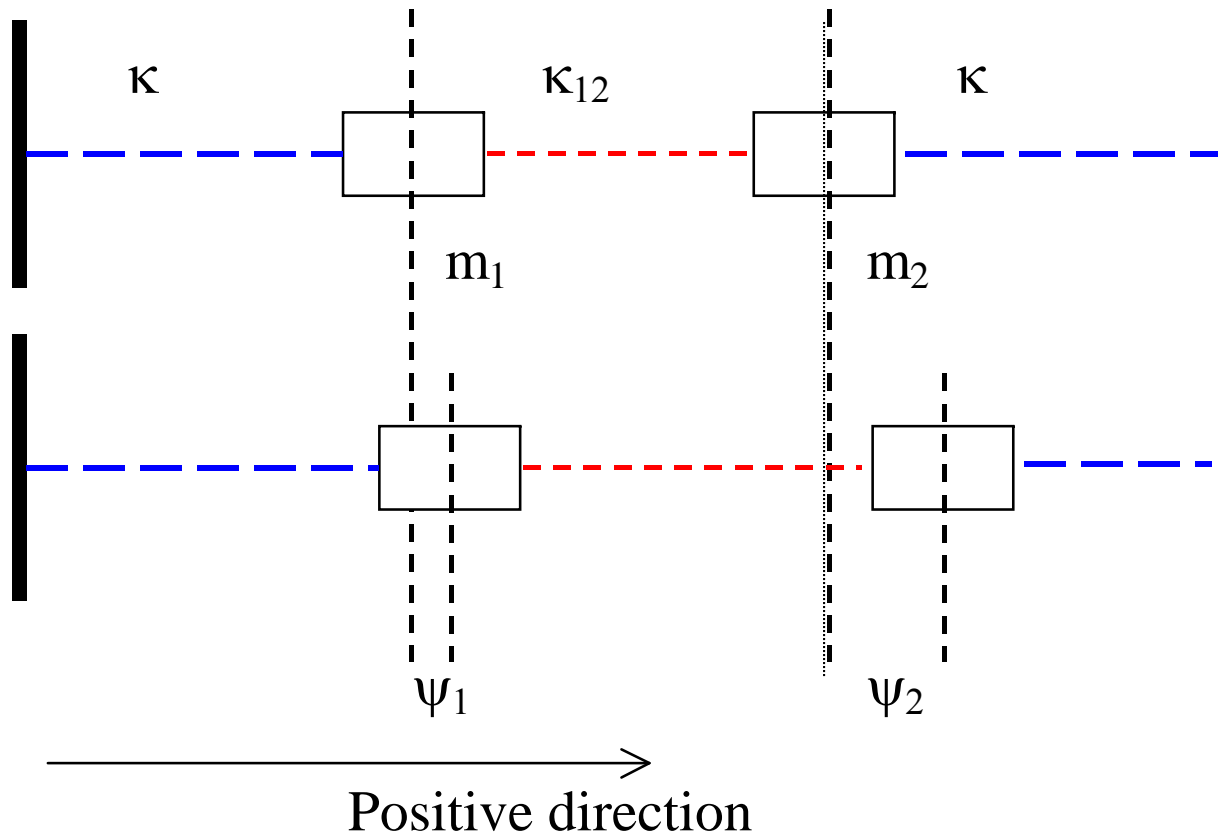


# Two Masses Connected to Hooke's Law Springs

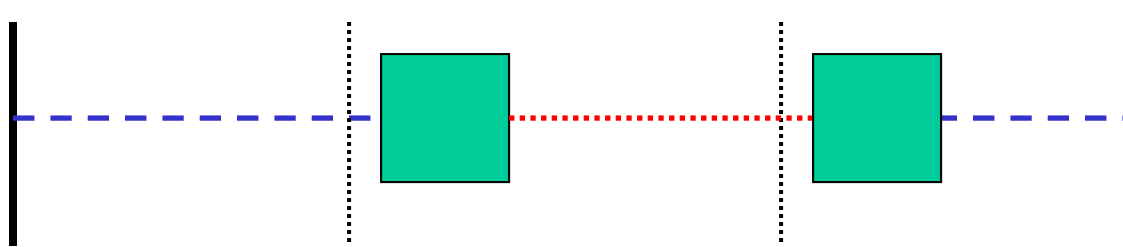


Force on  $m_1$ :  $F_1 = -\kappa\psi_1 + \kappa_{12}(\psi_2 - \psi_1)$

Force on  $m_2$ :  $F_2 = -\kappa\psi_2 + \kappa_{12}(\psi_1 - \psi_2)$

Low frequency mode:  $\omega_{low} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}$

Symmetric mode:  $A_1 = A_2$



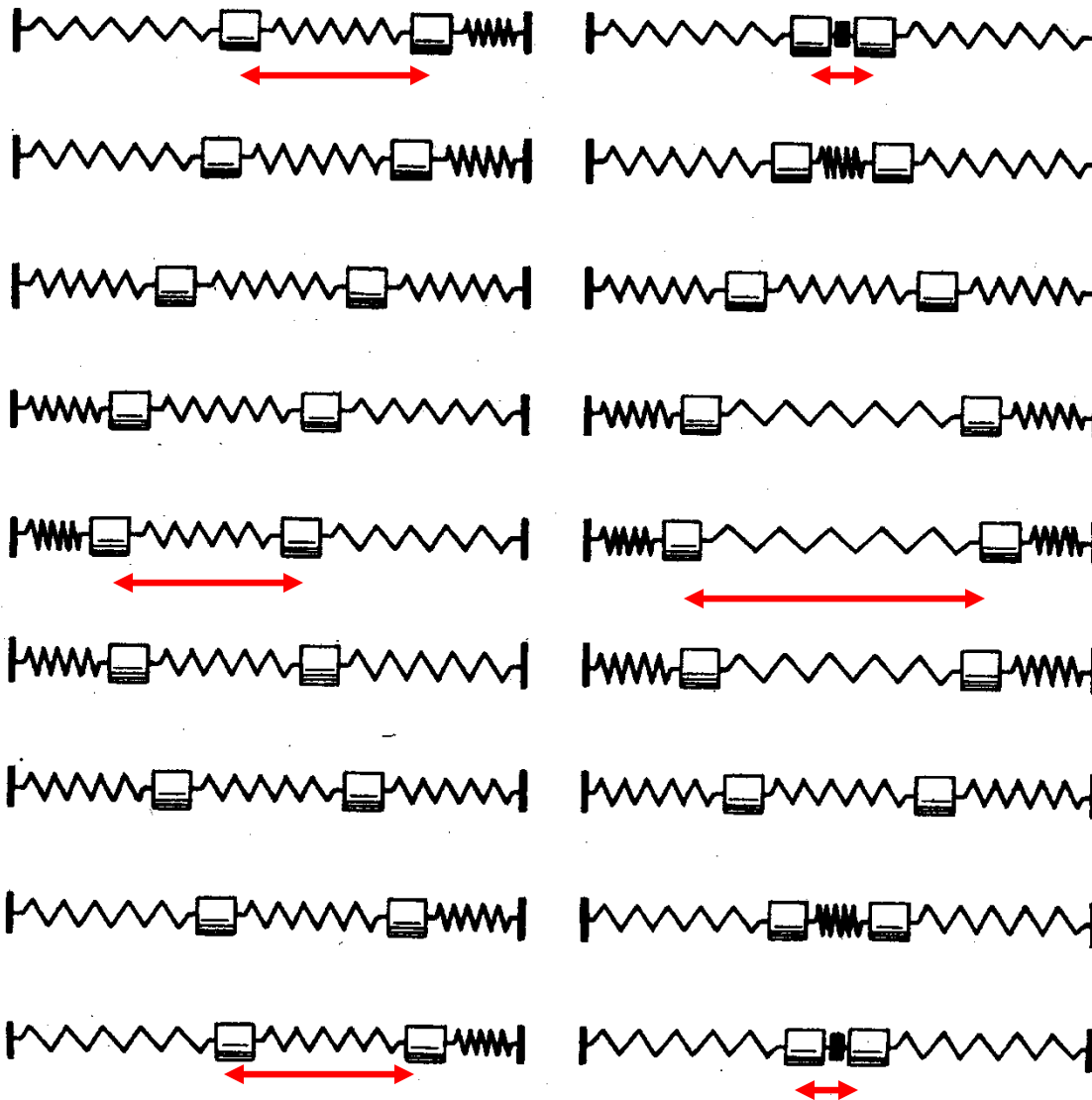
High frequency mode:  $\omega_{high} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa + 2\kappa_{12}}{m}}$

