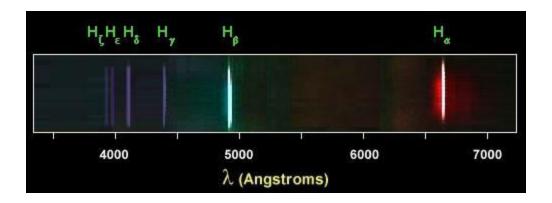


 ω/ω_0

Spectre de l'atome d'hydrogène (série de Balmer)

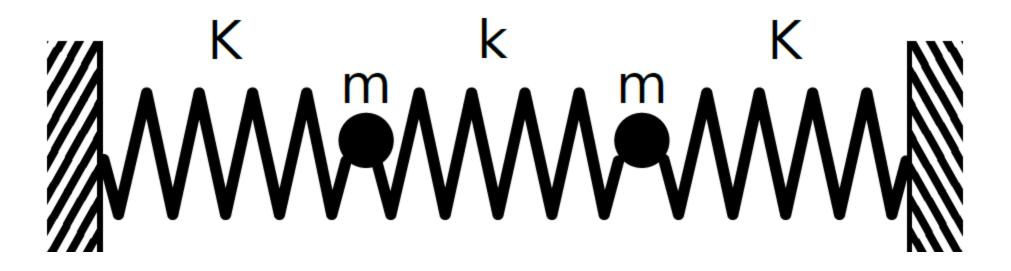


$$\ddot{\eta}_1 = -K\eta_1 + k(\eta_2 - \eta_1)$$

$$\ddot{\eta}_2 = -K\eta_2 + k(\eta_1 - \eta_2)$$

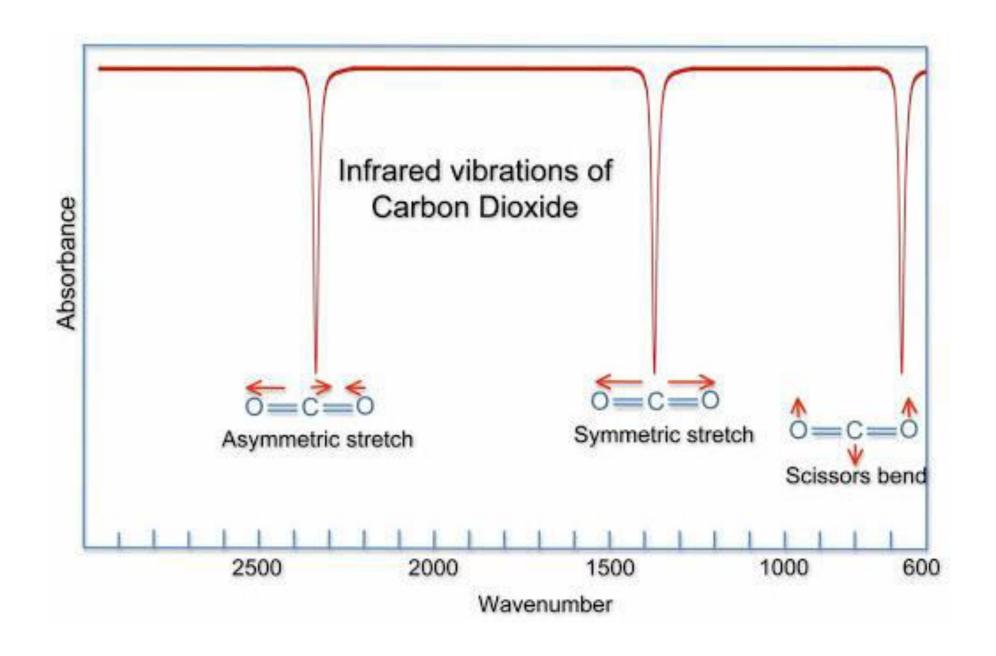
$$\vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \varepsilon = k/K$$

