

Διπλό Εκκρεμές ή Μηχανή Χάους .

Έστω το διπλό εκκρεμές του σχήματος , με δύο βαθμούς ελευθερίας .

Επιλέγουμε ως γενικευμένες συντεταγμένες , ανεξάρτητες μεταξύ τους , τις γωνίες θ_1, θ_2

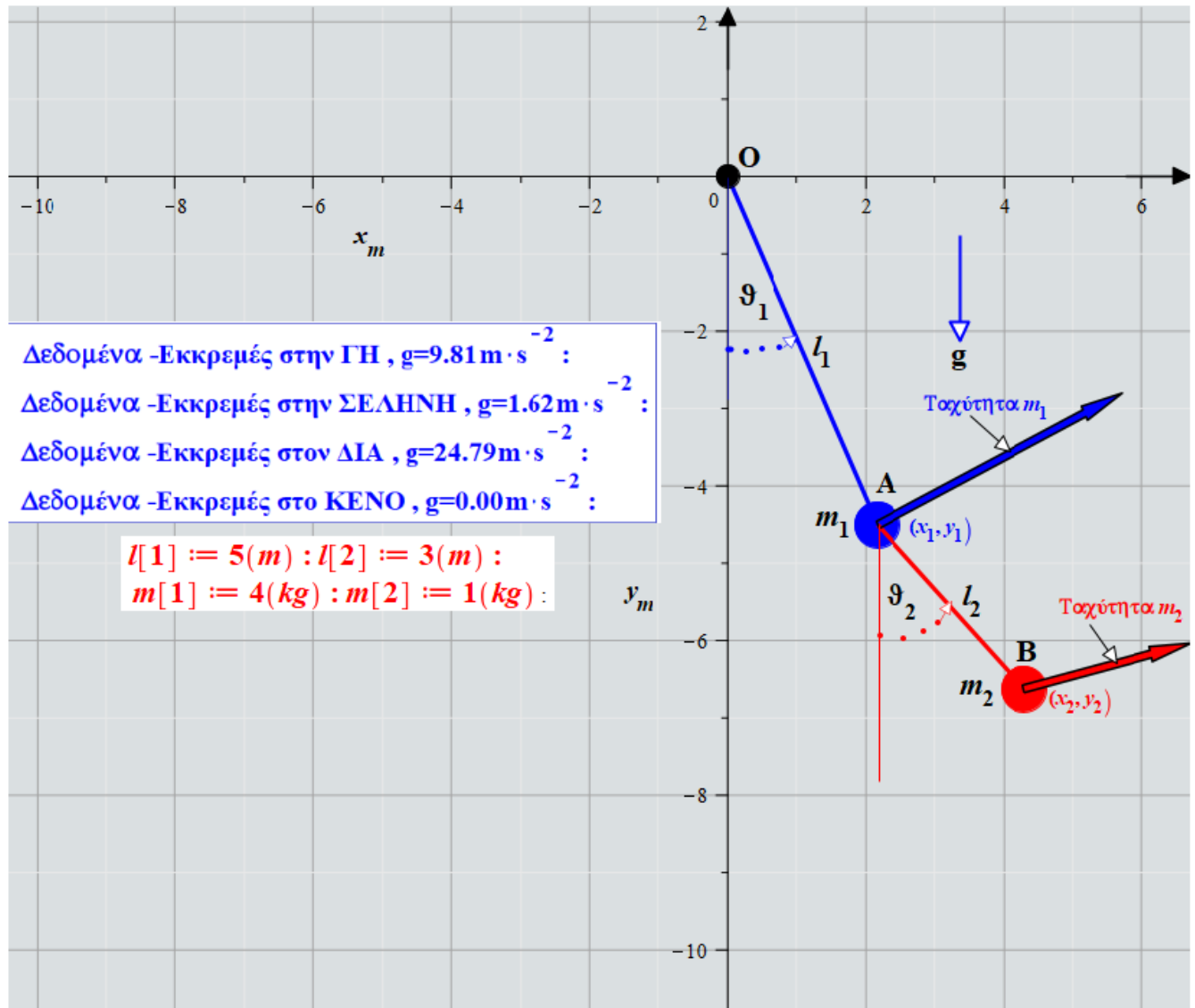
και ως γενικευμένες ταχύτητες , ανεξάρτητες μεταξύ τους τις : $\frac{d}{dt} \theta_1(t) , \frac{d}{dt} \theta_2(t)$

Εφαρμόζουμε μεθόδους Δυναμικής κατά LAGRANGE .

