

✓ 12a) verallg. Koordinaten φ_1 und φ_2 ($f=2 \cdot 2-2=2$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \\ -l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \\ -l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \\ -l_1 \cos \varphi_1 - l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1: x_1^2 + z_1^2 - l_1^2 = 0$$

$$l_1^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1 + l_1^2 \cos^2 \varphi_1 - l_1^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$A_2: (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 - l_2^2 = 0$$

$$l_2^2 \sin^2 \varphi_2 + l_2^2 \cos^2 \varphi_2 - l_2^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

b) Lagrangekt.:

$$U = \sum_i m_i g z_i = -m_1 g l_1 \cos \varphi_1 - m_2 g (l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2)$$

$$T = \sum_i \frac{m_i}{2} \dot{\vec{r}}_i^2 = \frac{m_1}{2} ((l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1)^2 + (-l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1)^2)$$

$$+ \frac{m_2}{2} ((l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2)^2 + (-l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 - l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2)^2)$$

$$= \frac{m_1}{2} (l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2) + \frac{m_2}{2} (l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \underbrace{(\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2)}_{= \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)})$$

$$\rightarrow L = T - U$$

$$= \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} (l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))$$

$$+ (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + m_2 g l_2 \cos \varphi_2$$

$$\varphi_i \ll 1 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_i \rightarrow 1 - \frac{\varphi_i^2}{2}, \sin \varphi_i \rightarrow \varphi_i$$

(Terme im kinet. Teil $\propto \dot{\varphi}_i^2 \rightarrow$ Näherung bis 2. Ordnung

$\Rightarrow$ behalte auch im pot. Teil Terme bis φ_i^2

für gemischten Term mit $\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$ bereits $\varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2$

$$\rightarrow \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \rightarrow 1$$

$$L = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} (l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2) + (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \left(1 - \frac{\varphi_1^2}{2}\right) + m_2 g l_2 \left(1 - \frac{\varphi_2^2}{2}\right)$$

c) Bringe T auf Form $\sum_i \frac{M_i}{2} (\dot{q}_i)^2$:

quadrat. Ergänzung: (oder direkt sehen und umformen)

$$\text{Form: } A l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + B l_2^2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + 2C l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2$$

$$= A l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + B \left(l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 + \frac{C}{B} l_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 \right)^2 - \frac{C^2}{B} l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2$$

$$= \left(A - \frac{C^2}{B} \right) l_1^2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + B \left(l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 + \frac{C}{B} l_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 \right)^2$$

$$\text{hier: } A = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2}, \quad B = \frac{m_2}{2} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow A - \frac{C^2}{B} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} - \frac{m_2}{2} = \frac{m_1}{2}, \quad \frac{C}{B} = 1$$

$$\text{also } T = \frac{m_1}{2} (l_1 \dot{\varphi}_1)^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} (l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 + l_1 \dot{\varphi}_1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 = m_1, \quad M_2 = m_2, \quad q_1 = l_1 \varphi_1, \quad q_2 = (l_1 \varphi_1 + l_2 \varphi_2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow l_2 \varphi_2 = q_2 - q_1$$

U in neuen generalisierten Koordinaten q_1, q_2 :

$$U = \underbrace{-(M_1 + M_2) g l_1 - M_2 g l_2}_{= U_0 \text{ Konstante}} + \frac{M_1 + M_2}{2} \frac{g}{l_1} q_1^2 + \frac{M_2}{2} \frac{g}{l_2} (q_2 - q_1)^2$$

$$= U_0 + \left(\frac{M_1 + M_2}{2} \frac{g}{l_1} + \frac{M_2}{2} \frac{g}{l_2} \right) q_1^2 + \left(\frac{M_2}{2} \frac{g}{l_2} \right) q_2^2 - 2 \left(\frac{M_2}{2} \frac{g}{l_2} \right) q_1 q_2$$

$$U - U_0 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} k_{ij} q_i q_j = \frac{1}{2} k_{1,1} q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_{2,2} q_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} (k_{1,2} + k_{2,1}) q_1 q_2$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{1,1} = (M_1 + M_2) \frac{g}{l_1} + M_2 \frac{g}{l_2}$$

$$k_{2,2} = M_2 \frac{g}{l_2}$$

$$k_{1,2} = k_{2,1} = -M_2 \frac{g}{l_2}$$

d) Euler-Lagrange-Gl. (Lagrange-Gl. 2. Art):