Antisymmetric mode:  $A_1 = -A_2$



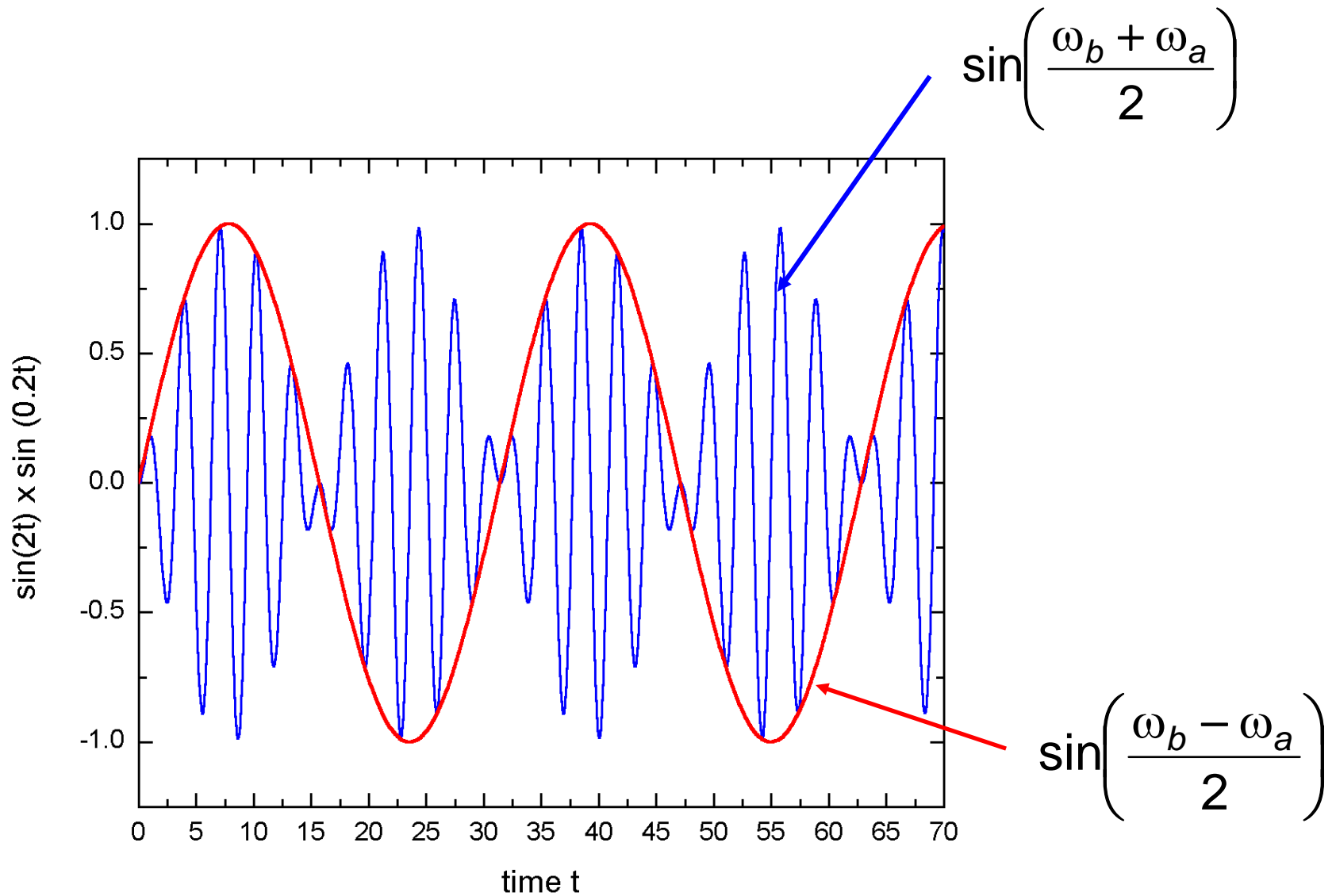
symmetric mode  
(low frequency)