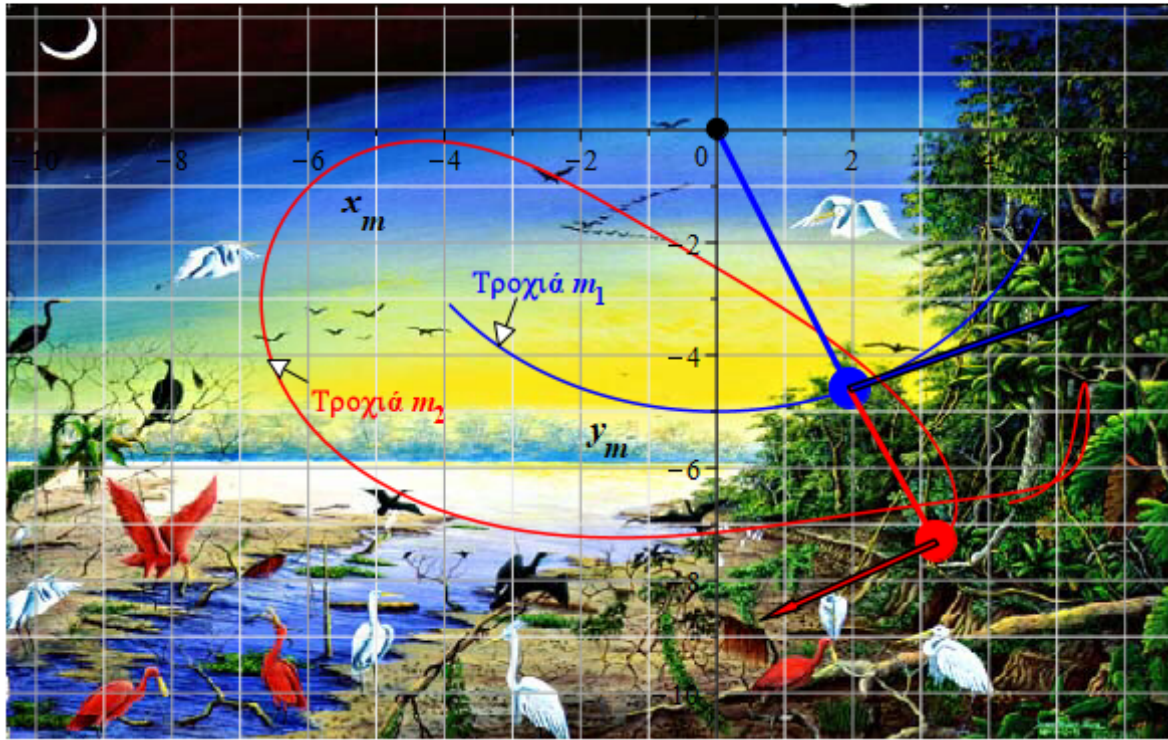
Η επίλυση των δύο (2) Διαφορικών Εξισώσεων που προκύπτουν γίνεται Αριθμητικά .

Η απεικόνιση -Animation που παραθέτουμε δείχνει τον Χαστικό χαρακτήρα της κίνησης .

DoublePendulum
ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ



Animation DoublePendulum
ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ



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ΔΥΝΑΜΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ LAGRANGE

Εξισώσεις Lagrange

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_i} L \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} L = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \Rightarrow \Delta.E. \text{ (Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις Κίνησης)}$$

Όπου :

$$L(q, \dot{q}, t) = T(q, \dot{q}, t) - V(q, t)$$

Η Λαγκραζιανή του Συστήματος και

T := Κινητική Ενέργεια του Συστήματος ως προς Επιλεγμένο Αδρανειακό Σύστημα Αναφοράς

V := Δυναμική Ενέργεια του Συστήματος ως προς Επιλεγμένο Αδρανειακό Σύστημα Αναφοράς

q_i $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, Γενικευμένες Συντεταγμένες Ανεξάρτητες Μεταξύ τους

\dot{q}_i $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, Γενικευμένες Ταχύτητες Ανεξάρτητες Μεταξύ τους

Εύρεση των Βαθμών Ελευθερίας (BE) Επίπεδου Μηχανισμού .

Το πλήθος των Βαθμών Ελευθερίας (BE) ενός Επίπεδου Μηχανισμού υπολογίζεται με τη βοήθεια της Εξίσωσης Kutzbach :

$$F = 3 \cdot (n - 1) - 2 \cdot f_1 - f_2$$

όπου :

F=πλήθος (BE) του μηχανισμού

n=πλήθος μελών (περιλαμβάνεται και η βάση)

f_1 = πλήθος συνδέσεων που διαθέτουν 1-BE

f_2 = πλήθος συνδέσεων που διαθέτουν 2-BE

Συλλογιστική: Από το συνολικό πλήθος BE του μηχανισμού διαγράφονται οι Δεσμευμένοι BE .

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> *with(plots)*

[*animate, animate3d, animatecurve, arrow, changecoords, complexplot, complexplot3d, conformal, conformal3d, contourplot, contourplot3d, coordplot, coordplot3d, densityplot, display, dualaxisplot, fieldplot, fieldplot3d, gradplot, gradplot3d, implicitplot, implicitplot3d, inequal, interactive, interactiveparams, intersectplot, listcontplot, listcontplot3d, listdensityplot, listplot, listplot3d, loglogplot, logplot, matrixplot, multiple, odeplot, pareto, plotcompare, pointplot, pointplot3d, polarplot, polygonplot, polygonplot3d, polyhedra_supported, polyhedraplot, rootlocus, semilogplot, setcolors, setoptions, setoptions3d, shadebetween, spacecurve, sparsematrixplot, surfdata, textplot, textplot3d, tubeplot*]

> *with(Physics[Vectors])*

[*&x, `+`, `·`, ChangeBasis, ChangeCoordinates, Component, Curl, DirectionalDiff, Divergence, Gradient, Identify, Laplacian, ∇, Norm, ParametrizeCurve, ParametrizeSurface, ParametrizeVolume, Setup, diff, int*]

> *Setup(mathematicalnotation = true)*

[*mathematicalnotation = true*] (3)

> *unprotect(x, y)*

>
>

Δεδομένα -Εκκρεμές στην ΓΗ , $g=9.81 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$:

Δεδομένα -Εκκρεμές στην ΣΕΛΗΝΗ , $g=1.62 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$:

Δεδομένα -Εκκρεμές στον ΔΙΑ , $g=24.79 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$:

Δεδομένα -Εκκρεμές στο ΚΕΝΟ , $g=0.00 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$:

> $g := 9.81 : l[1] := 5 : l[2] := 3 : m[1] := 4 : m[2] := 1 :$

> $x[1] := l[1] \cdot \sin(\vartheta[1](t))$

$$x_1 := 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (4)$$

> $x[2] := x[1] + l[2] \cdot \sin(\vartheta[2](t))$

$$x_2 := 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (5)$$

> $y[1] := -l[1] \cdot \cos(\vartheta[1](t))$

$$y_1 := -5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (6)$$

> $y[2] := y[1] - l[2] \cdot \cos(\vartheta[2](t))$

$$y_2 := -5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 3 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (7)$$

> $R_ [1] := x[1] \cdot \hat{i} + y[1] \cdot \hat{j}$

$$\vec{R}_1 := 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{i} - 5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{j} \quad (8)$$

