inpare qui estar equocioù de moviments conespoudent o

une eurepe potenciol U(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} K (x^2+y^2) - \delta xy. \text{Existe}

une terre de acoploments enjo mojnitude e' medido per d.

de moviment

Est terres fos com qui as aproces V sejam acoplodes i

nas independentes.

Como poderen proceder?. Vajamen mus moneren

Methodo-1: Somawos es dues equeques:

$$x + \lambda = \left(-\frac{m}{\kappa} + \frac{w}{\ell}\right)(x + \lambda)$$

Submaium en dues equações:

$$x-y = -\left(\frac{k}{m} + \frac{\delta}{m}\right)(x-y)$$

amber es equoços têm un especho de oscilodos hamisiens independentes, codo um com diferentes frequêncios maturais

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\kappa - \delta}{m}$$

$$(x + y) + \omega_1^2 (x + y) = 0$$

$$(x - y) + \omega_2^2 (x - y) = 0$$

Estas duas equações sas ojoro independente e sobeme imediolomente escrever as soluções:

$$(x+y) = 2A$$
 Sim $(w, t+4,)$
 $(x-y) = 2B$ Sim (w_2t+4_2)

Podemos opono somas a submais estas duas soluçar :

$$x = A \sin(\omega_1 t + q_1) + B \sin(\omega_2 t + q_2)$$

$$Y = A \sin(\omega_1 t + q_1) + B \sin(\omega_2 t + q_2)$$

As y eoustants de interpoças (A, B, Y, e Yz) deven ser operstador où condiços iniciais. Transformement duas equoços ocoplodos em dues equoços independende As combinações que garantem isto, (x+y) e (x-y) designam-ser modos normais de vitroção. Transformemento doi, osuladoro ocoplodos (acoplomento pradichro pa empo) em dois mora osuladoro independendes. Me'bobo - 2: 0 pur nos figeress de foch foi muso mudança de bose: (x, y) _ [(x+y), (x-y)] pur perolver o perblemo. louro poderum purader escentraion puresolidade?

Implueur pur o sisteme du don outodons o coplodos tim solución harmonica. (o pur é verdodo, enuro vinn anterior mente). Es conevormo-los do sequinte modo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha t}$$

(& vaun man función complexes, por simplicido de)

Future
$$\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{x} \\
\dot{y} \\
\dot{z} \\
\dot{y}
\end{bmatrix} = -d^{2}\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha t}$$
Future
$$\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{x} \\
\dot{y}
\end{bmatrix} = -d^{2}\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha t}$$

(*) Pade ser esente sob a fracces de mus momis:

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} -\omega_{0}^{2} + \tilde{\delta}^{2} \\ +\tilde{\delta}^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_{0}^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2} \\ -\tilde{\delta}^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (x *)$$

Soluções cous A e B défendes de zero só suas porriveis de a momiz :

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\alpha^2 + \omega^2 & -\delta^2 \\ -\delta^2 & -\alpha^2 + \omega^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

for was juverhivel.

(Se for invertivel, poderiane multiplicar (**) à esqued pelo momis inverse par obter [A] = [6].)

O colente de momis inverse implies varin procediments
que incluem divide pelo delecuremente de momis. Se
este delecurinante for unlo, esso momis nas pode ser
construida. A existinco de soluçai mais traviais
com A e O +0 => pois pur:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha^2 + \omega_0^2 & -\tilde{\sigma}^2 \\ -\tilde{\sigma}^2 & -\alpha^2 + \omega_0^2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad 6 \Rightarrow 0$$

Ist é encontrour 4 possíves soluções:

Voltando a (**) ven'promer pon:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\overline{5}^2 & -\overline{5}^2 \\ -\overline{5}^2 & -\overline{5}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 0 \implies$$

=> A=B se +W+=x

Entac, a soluças qual e'uns combinaças linear destar 4 soluen:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = A, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{i\omega_{+}t} + A_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\omega_{+}t} + A_{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\omega_{-}t} + A_{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\omega_{-}t}$$

As constantes Ai deven der encoumodes parsajustar as condiçón iniciais X(0), Y(0), X(0) e Y(0)

Podeurs simplificar as solución pueso paro o mosso pueblemo de mecanica; x e y devem ser funços reais (sas deslocomentes a particular). Usand a fórmulo de Enler-de Moivre e' focal venificar pue iste impose que

$$A_1 = A_2^*$$
 $A_3 = A_4^*$

(x = A, es, (w,t) + chiu (w,t) + A2 es (w,t) - c'A2 xin(w,t) + (...)

