The Toy Top, an Integrable System of Rigid Body Dynamics

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Abstract

A toy top is defined as a rotationally symmetric body moving in a constant gravitational field while one point on the symmetry axis is constrained to stay in a horizontal plane. It is an integrable system similar to the Lagrange top. Paralleling work of Felix Klein, a solution in terms of hyperelliptic integrals is given. The special unitary group SU(2) is used as configuration space. The curve traced by the tip of the top is analyzed and the cases in which the hyperelliptic integrals degenerate to elliptic ones are solved in terms of Weierstrass elliptic functions.

Key words: Spinning top. Rigid body. Integrable Systems.

1 Introduction

The three famous integrable cases of rigid body motion, the tops of Euler, Lagrange and Kowalewsky, have been paramount examples in the theory of integrable systems. The modern algebro-geometric approach, using Lax pairs with a spectral parameter (s. [1], [6]), has been applied to all three. It is surprising that the following system appears only sporadically in the literature: A rotationally symmetric rigid body moves in a homogeneous gravitational field with one point on its axis not fixed, but constrained to move in a horizontal plane. Following F. Klein [2, p. 58], we call such a system a *toy top.*

In many ways, the toy top is similar to Lagrange's top. It is completely integrable due to the same kind of rotational symmetry. The solution leads to hyperelliptic integrals instead of integrable ones, but their analytical properties are similar. It seems that Poisson is the first to solve the system [7], using Euler angles. It is treated similarly by E. T. Whittaker [8] and F. Klein [5]. Later, Klein discovered that, as in the case of Lagrange's top, simpler solutions are obtained when SU(2) is used as configuration space [4], [2].

After fixing some notation in the preliminaries, a solution of the toy top in terms of hyperelliptic integrals is derived, using SU(2) as configuration space. This parallels Klein's work [4], [2]. Then, the curve traced by the tip of the top on the supporting plane is examined. Three qualitatively different cases are differentiated. In the last section, the cases in which the hyperelliptic integrals degenerate to elliptic ones are treated. Solutions in terms of Weierstrass elliptic functions are given. It is shown that the Lagrange top appears as one of these degenerate cases.

It would be interesting to see modern algebro-geometric methods applied to the toy top. However, no Lax pair has been found for this system.

2 Preliminaries

Atfer it is shown how the group of rotations of space can be considered the configuration space of the toy top, the alternative use of SU(2) is discussed. Finally, Möbius transformations that rotate the Riemann sphere of numbers are discussed for use in chapter 4.

2.1 The Group SU(2) *as Configuration Space*

The configuration space of the toy top is the direct product of the rotation group with the group of translations in the plane. But since both the gravitational and the resistive force of the plane are vertical, the horizontal component of the velocity of the top's center of mass is constant. After changing to a suitable moving coordinate system if necessary, the center of mass moves only vertically. This reduces the configuration space to the rotation group: The top can be brought into any admissible position by a rotation around its center of mass, followed by a vertical translation. But the latter is determined by the former due to the constraint.

Instead of the special orthogonal group SO(3) or Euler angles, the special unitary group SU(2) will be used to describe configurations of the toy top. As F. Klein discovered, this leads to function theoretically simpler solutions. The special unitary group of two dimensions is the matrix group

$$\mathrm{SU}(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{2\times 2} \;\middle|\; \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1,\ \delta = \bar{\alpha},\ \gamma = -\bar{\beta} \right\}.$$

Its Lie algebra consists of the skew hermitian matrices with trace zero:

$$\mathrm{su}(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} ix_3 & -x_2 + ix_1 \\ x_2 + ix_1 & -ix_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{2\times 2} \;\middle|\; x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Identify $\mathbb{R}^3$ with su(2) via

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} ix_3 & -x_2 + ix_1 \\ x_2 + ix_1 & -ix_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The adjoint action

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ad} : \mathrm{SU}(2) &\to \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{su}(2)) \\ \Phi &\mapsto (\mathrm{Ad}_\Phi : x \mapsto \Phi x \Phi^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

is an SO(3)-action of SU(2) on its Lie algebra.

Consider two orthonormal coordinate systems whose origin is the center of mass of the toy top. The first, called the fixed frame, has axes whose directions are fixed. Assume that the third axis points upward. The second coordinate system, called the moving frame, moves with the toy top. Assume its third axis points along the top's symmetry axis away from the top's tip. The momentary position of the top is given by the matrix $\Phi \in \mathrm{SU}(2)$ such that if $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3)$ is the coordinate vector of some point in the body frame then its coordinats $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ with respect to the fixed frame are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} ix_3 & -x_2 + ix_1 \\ x_2 + ix_1 & -ix_3 \end{pmatrix} = \Phi \begin{pmatrix} iX_3 & -X_2 + iX_1 \\ X_2 + iX_1 & -iX_3 \end{pmatrix} \Phi^{-1}. \tag{1}$$

In the context of rigid body mechanics, the entries of an SU(2) matrix are called *Cayley-Klein parameters.*

Suppose that a curve in SU(2) describing the motion of the top is given by

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha(t) & \beta(t) \\ \gamma(t) & \delta(t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

A moving point whose coordinate vector is $X(t)$ in the moving frame has coordinates $x(t) = \Phi(t)X(t)\Phi^{-1}(t)$ in the fixed frame. Taking the derivative, one obtains $x' = \Phi X' \Phi^{-1} + [\omega, x]/2$ and $X' = \Phi^{-1} x' \Phi - [\Omega, X]/2$, where $\omega = 2\Phi'\Phi^{-1}$ and $\Omega = 2\Phi^{-1}\Phi'$. (Note that the cross product of $\mathbb{R}^3$ is related to the Lie bracket of su(2) by $x \times y = [x, y]/2$.) Since $\omega = \Phi\Omega\Phi^{-1}$, they represent the same vector, the *angular velocity vector*, in the fixed and moving frame, respectively. One obtains

$$\omega = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'\delta - \beta'\gamma & -\alpha'\beta + \beta'\alpha \\ \gamma'\delta - \delta'\gamma & -\gamma'\beta + \delta'\alpha \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

and

$$\Omega = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \delta\alpha' - \beta\gamma' & \delta\beta' - \beta\delta' \\ -\gamma\alpha' + \alpha\gamma' & -\gamma\beta' + \alpha\delta' \end{pmatrix} . \tag{3}$$

2.2 Möbius Transformations

There is another way to establish the SO(3) action of SU(2) via Möbius transformations of the Riemann sphere. It is summarized here for reference in section 4. For more detail see [3, pp. 29ff].

The unit sphere $S^2 = \{(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = 1\}$ is mapped conformally onto the extended complex plane $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ by stereographical projection from the north pole. To the point $z = x + iy$ in the complex plane corresponds the point in the sphere with coordinates

$$\xi = \frac{2x}{|z|^2 + 1}, \quad \eta = \frac{2y}{|z|^2 + 1}, \quad \zeta = \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1} . \tag{4}$$

The conformal maps of the Riemann sphere onto itself are described by Möbius transformations

$$z \mapsto \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta}, \quad \text{where } \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1. \tag{5}$$

The map sending a matrix in SL(2,$\mathbb{C}$) with entries α, β, γ, δ to the Möbius transformation (5) is a group homomorphism with kernel $\{1, -1\}$. In particular, the isometric transformations of the sphere, i.e. the rotations, are conformal. They correspond to those Möbius transformations with $\delta = \bar{\alpha}, \gamma = -\bar{\beta}$. This is the image of SU(2) under the above homomorphism.