> $R_ [2] := x[2] \cdot \hat{i} + y[2] \cdot \hat{j}$

$$\vec{R}_2 := (5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \sin(\vartheta_2(t))) \hat{i} + (-5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 3 \cos(\vartheta_2(t))) \hat{j} \quad (9)$$

> $v_ [1] := \text{diff}(R_ [1], t)$

$$\vec{v}_1 := 5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{i} + 5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{j} \quad (10)$$

> $A := \text{simplify}(v_ [1] \cdot v_ [1])$

$$A := 25 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \quad (11)$$

> $T[1] := \frac{1}{2} \cdot m[1] \cdot A$

$$T_1 := 50 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \quad (12)$$

> $v_ [2] := \text{diff}(R_ [2], t)$

$$\vec{v}_2 := \left(5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \right) \hat{i} + \left(5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \right) \hat{j} \quad (13)$$

$$B := \text{combine}(v_ [2] \cdot v_ [2], \text{trg})$$

$$B := 9 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2 + 30 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 25 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \quad (14)$$

$$T[2] := \frac{1}{2} \cdot m[2] \cdot B$$

$$T_2 := \frac{9 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2}{2} + 15 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + \frac{25 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2}{2} \quad (15)$$

$$U[1] := m[1] \cdot g \cdot y[1]$$

$$U_1 := -196.20 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (16)$$

$$U[2] := m[2] \cdot g \cdot y[2]$$

$$U_2 := -49.05 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 29.43 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (17)$$

$$L := \text{simplify}(T[1] + T[2] - U[1] - U[2])$$

$$L := \frac{125 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2}{2} + \frac{9 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2}{2} + 15 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + \vartheta_1(t) + 245.25 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) + 29.43 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (18)$$

$$L := \cos(\vartheta_1 - \vartheta_2) \vartheta_{1t} \vartheta_{2t} l_1 l_2 m_2 + \frac{l_1^2 (m_1 + m_2) \vartheta_{1t}^2}{2} + \frac{\vartheta_{2t}^2 l_2^2 m_2}{2} + (l_1 (m_1 + m_2) \cos(\vartheta_1) + l_2 \cos(\vartheta_2) m_2) g$$

Lagrangian-

ΣΥΜΦΩΝΟΥΜΕ ΜΕ Maple-2022 !!!!

$$\text{ode1} := \text{simplify}(\text{diff}(\text{diff}(L, \text{diff}(\vartheta[1](t), t)), t) - \text{diff}(L, \vartheta[1](t))) = 0$$

$$\text{ode1} := 125 \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_1(t) + 15.00000000 \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 15.00000000 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2 \sin(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 245.25 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) = 0 \quad (19)$$

> ode2 := simplify(diff(diff(L, diff(ϑ[2](t), t)), t) - diff(L, ϑ[2](t))) = 0

$$ode2 := 9 \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_2(t) + 15.00000000 \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) - 15.00000000 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \sin(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 29.43 \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) = 0 \quad (20)$$

>
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>

$$EL_1 := \left(\left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_2(t) \right) l_2 m_2 \cos(\vartheta_1(t) - \vartheta_2(t)) + \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2 l_2 m_2 \sin(\vartheta_1(t) - \vartheta_2(t)) + (m_1 + m_2) \left(g \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + l_1 \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \right) \right) l_1 = 0$$

$$EL_2 := l_2 m_2 \left(- \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 l_1 \sin(\vartheta_1(t) - \vartheta_2(t)) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_1(t) \right) l_1 \cos(\vartheta_1(t) - \vartheta_2(t)) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_2(t) \right) l_2 + \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) g \right) = 0$$

>

> ics := ϑ[1](0) = $\frac{\text{Pi}}{7}$, D(ϑ[1])(0) = $\frac{\text{Pi}}{2}$, ϑ[2](0) = $\frac{\text{Pi}}{4}$, D(ϑ[2])(0) = $-\frac{\text{Pi}}{3}$

$$ics := \vartheta_1(0) = \frac{\pi}{7}, D(\vartheta_1)(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \vartheta_2(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}, D(\vartheta_2)(0) = -\frac{\pi}{3} \quad (21)$$

>

> sol := dsolve({ode1, ode2, ics}, numeric, output = listprocedure)

$$sol := \left[t = \text{proc}(t) \dots \text{end proc}, \vartheta_1(t) = \text{proc}(t) \dots \text{end proc}, \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{proc}(t) \dots \text{end proc}, \vartheta_2(t) = \text{proc}(t) \dots \text{end proc}, \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = \text{proc}(t) \dots \text{end proc} \right] \quad (22)$$

>

> sol(0)

$$\left[t(0) = 0., \vartheta_1(t)(0) = 0.448798950512828, \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)(0) = 1.57079632679490, \vartheta_2(t)(0) = 0.785398163397448, \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)(0) = -1.04719755119660 \right] \quad (23)$$

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**ode-Lagrangian-
ΣΥΜΦΩΝΟΥΜΕ ΜΕ Maple-2022 !!!!**

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ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΖΩΝ m_1, m_2 , ΔΙΠΛΟΥ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΟΥΣ

>

$$\begin{aligned} > x[1] \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > X[1] := \text{subs}(\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), x[1]) : \\ > y[1] \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad -5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > Y[1] := \text{subs}(\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), y[1]) : \\ > x[2] \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > X[2] := \text{subs}([\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), \vartheta[2](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[4])(t)], x[2]) : \\ > y[2] \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad -5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 3 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

$$Y[2] := \text{subs}([\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), \vartheta[2](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[4])(t)], y[2]) :$$

ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΕΣ ΜΑΖΩΝ m_1, m_2 , ΔΙΠΛΟΥ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΟΥΣ

