

## Διπλό Εκκρεμές ή Μηχανή Χάους .

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

Επιλέγουμε ως γενικευμένες συντεταγμένες , ανεξάρτητες μεταξύ τους , τις γωνίες  $\theta_1, \theta_2$

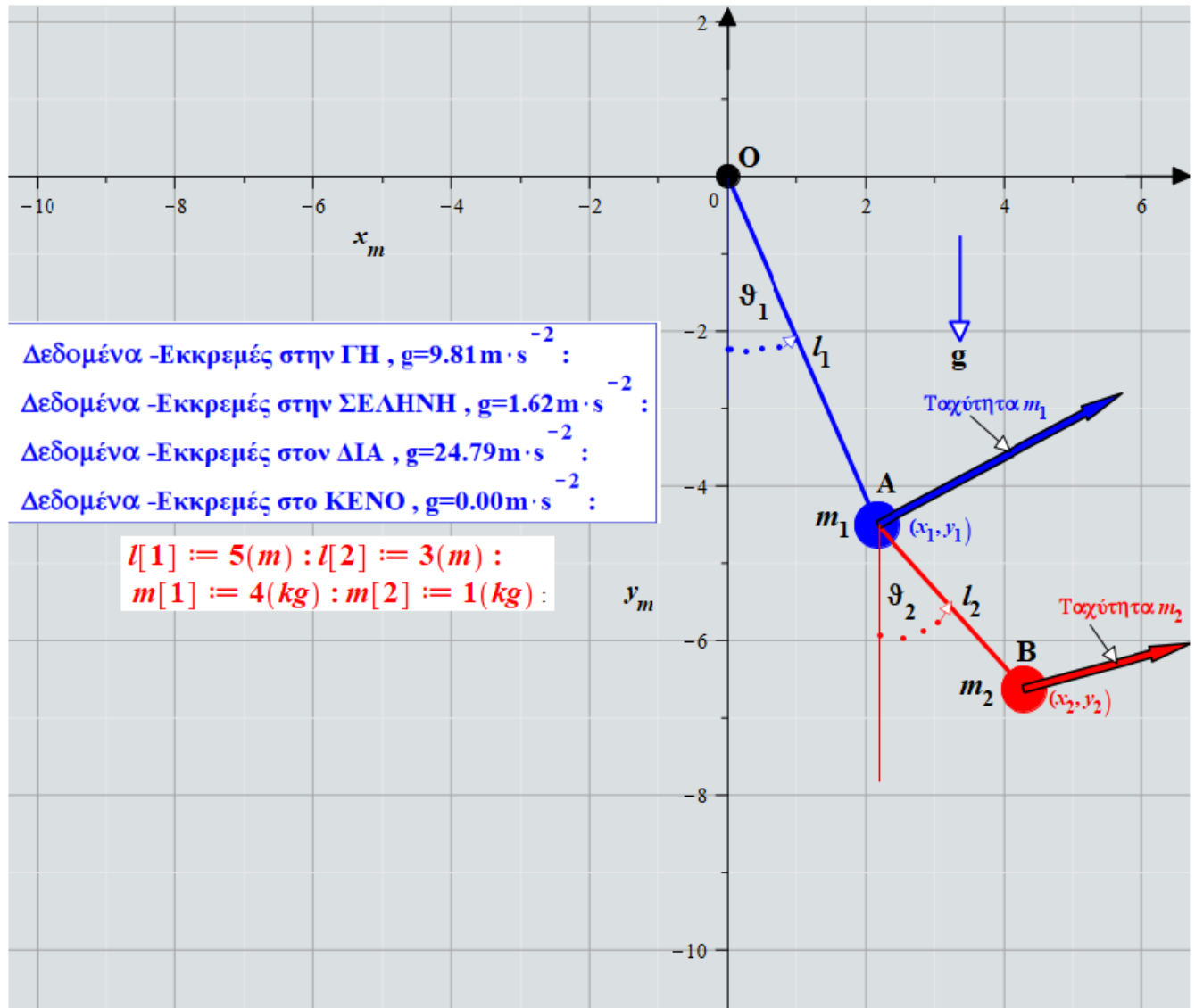
και ως γενικευμένες ταχύτητες , ανεξάρτητες μεταξύ τους τις :  $\frac{d}{dt} \theta_1(t) , \frac{d}{dt} \theta_2(t)$

Εφαρμόζουμε μεθόδους Δυναμικής κατά LAGRANGE .