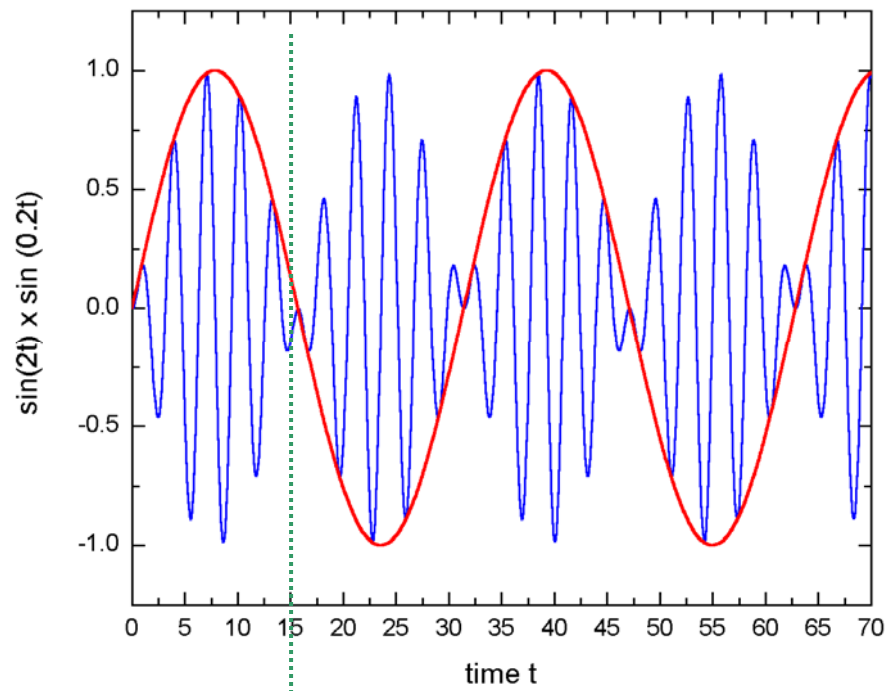
anti-symmetric mode  
(high frequency)



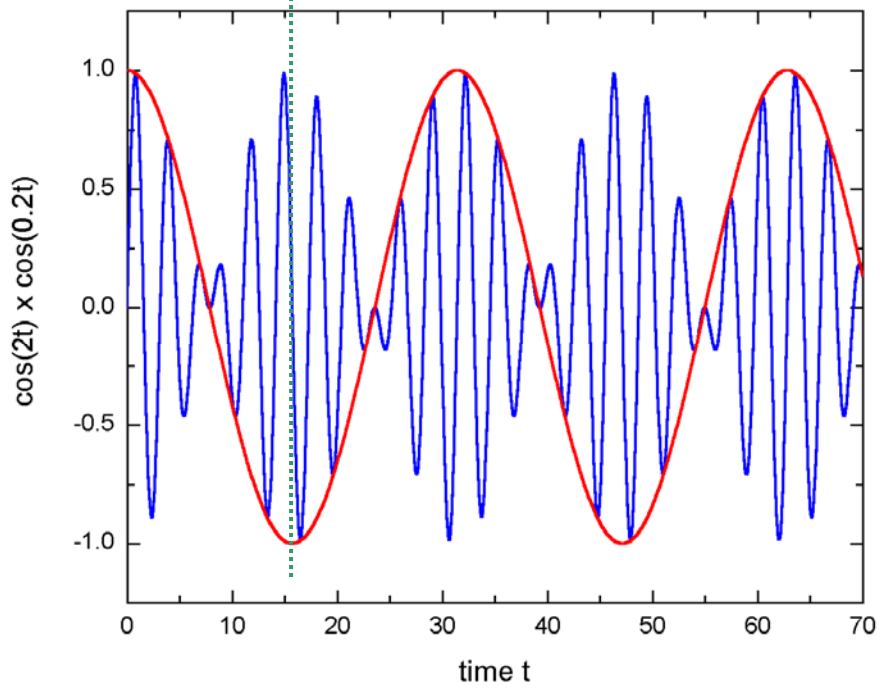
From Fig. 8.3, I. G. Main,  
*Vibrations and Waves in  
Physics*