3 The System and its Solution in Terms of Hyperelliptic Integrals

In this section, the toy top is solved in terms of hyperelliptic integrals. First, the Lagrangian and integrals of motion and are given and the reduction to one degree of freedom is summarized. After new dynamical constants are introduced, the solution of the system is given in terms of hyperelliptic intergrals.

3.1 The Lagrangian, First Integrals, and Reduced Equation of Motion

Since the results of this section already appear in [4], [2], [5] and [7], no derivations are given. The Lagrange function of the toy top is

$$L = T - V,$$

where

$$T = \frac{A}{2}(\Omega_1^2 + \Omega_2^2) + \frac{C}{2}\Omega_3^2 + \frac{ms^2}{2}u'^2$$

is the kinetic and $V = msu$ the potential energy. Here, C and A are the inertia moments of the top with respect to the symmetry axis and any perpendicular axis through the center of mass, m is the mass of the top, s is the distance between center of gravity and the tip of the top, and u is the cosine of the angle between the vertical and the top's symmetry axis. It is assumed that the gravitational acceleration is one, which can be achived by a suitable choice of units, e.g. for mass.

The rotational symmetries of the Lagrangian — around the vertical and the symmetry axis — lead to the conservation of

$$n = C\Omega_3$$

and

$$l = A\omega_3 + (C - A)\Omega_3 u,$$

the components of angular momentum with respect to the center of mass in the direction of the symmetry axis and the vertical axis. Together with the total energy

$$h = T + V,$$

the system posseses enough first integrals to render it completely integrable. Since the symmetries are the same as in the case of the Lagrange top, the reduction to a system with one degree of freedom is completely analogous. One arrives at the equation

$$\frac{s}{2}\left(\frac{A}{ms^2} + 1 - u^2\right)u'^2 = \\ \frac{1}{ms}\left(1 - u^2\right)\left(h - \frac{1}{2C}n^2 - msu\right) - \frac{1}{2Ams}(l - nu)^2, \quad (6)$$

cp. [4, pp. 516f].

3.2 New Dynamical Constants

We introduce new dynamical constants e_1, e_2, e_3 to replace n, h and l. Together with $\pm e_4$, also introduced in this section, they are the branchpoints of the hyperelliptic Riemann surface defined in the next section.

Proposition 1 *The third degree polynomial on the right hand side of equation (6) has three real roots. Two of them lie in the closed intervall $[-1,1]$ and the third is greater or equal to 1. Hence, equation (6) can be written*

$$-\frac{s}{2}\left(u^2-e_4^2\right)u'^2=(u-e_1)(u-e_2)(u-e_3), \tag{7}$$

where

$$-1\le e_1\le e_2\le 1\le e_3 \tag{8}$$

and

$$e_4=\sqrt{1+\frac{A}{ms^2}}. \tag{9}$$

PROOF. This follows from the fact that for the dynamical constants l, n and h to be physically feasible, there has to be a value for u between 1 and -1 such that equation (6) leads to real u'. This means that the polynomial on the right hand side must be nonnegative somewhere in the interval $[-1,1]$. But at $u=\pm 1$ it takes the nonpositive values $(l\mp n)^2/(2Ams)$, and it goes to $\pm\infty$ for $u\to\pm\infty$. Hence there have to be three real zeroes, situated as stated. $\square$

Conversely, it can be shown that inequality (8) is the only constraint for the zeroes. I.e., given three numbers satisfying this inequality, there is a state of motion of the top with $e_1\le u\le e_2$ that leads to exactly these zeroes.

Note that the initial value problem with differential equation (7) and an initial value for u between e_1 and e_2 has more than one solution. First, the initial sign of u' has to be determined. But even then the solution is only unique up to the moment when u reaches e_1 or e_2. After that, u can either reverse its path straight away, or stay constant for some time. Of course, this indeterminacy is not inherent in the original system, but is introduced by the reduction. Upon closer examination of the system, one finds that u is constantly equal to e

only if e is a double zero of the right hand side of (7). See [4, pp. 280ff] for a discussion of the analogous situation in the case of the Lagrange top. Except for this singular case, which will be treated in sectitons 5.2 and 5.3, only those solutions of (7) have to be considered that oscillate periodically between the isolated minima and maxima e_1 and e_2.

From now on, we will use e_1, e_2 and e_3 as dynamical constants instead of l, n and h. However, the first do not uniquely determine the latter. Indeed, substituting $1, -1$ and 0 into the right hand sides of (6) and (7), one obtains the relations

$$\begin{aligned} (1-e_1)(1-e_2)(1-e_3) &= -\frac{1}{2Ams}(l-n)^2 \\ (-1-e_1)(-1-e_2)(-1-e_3) &= -\frac{1}{2Ams}(l+n)^2 \\ -e_1e_2e_3 &= \frac{1}{ms}\left(h-\frac{n^2}{2C}-\frac{l^2}{2A}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

If the constants e_1, e_2, e_3 are given and none of them is equal to 1 or -1, then the first two equations of (10) have four solutions for (l, n). If (a, b) is one of them, the others are $(-a, -b)$, (b, a) and $(-b, -a)$. Note that replacing l and n by $-l$ and $-n$ is equivalent to looking at a mirror image of the system. Once a solution for (l, n) is chosen, the third equation of (10) determines the value of h. Unless $A = C$, the four solutions for (l, n) lead to two different values for h.

If one of the constants e_1, e_2, e_3 is equal to 1 or -1, then $l = n$ or $l = -n$, respectively, so that there are only two solutions.

3.3 The Hyperelliptic Time Integral

Solving equation (7) by separation of variables, one obtains for t the hyperelliptic integral

$$t = \int \sqrt{\frac{-s\,(u^2-e_4^2)}{2\,(u-e_1)\,(u-e_2)\,(u-e_3)}}\,du. \tag{11}$$

Allow complex values for u and t so that it becomes an Abelian integral on a hyperelliptic Riemann surface. Let C be the hyperelliptic curve given by $w^2 = R(u)$, where

$$R(u) = (u-e_1)(u-e_2)(u-e_3)(u^2-e_4^2).$$

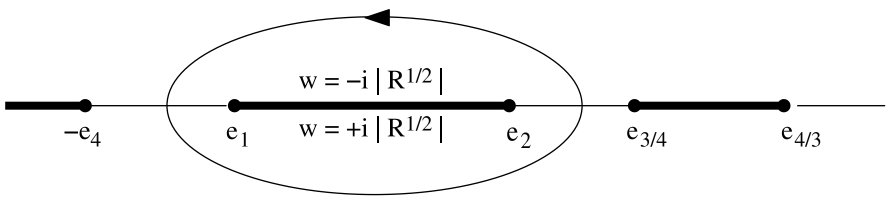

Fig. 1. The top sheet of the hyperelliptic curve C.

For future reference we remark that by comparison with equations (6) and (7),

$$R(u) = \left(u^2 - 1 - \frac{A}{ms^2}\right)$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{ms}(1-u^2)\left(h - \frac{1}{2C}n^2 - msu\right) - \frac{1}{2Ams}(l-nu)^2\right). \quad (12)$$

The hyperelliptic curve C is a two sheeted branched cover of the u-plane with the six branch points e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, $-e_4$, and ∞. Figure 1 shows one sheet of C with cuts along the real axis. This will be called the top sheet. Lift the path along which u moves during the motion of the top to a path on the hyperelliptic curve which is homologous to the path drawn in the figure. Then

$$t = -i\sqrt{\frac{s}{2}} \int \left(u^2 - {e_4}^2\right) \frac{du}{w}. \quad (13)$$

This is an Abelian integral of the second kind which has a simple pole at infinity: Introducing a holomorphic parameter $v^2 = 1/u$ around ∞, one obtains the asymptotic expansion $t = -i\sqrt{2s}v^{-1} + O(1)$ for $v \to 0$.