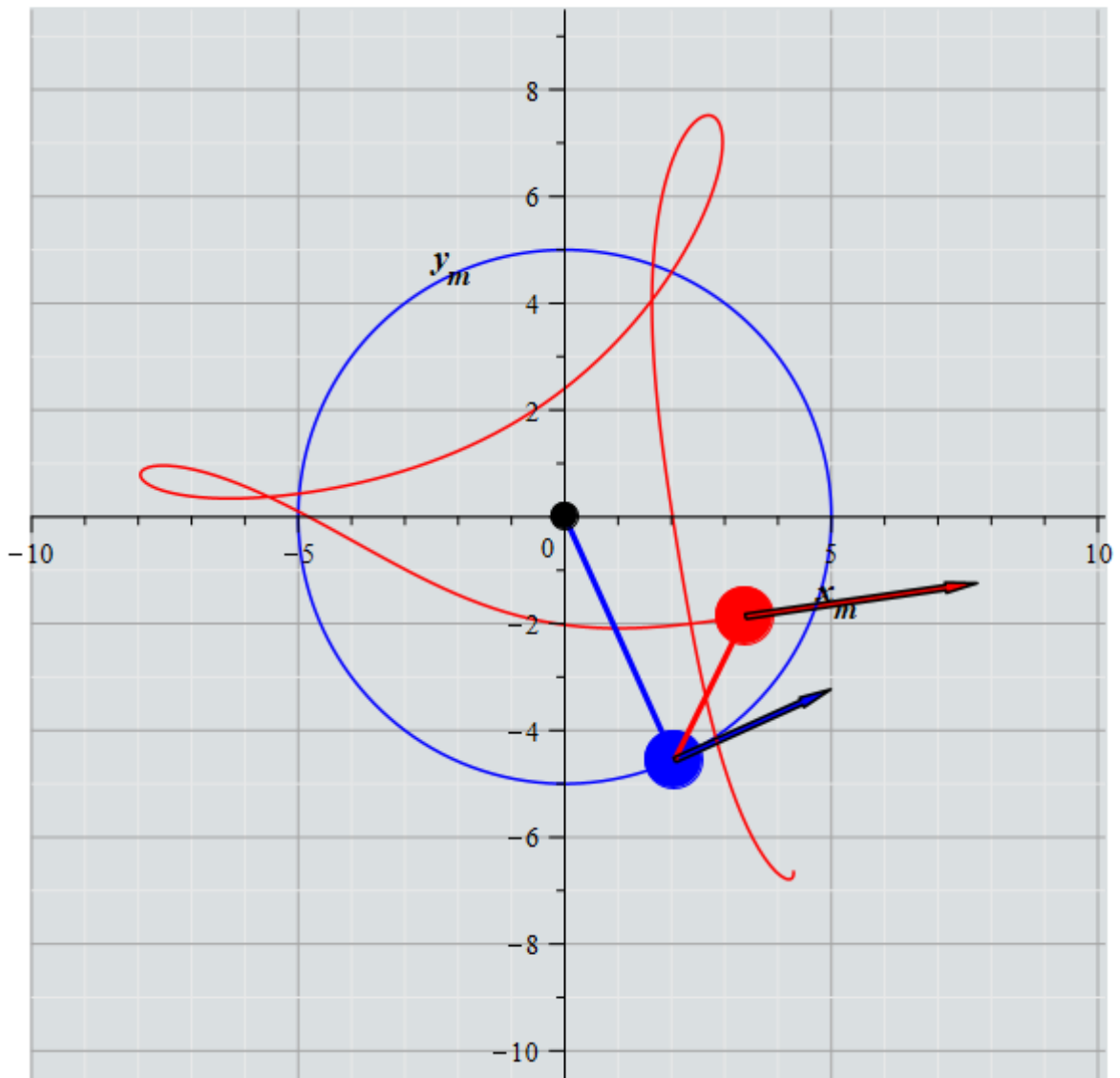
Η επίλυση των δύο (2) Διαφορικών Εξισώσεων που προκύπτουν γίνεται Αριθμητικά .

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

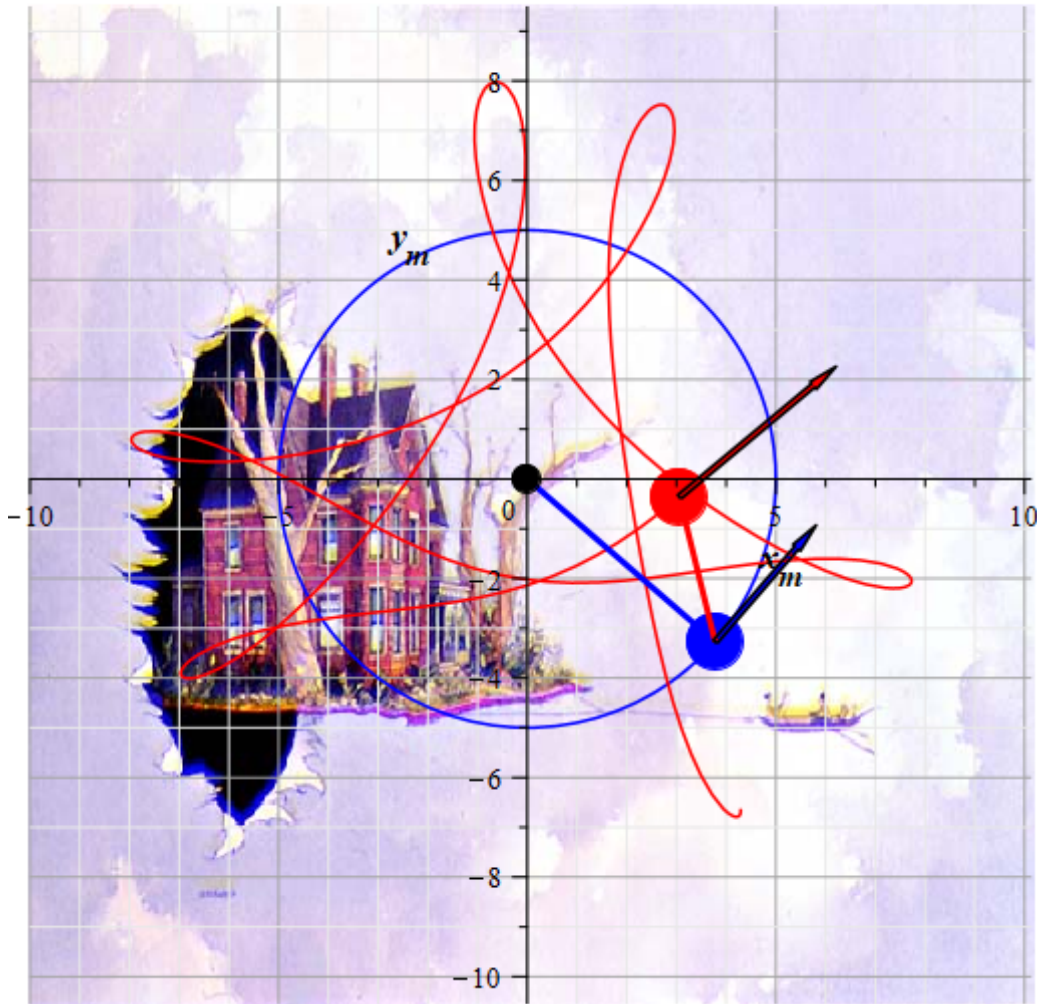
DoublePendulum  
ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ



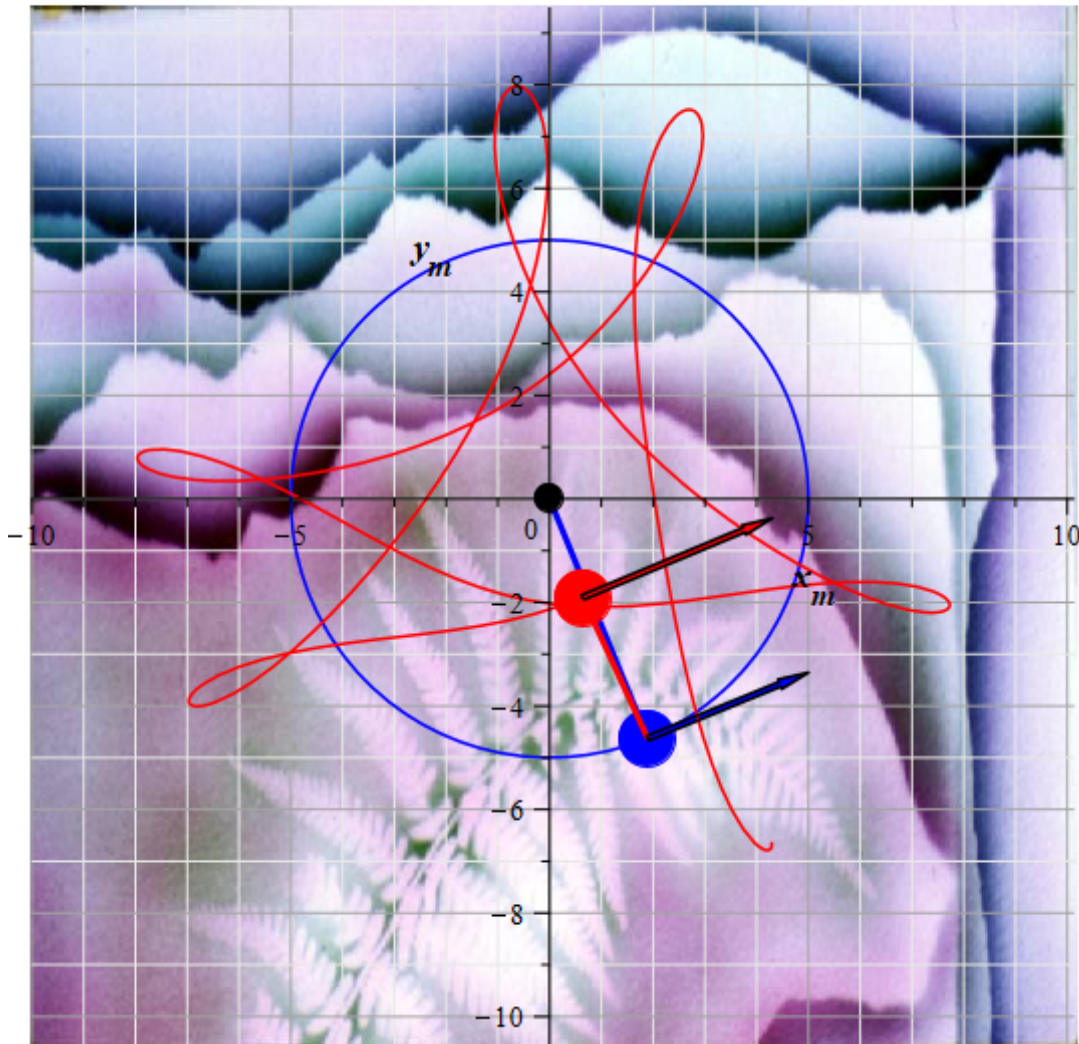
**Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΣΕΛΗΝΗ**  
**ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ**



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



Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΣΕΛΗΝΗ  
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) :*

>

*with(Physics[ Vectors ])*

>

[&x, `+`, `.` , *ChangeBasis, ChangeCoordinates, Component, Curl, DirectionalDiff, Divergence,* (1)

*Gradient, Identify, Laplacian, ∇, Norm, ParametrizeCurve, ParametrizeSurface,*

*ParametrizeVolume, Setup, diff, int]*

>

*Setup(mathematicalnotation = true)*

*[mathematicalnotation = true]* (2)

>

*unprotect(x, y)*

>

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

>  $g := 1.62 : l[1] := 5 : l[2] := 3 : m[1] := 4 : m[2] := 1 :$

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

$$x_1 := 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (3)$$

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

$$x_2 := 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (4)$$

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

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

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

$$y_2 := -5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 3 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (6)$$

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

$$\vec{R}_1 := 5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{i} - 5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{j} \quad (7)$$

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

$$\vec{R}_2 := (5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \sin(\vartheta_2(t))) \hat{i} + (-5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 3 \cos(\vartheta_2(t))) \hat{j} \quad (8)$$

>  $v\_ [1] := \text{diff}(R\_ [1], t)$

$$\vec{v}_1 := 5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{i} + 5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \hat{j} \quad (9)$$

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

$$A := 25 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \quad (10)$$

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

$$T_1 := 50 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \quad (11)$$

>  $v\_ [2] := \text{diff}(R\_ [2], t)$

$$\vec{v}_2 := \left( 5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \right) \hat{i} + \left( 5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \right) \hat{j} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> B := \text{combine}(v\_ [2] \cdot v\_ [2], \text{trg}) \\ B &:= 9 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2 + 30 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 25 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> T[2] := \frac{1}{2} \cdot m[2] \cdot B \\ T_2 &:= \frac{9 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2}{2} + 15 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) \\ &\quad + \frac{25 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> U[1] := m[1] \cdot g \cdot y[1] \\ U_1 &:= -32.40 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> U[2] := m[2] \cdot g \cdot y[2] \\ U_2 &:= -8.10 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 4.86 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> L := \text{simplify}(T[1] + T[2] - U[1] - U[2]) \\ L &:= \frac{125 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2}{2} + \frac{9 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2}{2} + 15 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) \\ &\quad + \vartheta_1(t)) + 40.50 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) + 4.86 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

