```
TT: l(m, 4, + m2 42) + g (m, 4, + m2 42) = 0
            a_{11} = m_1 a_{12} = m_2 \psi_1 = m_1 \ell_1 + m_2 \ell_2
                     =) ly + g y = 0 Mit Normierung Ib
 I-II: ((m, 9,-m, 92)+g(m, 9,-m, 92)+2Ke(9,-92)=0 +1 1 m,
          I.m2 II.m1:
     m, m2 e (q1 - q2) + g m, m2 (q1 - q2) + Ke (m, + m2) (q1 - q2)
 -) a_{21} = 1 , a_{22} = -1 Y_2 = q_1 - q_2
             =) m1m2 ( 1/2 + 1/2 · (gam1 m2 + Ke (m1+m2)) =0
 Ansah: V_1 = A_1 e^{i\omega t}
V_2 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}
V_3 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}
V_4 = A_1 e^{i\omega t}
V_2 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}
V_3 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}
V_4 = A_1 e^{i\omega t}
V_2 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}
V_3 = A_2 e^{i\omega t}
      -A, we int + g A, e int =0
                                 =) W1/2 = ± / 8/e =) Y = An eit let + An eit let
                     W= # / 2 + K m1+m2 =) /2 = A21 e 1 =+ K... + A 22 e
C) t=0: N1 = m1.0 + m2. $\hat{q} = A11 e^0 + A12.e^0
Anfangsbed.
                                                        =) A = m2 Q - A12
    sind for \varphi und violt
for \psi geselver \psi_{A}(t=0) = m_{A} \psi_{A}(t=0) + m_{2} \psi_{B}(t=0) = 0
              (=) 0 = A_{11}i\omega + A_{12}(-i)\omega  |-i| |-\frac{1}{\omega}

\sqrt{3/e}  (=) A_{11} = A_{12} = |A_{11} = A_{12} = \frac{1}{2}m_{2}\hat{\varphi}
   \frac{1}{2} |t=0| = -\hat{q} = A_{21} + A_{22}
\frac{1}{2} |t=0| = 0 = A_{21} = A_{22}
\frac{1}{2} |t=0| = 0 = A_{21} = A_{22}
```