3.4 Hyperelliptic Integrals for the Cayley-Klein Parameters

In the following proposition, hyperelliptic integrals for the Cayley-Klein parameters are presented and their analytical properties discussed. These solutions are similar to the corresponding results for the Lagrange top. In the latter case, one obtains elliptic integrals and not hyperelliptic ones as here, but they have the same kind of singularities at corresponding places. Also, the reduction to the case $A = C$ of spherical tops works for the Lagrange top as well. According to F. Klein [4, p. 234], the reduction of Lagrange's top to the spherical case was first noticed by Darboux.

Differential	pole with res. 1 at	pole with res. -1 at
$d\alpha/\alpha$	$(u,w)=(-1,w_{-1})$	∞
$d\beta/\beta$	$(u,w)=(+1,-w_{+1})$	∞
$d\gamma/\gamma$	$(u,w)=(+1,w_{+1})$	∞
$d\delta/\delta$	$(u,w)=(-1,-w_{-1})$	∞

Table 1
The poles of the logarithmic differentials

Proposition 2 *Suppose first that $A=C$. Then the solution of the system is given by the hyperelliptic integrals*

$$\begin{aligned}\log\alpha &= \int \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w+\frac{u^2-{e_4}^2}{1-{e_4}^2}w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\ \log\beta &= \int \frac{1}{2(u-1)}\left(w-\frac{u^2-{e_4}^2}{1-{e_4}^2}w_{+1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\ \log\gamma &= \int \frac{1}{2(u-1)}\left(w+\frac{u^2-{e_4}^2}{1-{e_4}^2}w_{+1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\ \log\delta &= \int \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w-\frac{u^2-{e_4}^2}{1-{e_4}^2}w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\,.\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

The constants $w_{\pm1}$ denote one of the two values of w on C over $u=\pm1$, i.e.

$$w_{+1}=\pm\sqrt{R(1)}\quad \textit{and}\quad w_{-1}=\pm\sqrt{R(-1)}\,.$$

(There are four possible ways to choose, in accordance with the indeterminacy of l and n in terms of e_1,e_2,e_3; see section 3.2).

They are Abelian integrals of the third kind, the differentials under the integral sign having two simple poles each with residues ±1 at the places shown in table 1 and no other singularities.

If $A\neq C$, the solution is

$$\Phi\cdot\begin{pmatrix}\exp(\frac{i}{2}\tau t) & 0\\ 0 & \exp(-\frac{i}{2}\tau t)\end{pmatrix}, \tag{15}$$

where

$$\tau=\left(\frac{1}{C}-\frac{1}{A}\right)n.$$

I.e., the solution differs from the solution for the spherical top only by a rotation with constant speed about the top's axis.

PROOF. First, the expressions for the logarithmic differentials of $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are derived in the general case. The reduction to the case of spherical tops is then immediate. Finally, the analytic properties of the differentials are examined.

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma \\ u &= \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma. \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

This implies

$$u + 1 = 2\alpha\delta \quad \text{and} \quad u - 1 = 2\beta\gamma, \tag{17}$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} du &= 2(\delta\, d\alpha + \alpha\, d\delta) \\ du &= 2(\gamma\, d\beta + \beta\, d\gamma). \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

By equations (2) and (3), the components of the angular velocity vector in the direction of the vertical axis and the top's symmetry axis are given by

$$\begin{aligned} i\omega_3 &= 2(\alpha'\delta - \beta'\gamma) = 2(-\alpha\delta' + \beta\gamma'), \\ i\Omega_3 &= 2(\delta\alpha' - \beta\gamma') = 2(-\alpha\delta' + \beta'\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} i(\Omega_3 + \omega_3)dt &= 2(\delta\, d\alpha - \alpha\, d\delta), \\ i(\Omega_3 - \omega_3)dt &= 2(\gamma\, d\beta - \beta\, d\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

With equations (17) and (18) one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} du + i(\Omega_3 + \omega_3)dt &= 4\,\delta\, d\alpha = 2(u+1)\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} \\ du + i(\Omega_3 - \omega_3)dt &= 4\,\gamma\, d\beta = 2(u-1)\frac{d\beta}{\beta} \\ du - i(\Omega_3 - \omega_3)dt &= 4\,\beta\, d\gamma = 2(u-1)\frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} \\ du - i(\Omega_3 + \omega_3)dt &= 4\,\alpha\, d\delta = 2(u+1)\frac{d\delta}{\delta}. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

Now it follows from $n = C\Omega_3$ and $l = A\omega_3 + (C - A)\Omega_3 u$ that

$$\Omega_3 + \omega_3 = \frac{1}{A}(l+n) + (u+1)\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n, \tag{20}$$

$$\Omega_3 - \omega_3 = -\frac{1}{A}(l-n) - (u-1)\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n. \tag{21}$$

Note that from equation (12),

$$R(\pm 1) = \frac{1}{2m^2 s^3}(l \mp n)^2.$$

Hence the signs of $w_{\pm 1}$ can be chosen such that

$$w_{\pm 1} = \sqrt{\frac{s}{2}}\,\frac{1}{ms^2}\,(l \mp n),$$

or, from equation (9),

$$w_{\pm 1} = \sqrt{\frac{s}{2}}\,(1 - {e_4}^2)\,\frac{1}{A}(l \mp n).$$

Together with equation (20) and the equation for dt obtained from (13), this yields

$$\begin{aligned} i(\Omega_3 + \omega_3)dt &= \frac{u - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2}\, w_{-1}\, \frac{du}{w} + i(u+1)\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n\, dt \\ -i(\Omega_3 - \omega_3)dt &= \frac{u - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2}\, w_{+1}\, \frac{du}{w} + i(u-1)\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n\, dt. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting these expressions into (19), one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} &= \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w + \frac{u^2 - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2} w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w} + \frac{i}{2}\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n\, dt \\ \frac{d\beta}{\beta} &= \frac{1}{2(u-1)}\left(w - \frac{u^2 - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2} w_{+1}\right)\frac{du}{w} - \frac{i}{2}\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n\, dt \\ \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} &= \frac{1}{2(u-1)}\left(w + \frac{u^2 - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2} w_{+1}\right)\frac{du}{w} + \frac{i}{2}\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n\, dt \\ \frac{d\delta}{\delta} &= \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w - \frac{u^2 - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2} w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w} - \frac{i}{2}\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{A}\right) n\, dt. \end{aligned}$$

This implies equations (14) and the reduction to the spherical case.

Now assume that $A = C$. The assertions regarding the poles of the logarithmic differentials away from ∞ follow straightforwardly. Regarding the asymptotics at ∞, note that near ∞ the logarithmic differentials are

$$\frac{du}{2(u \pm 1)} + \textit{a holomorphic part}.$$

Introduce the parameter $\xi^2 = 1/(u \pm 1)$. It is well defined (up to sign) and holomorphic around ∞. One finds that the singular part of the logarithmic differentials is $d\xi/\xi$. $\square$

4 The Trajectory of the Tip of the Top

In this section we examine the curve that the tip of the top describes in the horizontal plane. This aspect of the top's motion is particularly easy to observe experimentally. For example, in toy shops one can buy tops that have a pencil lead for a tip or a felt tip pen. Lord Kelvin did experiments with such pencil tipped tops, while F. Klein used cogwheels from a clockwork which he spun on a sooty glass plate. See [4, pp. 619ff] for pictures and a discussion of the significant influence of friction and other concomitants neglected in the mathematical model.