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

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$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{ode1} := \text{simplify}(\text{diff}(\text{diff}(L, \text{diff}(\vartheta[1](t), t)), t) - \text{diff}(L, \vartheta[1](t))) = 0 \\ \text{ode1} &:= 125 \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_1(t) + 15.00000000 \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) \\ &\quad + 15.00000000 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)^2 \sin(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 40.50 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{ode2} := \text{simplify}(\text{diff}(\text{diff}(L, \text{diff}(\vartheta[2](t), t)), t) - \text{diff}(L, \vartheta[2](t))) = 0 \\ \text{ode2} &:= 9 \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_2(t) + 15.00000000 \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) - 15.00000000 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \vartheta_1(t) \right)^2 \sin(-\vartheta_2(t) + \vartheta_1(t)) + 4.86 \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

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

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

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

$$ics := \vartheta_1(0) = \frac{\pi}{7}, D(\vartheta_1)(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \vartheta_2(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}, D(\vartheta_2)(0) = -\pi \quad (20)$$

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

sol := [t=proc(t) ... end proc, \vartheta\_1(t)=proc(t) ... end proc, \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta\_1(t)=proc(t) ... end proc, (21)

\vartheta\_2(t)=proc(t) ... end proc, \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta\_2(t)=proc(t) ... end proc]

> sol(0)

$$\left[ t(0) = 0., \vartheta_1(t)(0) = 0.448798950512828, \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right)(0) = 1.57079632679490, \vartheta_2(t)(0) = 0.785398163397448, \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right)(0) = -3.14159265358979 \right] \quad (22)$$

### ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΖΩΝ $m_1, m_2$ , ΔΙΠΛΟΥ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΟΥΣ

> x[1]

$$5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (23)$$

> X[1] := subs(\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(t), x[1]) :

> y[1]

$$-5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (24)$$

> Y[1] := subs(\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(t), y[1]) :

> x[2]

$$5 \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (25)$$

> X[2] := subs([\vartheta[1](t) = rhs(sol[2])(t), \vartheta[2](t) = rhs(sol[4])(t)], x[2]) :

> y[2]

$$-5 \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) - 3 \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (26)$$

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

### TAXYTHTES MAZON $m_1, m_2$ , ΔΙΠΛΟΥ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΟΥΣ

>  $\text{Component}(v_{[1]}, 1)$

$$5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (27)$$

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

>  $\text{Component}(v_{[1]}, 2)$

$$5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) \quad (28)$$

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

>  $\text{Component}(v_{[2]}, 1)$

$$5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \cos(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (29)$$

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

>  $\text{Component}(v_{[2]}, 2)$

$$5 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_1(t)) + 3 \left( \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) \right) \sin(\vartheta_2(t)) \quad (30)$$

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

### ΑΡΧΙΚΕΣ TAXYTHTES MAZON $m_1, m_2$ , ΔΙΠΛΟΥ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΟΥΣ

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

$$XV10 := 7.07619294126940$$

(31)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> YV10 := \text{evalf}\left(\text{subs}\left(\left[\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[3])(0)\right], \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \text{Component}(v_{[1]}, 2)\right)\right) \\
 &\qquad YV10 := 3.40771491817158 \qquad (32)
 \end{aligned}$$

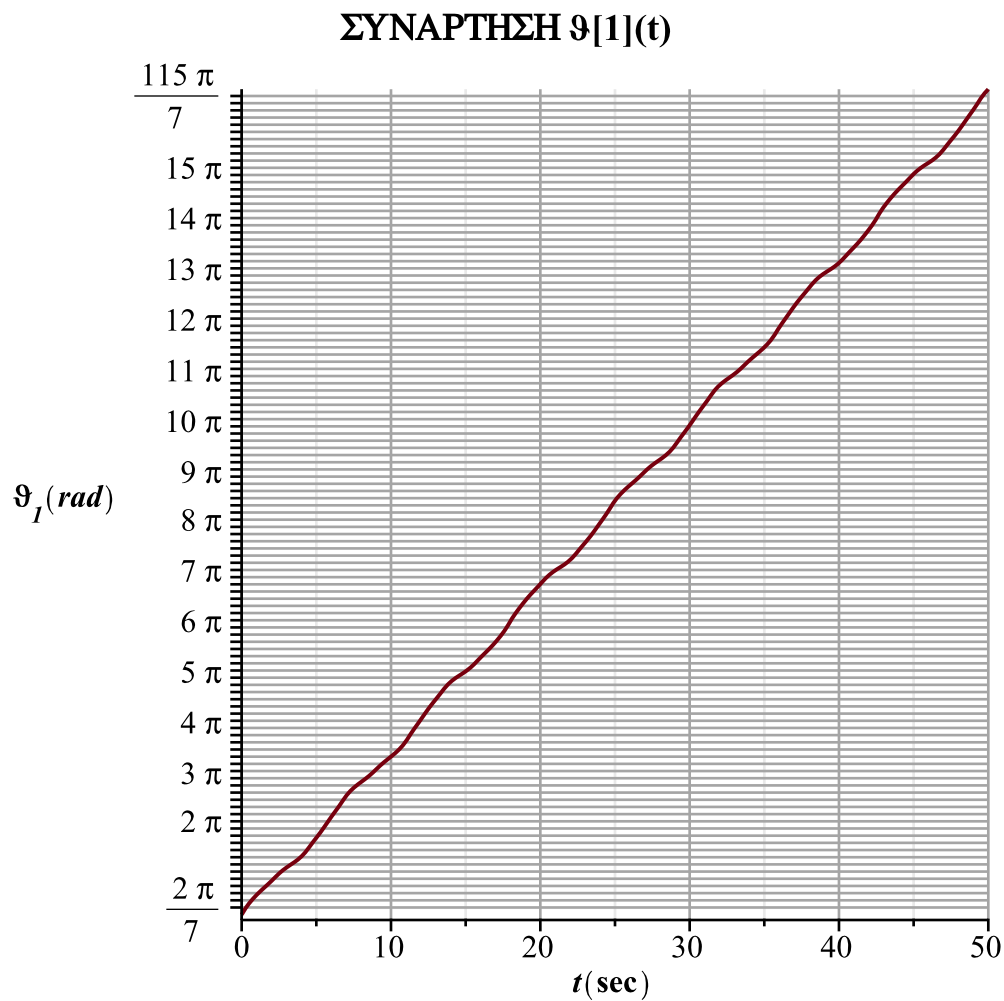
$$\begin{aligned}
 &> XV20 := \text{evalf}\left(\text{subs}\left(\left[\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[3])(0), \vartheta[2](t) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[4])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[5])(0)\right], \text{Component}(v_{[2]}, 1)\right)\right) \\
 &\qquad XV20 := 0.411868533905068 \qquad (33)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> YV20 := \text{evalf}\left(\text{subs}\left(\left[\vartheta[1](t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_1(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[3])(0), \vartheta[2](t) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[4])(0), \frac{d}{dt} \vartheta_2(t) = \text{rhs}(\text{sol}[5])(0)\right], \text{Component}(v_{[2]}, 2)\right)\right) \\
 &\qquad YV20 := -3.25660948919275 \qquad (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

