

(3)



(*)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{r}_1^2 + r_1^2 \dot{\phi}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 ((\dot{r}_1 + \dot{r}_2)^2 + (r_1 \dot{\phi}_1 + r_2 \dot{\phi}_2)^2)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{r}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{r}_1 + \dot{r}_2)^2 \quad \left| \phi \approx \frac{r}{l} \right.$$

$$U = -m_1 g r_1 \cos \phi_1 - m_2 g (r_1 \cos \phi_1 + r_2 \cos \phi_2)$$

para oscilaciones pequeñas ϕ a pequeños

$$\cos \phi \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \phi^2 \quad ; \quad \phi \ll 1$$

$$\left| \phi_1 - l = 0 \right|$$

es el nivel

$$U = -m_1 g r \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \phi_1^2 \right) - m_2 g r \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \phi_1^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \phi_2^2 \right)$$

$$U = \frac{g}{2} [(m_1 + m_2) \phi_1^2 + m_2 \phi_2^2] - \underbrace{g l (m_1 + 2m_2)}_{U_0 \text{ cte}}$$

so intenc. ΔU , $\therefore U_0$ es irrelevante

$$\rightarrow L = T - U = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{r}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{r}_1 + \dot{r}_2)^2$$

$$\phi \approx \frac{r}{l}$$

$$\sin \phi = \frac{r}{l}$$



$$- \frac{g}{2l} [(m_1 + m_2) r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2]$$

matriz de masa matriz Potencial

$$m_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \dot{r}_i \partial \dot{r}_j}$$

$$V_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r_i \partial r_j}$$

Pero conviene seguir usando la aproximación? o el Lagrangiano completo

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$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{r}_1^2 + r_1^2 \dot{\phi}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{r}_1^2 + r_1^2 \dot{\phi}_1^2 + \dot{r}_2^2 + r_2^2 \dot{\phi}_2^2)$$