# “Beats” in Motion of Coupled Oscillator



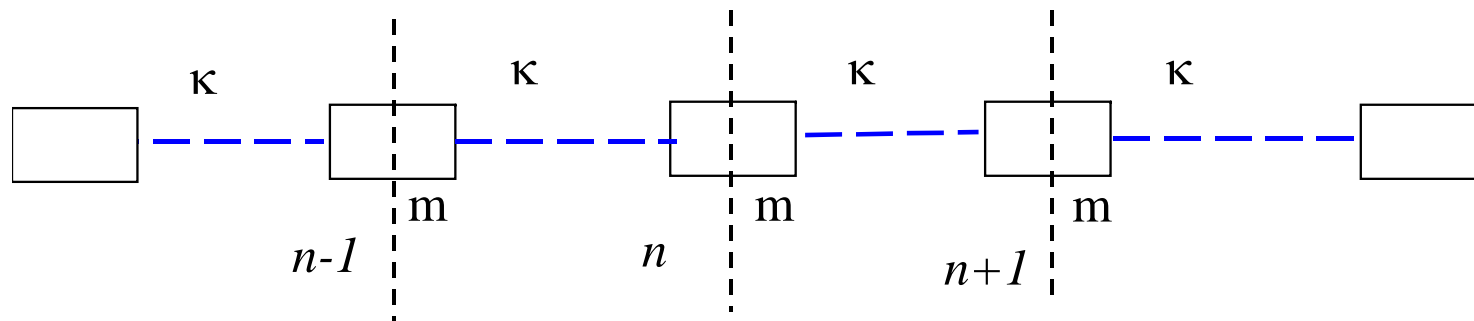


$\Psi_1$

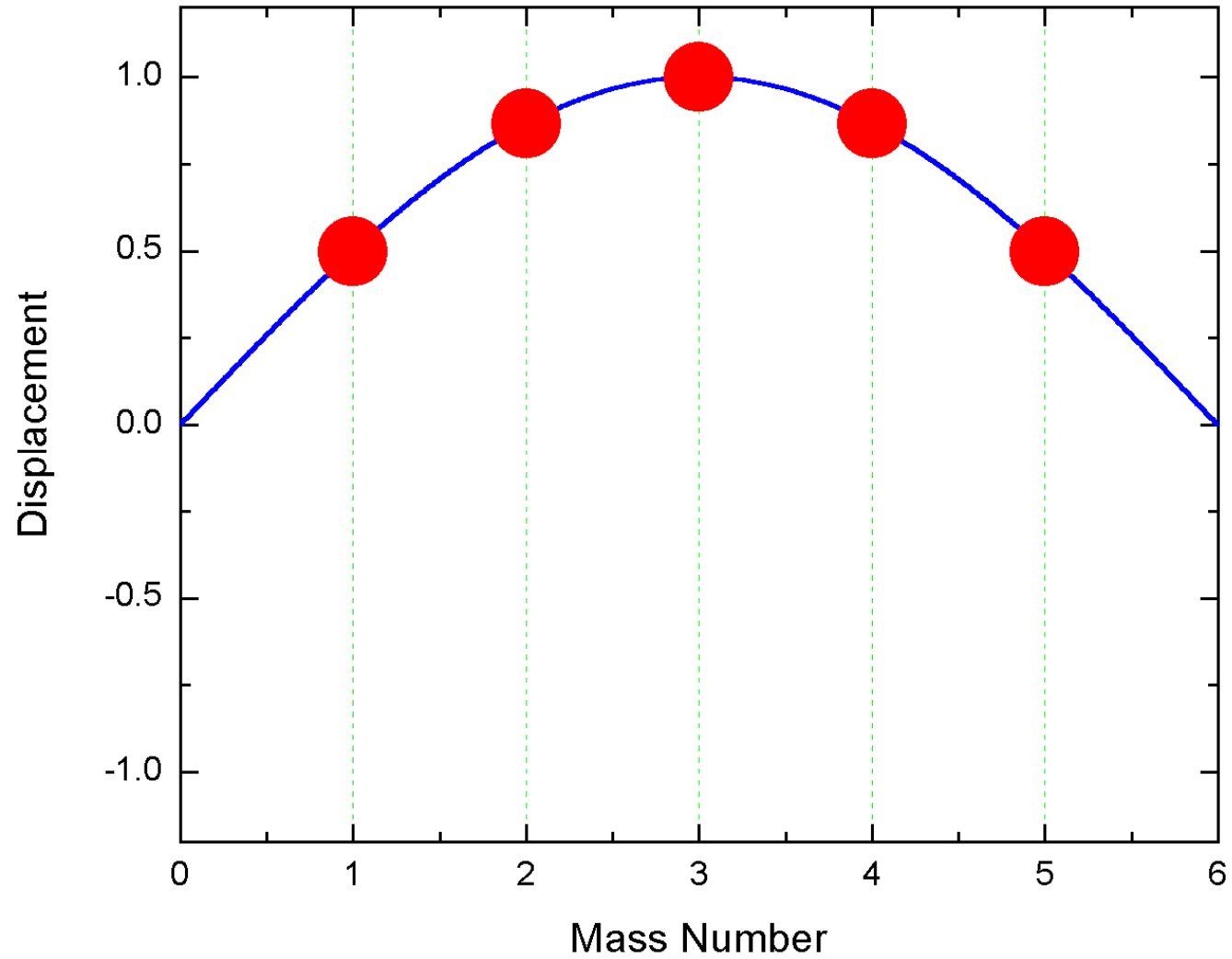


$\Psi_2$

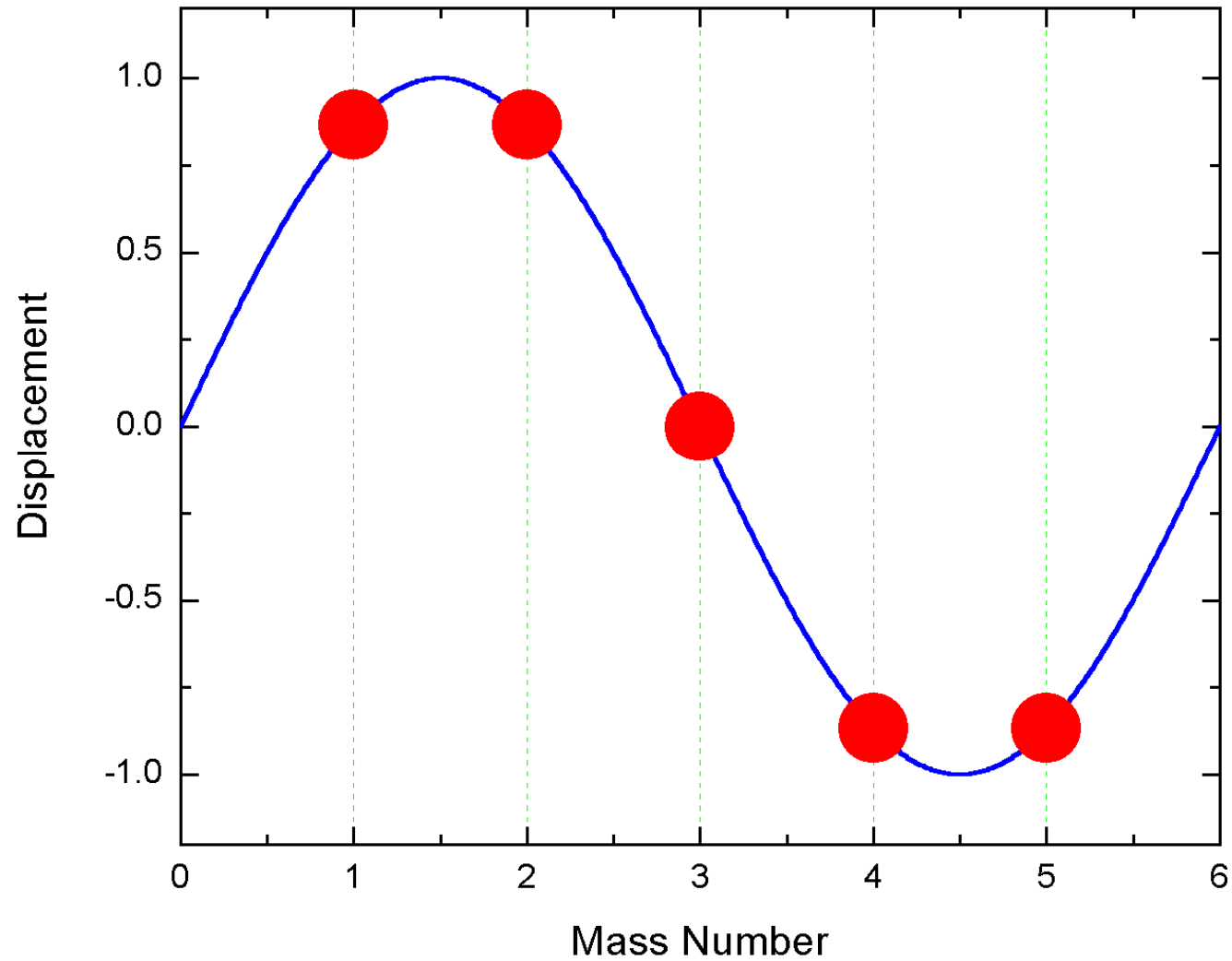
# Chain of Many ( $M$ ) Spring-Coupled Masses



# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 1

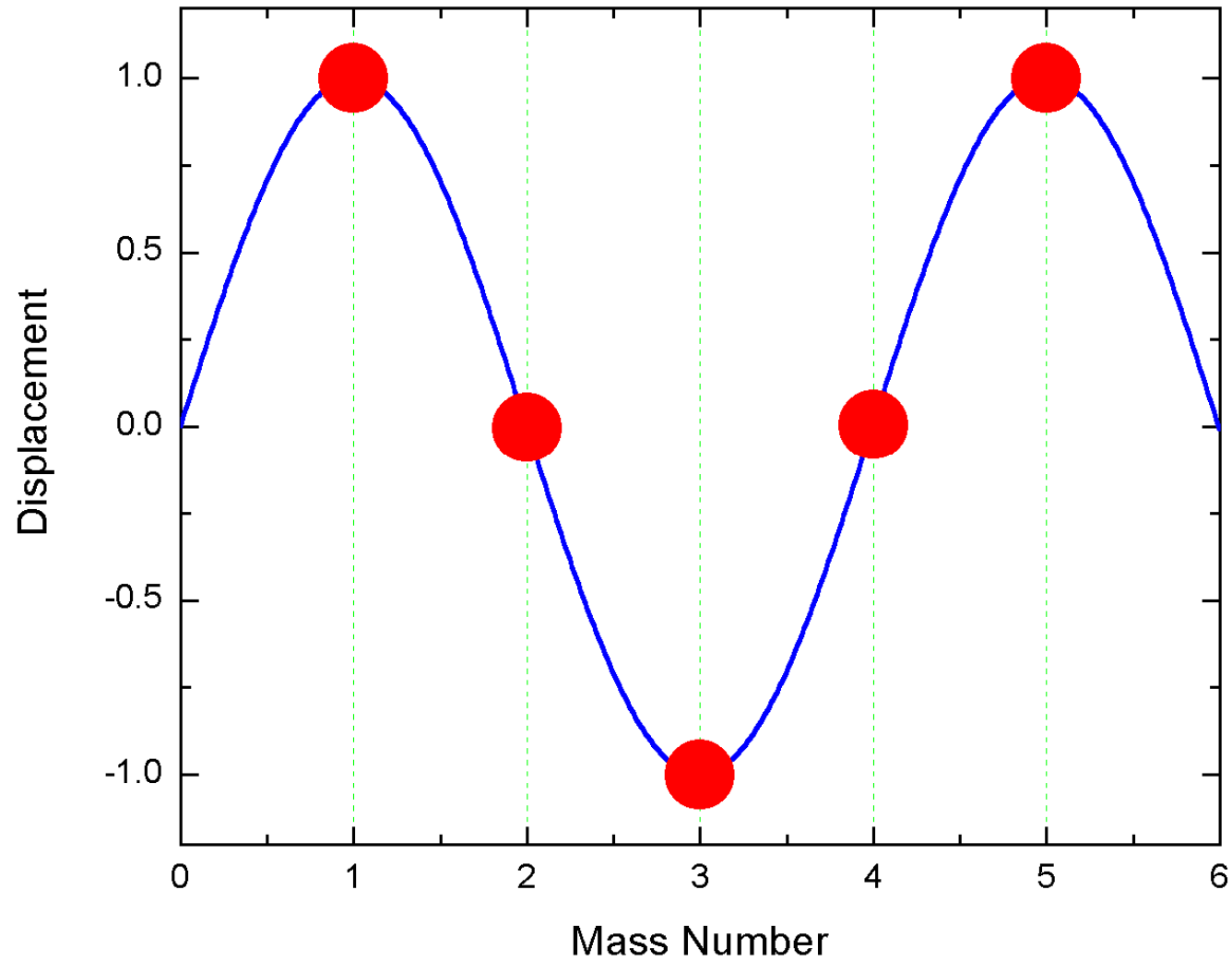


# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 2

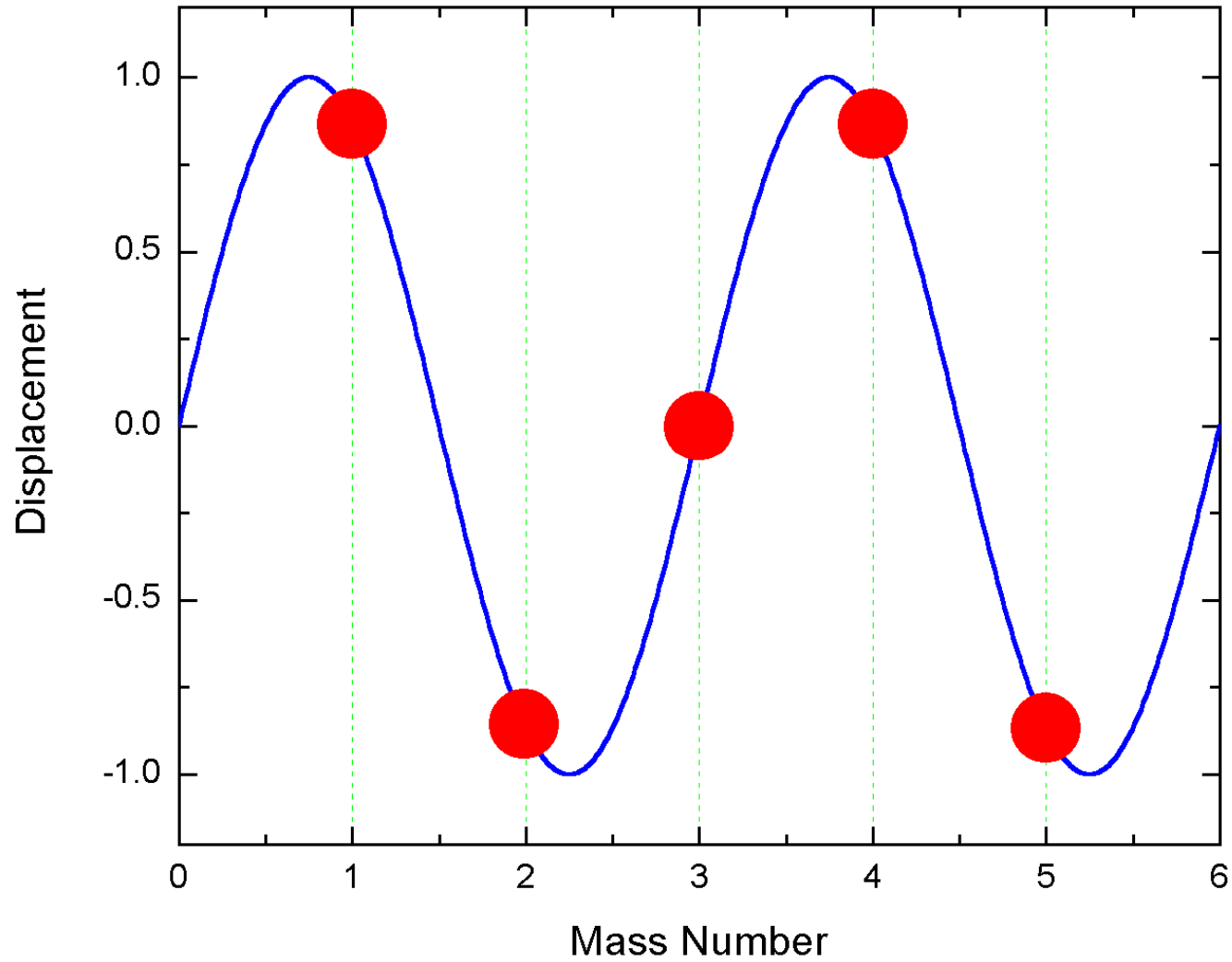