## ΑΠΕΙΚΟΝΙΣΕΙΣ

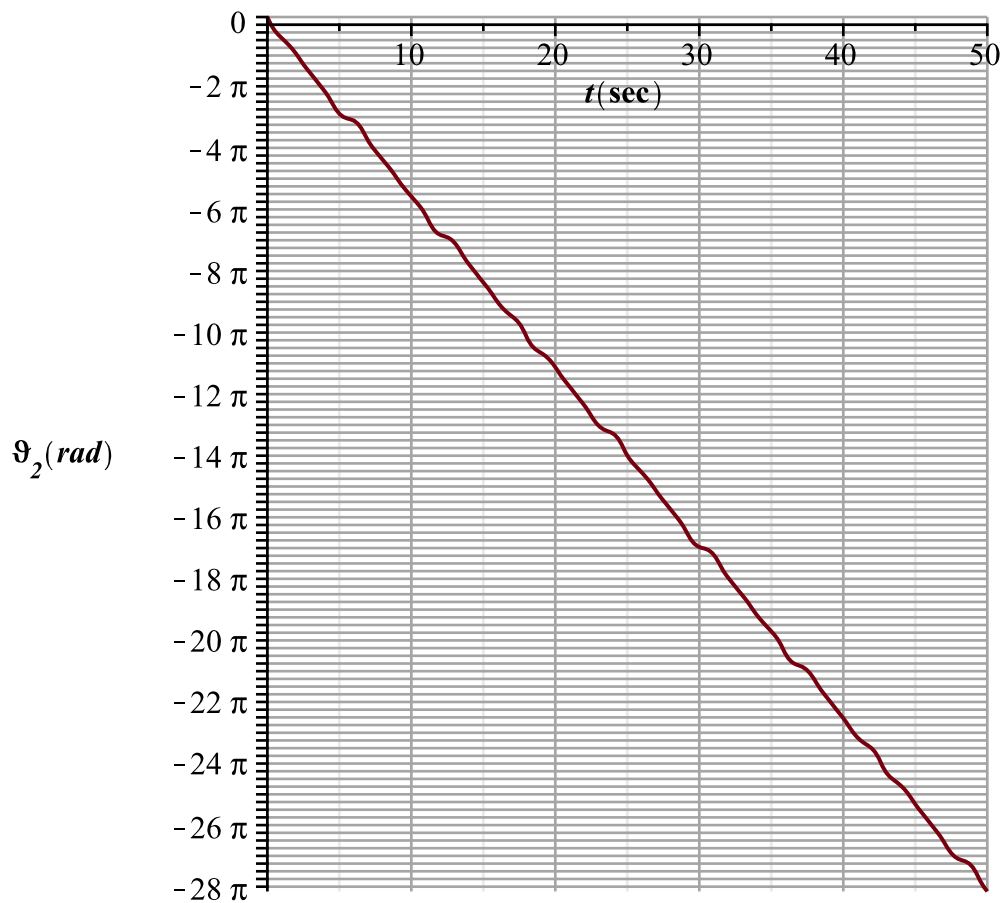
### 1. ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ : $\vartheta_1(t)$ , $\vartheta_2(t)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \text{plot}\left(\text{rhs}(\text{sol}[2])(t), t=0..50, \text{scaling} = \text{unconstrained}, \text{labels} = [t(\text{sec}), \vartheta_1(\text{rad})], \text{labelfont} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. = [\text{arial}, \text{bold}, 12], \text{tickmarks} = \left[\text{default}, \text{spacing}\left(\frac{\text{Pi}}{7}\right)\right], \text{title} = \text{"ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΗ } \vartheta[1](t)\text{"}, \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \text{titlefont} = [\text{arial}, \text{bold}, 14], \text{gridlines}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$



```
> 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

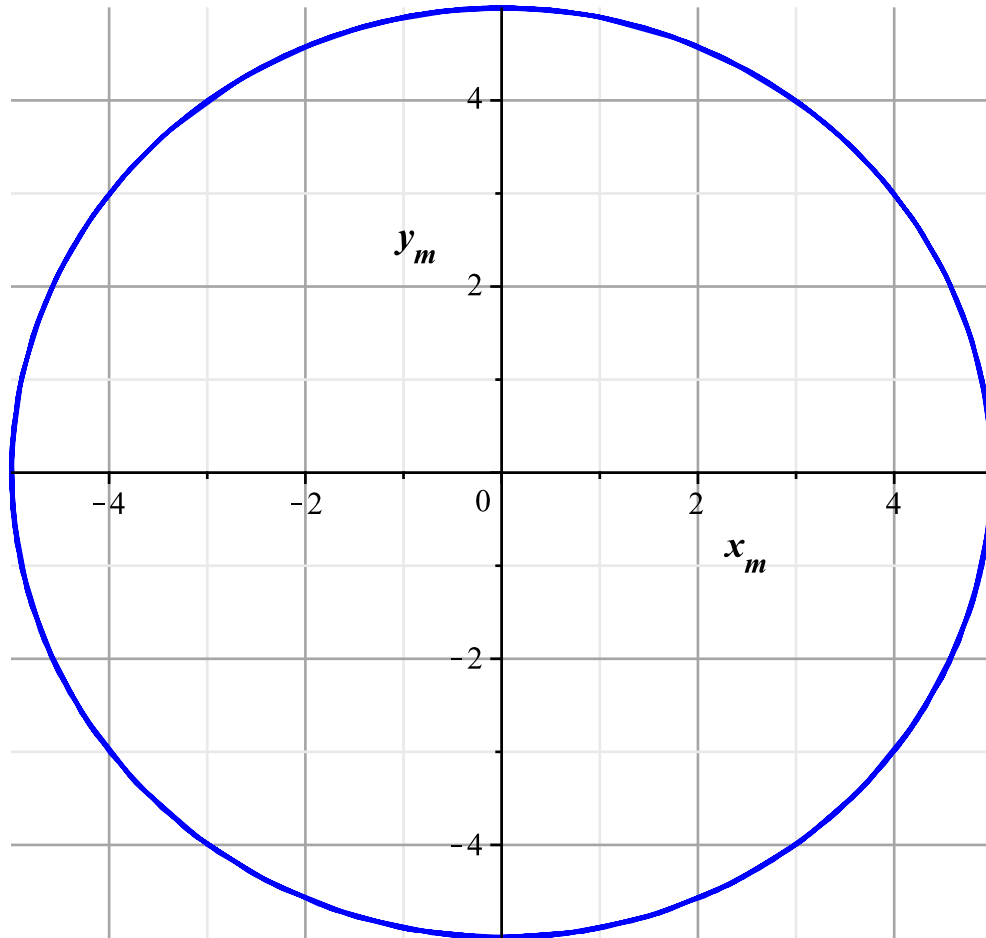
$$ics := \vartheta[1](0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{7}, D(\vartheta[1])(0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{2}, \vartheta[2](0) = \frac{\text{Pi}}{4}, D(\vartheta[2])(0) = -\frac{\text{Pi}}{3}$$

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

### 2a . 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])
```