4.1 Geometrical Considerations

Let r be the unit vector in the direction of the top's axis, pointing toward the top's tip if attached to the center of gravity. The curve traced by the tip of the top on the supporting plane is the orthogonal projection of $-sr$ onto that plane. The following proposition gives a formula for this curve in terms of the Cayley-Klein parameters.

Proposition 3 *Identify the supporting plane with the complex number plane. Then the curve traced by the tip of the top is*

$$c = 2s\alpha\beta.$$

PROOF. First, project the vector $-r$ stereographically from the north pole of the unit sphere into the complex plane. The result is the image of 0 under the Möbius transformation (5), i.e. $z = \beta/\delta$. Since $\bar{z} = -\gamma/\alpha$, the fromula for c follows from equations (4):

$$c = s(\xi + i\eta) = s\,\frac{2z}{|z|^2 + 1}\,.$$

This proves the proposition. □

For the qualitative considerations below, it is useful to represent the curve c in polar coordinates: $c = \rho e^{i\phi}$. Clearly, $\rho = s\sqrt{1 - u^2}$. The angle ϕ is not uniquely defined if ρ vanishes, i.e. if $u = \pm 1$. Otherwise, the following proposition gives a formula for $d\phi$.

Proposition 4 *If $-1 < u < 1$, then*

$$i\,d\phi = \frac{1}{2}\,\frac{u^2 - {e_4}^2}{1 - {e_4}^2}\left(\frac{w_{-1}}{u+1} - \frac{w_{+1}}{u-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\,. \tag{22}$$

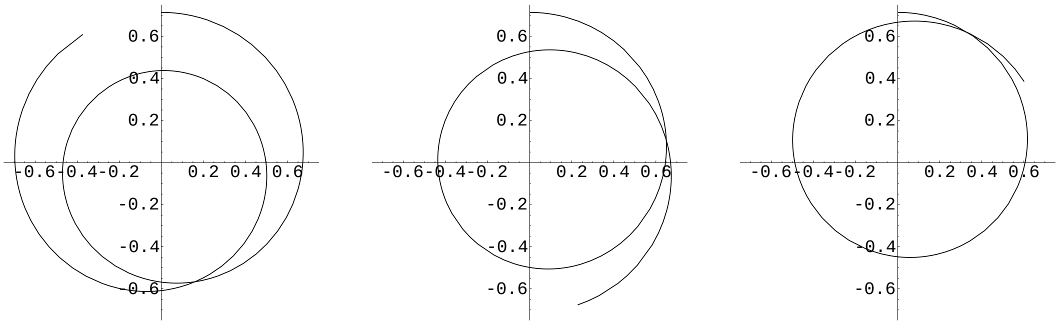

Fig. 2. The curve traced by the tip of the top. Here, w_{-1} and w_{+1} have the same sign, $s = 1,\ e_1 = 0.7,\ e_2 = 0.9,\ {e_4}^2 = 2$ and $e_3 = 1,\ 2,\ 100$ (left to right).

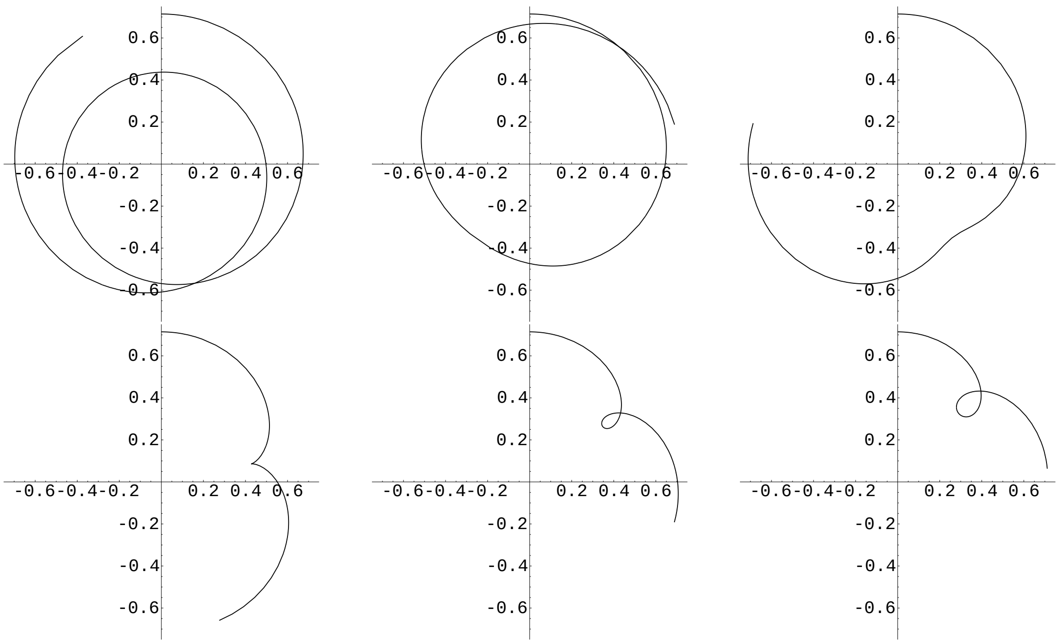

Fig. 3. The curve traced by the tip of the top. Here, w_{-1} and w_{+1} have different signs, $s = 1,\ e_1 = 0.7,\ e_2 = 0.9,\ {e_4}^2 = 2$ and $e_3 = 1,\ 1.1,\ 1.3,\ 1.85,\ 2.5,\ 3$ (top left to bottom right).

PROOF. The angle ϕ is the argument of the curve $z = 2s\alpha\beta$. It follows that $d\phi$ is the imaginary part of the logarithmic differential $dc/c = d\alpha/\alpha + d\beta/\beta$. Formula (22) then follows from equations (14). $\square$

4.2 Loop, Cusp, or Wobbly Arc?

Figures 2 and 3 show different trajectories of the top's tip. Three qualitatively different cases are clearly discernible. In figure 2 and the top row of figure 3, the curve is a smooth line circling the origin. The first picture on the bottom row of figure 3 shows a cusp, and the following two show loops. The next proposition gives a condition in terms of e_1, e_2 and e_3 for the three cases to occur.

Proposition 5 *Assume that* $-1 < e_1$ *and* $e_2 < 1$. *If* w_{+1} *and* w_{-1} *have the same sign, then the trajectory of the top's tip has neither loops nor cusps. If* w_{+1} *and* w_{-1} *have different signs, then the curve has loops (cusps, neither) if*

$$\frac{1 - e_1 e_2}{e_2 - e_1} < (=, >)\; e_3.$$

PROOF. Loops occur, if $d\phi/du$ changes sign as u moves from e_1 to e_2. It follows from equation (22) that this happens if $w_{-1}/(u+1) - w_{+1}/(u-1) = 0$ has a solution for u in the interval (e_1, e_2). That equation is equivalent to

$$\frac{u+1}{u-1} = \frac{w_{-1}}{w_{+1}}. \tag{23}$$

Since the left hand side of this equation is smaller than zero for $u \in (-1, 1)$, this equation cannot be fullfilled if w_{+1} and w_{-1} have the same sign. This prooves the first part of the proposition.