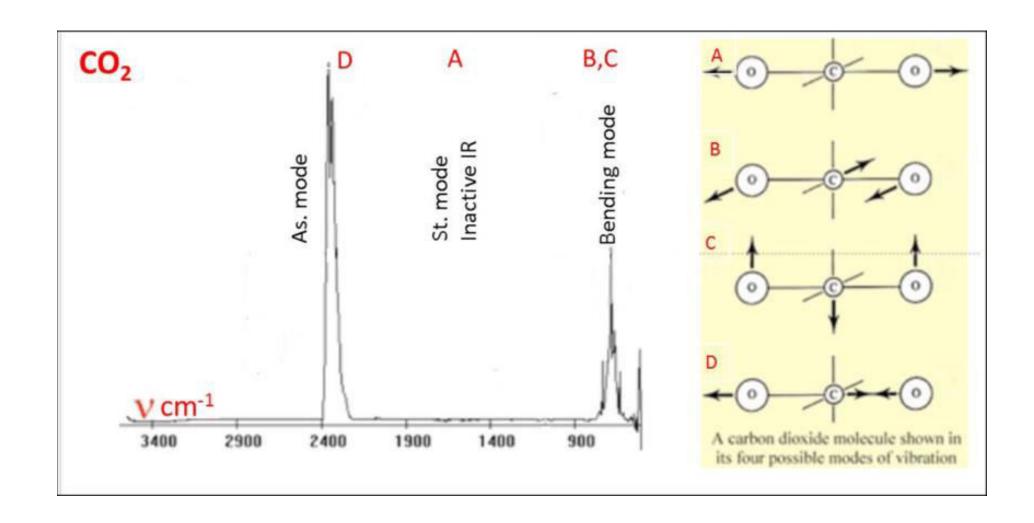
$$\ddot{\vec{\eta}} = \frac{K}{m} \begin{pmatrix} -(1+\epsilon) & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & -(1+\epsilon) \end{pmatrix} \vec{\eta} \qquad \ddot{\vec{\eta}} = \omega_0^2 M \vec{\eta} = \vec{0}$$

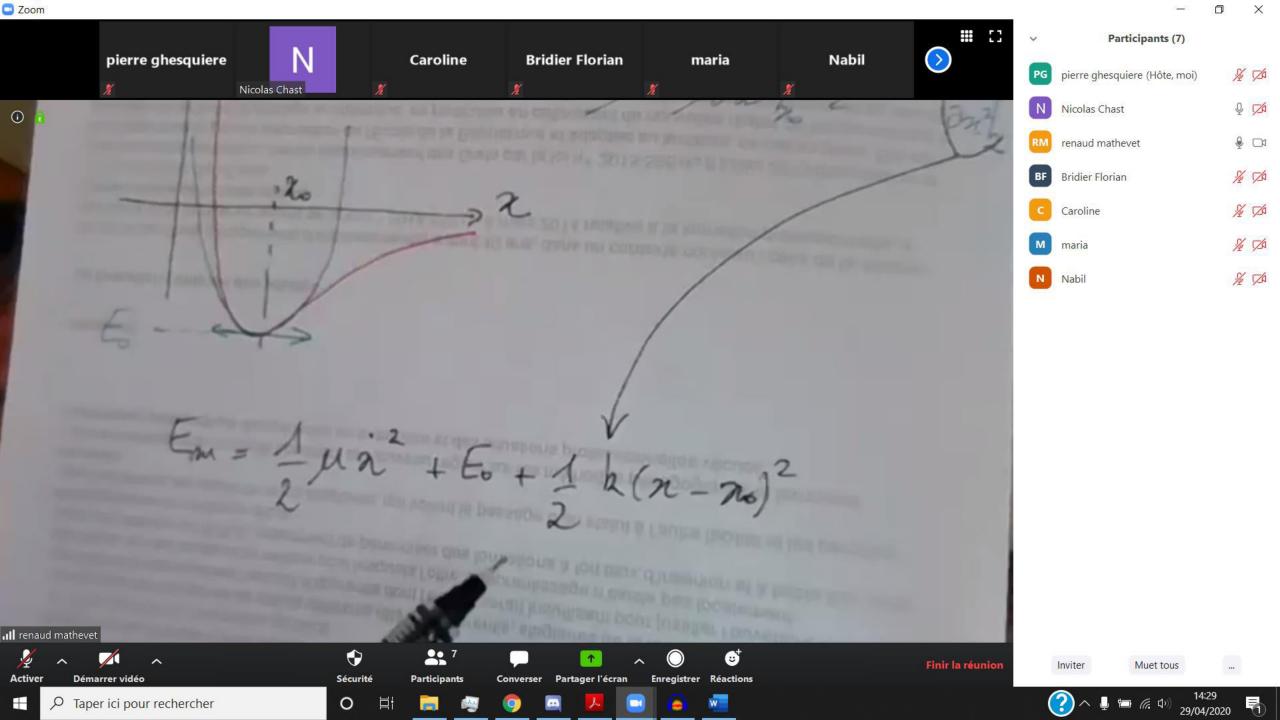


$$\ddot{\vec{\eta}} = \frac{K}{m} \begin{pmatrix} -(1+\epsilon) & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & -(1+\epsilon) \end{pmatrix} \vec{\eta} \qquad \ddot{\vec{\eta}} = \omega_0^2 M \vec{\eta} = \vec{0}$$

Diagonalisation de la matrice pour découpler les élongations :







$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Li}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Li}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Li}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C}$$