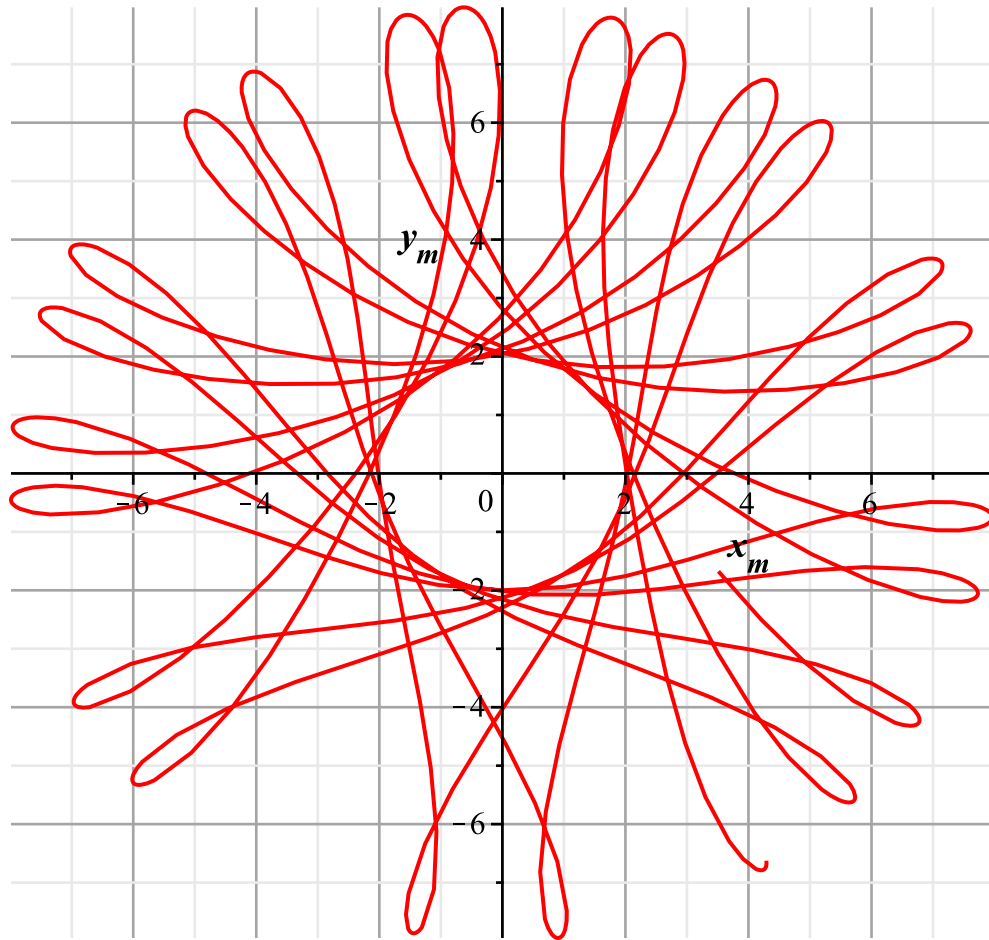
## ΤΡΟΧΙΑ μάζας m[1]