Now assume that w_{+1} and w_{-1} have different signs. Then

$$\frac{w_{-1}}{w_{+1}} = -\sqrt{\frac{(-1-e_1)(-1-e_2)(-1-e_3)}{(1-e_1)(1-e_2)(1-e_3)}}.$$

In the interval $[e_1, e_2]$, the function $u \mapsto (u+1)/(u-1)$ is continuously decreasing from $(e_1+1)/(e_1-1)$ to $(e_2+1)/(e_2-1)$. Hence, equation (23) leads to a $u \in (e_1, e_2)$ if

$$\frac{e_2+1}{e_2-1} < -\sqrt{\frac{(-1-e_1)(-1-e_2)(-1-e_3)}{(1-e_1)(1-e_2)(1-e_3)}} < \frac{e_1+1}{e_1-1}.$$

This is equivalent to

$$-\frac{1-e_3}{1+e_3} < \frac{1+e_1}{1-e_1}\frac{1-e_2}{1+e_2} < -\frac{1+e_3}{1-e_3}.$$

The inequality on the right is always fulfilled, because the right hand side is greater than one and the left hand side smaller. The inequality on the left is equivalent to $(1-e_1e_2)/(e_2-e_1) < e_3$. This proves the condition for loops. If $(1-e_1e_2)/(e_2-e_1) = e_3$, then $d\phi/d\mu$ becomes zero at $u = e_2$ and there are cusps. $\square$

5 The Degenerate Cases

If two zeroes of the polynomial $R(u)$ coincide, the hyperelliptic integrals of the sections 3.3 and 3.4 degenerate to elliptic ones. In those cases, it is possible to solve the system in terms of elliptic functions. This will be done in the following sections. Since $-1 \le e_1 \le e_2 \le 1 \le e_3$ and $e_4 > 1$, only the following cases have to be considered: $e_1 = e_2$, $e_2 = e_3$ and $e_3 = e_4$. Furthermore, the limit case $e_4 = -e_4 = \infty$ is examined, because it is of special interest: In this case the toy top becomes the Lagrange top.

5.1 The Case $e_3 = e_4$

Suppose that $e_3 = e_4$. Then the hyperelliptic curve C degenerates to the elliptic curve $C_{e_3=e_4}$, given by $w^2 = R(u)$, where

$$R(u) = 4(u - e_1)(u - e_2)(u + e_3)\,.$$

The leading coefficient of R is chosen to be 4 in accordance with the Weierstrass normalization of elliptic curves. This will simplify the integration of the elliptic integrals in terms of Weierstass elliptic functions $\wp, \zeta$ and σ. The branchpoints are $e_1, e_2, -e_3$, and ∞.

The t-integral and the integrals (14) become

$$t = -i\sqrt{2s}\int (u + e_3)\frac{du}{w}\,, \tag{24}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\log\alpha &= \int \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w + \frac{u+e_3}{-1+e_3}\,w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\
\log\beta &= \int \frac{1}{2(u-1)}\left(w - \frac{u+e_3}{1+e_3}\,w_{+1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\
\log\gamma &= \int \frac{1}{2(u-1)}\left(w + \frac{u+e_3}{1+e_3}\,w_{+1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\
\log\delta &= \int \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w - \frac{u+e_3}{-1+e_3}\,w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\,.
\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

As before, $w_{\pm 1}$ denotes one of the two values of w on the curve $C_{e_3=e_4}$ over $u = \pm 1$, i.e

$$w_{+1} = \pm\sqrt{R(1)} \quad \text{and} \quad w_{-1} = \pm\sqrt{R(-1)}.$$

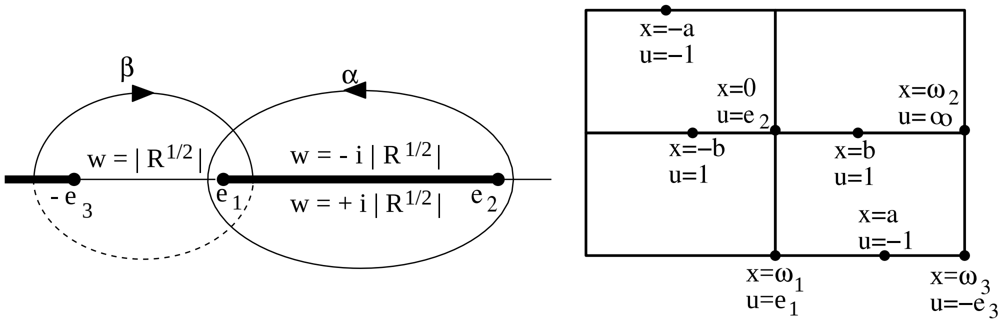

Fig. 4. Left: The top sheet of the elliptic curve $C_{e_3=e_4}$. Right: A fundamental domain in the x-plane.

5.1.1 Uniformization of the Elliptic Curve

The system will be solved by using an Abelian integral of the first kind to uniformize the the elliptic curve $C_{e_3=e_4}$ and then expressing t and $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ as functions of the uniformizing variable.

The left part of figure 4 shows the top sheet of the curve $C_{e_3=e_4}$ with cuts and a normal cycle basis α, β. Let ω_1 and ω_2 be the corresponding half periods:

$$2\omega_1 = \int_\alpha \frac{du}{w}, \quad 2\omega_2 = \int_\beta \frac{du}{w}.$$

Note that ω_1 lies on the negative imaginary axis and that ω_2 is positive. Let the uniformizing variable be given by

$$x = \int_{u=e_2}^{u=u(x)} \frac{du}{w} \tag{26}$$

One obtains u and w as doubly periodic functions of x with periods $2\omega_1$ and $2\omega_2$, namely

$$u(x) = \wp(x-\omega_2) + \frac{1}{3}(e_1+e_2-e_3) \tag{27}$$

and

$$w(x) = \wp'(x-\omega_2). \tag{28}$$

The additive constant $(e_1+e_2-e_3)/3$ in (27) comes from the fact that the branchpoints are not centered around zero as required by the Weierstrass normalization, and the $\wp$-function is shifted by ω_1 because the integral in (26) does not start in ∞ but e_2.

The right part of figure 4 shows a fundamental rectangle in the x-plane. The points $x = \pm a$ and $x = \pm b$ will be of importance in section 5.1.3 and are defined as follows: The point a in the x-plane is supposed to correspond to the point $(u, w) = (-1, w_{-1})$ on $C_{e_3=e_4}$, and b is supposed to correspond to $(u, w) = (+1, w_{+1})$. For example, let

$$a = \pm \left(\omega_1 + \int_{-1}^{e_1} \sqrt{R(u)}\, du \right)$$

and

$$b = \pm \int_{e_2}^{1} \sqrt{R(u)}\, du,$$

where the signs are chosen according to whether the points $(u, w_{\pm 1})$ lie in the bottom or top sheet. (The figure shows the case where both $x = a$ and $x = b$ correspond to points in the bottom sheet. Otherwise exchange $+a$ with $-a$, or $+b$ with $-b$, respectively.)

Regarding the toy top we adopt the convention that during its motion, the corresponding point on $C_{e_3=e_4}$ moves on a path homotopic to the cycle α. (This choice determines the sign on the right hand side of equation (24)). The corresponding point in the x-plane then moves on the imaginary axis in the negative direction.

5.1.2 Solution for Time as Function of the Uniformizing Variable

We will now pull back the t-integral (24) to the x plane and solve it. The following proposition gives the resulting formula for t as function of x. The initial condition which is chosen means that $u = e_2$ at $t = 0$, i.e. the axis of the top is initially in its most upright position.

