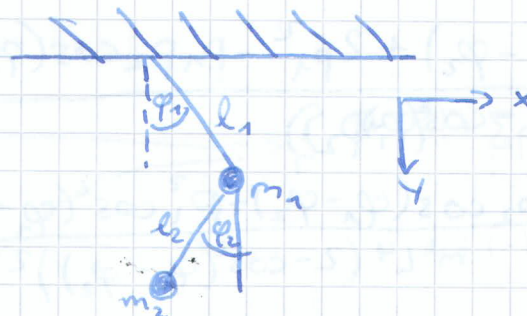


2.6)



b) Es wird vereinfachend angenommen, dass $m_1 = m_2 = m$; $l_1 = l_2 = l$ ✓

$$x_1 = l \sin \varphi_1 \quad x_2 = l \sin \varphi_1 + l \sin \varphi_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y_1 = l \cos \varphi_1 \quad y_2 = l \cos \varphi_1 + l \cos \varphi_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$L = T - V$$

$$= \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{m l^2}{2} (2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + 2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 (\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2))$$

$$+ m g l (2 \cos \varphi_1 + \cos \varphi_2 - 3) \quad \leftarrow \text{kann durch kanonische E:1-} \\ \text{trafo vernachlässigt werden} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{I: } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_1} = p_1 = m l^2 (2 \dot{\varphi}_1 + \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \dot{\varphi}_2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{II: } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_2} = p_2 = m l^2 (\dot{\varphi}_2 + \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \dot{\varphi}_1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Ia: aus I: } \dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{p_1}{2 m l^2} - \frac{\dot{\varphi}_2}{2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

$$\text{IIa: aus II: } \dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{p_2}{m l^2} - \dot{\varphi}_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

aus Ia in IIa und IIa in Ia:

$$\dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{-p_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + p_1}{2 m l^2 (2 - \cos^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{2 p_2 - p_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{m l^2 (2 - \cos^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))} \quad \checkmark$$

$= 1 + \sin^2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$