## 2b . ΤΡΟΧΙΑ ΜΑΖΑΣ $m_2$

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

### ΤΡΟΧΙΑ μάζας m[2]



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

#### ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΑΡΧΙΚΕΣ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΕΣ

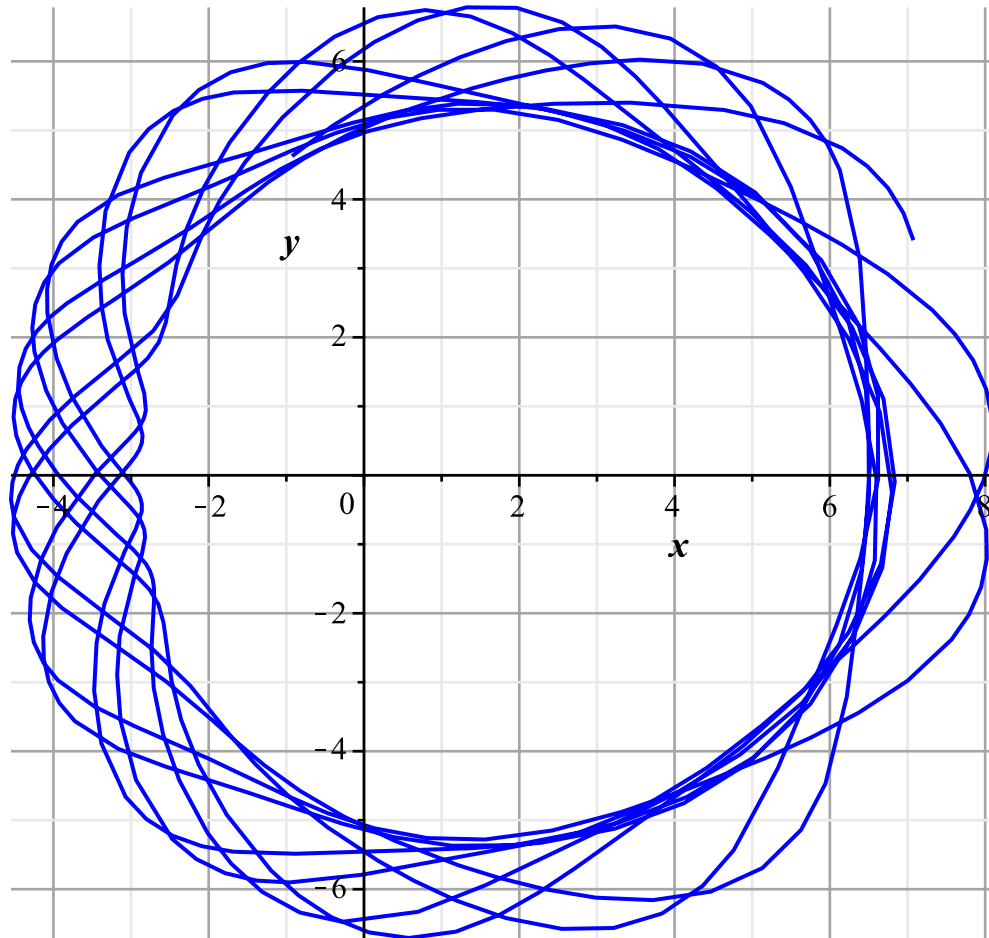
$$ics := \vartheta[1](0) = \frac{\pi}{7}, D(\vartheta[1])(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \vartheta[2](0) = \frac{\pi}{4}, D(\vartheta[2])(0) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

#### 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]

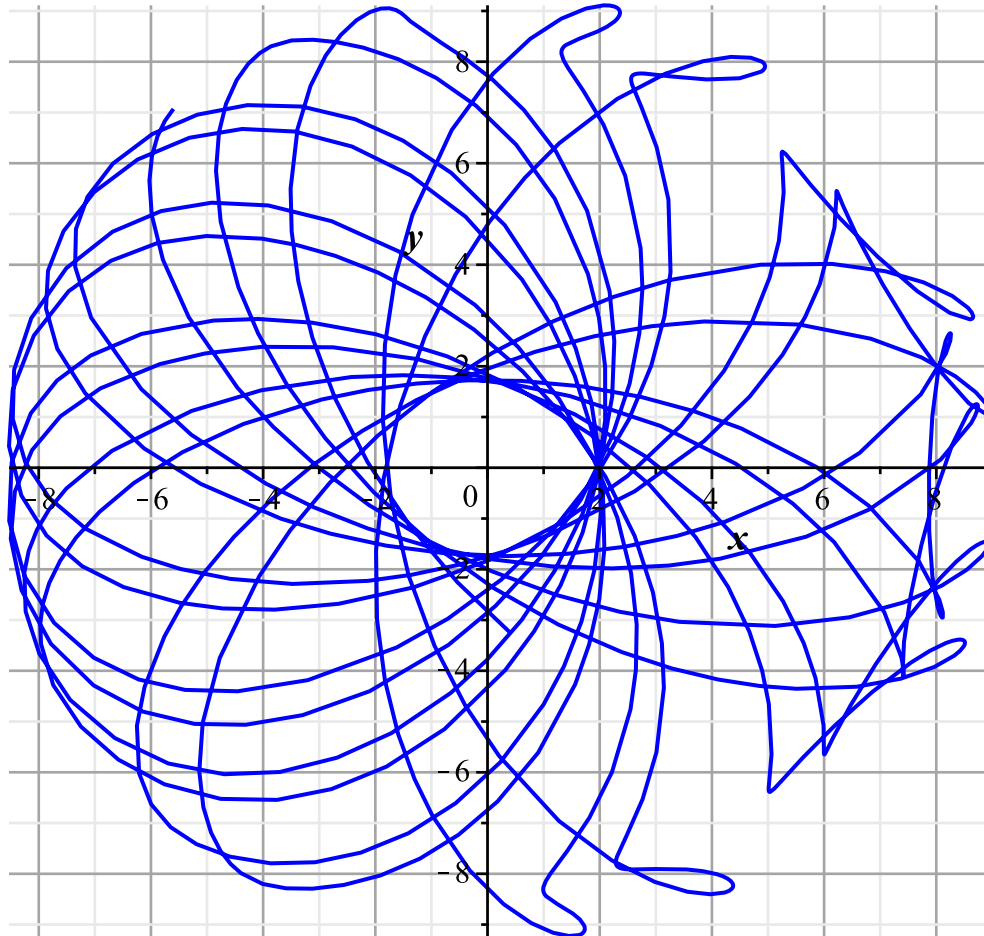


### 3b . TAXYTHTA MAZAS $m_2$

```
> 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]
```

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

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

```
> SABBAS1 := JoinPath(["C:", "SPGABRIHLIDHS", "IMAGES", "EFORMHSH.jpg"]) :
```

```
> SABBAS2 := JoinPath(["C:", "SPGABRIHLIDHS", "IMAGES", "STYLITES.jpg"]) :
```

```
> SABBAS3 := JoinPath(["C:", "SPGABRIHLIDHS", "IMAGES", "KOGXYLIA.jpg"]) :
```

```
> SABBAS4 := JoinPath(["C:", "SPGABRIHLIDHS", "IMAGES",  
"kosk38-PYRGOS-SYROMENOS.jpg"]) :
```

```
> SABBAS5 := JoinPath(["C:", "SPGABRIHLIDHS", "IMAGES", "FTELIES-3.jpg"])
```

```
SABBAS5 := "C:\SPGABRIHLIDHS\IMAGES\FTELIES-3.jpg"
```

```
>
```

