

Ansatz: $\varphi_1 = A_1 e^{i\omega t}$

$\varphi_2 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}$

das hier scheint nicht
sonderlich zielführend zu sein,
besser weiter auf nächster Seite.
Ja ü

=> einsetzen in I, II:

$$-m_1 l A_1 \omega^2 e^{i\omega t} + m_1 g A_1 e^{i\omega t} + K l (A_1 - A_2) e^{i\omega t} = 0 \quad \text{Ia}$$

$$-m_2 l A_2 \omega^2 e^{i\omega t} + m_2 g A_2 e^{i\omega t} - K l (A_1 - A_2) e^{i\omega t} = 0 \quad \text{IIa}$$

Gleichungssystem

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_1(g - l\omega^2) + Kl & -Kl \\ -Kl & m_2(g - l\omega^2) + Kl \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_A$

(=) $\det A \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

$$Kl^2 + (m_1(g - l\omega^2) + Kl) \cdot (m_2(g - l\omega^2) + Kl) = 0$$

$$2 Kl^2 + m_1 m_2 (g - l\omega^2)^2 + m_1 g Kl - m_1 l \omega^2 Kl + m_2 g Kl - m_2 l \omega^2 Kl = 0$$

$$2 K^2 l^2 + g Kl (m_1 + m_2) + \omega^2 \cdot (-Kl^2 (m_1 + m_2) - 2 g l m_1 m_2) + \omega^4 \cdot l^2 m_1 m_2 = 0$$

$\cdot \frac{1}{l^2 m_1 m_2}$

$$2 \frac{K^2}{m_1 m_2} + g K \frac{m_1 + m_2}{l m_1 m_2} + \frac{g^2}{l^2} + \omega^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{K(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2} - \frac{2g}{l} \right) + \omega^4 = 0$$

$$M := \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \omega_{1/2}^2 = \frac{K}{2M} + \frac{g}{l} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{K}{2M} + \frac{g}{l} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{K^2}{M m} - g K \frac{1}{M l} - \frac{g^2}{l^2}}$$

$m = m_1 + m_2$

$$= \frac{K}{2M} + \frac{g}{l} \pm \sqrt{\frac{K^2}{4M^2} - 2 \frac{K^2}{M m}}$$