

Normal mode analysis

Expand about a minimum:

$$V(x) = V_0 + \frac{1}{2} k (x - x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -k(x - x_0) \Rightarrow -kx$$

Try a periodic function: $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t)$

$$-A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) = -A \frac{k}{m} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = (k/m)^{1/2}$$

In multiple dimensions:

$$-\underline{\underline{K}} \underline{\underline{x}} = \underline{\underline{M}} \ddot{\underline{\underline{x}}} \Rightarrow \text{try } \underline{\underline{x}} = \underline{\underline{q}} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$-\underline{\underline{K}} \underline{\underline{q}} \cos(\omega t) = -\omega^2 \underline{\underline{M}} \underline{\underline{q}} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\underline{\underline{K}} \underline{\underline{M}}^{-1/2} (\underline{\underline{M}}^{1/2} \underline{\underline{q}}) = -\omega^2 \underline{\underline{M}}^{1/2} (\underline{\underline{M}}^{1/2} \underline{\underline{q}})$$

$$\underline{\underline{M}}^{-1/2} \underline{\underline{K}} \underline{\underline{M}}^{-1/2} \underline{\underline{q}}' = -\omega^2 \underline{\underline{q}}' \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K}}' \underline{\underline{q}}' = -\omega^2 \underline{\underline{q}}'$$