Lepo: $A_1 = A_2^{\dagger} = \frac{B_1}{2} e^{i \phi_1}$ $A_3 = A_4^{\dagger} = \frac{B_2}{2} e^{i \phi_2}$ (see wineer complexe)

 $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = B' \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cos (m^{+} + + \phi^{+}) + B^{5} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cos (m^{-} + + \phi^{5})$ Entar:

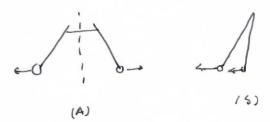
$$x(t) = B_1 e_0 (\omega_+ t + \phi_1) + B_2 e_0 (\omega_- t + \phi_2)$$

$$y(t) = B_1 e_0 (\omega_+ t + \phi_1) - B_2 e_0 (\omega_- t + \phi_2)$$

louro autes:

· X+Y (mado similaro) oralo of frequence w,

Esles dois mado puros (modo mormais de viberque corresponden a compination [!] (similaries) or [] autisime mica de, des lo comentrs.



Exemplo:
|
$$x_1 = -1 \times x_1 - 1 \times (x_1 - x_2)$$

| $x_1 = -1 \times x_1 - 1 \times (x_1 - x_2)$
| $x_2 = -1 \times x_2 - 1 \times (x_2 - x_1)$
| $x_1 + 2 w_0 x_1 - w_0 x_2 = 0$
| $x_1 + 2 w_0 x_2 - w_0 x_1 = 0$

Exploremen or dois mellodes descentido o más:

Mihode-1: Somo e submai es dues equoqués:

$$\begin{cases} (X' - X^{5}) + 3\omega_{0}(X' + X^{5}) = 0 \\ (X' + X^{5}) + \omega_{0}(X' + X^{5}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x_1 + x_2) = A_+ & extra (wt + x_+) \\ (x_1 - x_2) = A_- & extra (wt + x_+) \end{cases}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{A_+}{2} exp (wt + 4_+) + \frac{A_-}{2} exp (\sqrt{3} wt + 4_-)$$

$$X_2 = \frac{A_+}{2} exp (wt + 4_+) - \frac{A_-}{2} exp (\sqrt{3} wt + 4_-)$$

Methodo - 2:

$$\begin{cases} X_1 + 2 \omega_0^2 X_1 - \omega_0^2 X_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ X_2 + 2 \omega_0^2 X_2 - \omega_0 X_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} e^{i \kappa t}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\alpha^2 A e^{i + 2\omega_0^2} A e^{i \kappa t} - \omega_0^2 B e^{i \kappa t} - \omega_0^2 B e^{i \kappa t} - \omega_0^2 A e^{i \kappa t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (2\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2) & -\omega_0^2 \\ -\omega_0^2 & (2\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$[2 \omega_{0}^{2} - \alpha^{2}]^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} = 0$$

$$4 \omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} + \alpha^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} + \alpha^{4} = 0$$

$$\alpha^{4} - 4 \omega_{0}^{2} + 3 \omega_{0}^{4} = 0$$

$$\alpha^{2} = 4 \omega_{0}^{2} + 16 \omega_{0}^{4} - 4 \cdot 3 \omega_{0}^{4}$$

$$\alpha^{2} = \pm \omega$$

$$\alpha^{2} = \pm \omega$$

$$\alpha^{2} = \pm \omega$$

$$\alpha^{2} = \pm \omega$$

$$\alpha'_{-}: \begin{bmatrix} 2\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} & -\omega_{0} \\ -\omega_{0}^{2} & 2\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 0 \implies A = B$$

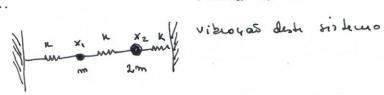
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = A_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{i\omega t} + A_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\omega_0 t} + iA_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} + A_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t}$$

$$X_1[t] = 2|A_1| \cos(\omega_0 t + q_1) + 2|A_3| \exp(\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t + q_2)$$

$$X_2[t] = 2|A_1| \exp(\omega_0 t + q_1) - 2|A_3| \exp(\sqrt{3}\omega_0 t + q_2)$$
[como antes).

