Oscilaciones pequeres -> Solución apreximada alredebr de purtos Le equilibrio es labos. Supergomes $U(\vec{q}) + \vec{q}_0$ es en purto de equilibro estable $= \frac{34}{97,99}$, $|\vec{q}_0| = 9.9$ Dalmondo y=q-q, , cono la posición relativa al punto de equilibro, no tenos que $\vec{q} = \vec{y}$, $\nabla_{\vec{q}} = \nabla_{\vec{q}}$, $\nabla_{\vec{q}} = \nabla_{\vec{q}}$, en lones $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \longleftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathcal{E}l \ opender}{el \ mis no}$ alenais $u(\bar{y}) \approx u(\bar{y}) + v_{\bar{y}}u(\bar{y}) = v$ Esto nos parnite escribir el lagrangiano como: (W); = V; = 274 >0 Para esembro todo como mentices, definermos T, myos denentes son (T); = m: 8; a mill sij Delta de kronecker La Coelevates que geompirion a la evegia evétira y que meden ser función de q De esta forma, sistifujendo an (1) => m;=m;(q) = m; (qo) = m; (qo) · alrede de la la de equilibrio ス=シずボガーシガンガ;(〒);= m(のら;=m(の) (W):; = V;; = 3u (5) % Obera, calculeros las cacerones de E-L. para ya $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial j_{k}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial j_{k}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{\xi_{i}}{y_{i}}m_{ij}^{(i)}(\dot{y}_{i},\dot{y}_{i}) - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\xi_{i}}{y_{i}}m_{ij}^{(i)}(\dot{y}_{i},\dot{y}_{i})\right] = \frac{d}{dt}\left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{\xi_{i}}{y_{i}}m_{ij}^{(i)}\left(\frac{\partial \dot{y}_{i}}{\partial \dot{y}_{k}}\dot{y}_{i},\dot{y}_{i},\dot{y}_{i}\right)\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{m_{ij}^{(0)}}{3} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{m_{ij}^{(0)}}{3} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{m_{ij}^{(0)}}{3} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{m_{ij}^{(0)}}{3} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{m_{ij}^{(0)}}{3} \frac{d}{3} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt}$$

De forme availage, podones vor que Enteners, las ecouciens de

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

= Solución: Modes normales =

Propongans como solución de (Z) a la signate familia de fravais

ガ= a exp (:w+) => ガ= - w aexp(:wt)=-w カ , donde an openual るt M (C)

Con esta solución, la cuación (2) se reduce a

(-w'Tā+Wā)explint)=0=) -w'Tā+Wā=ō] (3)

Las soluciones no triviales estandades por:

Para simplificer ain meis el probleme, let (-w= T LW)=0

W. antes de eso, problèmes la signente:

i) w'E1/2, ii) w'>0 - i) y ii) Son imposiciones físicas, no materializas

Den: Sup una coleción wi= In para cada an solución de (3).

- $\lambda_n \overline{q}_n \cdot W \overline{q}_n = \overline{0} \longrightarrow Multpliando \overline{q}_n \quad per la isq. <math>\rightarrow \lambda_n \overline{q}_n + \overline$

Restando (5)-14) y factorizando: (\(\lambda_n - \lambda_m^*\) \(\begin{array}{c} \pi - \lambda_m^* \end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{c} \pi - \lambda_m^* \pi - \lambda_m^* \end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{c} \pi - \la Sup. que no hay valores propios degomados => la + la si ntm Va,m.

$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_n^*) \vec{q}_n^+ \vec{\pi} \vec{q}_n = \vec{o} = \lambda_n = \lambda_n^* = \lambda_n^* = \lambda_n^* = \lambda_n^* \in \mathbb{R}$$
 Valence prepries reales

Energies >0

Cine tien

(7n-7m)
$$\vec{a}_{n}^{T} \vec{\pi} \vec{a}_{m} = 0 = 3$$
 $\vec{a}_{n}^{T} \vec{\pi} \vec{a}_{m} = 0$ sintm.

Para tenor una relación complete, empleones

Ya con estes resultade poderns ver que $w_n^2 > 0$. De (4) despens $\lambda_n = \frac{\overline{a_n}^T \sqrt{\overline{a_n}}}{\overline{a_n}^T \sqrt{\overline{a_n}}} = \frac{\overline{a_n}^T \sqrt{\overline{a_n}}}{\overline{a_n}} = \frac{\overline$

$$\lambda_{n} = \frac{\overline{a_{m}}^{T} \sqrt{\overline{a_{n}}}}{\overline{a_{m}}^{T} \sqrt{\overline{a_{n}}}} \xrightarrow{n=\infty} \frac{\overline{a_{n}}^{T} \sqrt{\overline{a_{n}}}}{\overline{a_{n}}^{T} \sqrt{\overline{a_{n}}}} = \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\overline$$

Finalmente, para ver que el problema de la Ec (3) es equivalente a diagone lizar V constryone

. M = (\vec{a_1}, \vec{a_2}, ..., \vec{a_3}_{N-e}) \in \mathbb{A} \big(\lambda \big) => A^T \pi A = \frac{1}{1} \cdots \cdot (8)

• \(\lambda = \disy(\lambda_1, \lambda_1, ..., \lambda_{SN-e}) \)

• \(\lambda = \disy(\lambda_1, \lambda_1, ..., \lambda_{SN-e}) \)

Par la tento, las 3N-l ecuacions en (3) se escribor como:

Wan = Anta -> WA = TA

AWA = TA A

= ATTA A = A = >

= 11

por (8)

An = Wa Son los valores propios

del sistema y ansus

¿ Cómo se modilina el formeliaro si huy valeres prepios Legenra de 7.

vectores pepius!.

