



 $= \sqrt{-3k} \quad -3k \quad \sqrt{a_{11}}$ $-3k \quad -3k \quad \sqrt{a_{21}}$ $= \sqrt{-3k} \quad -3k \quad \sqrt{a_{12}}$ $= \sqrt{-3k} \quad -3k \quad -3k \quad \sqrt{a_{12}}$ $= \sqrt{-3k} \quad -3k \quad \sqrt{a_{12}}$ $= \sqrt{-3k} \quad -3k \quad$

2. Para un sistema como muestra en la figura (dos musus iguales y todos calcule las frecuencias y las configuraciones de los corros pondientes modos normales para pequeñas oscilacionos fransversales.

Por Newton.

$$K_3 \times_2 K_2 (\times_1 - \times_2)$$
 $E = K_2 \times_3 - K_2 \times_1 - \times_1 K_1 = M_1 \times_1 = \times_1 (-K_1 - K_2) + \times_2 K_2$
 $E = K_2 \times_1 - K_2 \times_2 - K_3 \times_2 = M_2 \times_2 = \times_1 (K_2) + \times_3 \cdot (-K_2 - K_3)$

Por lagrange

$$T = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$U = \frac{K_1}{2} \cdot X_1^2 + \frac{K_2}{2} \cdot (X_2 - X_1)^2 + \frac{K_3}{2} X_2^2$$

$$J = T - U$$

$$= \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \dot{x}_2^2 - \frac{K_1}{2} \cdot \dot{x}_1^2 - \frac{K_2}{2} \cdot (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1)^2 - \frac{K_3}{2} \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$m_1 \overset{\sim}{\times}_1 = \times_1 (-) (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) + \times_2 (\kappa_2)$$

Como se tieren 2 E.D de Segundo Orden se plantea un sistema matricial. $\begin{bmatrix} M_1 & 0 \\ 0 & M_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_1 + K_2 \\ -K_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K_2 + K_3 \\ K_2 + K_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix}$ M x = - K se propone una solución: como las m son iguales y las k también, entonces: X1 = A1 eint X1 = WiA1 eint $\begin{vmatrix} x_1 = A_1 e^{i\omega t} \\ x_1 = wiA_1 e^{i\omega t} \\ x_2 = -w^2 A_1 e^{i\omega t} \end{vmatrix} \begin{cases} x_2 = A_2 e^{i\omega t} \\ x_3 = wiA_2 e^{i\omega t} \\ x_4 = -w^2 A_2 e^{i\omega t} \end{vmatrix}$ Simplificando mx, + (2K) x, + (-K) x2=0 mx2+(-K) X1+(2K) X2 =0 Reemplato M. W 2 A , piwt + 2 x . A , piwt + - k(A 2) e iwt = 0 -m - w 2 A 2 eine + (-k) A, eine + (2 k) A, eine = 0 $= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1} \cdot (2k - m\omega^{2}) + A_{2} (-k) = 0 \\ A_{1} \cdot (-k) + A_{2} \cdot (2k - m\omega^{2}) = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2k - m\omega^{2}) \cdot (-k) \\ (-k) \cdot (2k - m\omega^{2}) \cdot (-k) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1} \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \\ (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1} \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \\ (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \cdot (-k) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1} \cdot (-k) \cdot ($ Para obtener una sin no trivial es si $\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2k - m\omega^2 \\ (-\kappa) \end{bmatrix} - 0 \right)$

$$(2k - mw^{2}) (2k - mw^{3}) - k^{2} = 0$$

$$= 7 4k^{2} - 2kmw^{2} - 2kmw^{2} + m^{2}(w^{2})^{2} - k^{2} = 0$$

$$m^{2}(w^{2})^{2} - 4km(w^{2}) + 3k^{2} = 0$$

$$Por cuadratica: Se obtienen las frecuencias.
$$w_{1,3}^{2} = 4km \pm 2km \qquad w_{1}^{2} = 3k \qquad m_{1} = -4\sqrt{3}\sqrt{m}$$

$$Para$$

$$w_{1} = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{k/m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{1} \cdot (2k - m/3) = -kA_{2} = 0$$

$$-kA_{1} = -kA_{2}$$

$$A_{1} = -kA_{2}$$$$

$$W_{2} = 1 \frac{K}{m} - r W_{3} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$W_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$W_{3} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$W_{4} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} - r W_{3} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

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$$W_{4} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} - r W_{4} = 0$$

Por lo tanto.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{i\omega_1 t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{i\omega_2 t}$$