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Component}(v_ [1], 1) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > XV1 := \text{subs} \left(\left[\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[3])(t) \right], \text{Component}(v_ [1], \right. \\ \left. 1) \right) : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Component}(v_ [1], 2) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > YV1 := \text{subs} \left(\left[\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[3])(t) \right], \text{Component}(v_ [1], \right. \\ \left. 2) \right) : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Component}(v_ [2], 1) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > XV2 := \text{subs} \left(\left[\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[3])(t), \vartheta[2](t) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[4])(t), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[5])(t) \right], \text{Component}(v_ [2], 1) \right) : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Component}(v_ [2], 2) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

> YV2 := subs([[$\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(t), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = rhs(sol[3])(t), \vartheta[2](t) = rhs(sol[4])(t), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = rhs(sol[5])(t)], Component(v_[2], 2)]) :$

>

ΑΡΧΙΚΕΣ ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΕΣ ΜΑΖΩΝ m_1, m_2 , ΔΙΠΛΟΥ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΟΥΣ

> XV10 := evalf(subs([[$\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = rhs(sol[3])(0)], Component(v_[1], 1)]))$

XV10 := 7.07619294126940

(32)

> YV10 := evalf(subs([[$\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = rhs(sol[3])(0)], Component(v_[1], 2)]))$

YV10 := 3.40771491817158

(33)

> XV20 := evalf(subs([[$\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = rhs(sol[3])(0), \vartheta[2](t) = rhs(sol[4])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = rhs(sol[5])(0)], Component(v_[2], 1)]))$

XV20 := 4.85475147214795

(34)

> YV20 := evalf(subs([[$\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = rhs(sol[3])(0), \vartheta[2](t) = rhs(sol[4])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = rhs(sol[5])(0)], Component(v_[2], 2)]))$

YV20 := 1.18627344905013

(35)

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ΑΠΕΙΚΟΝΙΣΕΙΣ

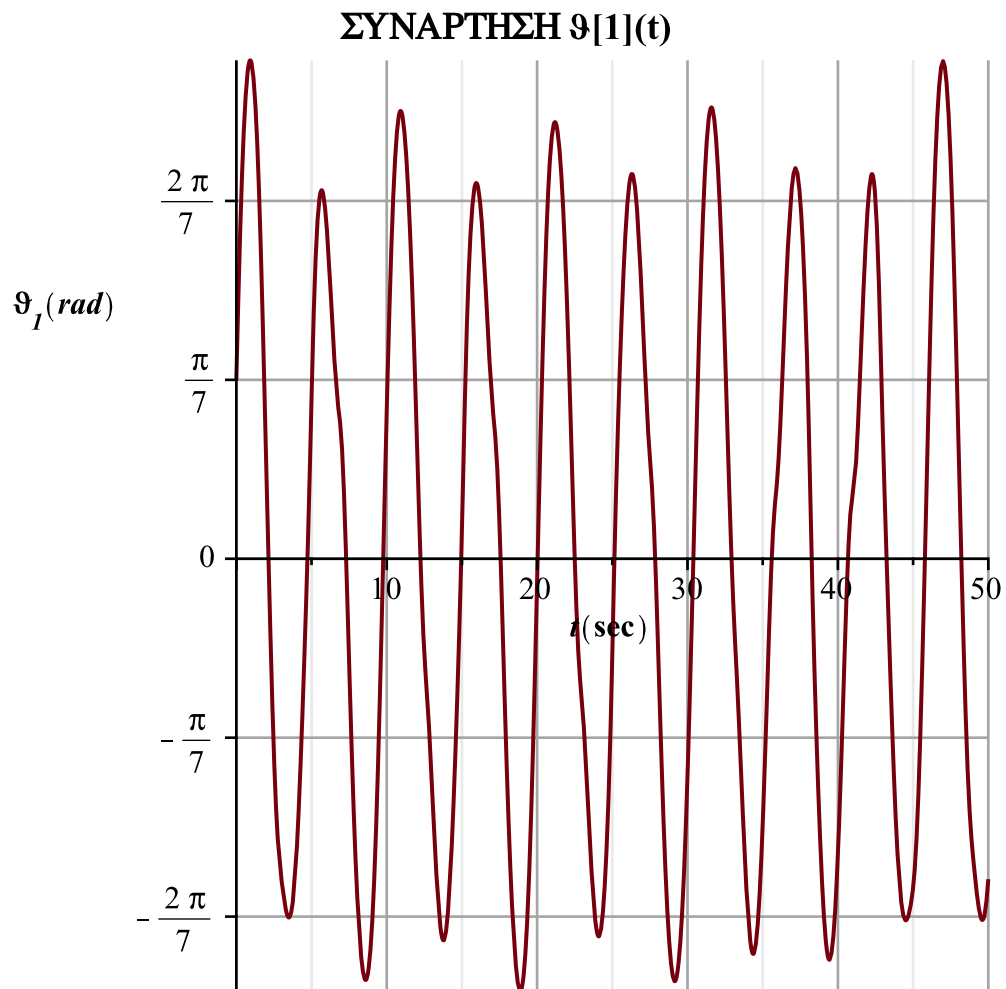
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1. ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ : $\vartheta_1(t), \vartheta_2(t)$.