Problemes:

91.



Vibrocas desh sistemo

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \omega_0^2 - \alpha^2 & -\omega_0^2 \\ -\omega_0^2 & 2 \omega_0^2 - 2 \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
(*)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{3}) A_1 - A_2 = 0 \\ -A_1 - (1+\sqrt{3}) A_2 = 0 \end{cases} = 0 \qquad A_1 = -(\sqrt{3}+1) A_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}+1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

De formes semethante: pars
$$\alpha^2$$
: [\square{3}-1]

O, modo normai, sas:

$$A \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} + 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cos \left[w_0 \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} + \phi_1 \right]$$

$$B\left[\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{3}-1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right] \quad \text{on} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \phi_2 \end{array}\right]$$

Obtenho as equoción de movimento admitendo pur $X_1(0) = a$. $X_2(0) = 0$. $X_1(0) = X_2(0) = 0$

$$m \dot{x}_1 = -k_1 \dot{x}_2 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

 $m \ddot{x}_2 = -k_1 \dot{x}_2 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$

Somando e subtraindo:

$$\begin{cases} m(\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2) = -K_1(x_1 + x_2) \\ m(\ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_2) = -K_1(x_1 - x_2) + 2K_2(x_2 - x_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x_1 + x_2) = A & \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) & \omega_1 = \int \frac{k_1}{m} \\ (x_1 - x_2) = B & \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2) & \omega_2 = \int \frac{k_1 + a k_2}{m} \end{cases}$$

loudicios iniciais:

$$(x_1 + x_2)_{t=0} = a = A \cos \phi,$$

 $(x_1 - x_2)_{t=0} = a = B \cos \phi_2$

$$= a = A = B$$

Eutas:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = a & eas(w_1t) \\ x_1 - x_2 = a & eas(w_2t) \end{cases}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[exp(\omega, t) + exp(\omega_2 t) \right]$$

$$X_2 = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[exp(\omega, t) - exp(\omega_2 t) \right]$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2} - \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} + \frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}$$

$$X_{1} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\cos \left[\left(\frac{\omega_{2} + \omega_{1}}{z} \right) t + \left(\frac{\omega_{2} - \omega_{1}}{z} \right) t \right] \right] + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \left[\left(\frac{\omega_{2} - \omega_{1}}{z} \right) t + \frac{\omega_{2} \omega_{1}}{z} t \right]$$

los (a+b) = losa an b - Sina sinb)

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = \frac{\alpha}{3} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} t \right) \right] \\ X_2 = \frac{\alpha}{3} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2} t \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} t \right) \right] \end{cases}$$

Repare your.

$$w_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_{1} + 2\kappa_{2}}{m}} \quad \lambda \quad \kappa_{2} < \kappa_{1}$$

$$w_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_{1}}{m}} \left[1 + \frac{2\kappa_{2}}{\kappa_{1}} \right]^{2} \sim w_{1} \left[1 + \frac{1\kappa_{2}}{\kappa_{1}} + \cdots \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} w_{2} - w_{1} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} w_{1} \\ w_{1} + w_{1} & \gamma_{2} w_{1} \end{cases} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_{1} = a \quad cos(w_{1} + b) \cdot cos(w_{2} + b) \\ \kappa_{2} = a \quad h'u \quad (w_{1} + b) \cdot h'u \quad (w_{1} + b) \end{cases}$$

$$(bohrmundo) \rightarrow Amplifude \quad modeloda \quad .$$