

1. Two identical pendulums A and B are connected by a spring of force constant  $k = 1.017 \text{ N/m}$ . Each pendulum has a length of  $L = 0.4 \text{ m}$  and a mass of  $m = 0.23 \text{ kg}$ . Neglect the mass of the spring, and use gravitational acceleration  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

a) What are the periods of the two normal oscillation modes of the coupled pendulums?

b) For the initial conditions  $x_A = 0.02 \text{ m}$ ,  $x_B = 0.02 \text{ m}$ ,  $v_A = 0$ ,  $v_B = 0$ , determine the amplitudes and initial phases of the pendulum displacements  $x_A(t)$  and  $x_B(t)$ . Hint: only one normal mode is involved.

c) For the initial conditions  $x_A = 0$ ,  $x_B = 0$ ,  $v_A = 0.173 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $v_B = -0.173 \text{ m/s}$ , determine the amplitudes and initial phases of the pendulum displacements  $x_A(t)$  and  $x_B(t)$ . Hint: only one normal mode is involved.

d) Starting with both pendulums in their equilibrium positions, one pendulum is given an initial displacement and then released. What is the time interval  $T_{\text{maxima}}$  between successive maximum amplitudes of pendulum A? Hint: try using the [coupled pendulum applet](#) to study the motion, and consider the beat period as arising from the superposition of the two normal modes.

e) Sketch  $x_A(t)$  and  $x_B(t)$  over the time interval  $T_{\text{maxima}}$ .