



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= L \left(\frac{v_1}{2L} - \left(-\frac{v_2}{2L} \right) \right) \\
 &= L \left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2L} \right) \\
 &= \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_p \rho = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}$$

$$2k_p \rho = v_1 + v_2$$

$$v_1 = 2k_p \rho - v_2$$

$$v_2 = 2k_p \rho - v_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{v_1}{2L} + \left(-\frac{v_2}{2L} \right) \\
 &= \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2L}$$

$$2L(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta) = v_1 - v_2$$

$$2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta) = v_1 - v_2$$

$$v_1 = 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta) + v_2$$

$$v_2 = v_1 - 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta)$$

* folded L into k_α and k_β ...
Valid?

$$V_1 = 2k_p \rho - V_2$$

$$V_1 = 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta) + V_2$$

$$V_2 = 2k_p \rho - V_1$$

$$V_2 = V_1 - 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta)$$

$$2k_p \rho - V_2 = 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta) + V_2$$

$$2k_p \rho = 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta) + 2V_2$$

$$\boxed{V_2 = k_p \rho - k_\alpha \alpha - k_\beta \beta}$$

$$2k_p \rho - V_1 = V_1 - 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta)$$

$$2k_p \rho = 2V_1 - 2(k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta)$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = k_p \rho + k_\alpha \alpha + k_\beta \beta}$$