Proposition 6 *Assume that $t = 0$ for $x = 0$. Then equation (24) implies*

$$t = i\sqrt{2s}\Big(\zeta(x - \omega_2) + \zeta(\omega_2) - \frac{1}{3}(e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3)\, x\Big)$$

PROOF. Equations (27) and (28) imply that the pullback of the holomorphic differental du/w to the x-plane is dx. The t-integral therefore becomes

$$t = -i\sqrt{2s} \int \Big(\wp(x - \omega_2) + \frac{1}{3}(e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3)\Big) dx.$$

Since $\zeta' = -\wp$, this implies

$$t = i\sqrt{2s}\Big(\zeta(x - \omega_2) - \frac{1}{3}(e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3)x + const.\Big).$$

The constant has to be $\zeta(\omega_2)$ for t to vanish at $x = 0$. $\square$

5.1.3 Solution for the Cayley-Klein Parameters as Functions of the Uniformizing Variable

The following proposition gives formulas for $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ as functions of x. But first, a few words have to be said about the initial conditions $\alpha_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, \delta_0$ for $t = x = 0$.

It is no essential restriction to assume that α_0 is real and nonnegative and therefore equals δ_0, and that γ_0 is purely imaginary with nonnegative imaginary part, such that $\beta_0 = \gamma_0$. For one may always achieve this by suitable rotations of the system about the z-Axis and the top's symmetry axis.

Proposition 7 *Under the above initial conditions, one obtains*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= k_1 e^{l_1 x} \frac{\sigma(x-a)}{\sigma(x-\omega_2)} \\ \beta &= k_2 e^{l_2 x} \frac{\sigma(x+b)}{\sigma(x+\omega_2)} \\ \gamma &= k_3 e^{l_3 x} \frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x-\omega_2)} \\ \delta &= k_4 e^{l_4 x} \frac{\sigma(x+a)}{\sigma(x+\omega_2)}, \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 = k_4 &= \sqrt{\frac{1+e_2}{2}} \frac{\sigma(\omega_2)}{\sigma(a)} \\ k_2 = k_3 &= i\sqrt{\frac{1-e_2}{2}} \frac{\sigma(\omega_2)}{\sigma(b)} \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_1 = -l_4 &= \frac{w_{-1}}{2(-1+e_3)} + \zeta(a-\omega_2) \\ l_3 = -l_2 &= \frac{w_{+1}}{2(1+e_3)} + \zeta(b-\omega_2) \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

PROOF. Consider the asymptotic behavior of the logarithmic differential of α:

$$\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2(u+1)} \left(w + \frac{u+e_3}{-1+e_3} w_{-1} \right) \frac{du}{w}.$$

It has only two simple poles on $C_{e_3=e_4}$, one at $(u, w) = (-1, w_{-1})$ and the other at ∞. For $(u, w) \to (-1, w_{-1})$, the asymptotic expansion is

$$\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{u+1} + O(1) \right) du.$$

To caluculate the asymptotic expansion around the branchpoint ∞, introduce the local parameter $\xi^2 = 1/u$. The result is

$$\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \left(-\frac{1}{\xi} + O(1)\right) d\xi.$$

Since the residues of the logarithmic differential of α are 1 and -1, respectively, α itself is not branched on $C_{e_3=e_4}$, but has a zero at $(u,w) = (-1, w_{-1})$ and a simple pole at ∞. It is a multiply valued function, because the additive periods of the logarithmic differential lead to mutliplicative periods of α. It follows that, in terms of the uniformizing variable x, α is of the form

$$\alpha = k_1 e^{l_1 x} \frac{\sigma(x-a)}{\sigma(x-\omega_2)}.$$

Similarly, one obtains the other equations (29).

The constants $k_1, \ldots, k_4$ and $l_1, \ldots, l_4$ are determined by the initial conditions. Note first that $\alpha_0 = \delta_0$ implies $k_1 = k_4$ and $\beta_0 = \gamma_0$ implies $k_2 = k_3$. Just substitute $x = 0$ into equations (29) and observe that σ is an odd function.

Further, since $u = e_2$ for $x = 0$, it follows from equations (17) that

$$e_2 + 1 = 2\alpha_0\delta_0 = 2{k_1}^2 \frac{\sigma^2(a)}{\sigma^2(\omega_2)}$$

and

$$e_2 - 1 = 2\beta_0\gamma_0 = 2{k_2}^2 \frac{\sigma^2(b)}{\sigma^2(\omega_2)}.$$

From this one obtains equations (30). The signs of k_1 and k_2 are determined so that α_0 is positive and γ_0 has a positive imaginary part.

Concerning the constants $l_1, \ldots, l_4$, note first that

$$\frac{u+1}{2} = \alpha\delta = k_1 k_2 e^{(l_1+l_2)x} \frac{\sigma(x-a)\sigma(x+a)}{\sigma(x-\omega_2)\sigma(x+\omega_2)}$$

is a doubly periodic function of x. This implies $l_4 = -l_1$ since the quotient of σ-functions is already doubly periodic. Equally, considering $\beta\gamma = (u-1)/2$ yields $l_2 = -l_3$.

From the logarithmic derivative of α with respect to x

$$\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} = l_1 + \frac{\sigma'(x-a)}{\sigma(x-a)} - \frac{\sigma'(x-\omega_2)}{\sigma(x-\omega_2)}$$

one obtains

$$l_1 = \frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} - \zeta(x-a) + \zeta(x-\omega_2),$$

since $\sigma'/\sigma = \zeta$. The first of equations then (31) follows from

$$\lim_{x\to a}\left(\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} - \zeta(x-a)\right) = \frac{w_{-1}}{2(-1+e_3)}.$$

Since $\zeta(x-a) = 1/(x-a) + O(x-a)$ as $x \to a$, one has to show that

$$\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} = \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{w_{-1}}{2(-1+e_3)} + O(x-a). \tag{32}$$

From the first equation (25) and $dx = du/w$ one obtains

$$\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} = \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w + \frac{u+e_3}{-1+e_3}\,w_{-1}\right).$$

Since $w = du/dx$, this yields the expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx}\\
&= \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(\left.\frac{du}{dx}\right|_{x=a} + (x-a)\left.\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\right|_{x=a} + O(x-a)^2 + \left(1+\frac{u+1}{-1+e_3}\right)w_{-1}\right)\\
&\qquad\qquad = \frac{1}{u+1}\left.\frac{du}{dx}\right|_{x=a} + \frac{1}{2}\left.\frac{\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}}{\frac{du}{dx}}\right|_{x=a} + \frac{w_{-1}}{2(-1+e_3)} + O(x-a).
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

The last equality uses

$$\frac{x-a}{u+1} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{du}{dx}\right|_{x=a}} + O(x-a). \tag{34}$$

The asymptotical expansion (32) follows from (33) and

$$\frac{1}{x-a} = \frac{1}{u+1}\left.\frac{du}{dx}\right|_{x=a} + \frac{1}{2}\left.\frac{\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}}{\frac{du}{dx}}\right|_{x=a} + O(x-a).$$

To see this last equation, just take the Taylor expansion

$$u+1 = \left.\frac{du}{dx}\right|_{x=a}(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}\left.\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\right|_{x=a}(x-a)^2 + O(x-a)^3,$$

divide by $(x-a)$ and $(u+1)$, and use (34) again. The equation for l_3 is derived analogously. $\square$

5.2 The Case of Regular Precession

If a spinning top moves in such a way that the angle between the top's axis and the vertical is constant, its motion is called regular precession. It then follows from the symmetries of the system that the top spins around its axis with constant speed, while the axis precedes uniformly around the vertical axis. Notably, the solutions for t and the Cayley-Klein parameters in terms of hyperelliptic integrals fail in the case of regular precession because the path of integration degenerates to a point. One would have to look at the system before it is completely reduced to analyze this case. It turns out that regular precession occurs if $R(u)$ has a double zero at the constant value for u. There are two qualitatively different ways this can happen. If $e_1 = e_2$, small perturbations of the system will lead to small nutation. But if $e_2 = e_3 = 1$, then small perturbations will lead to nutation between $u = e_1$ and $u = e_2$. See [4, pp. 278ff] for an analogous discussion of the stability of regular precession in the case of the Lagrange top.