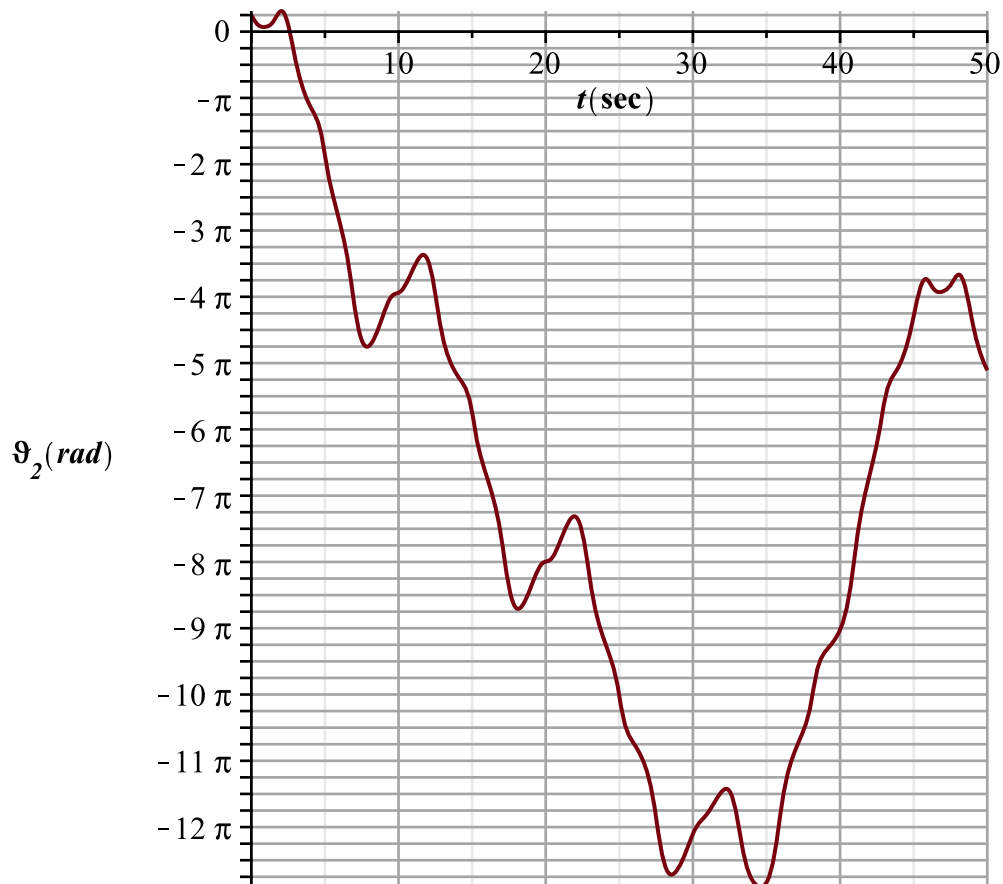
> plot(rhs(sol[2])(t), t=0..50, scaling=unconstrained, labels=[t(sec), ϑ_1 (rad)], labelfont=[arial, bold, 12], tickmarks=[default, spacing($\frac{\text{Pi}}{7}$)], title="ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΗ $\vartheta[1](t)$ ",

```
titlefont = [arial, bold, 14], gridlines)
```



```
> plot( rhs(sol[4])(t), t=0..50, scaling=unconstrained, labels=[t(sec),  $\vartheta_2(\text{rad})$  ], labelfont  
= [arial, bold, 12], tickmarks=[default, spacing( $\frac{\text{Pi}}{4}$ )], title="ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΗ  $\vartheta[2](t)$ ",  
titlefont = [arial, bold, 14], gridlines)
```

ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΗ $\vartheta[2](t)$



2. ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΡΟΧΙΕΣ ΜΑΖΩΝ: m_1, m_2 :

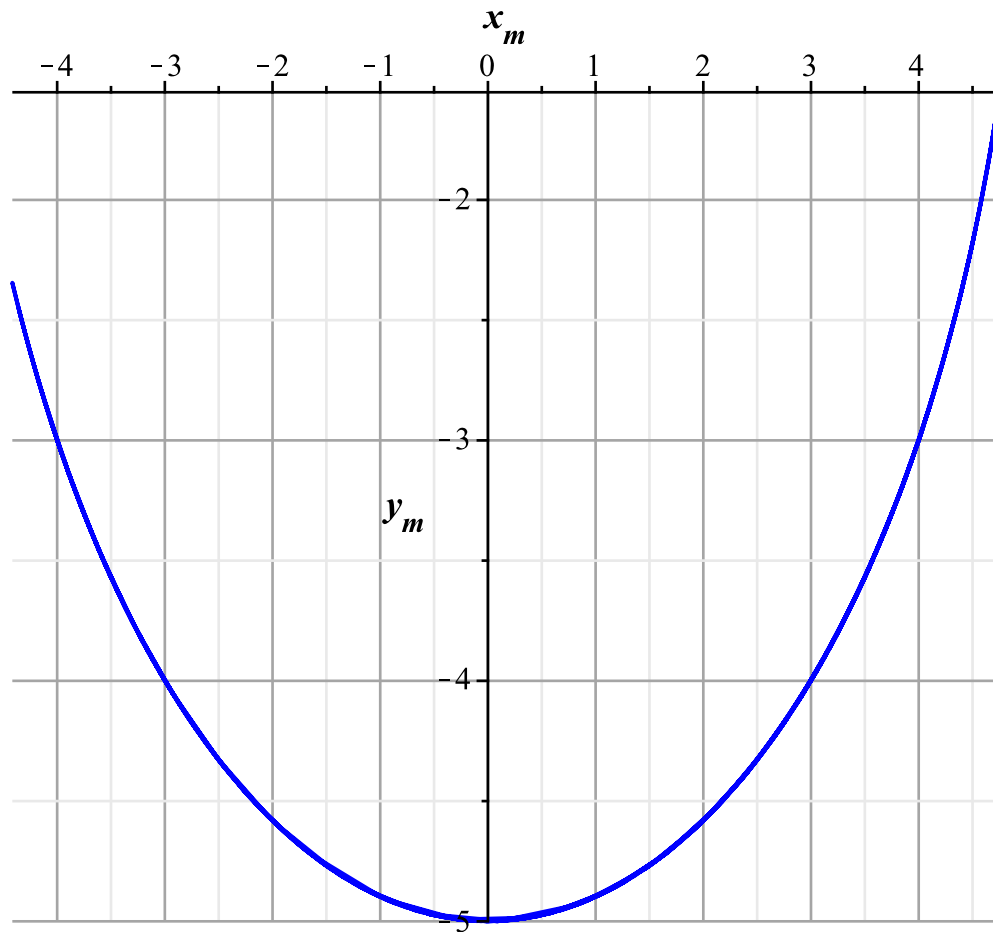
ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΑΡΧΙΚΕΣ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΕΣ

$$ics := \vartheta[1](0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{7}, D(\vartheta[1])(0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{2}, \vartheta[2](0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{4}, D(\vartheta[2])(0) = -\frac{\text{Pi}}{3}$$