Solo delense de constrir una base ortogoral. Potenos empler el Método de grom-Schmilt.

· Supargams que an san son vectores propios de 2 y gorenes que san ortogeneles entre si. Construyons on y om +. sean combinección lineal de langant y bullon.

Motivaeran gráfica. Propongans br=an - br=an

· Querens balbon => ba Tbm = 0 -> [por Ec. (8)] -

an Tan Propongers bm = an + C, an = >b, T = bn Tan + (n bu Tan = 0

Es decir bin = an - (an Tan) an dirección de vectores ou terrenes.

=> Cn=- bn Tam Constrains on vector ortogard al

=
$$E_{j}$$
 emplos

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left(m \dot{x}_{1}^{2} \text{ im } \dot{x}_{2}^{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(v_{11} v_{11}^{2} \text{ i} v_{22} v_{12}^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\ddot{q}^{7} \overrightarrow{q} \overrightarrow{q} - \ddot{q}^{7} \vee \ddot{q} \right)$$

con $\overrightarrow{q} = m 1$

$$V = \left(v_{11} v_{12} \right)$$

$$V_{21} v_{22} \right)$$

$$\det \left(\begin{array}{cc} V_{11} - \lambda & V_{12} \\ V_{24} & V_{22} - \lambda \end{array} \right) = 0 = \left(V_{AA} - \lambda \right) \left(V_{22} - \lambda \right) - V_{12} V_{24} = \lambda^2 - \lambda \left(V_{44} + V_{22} \right) + \left(V_{41} V_{22} - V_{24} V_{12} \right)$$

$$= \lambda^2 - \lambda \left(V_{44} + V_{22} \right) + \det \left(V_{11} \right) = 0$$

· 9 proximação : (V11-V2c) >> V12-V21 \$0

=>
$$\lambda_{\pm} \approx \frac{(V_{14} + V_{22})}{2} \pm \frac{(V_{14} - V_{22})}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{V_{14} - V_{22}}{2}\right) \pm \frac{(V_{14} - V_{22})}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{V_{14} - V_{22}}{2}\right) \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac$$

Defennens les valores popies con (1) y componenes luego con (2).

4)
$$\overline{a}_{+}^{\dagger} \overline{A}_{\underline{a}} = \delta_{(f,-)}$$

16) $\begin{pmatrix} V_{44} - \lambda \pm & V_{12} \\ V_{24} & V_{12} - \lambda \pm \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_{\pm 1} \\ q_{\pm 2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ c \end{pmatrix}$

Se den cuple estes

experimes

De b) tomus

$$\begin{vmatrix} V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} + V_{EE}}{z} \right) \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}} & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} + V_{EE}}{z} \right) \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}} & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} + V_{re}}{z} \right) \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}} & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}} & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}} & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\xi^{2}}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac{V_{AA} - V_{re}}{z} \right) & V_{AA} - \left(\frac$$

$$= \begin{cases} \beta_{\pm} & \alpha_{\pm 1} + V_{Az} \alpha_{\pm 2} = 0 \\ V_{Az} \alpha_{\pm 1} - \beta_{\pm} & \alpha_{\pm 2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} A_{\pm 1} = \frac{1}{16} V_{Az} + \alpha_{\pm 2} = 0 \\ A_{\pm 1} = \frac{1}{16} V_{Az} + \alpha_{\pm 2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$a_{1} = a_{1} = a_{1} = a_{1} = a_{1} = a_{2} = a_{2} = a_{2} = a_{1} = a_{2} = a_{2} = a_{2} = a_{1} = a_{2} = a_{2$$

$$= 3 \qquad \vec{q_{i}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \begin{pmatrix} -\beta_{i} \\ -\beta_{i} \end{pmatrix} , \quad \vec{a_{-}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \begin{pmatrix} -\beta_{i} \\ -\beta_{i} \end{pmatrix}$$

Roelizeurs mesta apreninceia

$$\frac{P_{\pm}}{z} = \left(\frac{V_{A1} - V_{ZZ}}{z}\right) \left(1^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1+4\delta^{2}}{2}}\right) \approx \left(\frac{V_{A1} - V_{ZZ}}{z}\right) \left[1^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} 4 \delta^{2} + \frac{1}{5!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) 4 \delta^{4}\right)\right]$$

$$= \int_{z}^{\beta_{\pm}} \left(\frac{V_{A1} - V_{ZZ}}{z}\right) \left(1 + 1 + 2 \delta^{2} - \frac{1}{5} \delta^{4}\right) \approx \left(V_{A1} - V_{ZZ}\right) \left(1 + \delta^{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{P_{\pm}}{z} \approx \left(\frac{V_{A1} - V_{ZZ}}{z}\right) \left(1 + 1 + 2 \delta^{2} - \frac{1}{5} \delta^{4}\right) \approx \left(V_{A1} - V_{ZZ}\right) \left(1 + \delta^{2}\right)$$

$$= -V_{AZ} \left(\delta - \frac{\delta^{2}}{3!}\right)$$

Moléula tratémin

Third mode => la eucein de monneute es:

Paro en este caso, saleernos que
$$\pi^{-1} = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}, \frac{1}{\nu}, \frac{1}{\mu}\right)$$
, entres $\pi \ddot{x} = V \ddot{x} = V \ddot{x} = \pi^{-1} V \ddot{x} = \kappa \begin{bmatrix} 1/\mu & -1/\mu & 0 \\ -1/\mu & 1/\nu & -1/\mu \end{bmatrix} \ddot{x}$

si
$$\vec{X} = \vec{a} c^{iwt}$$
, ent. $\vec{w}^2 \vec{X} = 18 \vec{X} \longrightarrow 11ag$ que diegonlizer 113 an les valers prepres

Ti + Vx = 0

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n$$