5.3 The Aperiodic Case: $e_2 = e_3 = 1$

If $e_2 = e_3$, there are two possible types of motion. Either u is constantly 1. This is the astable case of regular precession mentioned above. Or u moves from 1 to e_1 and back. This case will be considered in this section. We proceed similarly as in section 5.1.

The hyperelliptic curve C degenerates to the elliptic curve C_{aper} given by $w^2 = R(u)$ with

$$R(u) = 4(u - e_1)(u^2 - {e_4}^2).$$

Branchpoints are e_1, $\pm e_4$ and ∞. The t-integral becomes

$$t = i\sqrt{2s}\int \frac{(u^2 - {e_4}^2)}{u-1}\,\frac{du}{w}. \tag{35}$$

It is singular at $u = 1$. That is why this is the aperiodic case. The integrals

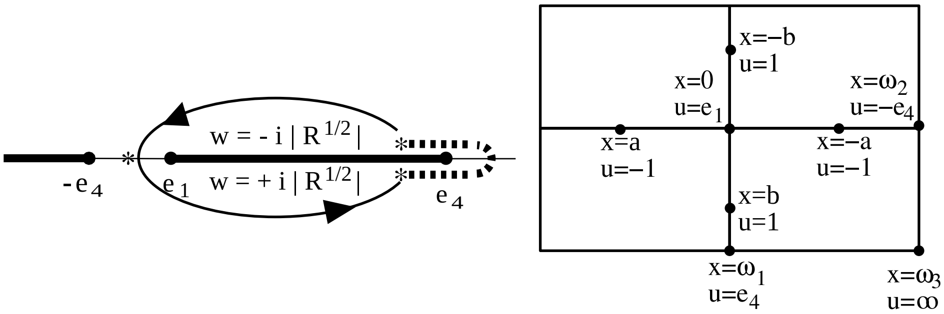

Fig. 5. Left: The top sheet of the elliptic curve C_{aper}. Right: A fundamental domain in the x-plane.

(14) become

$$
\begin{aligned}
\log\alpha &= \int \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w - \frac{2}{u-1}\,\frac{u^2-{e_4}^2}{1-{e_4}^2}w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\\
\log\beta &= \int \frac{du}{2(u-1)}\\
\log\gamma &= \int \frac{du}{2(u-1)}\\
\log\delta &= \int \frac{1}{2(u+1)}\left(w + \frac{2}{u-1}\,\frac{u^2-{e_4}^2}{1-{e_4}^2}w_{-1}\right)\frac{du}{w}\,.
\end{aligned}
\tag{36}
$$

5.3.1 Uniformization of the Elliptic Curve

Figure 5 shows one sheet of C_{aper}, which will be called the top sheet. Proceed as in section 5.1.1, but let the curves c start in $(u,w) = (e_1, 0)$. For a normalized cycle basis, take a path α in the top sheet which encircles e_1 and e_4 in the counterclockwise direction, and choose β accordingly. Let ω_1 and ω_2 be the corresponding half periods and let $\omega_3 = \omega_1 + \omega_2$. One obtains the uniformizaiton

$$u = \wp(x-\omega_3) + \frac{e_1}{3}$$

and $w = \wp'(x-\omega_3)$.

The right part of figure 5 shows a fundamental domain in the x-plane. Again, the points above $u = \pm 1$ will be important. In the figure, they are marked by asterisks. Let a and b be points in the x-plane corresponding to $(u,w) = (-1, w_{-1})$ and $(u,w) = (+1, w_{+1})$, for example,

$$a = \pm\int_{-1}^{e_1}\sqrt{R(u)}\,du \quad\text{and}\quad b = \pm i\int_{e_1}^{1}\sqrt{-R(u)}\,du.$$

(In the figure they are drawn for the case in which $(-1, w_{-1})$ lies in the top sheet and w_{+1} has positive imaginary part.)

Let the path of integration corresponding to the motion of the top be homotopic the the path with arrows drawn in the figure.

5.3.2 Solution for Time as Function of the Uniformizing Variable

The integrand of the t-integral has simple poles over $u = 1$ which leads to logarithmic type singularities for t. The Riemann surface of the function t will therefore be an infinitely sheeted cover of C_{aper} with the two branchpoints $(u, w) = (1, \pm w_{+1})$. Place a cut on C_{aper} along the dotted line in figure 5 and cut the x-plane along corresponding lines. Then our path of integration on C_{aper} does not cross the cut, so that we can consider only one branch of the function t on the cut elliptic curve, or the cut x-plane, respectively.

Proposition 8 *Suppose that $t = 0$ at $x = 0$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{t}{i\sqrt{2s}} =& -\zeta(x-\omega_3) - \zeta(\omega_3) + \left(1 + \frac{e_1}{3}\right) x \\ &+ \frac{1-{e_4}^2}{w_{+1}} \left(\log\left(-\frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x+b)}\right) + 2\big(\zeta(\omega_3) - \zeta(b-\omega_3)\big)x\right),\end{aligned}$$

where that branch of the function

$$\log\left(-\frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x+b)}\right)$$

is chosen that is zero for $x = 0$.

PROOF. Put equation (35) in the form

$$t = i\sqrt{2s} \int \left(u + 1 + \frac{1-{e_4}^2}{u-1}\right) \frac{du}{w} \tag{37}$$

and consider separately the integrals

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{u-1} \frac{du}{w}$$

and

$$I_2 = \int (u+1) \frac{du}{w}.$$

Substituting the uniformizing variable in the first integral, we get

$$\begin{aligned}I_1 &= \int \frac{dx}{\wp(x-\omega_3) - \wp(b-\omega_3)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\wp'(b-\omega_3)} \int \frac{\wp'(b-\omega_3)\, dx}{\wp(x-\omega_3) - \wp(b-\omega_3)}.\end{aligned}$$

Using the formula

$$\frac{\wp'(\eta)}{\wp(\xi)-\wp(\eta)} = \zeta(\xi-\eta) - \zeta(\xi+\eta) + 2\zeta(\eta),$$

one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{1}{\wp'(b-\omega_3)} \int \Big(\zeta(x-b) - \zeta(x+b-2\omega_3) + 2\zeta(b-\omega_3)\Big) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\wp'(b-\omega_3)} \int \Big(\zeta(x-b) - \zeta(x+b) + 2\zeta(\omega_3) + 2\zeta(b-\omega_3)\Big) dx. \end{aligned}$$

The last equality follows from $\zeta(\xi+2\omega_k) = \zeta(\xi)+2\zeta(\omega_k)$. Now the last integral can easily be solved since $\zeta(\xi) = \sigma'(\xi)/\sigma(\xi)$. Note that

$$\wp'(b-\omega_3) = w_{+1}$$

to obtain

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{w_{+1}} \left(\log\left(\frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x+b)}\right) + 2\Big(\zeta(\omega_3) + \zeta(b-\omega_3)\Big) x + const. \right)$$