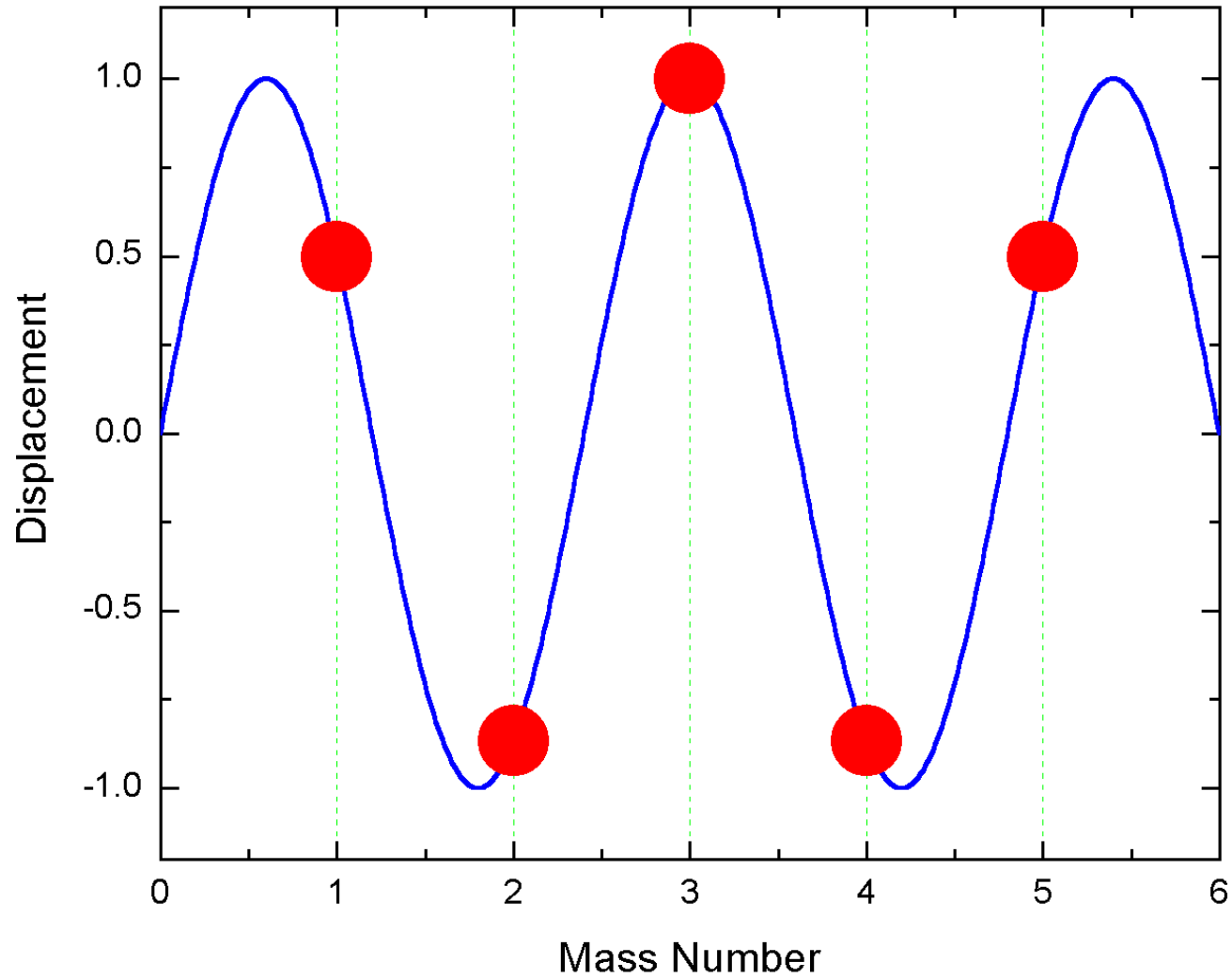
# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 3



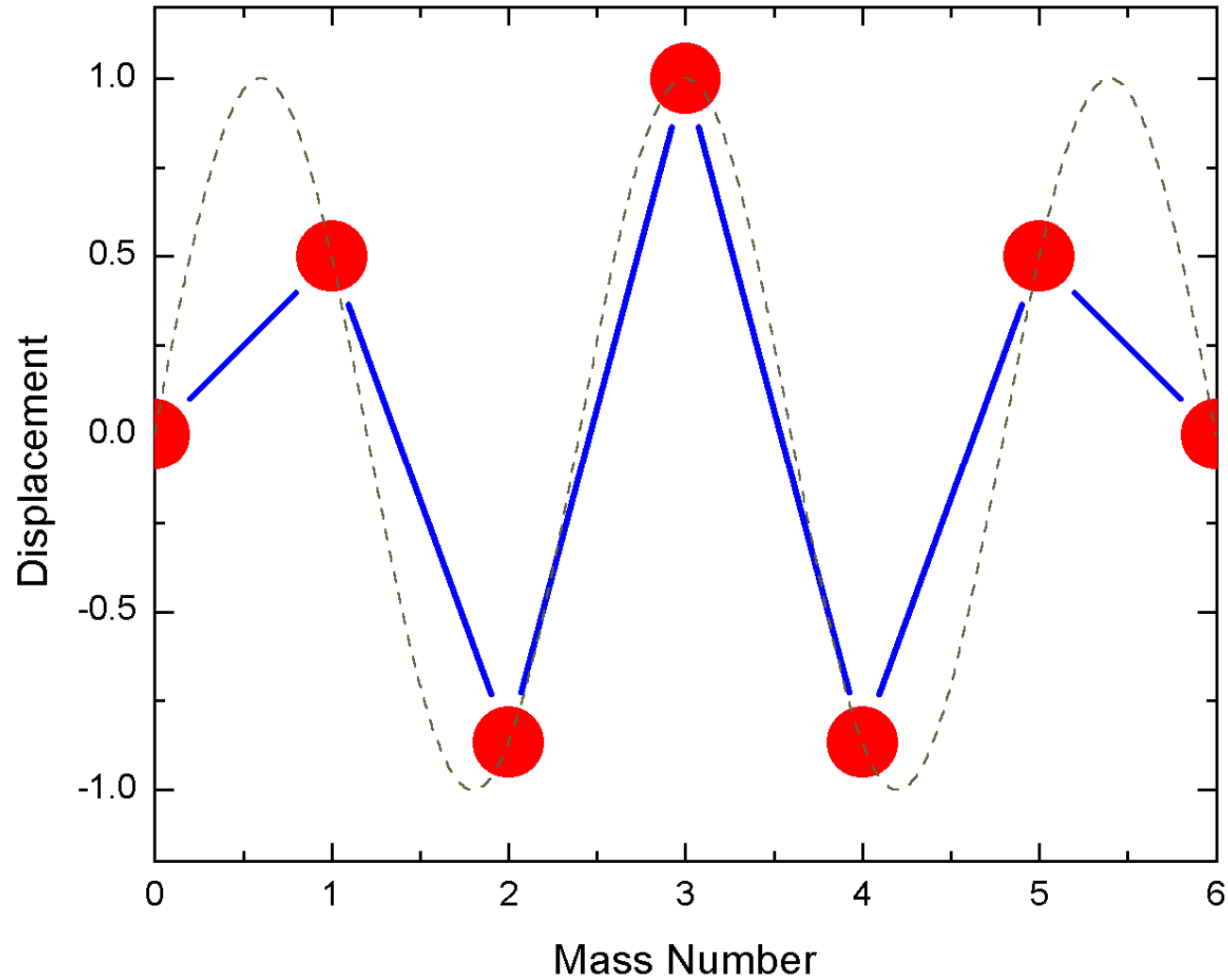
# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 4



