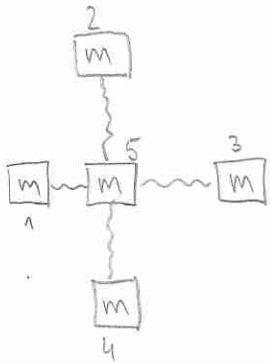


$$T = \sum_i \frac{m_i \dot{z}_i^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\dot{z}}^T \underline{T} \underline{\dot{z}}$$

$$\underline{T} = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5)}_{\underline{z}^T} m \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{T}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \\ z_5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{z}}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \underline{z}^T \underline{V} \underline{z}$$

$$V = \frac{k}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 (z_i - z_5)^2$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} \left[z_1^2 + z_5^2 - 2z_1 z_5 + z_2^2 + z_5^2 - 2z_2 z_5 + z_3^2 + z_5^2 - 2z_3 z_5 + z_4^2 + z_5^2 - 2z_4 z_5 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5)}_{\underline{z}^T} k \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{V}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \\ z_5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{z}}$$

IŠČEMO LASTNA NIHANJA:

$$(\omega^2 \underline{T} - \underline{V}) a^i = 0$$

$$\left(\omega^2 m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - k \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega^2 m - k & 0 & 0 & 0 & k \\ 0 & \omega^2 m - k & 0 & 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 & \omega^2 m - k & 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 m - k & k \\ k & k & k & k & \omega^2 m - 4k \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Uganemo lastne vektore. Prva možnost je, da vse uteži nihajo skupaj, torej je lastni vektor $a^1 = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$

$$1.) a^1 = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1) \rightarrow m\omega^2 - k + k = 0, \text{ samo } \omega^2 = 0, \boxed{\omega_1 = 0}$$

$$2.) a^2 = (1, 1, -1, -1, 0)$$

$$3.) a^3 = (1, -1, -1, 1, 0)$$

$$4.) a^4 = (1, -1, 1, -1, 0)$$

Ker peta masa minuje (lastni vektor 0!) nika vsaha druge uteč rase, kot bi bila sama \rightarrow ne čuti drugih.

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 m - k = 0, \text{ če } \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}, \boxed{\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}}$$

5.) Občutil nam pove, da obstaja še peto lastno nihanje, kjer nika peta uteč v protifazi z ostalimi štirimi. To nihanje mora imeti ORTOGONALEN lastni vektor. Ugotovimo, da temu ustreza vektor oblike $a^5 = (1, 1, 1, 1, a)$

Računamo a in ω , zato potrebujemo dve enačbi za dve neznanli.

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 m - k + ak = 0 \quad (1) \rightarrow \omega^2 m = k(1-a) \quad (*)$$

$$4k + (\omega^2 m - 4k)a = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$4k + (k(1-a) - 4k)a = 0$$

$$4k + (k - ka - 4k)a = 0$$

$$4k + ka - ka^2 - 4ka = 0$$

$$-ka^2 - 3ka + 4k = 0 \quad /: (-k)$$

$$a^2 + 3a - 4 = 0$$

$$(a+4)(a-1) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_1 = -4 \\ a_2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a_2 \text{ je poznano - ni zanimiva reš} \\ \text{Iščemo še lastno frekvenco za } a_1 = -4 \end{array}$$

$$(*) \quad \omega^2 m = k(1-a_1)$$

$$\omega^2 m = k \cdot 5$$

$$\omega^2 = 5 \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_5 = \sqrt{5 \frac{k}{m}}}$$