Requiring that $I_1 = 0$ for $x = 0$, one obtains

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{w_{+1}} \left(\log\left(-\frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x+b)}\right) + 2\Big(\zeta(\omega_3) + \zeta(b-\omega_3)\Big) x \right), \tag{38}$$

where that branch of the logarithmic term is chosen that vanishes for $x = 0$. The other integral is easier to deal with:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int \Big(\wp(x-\omega_3) + 1 + e_1/3\Big) \\ &= -\zeta(x-\omega_3) + (1+e_1/3)x + const., \end{aligned}$$

since $\wp = -\zeta'$. If the constant is chosen to make I_2 vanish for $x = 0$, this becomes

$$I_2 = -\zeta(x-\omega_3) - \zeta(\omega_3) + \left(1 + \frac{e_1}{3}\right) x. \tag{39}$$

The formula for t follows from equations (37), (38) and (39). $\square$

5.3.3 Solution for the Cayley-Klein Parameters

The functions $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are also branched at the points above $u = 1$. So we apply the same cut as in the previous section and have to choose branches. As in section 5.1 we will assume that the initial conditions α_0 and δ_0 are real (and therefore equal) and positive, and that β_0 and γ_0 are imaginary (and therefore equal) with positive imaginary part.

Proposition 9 *If the initial conditions are chosen as explained above, then*

$$\alpha = ke^{lx - i\pi p}\frac{\sigma(x-a)}{\sigma(x-\omega_3)}\left(\frac{\sigma(x+b)}{\sigma(x-b)}\right)^p$$
$$\gamma = \beta = i\sqrt{\frac{1-u}{2}}$$
$$\delta = ke^{-lx+i\pi p}\frac{\sigma(x+a)}{\sigma(x+\omega_3)}\left(\frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x+b)}\right)^p,$$

where

$$p = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{w_{-1}}{w_{+1}},$$
$$k = \sqrt{\frac{1+e_1}{2}}\frac{\sigma(\omega_3)}{\sigma(a)},$$
$$l = \frac{w_{-1}}{4} - \frac{w_{-1}}{1-{e_4}^2} + \zeta(a-\omega_3) - p\Big(\zeta(a+b)+\zeta(a-b)\Big),$$

and those branches of the multiply valued functions $(\sigma(x+b)/\sigma(x-b))^p$ and $(\sigma(x-b)/\sigma(x+b))^p$ are chosen which take the values $e^{i\pi p}$ and $e^{-i\pi p}$ at $x=0$.

PROOF. The formula for β and γ follows elementarily from the corresponding integrals (36) and the initial conditions. Now consider the logarithmic differential of α from equations (36):

$$\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{2(u+1)} - \frac{1}{(u-1)(u+1)}\frac{w_{-1}}{w} - \frac{1}{1-{e_4}^2}\frac{w_{-1}}{w}\right)du$$

As one can read off from this expression, the differential has three simple poles away from infinity, one at $(u,w) = (-1, w_{-1})$ with residue 1 and two more at $(u,w) = (+1, \pm w_{+1})$ with residues $\mp w_{-1}/2w_{+1}$. Furthermore, the term $du/2(u+1)$ contributes one more simple pole at infinity with residue -1. The location of the poles with their residues is summarized in table 2. It also lists the poles of the logarithmic differential of β, which are obtained similarly. Now the poles with residue ± 1 lead to zeroes and poles of α and δ, while the other poles give rise to branchpoints. It follows that, as functions of x, α and δ are of the form

$$\alpha = k_1 e^{l_1 x}\frac{\sigma(x-a)}{\sigma(x-\omega_3)}\left(\frac{\sigma(x+b)}{\sigma(x-b)}\right)^p$$
$$\beta = k_2 e^{l_2 x}\frac{\sigma(x+a)}{\sigma(x+\omega_3)}\left(\frac{\sigma(x-b)}{\sigma(x+b)}\right)^p. \tag{40}$$

$d\alpha/\alpha$

$(u,w) =$	$(-1, w_{-1})$	∞	$(+1, +w_{+1})$	$(+1, -w_{+1})$
Residue:	1	-1	$-w_{-1}/2w_{+1}$	$w_{-1}/2w_{+1}$

$d\delta/\delta$

$(u,w) =$	$(-1, -w_{-1})$	∞	$(+1, +w_{+1})$	$(+1, -w_{+1})$
Residue:	1	-1	$w_{-1}/2w_{+1}$	$-w_{-1}/2w_{+1}$

Table 2
The simple poles of $d\alpha/\alpha$ and $d\delta/\delta$ with residues.

Choose the braches of these multiply valued functions as explained in the proposition. Then the values

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1+e_1}{2}}\,\frac{\sigma(\omega_3)}{\sigma(a)}\,e^{-i\pi p}$$
$$k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1+e_1}{2}}\,\frac{\sigma(\omega_3)}{\sigma(a)}\,e^{+i\pi p}$$

follow from the initial condition $\alpha_0 = \delta_0 = \sqrt{(1+e_1)/2}$.

Since $2\alpha\delta = u+1$ is a doubly periodic function of x, it follows that $l_2 = -l_1$. It is left to show that $l_1 = l$ as given in the proposition. Since from equation (40)

$$\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} = l_1 + \zeta(x-a) - \zeta(x-\omega_3) + p\Big(\zeta(x+b) - \zeta(x-b)\Big),$$

this will be achieved if we can prove that for $x \to a$,

$$\frac{d\log\alpha}{dx} = \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{w_{-1}}{4} - \frac{w_{-1}}{1-{e_4}^2} + O(x-1).$$

This follows by a calculation analogous to the one in section 5.1. □

5.4 The Lagrange Top as Limit Case: $e_4 = -e_4 = \infty$

Look at the t-integral as it is written in equation (11). If one simply lets e_4 tend to infinity, the integrand diverges. But note that from equation (9) one obtains

$$-\frac{s}{2} = \frac{A}{2ms}\,\frac{1}{1-{e_4}^2},$$

so that equation (11) can be rewritten as

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{A}{2ms}} \int \sqrt{\frac{u^2 - e_4{}^2}{1 - e_4{}^2}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(u - e_1)(u - e_2)(u - e_3)}}.$$

Now if one lets e_4 tend to infinity while keeping A/ms constant, this converges to the Abelian integral of the first kind

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{A}{2ms}} \int \frac{du}{w}$$

on the elliptic curve $w^2 = (u - e_1)(u - e_2)(u - e_3)$.

The integrals (14) cause no problems. They become

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \alpha &= \int \frac{w + w_{-1}}{2(u+1)} \frac{du}{w} \\
\log \beta &= \int \frac{w - w_{+1}}{2(u-1)} \frac{du}{w} \\
\log \gamma &= \int \frac{w + w_{+1}}{2(u-1)} \frac{du}{w} \\
\log \delta &= \int \frac{w - w_{-1}}{2(u+1)} \frac{du}{w}.
\end{aligned}$$

This is exactly the solution F. Klein obtains for the Lagrange top [4, p. 238],[2, pp. 28f]. The following physical argument explains why this should be so. In view of equation (9), letting e_4 tend to infinity means letting A/ms^2 tend to inifinity. At the same time we require that A/ms is constant. This can be achieved by keeping A and ms constant while letting s tend to zero and m to infinity. But if s is very small, the tip of the toy top is almost fixed. On the other hand, the torque produced by gravity depends on the product ms which is constant.

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