2α . ΤΡΟΧΙΑ ΜΑΖΑΣ m_1

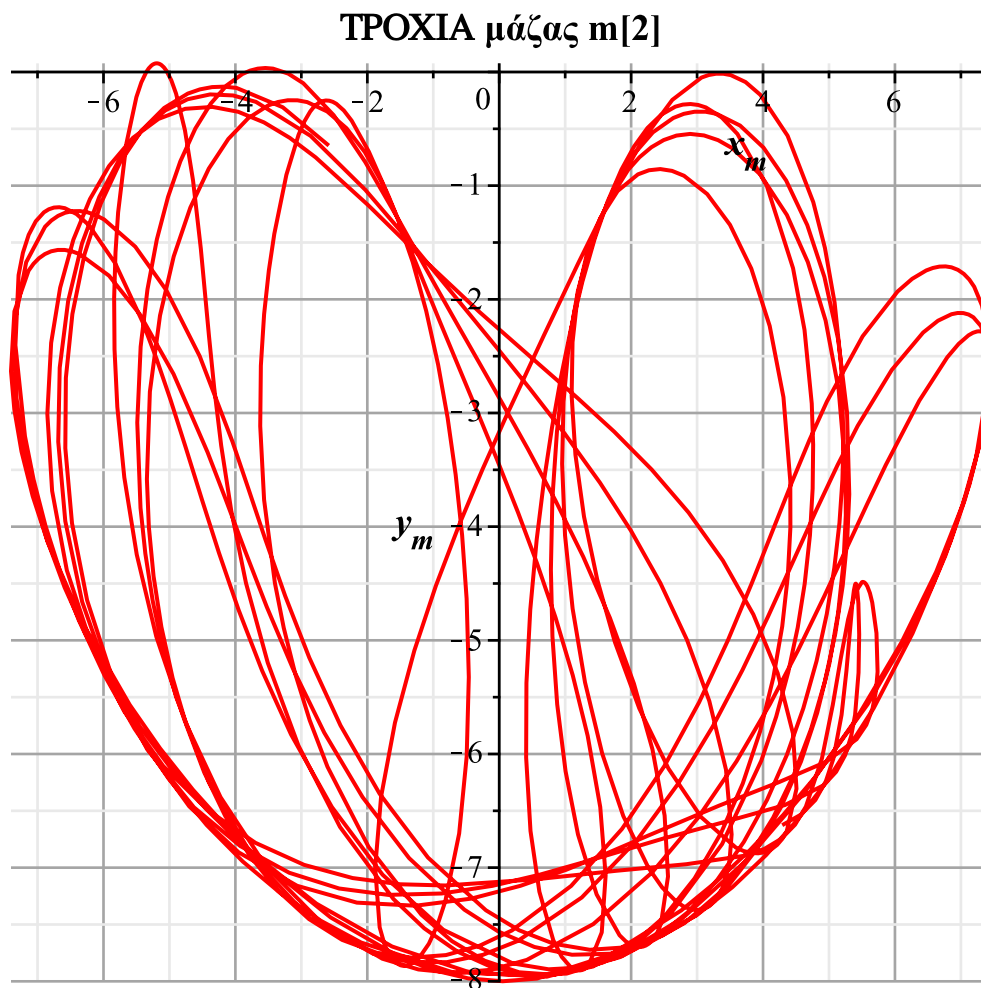
> `plot([X[1], Y[1], t=0..50], color=blue, thickness=1, labels=[x[m], y[m]], labelfont=[arial, bold, 14], gridlines, title="ΤΡΟΧΙΑ μάζας m[1]", titlefont=[arial, bold, 14])`

TPOXIA μάζας m[1]



2b . TPOXIA MAZAS m_2

- ```
> BTROXIA := plot([X[2], Y[2], t = 0 .. 50], color = red, thickness = 1, labels = [x[m], y[m]],
 labelfont = [arial, bold, 14], gridlines, title = "TPOXIA μάζας m[2]", titlefont = [arial, bold,
 14]) :
> display(BTROXIA)
```