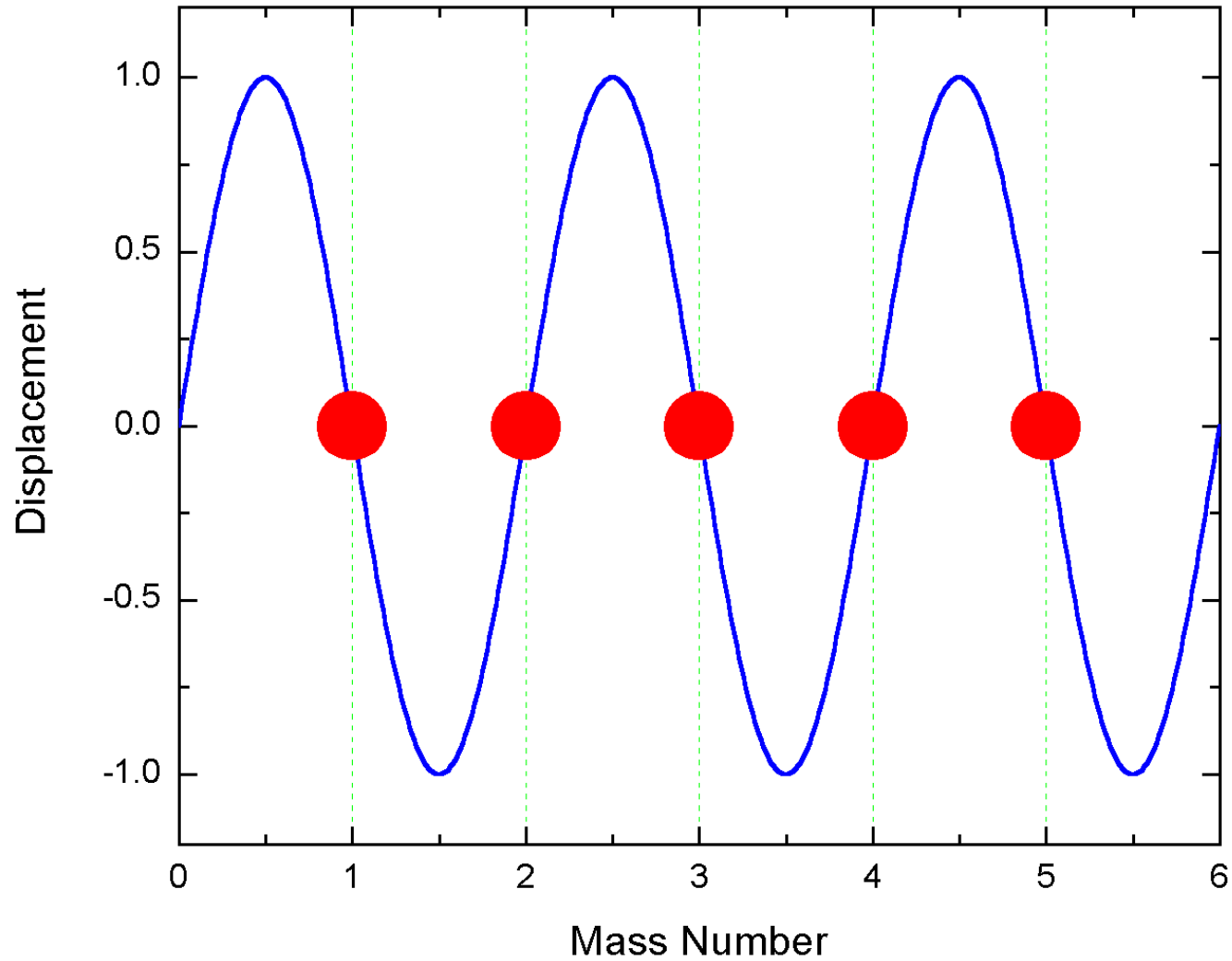
# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 5