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$q_1: \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = \frac{M_1}{2} \cdot 2 \dot{q}_1 = M_1 \dot{q}_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = M_1 \ddot{q}_1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} = - \left(k_{1,1} q_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_{1,2} q_2 + \frac{1}{2} k_{2,1} q_2 \right)$$

$$\left(= - \left((M_1 + M_2) \frac{g}{l_1} + M_2 \frac{g}{l_2} \right) q_1 + M_2 \frac{g}{l_2} q_2 \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I)} \quad \ddot{q}_1 &= - \frac{k_{1,1}}{M_1} q_1 - \frac{k_{1,2} + k_{2,1}}{2 M_1} q_2 \\ &= - \left(\left(1 + \frac{M_2}{M_1} \right) \frac{g}{l_1} + \frac{M_2}{M_1} \frac{g}{l_2} \right) q_1 + \frac{M_2}{M_1} \frac{g}{l_2} q_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$q_2: \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = M_2 \ddot{q}_2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_2} = - \left(k_{2,2} q_2 + \frac{k_{1,2} + k_{2,1}}{2} q_1 \right) = - M_2 \frac{g}{l_2} q_2 + M_2 \frac{g}{l_2} q_1$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 \ddot{q}_2 + M_2 \frac{g}{l_2} q_2 - M_2 \frac{g}{l_2} q_1 = 0$$

$$\text{II)} \quad \ddot{q}_2 = - \frac{k_{2,2}}{M_2} q_2 - \frac{k_{1,2} + k_{2,1}}{2} q_1$$

$$= - \frac{g}{l_2} (q_2 - q_1)$$

4/e) Ansatz: $q_i = A_i e^{i\omega t}$
 $\dot{q}_i = i\omega A_i e^{i\omega t}$
 $\ddot{q}_i = -\omega^2 A_i e^{i\omega t}$

$$I) -\omega^2 A_1 e^{i\omega t} = -\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} A_1 e^{i\omega t} + \frac{k_{12}}{m_1} A_2 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$A_1 \left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} - \omega^2 \right) = -A_2 \frac{k_{12}}{m_1}$$

$$II) -\omega^2 A_2 e^{i\omega t} = -\frac{k_{22}}{m_2} A_2 e^{i\omega t} - \frac{k_{12}}{m_2} A_1 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$A_2 \left(\frac{k_{22}}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) = -A_1 \frac{k_{12}}{m_2}$$

$$I) \text{ in } II) \quad -A_1 \frac{m_1}{k_{12}} \left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} - \omega^2 \right) \left(\frac{k_{22}}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) = -A_1 \frac{k_{12}}{m_2}$$

$$\left(\omega^2 + \frac{k_{11}}{m_1} \right) \left(\omega^2 - \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} \right) = \frac{k_{12}^2}{m_1 m_2}$$

Konsistenzbedingung = charakt. GL.

$$\omega^4 - \left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} + \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} \right) \omega^2 + \frac{k_{11} k_{22} - k_{12}^2}{m_1 m_2} = 0$$

$$\omega_{\pm}^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} + \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} + \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} \right)^2 - 4 \frac{(k_{11} k_{22} - k_{12}^2)}{m_1 m_2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} + \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} - \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} \right)^2 + 4 \frac{k_{12}^2}{m_1 m_2}}}{2}$$