### 3. ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΕΣ ΜΑΖΩΝ: $m_1, m_2$ :

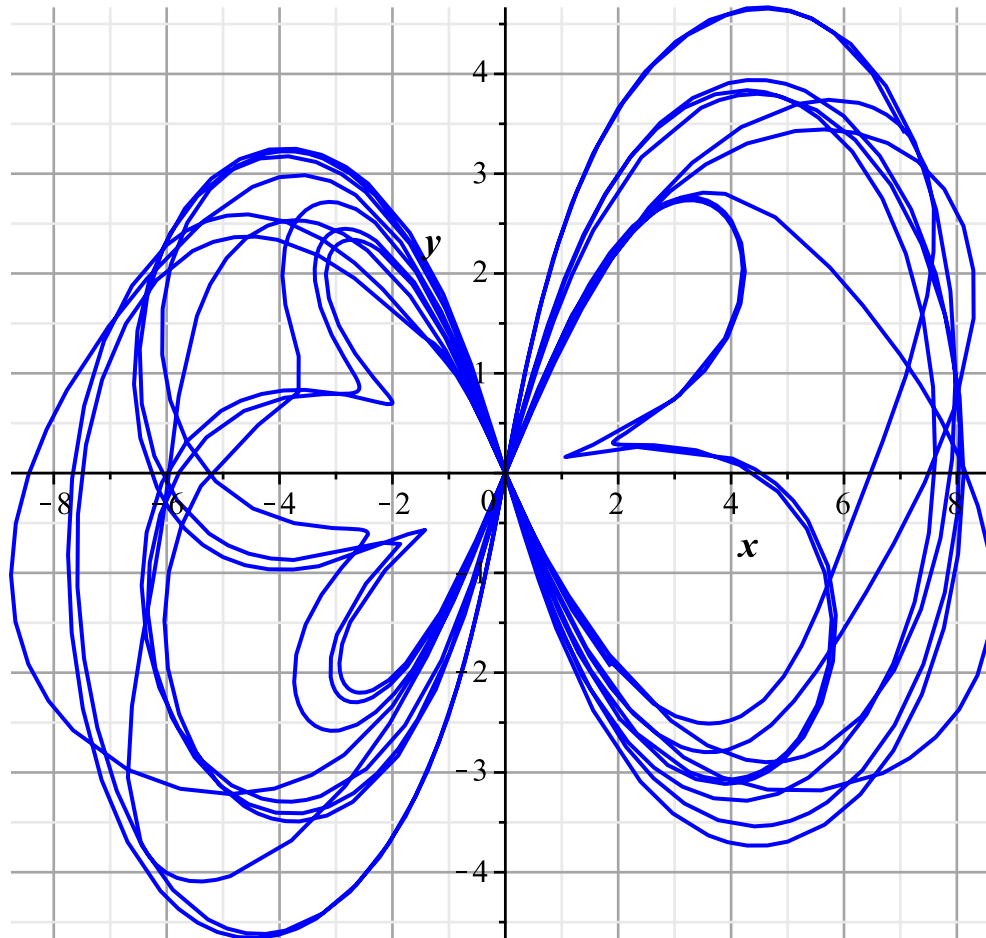
**ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΑΡΧΙΚΕΣ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΕΣ**

$$ics := \vartheta[1](0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{7}, D(\vartheta[1])(0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{2}, \vartheta[2](0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{4}, D(\vartheta[2])(0) = -\frac{\text{Pi}}{3}$$

#### 3a. ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΑ ΜΑΖΑΣ $m_1$

```
> plot([XV1, YV1, t=0..50], color = blue, thickness = 1, labels = [x, y], labelfont = [arial, bold, 14], gridlines, title = "ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΑ μάζας m[1]", titlefont = [arial, bold, 14])
```

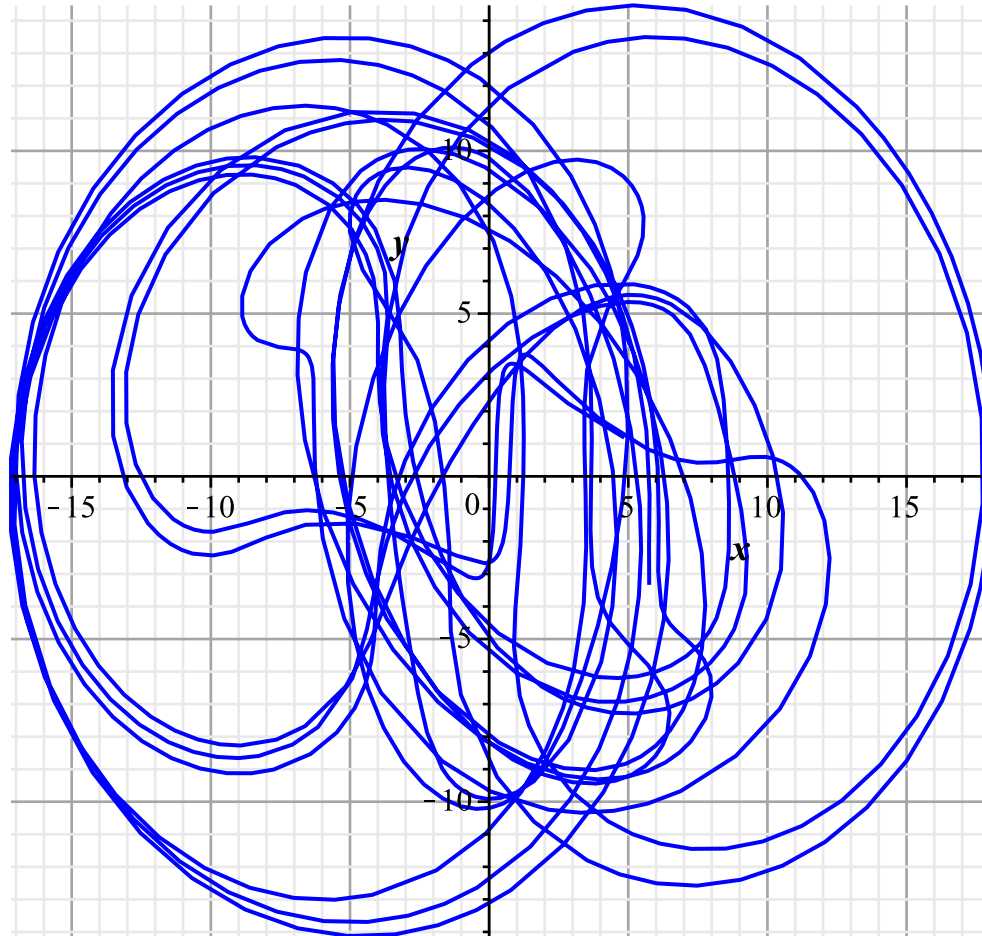
### TAXYTHTA μάζας m[1]



### 3b . TAXYTHTA MAZAS $m_2$

```
> plot([XV2, YV2, t=0..50], color = blue, thickness = 1, labels = [x, y], labelfont = [arial, bold, 14], gridlines, title = "TAXYTHTA μάζας m[2]", titlefont = [arial, bold, 14])
```

## TAXYTHTA μάζας m[2]



## 4. ANIMATE

```
> with(FileTools)
```

```
[AbsolutePath, AtEndOfFile, Basename, Binary, CanonicalPath, Compressed, Copy, Exists, Extension, Filename, Flush, Hash, IsDirectory, IsExecutable, IsLink, IsLockable, IsOpen, IsReadable, IsWritable, JoinPath, ListDirectory, Lock, MakeDirectory, ModificationTime, ParentDirectory, Position, Remove, RemoveDirectory, Rename, Size, SplitPath, Status, TemporaryDirectory, TemporaryFile, TemporaryFilename, Text, Unlock, Walk]
```