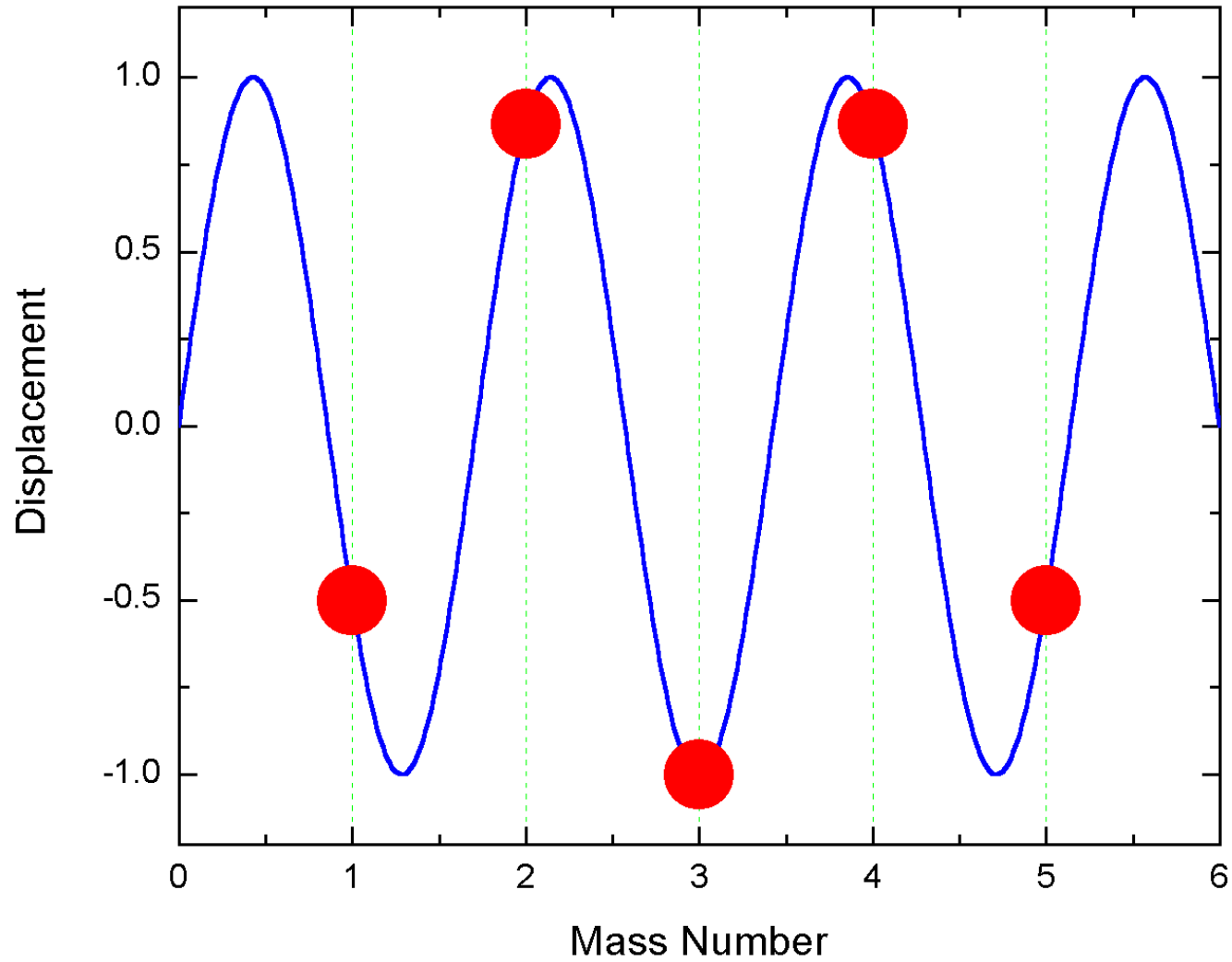
# 5 Mass Chain - Transverse Mode 5



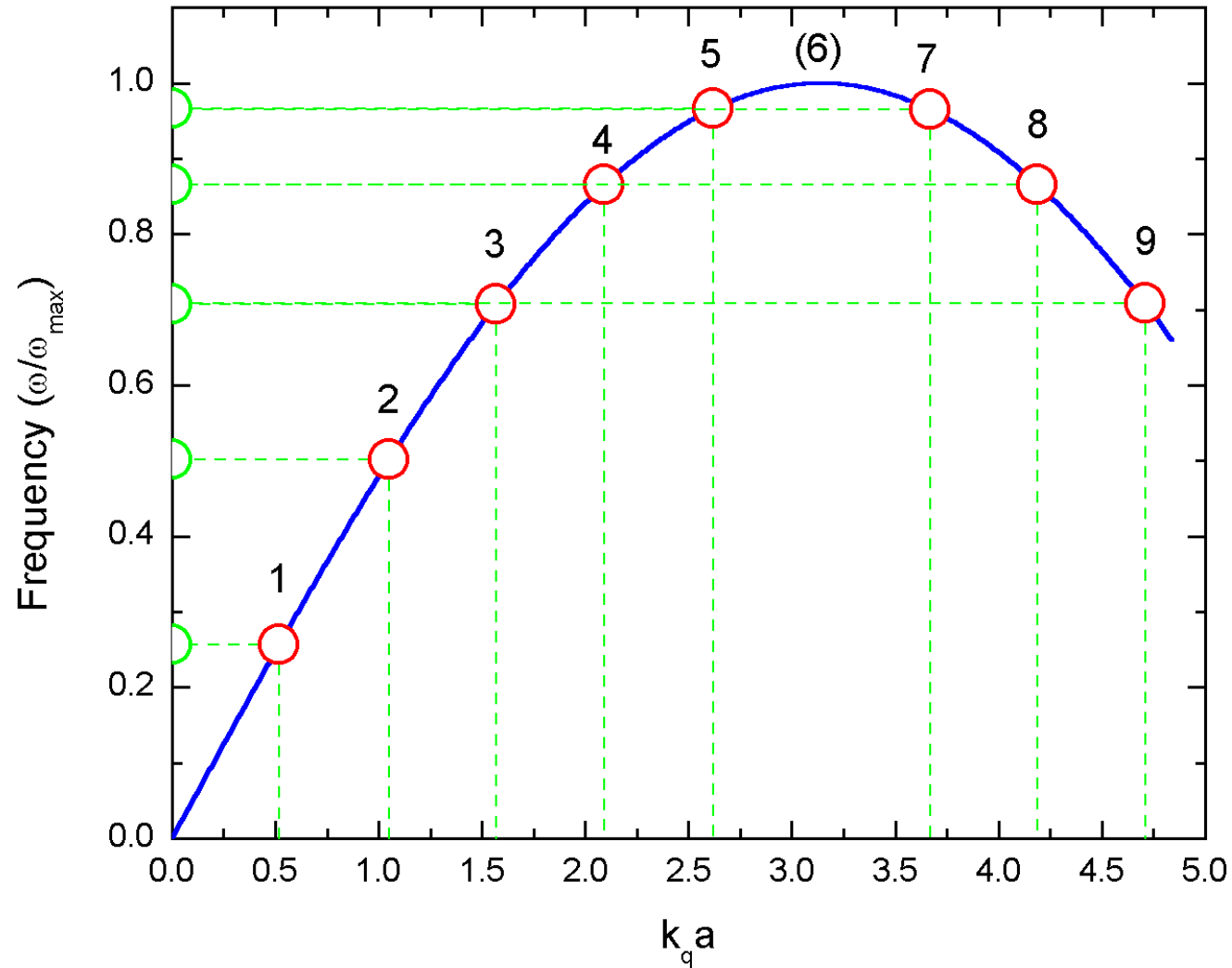
# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 6



# 5 Mass Chain – Mode 7



# 5 Mass Chain Dispersion Relation



# 5 Mass Chain Dispersion Relation (Fixed Boundary Conditions)