(35)

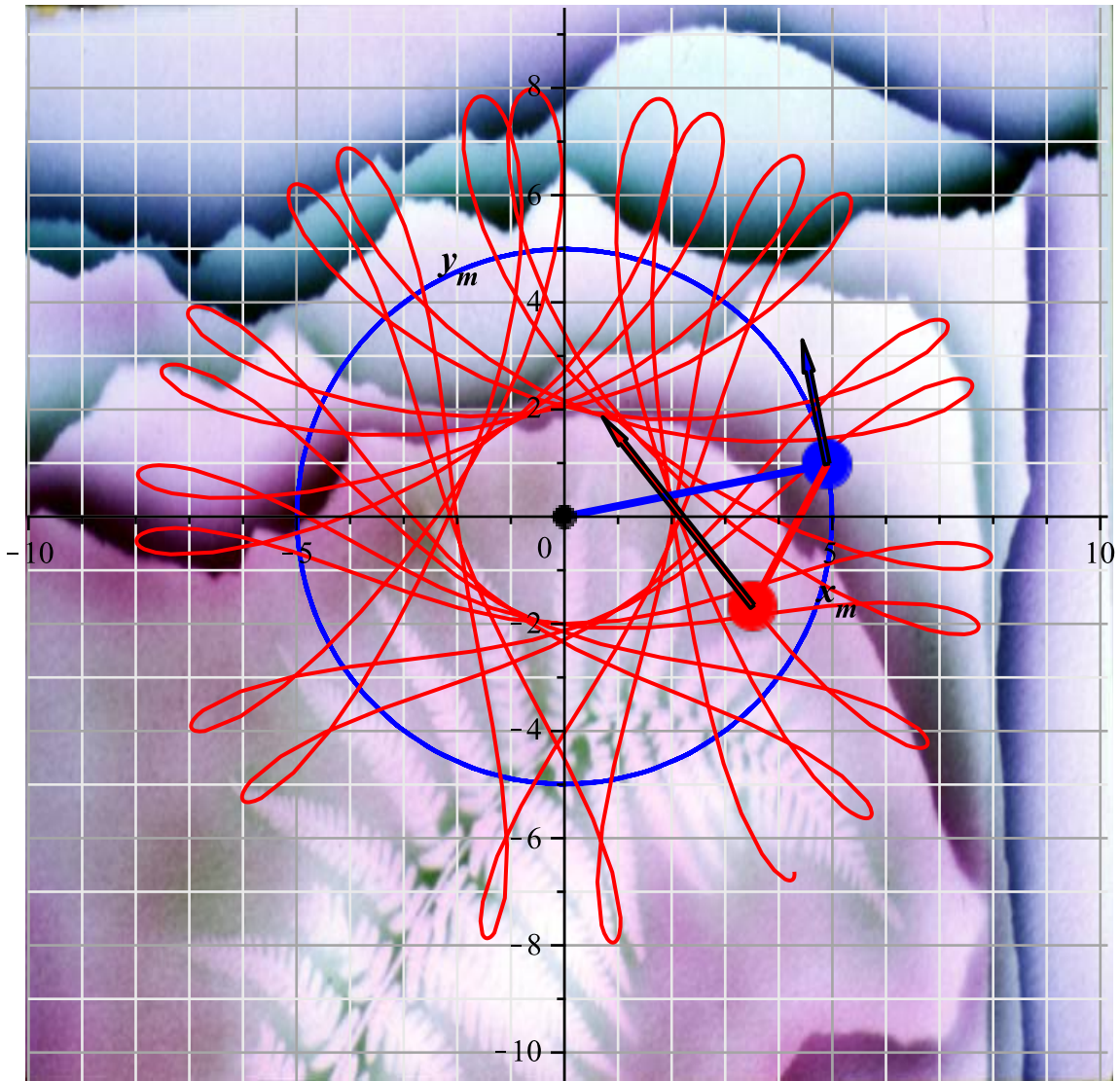
(36)

```

>
> ANIMATROXIA := animate(plot, [[X[1], Y[1], t=0..S], color = blue, thickness = 1], S = 0
..50, frames = 140) :
> ANIMBTROXIA := animate(plot, [[X[2], Y[2], t=0..S], color = red, thickness = 1], S = 0..50,
frames = 140) :
>
> 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 = 140) :
> OAline := animate(plot, [[λ·X[1], λ·Y[1], λ = 0..1], color = blue, thickness = 3], t = 0..50,
frames = 140) :
> Bpoint := animate(pointplot, [[X[2], Y[2]], color = red, symbol = solidcircle, symbolsize = 30],
t = 0..50, frames = 140) :
> 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 = 140) :
> Aarrow := animate(arrow, [⟨X[1], Y[1]⟩, 0.5·⟨XV1, YV1⟩, color = blue, width = 0.1,
head_length = 0.6], t = 0..50, frames = 140) :
> Barrow := animate(arrow, [⟨X[2], Y[2]⟩, 0.5·⟨XV2, YV2⟩, color = red, width = 0.1,
head_length = 0.6], t = 0..50, frames = 140) :
>
> display(ANIMATROXIA, ANIMBTROXIA, Opoint, Apoint, OAline, Bpoint, ABline, Aarrow,
Barrow, labels = [x[m], y[m]], labelfont = [arial, bold, 14], title
= "Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΣΕΛΗΝΗ\ηΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ", titlefont
= [arial, bold, 14], gridlines, background = SABBAS5, scaling = constrained)

```

## Animation DoublePendulum ΣΤΗ ΣΕΛΗΝΗ ΣΑΒΒΑΣ Π. ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛΙΔΗΣ



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

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