(36)

```
> SABBAS := JoinPath(["C:", "SPGABRIHLIDHS", "IMAGES", "BIOTOPOS.jpg"]) :
```

```
> SPG := ColorTools:-Color("RGB", [218/255, 223/255, 225/255]) :
```

```
> ANIMATROXIA := animate(plot, [[X[1], Y[1], t=0..S], color = blue, thickness = 1], S=0..50, frames = 100) :
```

```
> ANIMBTROXIA := animate(plot, [[X[2], Y[2], t=0..S], color = red, thickness = 1], S=0..50, frames = 100) :
```

```
> Opoint := pointplot([0, 0], color = black, symbol = solidcircle, symbolsize = 15) :
```

```
> Apoint := animate(pointplot, [[X[1], Y[1]], color = blue, symbol = solidcircle, symbolsize
```

```
=30], t=0..50, frames=100) :
```

```
> OLine := animate(plot, [[λ·X[1], λ·Y[1], λ=0..1], color=blue, thickness=3], t=0..50,
frames=100) :
```

```
> Bpoint := animate(pointplot, [[X[2], Y[2]], color=red, symbol=solidcircle, symbolsize=30],
t=0..50, frames=100) :
```

```
> ABline := animate(plot, [[X[1] + λ·(X[2]- X[1]), Y[1] + λ·(Y[2]- Y[1]), λ=0..1], color
=red, thickness=3], t=0..50, frames=100) :
```

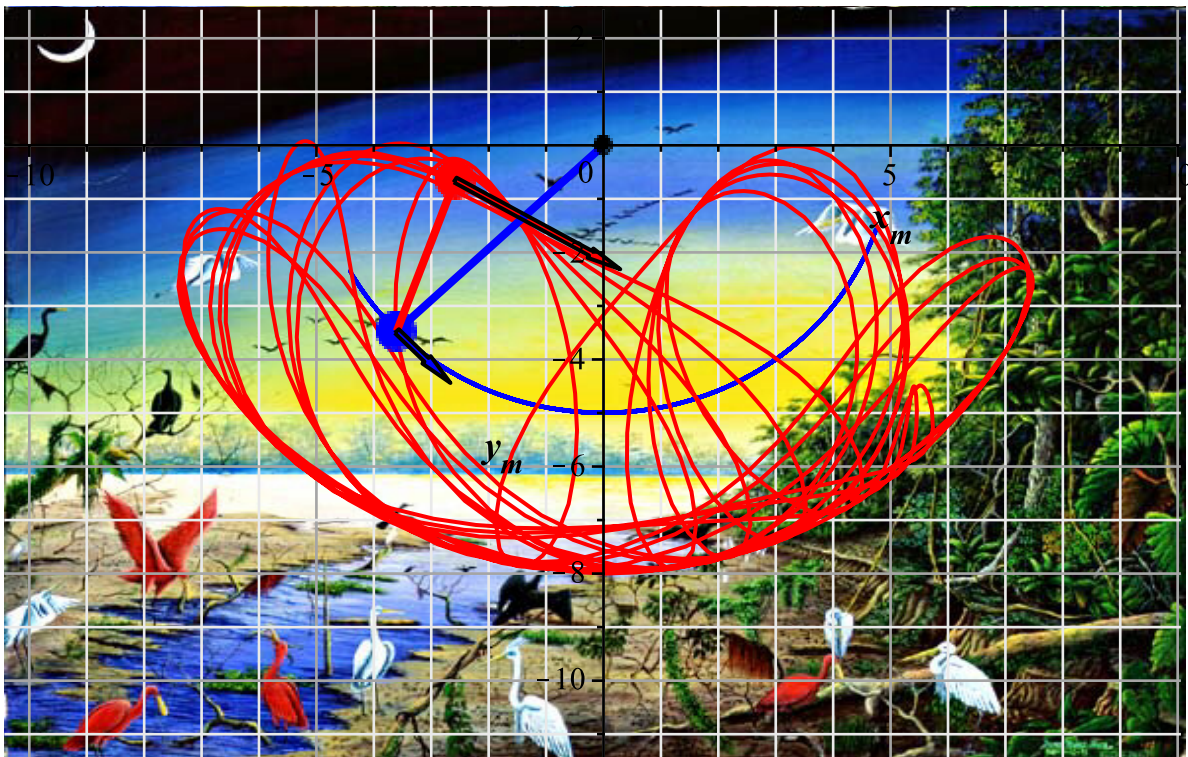
```
> Aarrow := animate(arrow, [⟨X[1], Y[1]⟩, 0.5·⟨XV1, YV1⟩, color=blue, width=0.1,
head_length=0.6], t=0..50, frames=100) :
```

```
> Barrow := animate(arrow, [⟨X[2], Y[2]⟩, 0.5·⟨XV2, YV2⟩, color=red, width=0.1,
head_length=0.6], t=0..50, frames=100) :
```

```
>
```

```
> display(ANIMATROXIA, ANIMBTROXIA, Opoint, Apoint, OLine, Bpoint, ABline, Aarrow,
Barrow, labels = [x[m], y[m]], labelfont = [arial, bold, 14], title
="Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΓΗ\nΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ", titlefont = [arial,
bold, 14], gridlines, background = SABBAS)
```

### Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΓΗ ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ



```
> display(ANIMATROXIA, ANIMBTROXIA, Opoint, Apoint, OLine, Bpoint, ABline, Aarrow,
Barrow, labels = [x[m], y[m]], labelfont = [arial, bold, 14], title
="Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΓΗ\nΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ", titlefont = [arial,
bold, 14], gridlines, background = SPG)
```



**Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΓΗ**  
**ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ**

