

ADVANCED DYNAMICS — PHY 4936

Solution 27: (A) Let $\lambda = \omega^2$. We have to solve

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 5 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda \\ 1 - \lambda & 2(1 - \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

which leads to the quadratic equation

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (5 - \lambda) 2(1 - \lambda) - (1 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) \\ &= 10 - 2\lambda - 10\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - 1 + 2\lambda - \lambda^2 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 9 \end{aligned}$$

with the solutions

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{1,2}^2 &= \lambda_{1,2} = 5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 9} = 5 \pm 4 \\ \omega_1^2 &= \lambda_1 = 9, \quad \omega_2^2 = \lambda_2 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(B) Using normal coordinates $\Theta_1 = \text{Re} [C_1 \exp(i\omega_1 t)]$ and $\Theta_2 = \text{Re} [C_2 \exp(i\omega_2 t)]$, the general solutions are the superpositions

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \Delta_{11} \Theta_1 + \Delta_{12} \Theta_2 \\ x_2 &= \Delta_{21} \Theta_1 + \Delta_{22} \Theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

It turns out that we have to take the minor of the second row, because for the first row the Δ_{12} and Δ_{22} minors are both zero. Solutions are then

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 8 \Theta_1 + 0 = 8 \Theta_1 \\ x_2 &= -4 \Theta_1 + 4 \Theta_2. \end{aligned}$$

(C) Substituting these equations into the Lagrangian

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_2 + \dot{x}_2 \dot{x}_1 + 2 \dot{x}_2 \dot{x}_2 - 5 x_1 x_1 - x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_1 - 2 x_2 x_2)$$

diagonalizes simultaneously both terms and gives

$$L = 16 (\dot{\Theta}_1)^2 + 16 (\dot{\Theta}_2)^2 - 144 (\Theta_1)^2 - 16 (\Theta_2)^2 .$$

(D) The initial condition $\Theta_1(0) = 1$ and $\dot{\Theta}_1(0) = 0$ implies $\Theta_1(t) = \cos(\omega_1 t) = \cos(3t)$. and initial condition $\Theta_2(0) = 0$ and $\dot{\Theta}_2(0) = 1$ implies $\Theta_2(t) = \sin(\omega_2 t) = \sin(t)$. Plots in the Θ_1 , Θ_2 and x_1 , x_2 planes follow.



