_2^2 + A_1(\delta\omega_1 + \omega_0)^2]\delta\omega_3 \approx (A_2\epsilon^2 + A_1)\omega_0^2\,\delta\omega_3$$

Ignoring the ϵ^2 terms, it yields

$$\frac{d^2 \delta \omega_1}{dt^2} \approx 0 \tag{44}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \delta \omega_2}{dt^2} \approx A_1 \omega_0^2 \,\delta \omega_2 \tag{45}$$

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_3}{dt^2} = A_1\omega_0^2\,\delta\omega_3\tag{46}$$

Since $A_1 < 0$, Equations (45) and (46) yield the small amplitude perturbations $\delta \omega_2$ and $\delta \omega_3$ will not be amplified. Thus, $\vec{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 \hat{e}_1$ is a stable equilibrium state.

Case 2: equilibrium state $\vec{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 \hat{e}_2$ Adding small amplitude perturbations to the equilibrium state, it yields

$$\omega_1 = \delta \omega_1 \tag{47}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_0 + \delta \omega_2 \tag{48}$$

$$\omega_3 = \delta \omega_3 \tag{49}$$

where

$$\left|\frac{\delta\omega_1}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\delta\omega_2}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\delta\omega_3}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \epsilon \ll 1$$

Substituting Equations (47)~(49) into Equations (35)~(37), it yields,

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_1}{dt^2} = [A_3\,\delta\omega_3^2 + A_2(\delta\omega_2 + \omega_0)^2]\delta\omega_1 \approx (A_3\epsilon^2 + A_2)\omega_0^2\,\delta\omega_1$$

$$\frac{d^2 \delta \omega_2}{dt^2} = (A_1 \delta \omega_1^2 + A_3 \delta \omega_3^2) (\delta \omega_2 + \omega_0) \approx (\epsilon^2 \omega_0^2) \omega_0$$
$$\frac{d^2 \delta \omega_3}{dt^2} = [A_2 (\delta \omega_2 + \omega_0)^2 + A_1 \delta \omega_1^2] \delta \omega_3 \approx (A_2 + A_1 \epsilon^2) \omega_0^2 \delta \omega_3$$

Ignoring the ϵ^2 terms, it yields

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_1}{dt^2} \approx A_2\omega_0^2 \,\,\delta\omega_1 \tag{50}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \delta \omega_2}{dt^2} \approx 0 \tag{51}$$

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_3}{dt^2} = A_2\omega_0^2\,\delta\omega_3\tag{52}$$

Since $A_2 > 0$, Equations (50) and (52) yield the small amplitude perturbations $\delta \omega_1$ and $\delta \omega_3$ will be amplified. Thus, $\vec{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 \hat{e}_2$ is an unstable equilibrium state.

Case 3: equilibrium state $\vec{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 \hat{e}_3$ Adding small amplitude perturbations to the equilibrium state, it yields

$$\omega_1 = \delta \omega_1 \tag{53}$$

$$\omega_2 = \delta \omega_2 \tag{54}$$

$$\omega_3 = \omega_0 + \delta \omega_3 \tag{55}$$

where

$$\left|\frac{\delta\omega_1}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\delta\omega_2}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\delta\omega_3}{\omega_0}\right| \approx \epsilon \ll 1$$

Substituting Equations (53)~(55) into Equations (35)~(37), it yields,

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_1}{dt^2} = [A_3 (\delta\omega_3 + \omega_0)^2 + A_2\delta\omega_2^2]\delta\omega_1 \approx (A_3 + A_2\epsilon^2)\omega_0^2 \delta\omega_1$$
$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_2}{dt^2} = [A_1\delta\omega_1^2 + A_3(\delta\omega_3 + \omega_0)^2]\delta\omega_2 \approx (A_1\epsilon^2 + A_3)\omega_0^2 \delta\omega_2$$
$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_3}{dt^2} = (A_2\delta\omega_2^2 + A_1\delta\omega_1^2)(\delta\omega_3 + \omega_0) \approx (\epsilon^2\omega_0^2)\omega_0$$

Ignoring the ϵ^2 terms, it yields

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_1}{dt^2} \approx A_3\omega_0^2\,\delta\omega_1\tag{56}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \delta \omega_2}{dt^2} \approx A_3 \omega_0^2 \,\delta \omega_2 \tag{57}$$

$$\frac{d^2\delta\omega_3}{dt^2} = 0\tag{58}$$

Since $A_3 < 0$, Equations (56) and (57) yield the small amplitude perturbations $\delta \omega_2$ and $\delta \omega_3$ will not be amplified. Thus, $\vec{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 \hat{e}_3$ is a stable equilibrium state.