ORIGINAL PAPER

## On the dynamics of the rigid body with a fixed point: periodic orbits and integrability

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Received: 1 March 2013 / Accepted: 29 May 2013 / Published online: 16 June 2013 © Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2013

**Abstract** The aim of the present paper is to study the periodic orbits of a rigid body with a fixed point and quasi-spherical shape under the effect of a Newtonian force field given by different small potentials. For studying these periodic orbits, we shall use averaging theory. Moreover, we provide information on the  $C^1$ integrability of these motions.

**Keywords** Rigid body with a fixed point · Periodic orbits · Integrability · Averaging theory

## 1 Introduction and statement of the main results

The dynamics of rigid bodies, in its different formulations Eulerian, Lagrangian, and Hamiltonian, has been

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Centro Universitario de la Defensa Academia General del Aire, Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena, 30720 Santiago de la Ribera, Spain e-mail: juanantonio.vera@cud.upct.es extensively studied in the classic literature; see, for instance [8], for a classic treatment of these topics or [1, 2], and [10] for a more modern approach.

The main objectives in the study of the motion of a rigid body with a fixed point are:

- 1. To state the equilibria and their stabilities in rigid bodies with a fixed point.
- 2. To state the periodic solutions, bifurcations, and chaos of its motion.
- 3. To analyze the integrability and to state the first integrals for the problem.

Our main aim in this work is to study the periodic orbits of a rigid body with a fixed point under a Newtonian gravitational field using averaging theory. As a corollary, we also obtain information about  $C^1$  nonintegrability.

It is well known, see for instance [3, p. 57], that the motion of a rigid body with a fixed point is described by the Hamiltonian equations associated to the Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{(G^2 - L^2)}{2} \left( \frac{\sin^2 l}{A} + \frac{\cos^2 l}{B} \right) + \frac{L^2}{2C} + U(k_1, k_2, k_3)$$
(1)

with

$$k_1 = \left(\frac{H}{G}\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{L}{G}\right)^2} + \frac{L}{G}\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{H}{G}\right)^2}\cos g\right)\sin l$$