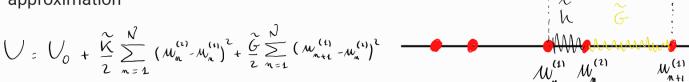
## Biatomic linear chain - Force calculation

We begin by building the total potential energy in the framework of the harmonic approximation



Now we evaluate directly the forces by the expressions:

$$M \stackrel{"(1)}{M} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial M_{M_1}^{(1)}} \qquad \boxed{I}$$

$$M \overset{"(2)}{M} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial M_{MB}^{(2)}} \qquad \boxed{1}$$

$$\iiint_{\mathbf{M}} \frac{\mathcal{N}^{(2)}}{\mathcal{N}^{(2)}} = -\frac{\mathcal{N}}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} 2 \left( \mathcal{M}_{n}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{n}^{(1)} \right) \left( \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \right) - \frac{\mathcal{G}}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} 2 \left( \mathcal{M}_{n+1}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{n}^{(1)} \right) \left( -\mathcal{S}_{n,m} \right)$$

$$M = - \kappa (M_{m}^{(2)} - M_{m}^{(1)}) + \tilde{G} (M_{m+1}^{(1)} - M_{m}^{(1)})$$

$$M = - \kappa (M_{m}^{(2)} - M_{m}^{(1)}) - \tilde{G} (M_{m}^{(2)} - M_{m+1}^{(4)})$$

So that, in the end:

$$\begin{cases} M \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} = -\tilde{K} \left( \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} \right) - \tilde{G} \left( \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{m-1}^{(1)} \right) \\ M \mathcal{M}_{m} = -\tilde{K} \left( \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} \right) - \tilde{G} \left( \mathcal{M}_{m}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{m+1}^{(1)} \right) \end{cases}$$