Ausdruck unter Wurzel $\geq 0 \Rightarrow 2$ reelle Lösungen

einsetzen: $\frac{k_{11}}{m_1} + \frac{k_{22}}{m_2} = \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \frac{g}{l_1} + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{g}{l_2} + \frac{g}{l_2}$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \left(\frac{g}{l_1} + \frac{g}{l_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{k_{11} k_{22} - k_{12}^2}{m_1 m_2} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \frac{g}{l_1} + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{g}{l_2} \right] \frac{g}{l_2} - \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{g^2}{l_2^2}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \frac{g^2}{l_1 l_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \omega_{\pm}^2 &= \frac{g}{2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right)^2 - 4 \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \frac{1}{l_1 l_2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{g}{2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{l_1} - \frac{1}{l_2}\right)^2 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{g}{2} \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{l_1 l_2}{(l_1 + l_2)^2} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{aus II): } \frac{A_1}{A_2} &= - \frac{m_2}{k_{12}} \left(\frac{k_{22}}{m_2} - \omega_{\pm}^2 \right) \\
 &= + \frac{l_2}{g} \left(\frac{g}{l_2} - \omega_{\pm}^2 \right) \\
 &= - \left(\frac{l_2}{g} \omega_{\pm}^2 - 1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{l_2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{l_1 l_2}{(l_1 + l_2)^2} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}}} \right) - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

f) Anzahl Freiheitsgrade: 4 (2 DGL 2. Ordnung)

2 unabh. Lsg. gefunden: ω_+ und ω_-

$\Rightarrow$ allg. Lösung als Superposition

Anfangsbed. (z.B.): $q_1(t=0), \dot{q}_1(0), q_2(0), \dot{q}_2(0)$

$\rightarrow \varphi_1(0), \dot{\varphi}_1(0), \varphi_2(0), \dot{\varphi}_2(0)$

g) i) $m_2 \ll m_1 \Rightarrow \frac{m_2}{m_1} \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\pm}^2 = \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{l_1 l_2}{(l_1 + l_2)^2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2}\right) \left(1 \pm \frac{|l_1 - l_2|}{l_1 + l_2}\right)$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{g}{2} \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1 l_2} \frac{l_1 + l_2 \pm (l_1 - l_2)}{l_1 + l_2} = \begin{cases} g/l_2 \\ g/l_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = 1 - \frac{l_2}{g} \frac{g}{l_1} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{f. } \omega_1 \\ 1 - l_2/l_1 & \text{f. } \omega_2 \end{cases}$$

6/ $\rightarrow$ 2 Moden: $\omega_1^2 = \frac{g}{l_2}$ $A_1 \approx 0$

oberes Pendel fest, unteres schwingt mit
Eigenfrequenz

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{g}{l_2}$$

Pendel schwingen gleich oder entgegengesetzt
abhängig vom Verhältnis der Längen

ii) $m_2 \gg m_1$: $\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \mu \gg 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \mu \approx \mu$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\pm}^2 = \frac{g}{2} \mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1 l_2} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{l_1 l_2}{(l_1 + l_2)^2} \frac{1}{\mu}} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{g}{2} \mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1 l_2} \left(1 \pm \left(1 - 2 \frac{l_1 l_2}{(l_1 + l_2)^2} \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \quad \left(\sqrt{1 \pm \epsilon} \sim 1 \pm \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right)$$

$$\omega_+^2 = \frac{g}{2} \mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1 l_2} 2 = g \mu \left(\frac{1}{l_1} + \frac{1}{l_2} \right)$$

$$\omega_-^2 = \frac{g}{2} \mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1 l_2} 2 \frac{l_1 l_2}{(l_1 + l_2)^2} \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{g}{l_1 + l_2}$$

$$\frac{A_2^{(-)}}{A_1^{(-)}} = 1 - \frac{l_2}{g} \frac{g}{l_1 + l_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_1 + l_2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Schwingung als langes Pendel} \\ \text{als ob in } r_1 \text{ fest verbunden} \\ \text{und } m_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{A_1^{(+)}}{A_2^{(+)}} = 1 - \frac{l_2}{g} g \mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1 l_2} = 1 - \mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1} \sim -\mu \frac{l_1 + l_2}{l_1}$$

$\rightarrow$ untere Masse fast in Ruhe, schwingt leicht
entgegengesetzt
obere Masse schwingt sehr schnell ($\omega^2 \propto \mu$)