

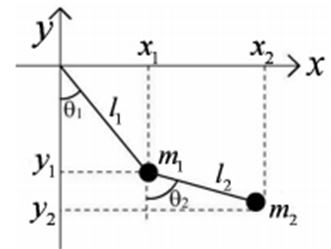
Double Pendulum

- ☒ $-d$
- ☒ $-equrep$
- ☒ $-isol$
- ☐ $-Lagrangians$

Lagrangian Dynamics

$$\text{dSymbol} := "d"$$

Double Pendulum

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Constants} & \partial m_1 := 0 & \partial m_2 := 0 \quad \partial g := 0 \\ & \partial L_1 := 0 & \partial L_2 := 0 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Gen Coords} & \partial\theta_1 := \theta'_1 \cdot \partial t \quad \partial\theta'_1 := \theta''_1 \cdot \partial t \\ & \partial\theta_2 := \theta'_2 \cdot \partial t \quad \partial\theta'_2 := \theta''_2 \cdot \partial t \end{array}$$


Position

$$x_1 := L_1 \cdot \sin(\theta_1) \qquad y_1 := -L_1 \cdot \cos(\theta_1)$$

$$x_2 := x_1 + L_2 \cdot \sin(\theta_2) \qquad y_2 := y_1 - L_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_2)$$

$$x'_1 := \frac{d(x_1)}{\partial t} \quad y'_1 := \frac{d(y_1)}{\partial t} \quad x'_2 := \frac{d(x_2)}{\partial t} \quad y'_2 := \frac{d(y_2)}{\partial t}$$

Lagrangian

$$L := \frac{1}{2} \cdot m_1 \cdot \left(x'_{1^2} + y'_{1^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot m_2 \cdot \left(x'_{2^2} + y'_{2^2} \right) - m_1 \cdot g \cdot y_1 - m_2 \cdot g \cdot y_2$$

Equations of motion

$$eq_1 := \text{numden} \left(isol \left(\frac{1}{\partial t} \cdot d \left(\frac{\partial (L, \theta'_1)}{\partial \theta'_1} \right) - \frac{\partial (L, \theta_1)}{\partial \theta_1}, \theta''_1 \right) - \theta'''_1 \right)_1$$

$$eq_2 := \text{numden} \left(isol \left(\frac{1}{\partial t} \cdot d \left(\frac{\partial (L, \theta'_2)}{\partial \theta'_2} \right) - \frac{\partial (L, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_2}, \theta''_2 \right) - \theta'''_2 \right)_1$$

$$e q_1 = - \left[m_2 \cdot \left(L_2 \cdot \left(\theta_2' \right)^2 \cdot \left(-\sin \left(\theta_2 \right) \cdot \cos \left(\theta_1 \right) + \cos \left(\theta_2 \right) \cdot \sin \left(\theta_1 \right) \right) + \left(\cos \left(\theta_2 \right) \cdot \cos \left(\theta_1 \right) + \sin \left(\theta_2 \right) \cdot \sin \left(\theta_1 \right) \right) \right) \cdot \theta_2'' \right]$$

$$eq_2 = - \left(L_1 \cdot \left(\theta_1' \right)^2 \cdot \left(-\sin \left(\theta_1 \right) \cdot \cos \left(\theta_2 \right) + \cos \left(\theta_1 \right) \cdot \sin \left(\theta_2 \right) \right) + \left(\cos \left(\theta_1 \right) \cdot \cos \left(\theta_2 \right) + \sin \left(\theta_1 \right) \cdot \sin \left(\theta_2 \right) \right) \cdot \theta_1'' \right) +$$

Equations from <https://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/DoublePendulum.html>

$$e_{q_1} := (m_1 + m_2) \cdot L_1 \cdot \theta_1'' + m_2 \cdot L_2 \cdot \theta_2'' \cdot \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + m_2 \cdot L_2 \cdot \theta_2'^2 \cdot \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + g \cdot (m_1 + m_2) \cdot \sin(\theta_1)$$

$$eq_2 := m_2 \cdot L_2 \cdot \theta_2'' + m_2 \cdot L_1 \cdot \theta_1'' \cdot \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - m_2 \cdot L_1 \cdot \theta_1' \cdot \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + m_2 \cdot g \cdot \sin(\theta_2)$$

$$\theta_{\theta 1} := 180^\circ \quad L_1 := 1 \quad m_1 := 1 \quad \theta_{\theta 2} := 90^\circ \quad L_2 := 0.2 \quad m_2 := 0.5 \quad g := 9.81 \quad t_{end} := 8$$

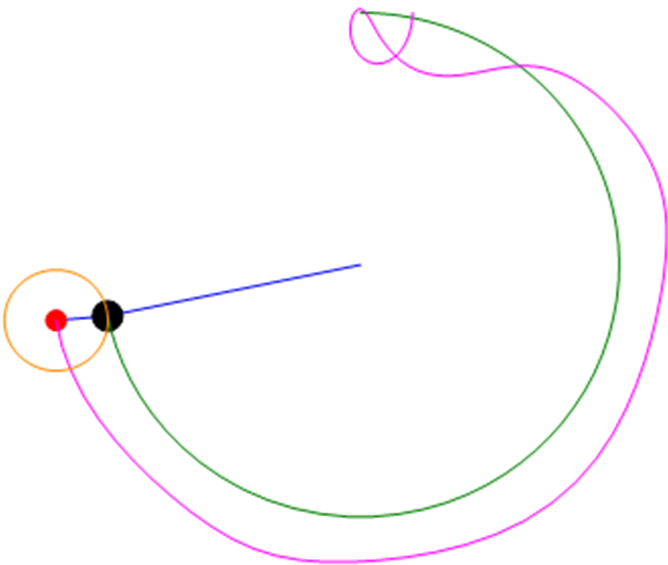
$D(t, u, \theta'') := \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 & \theta'_1 & \theta_2 & \theta'_2 \end{bmatrix} := \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & u_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \theta'' := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ This way is for update the guess for θ''

$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 := \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{v}_2 := \vec{v}_2 \\ eq_3(v) := \text{stack}(eq_1, eq_2) \\ \theta'' := \text{al_nleqsolve}(\theta'', eq_3) \\ \text{stack}(\theta'_1, \theta''_1, \theta'_2, \theta''_2) \end{cases}$$

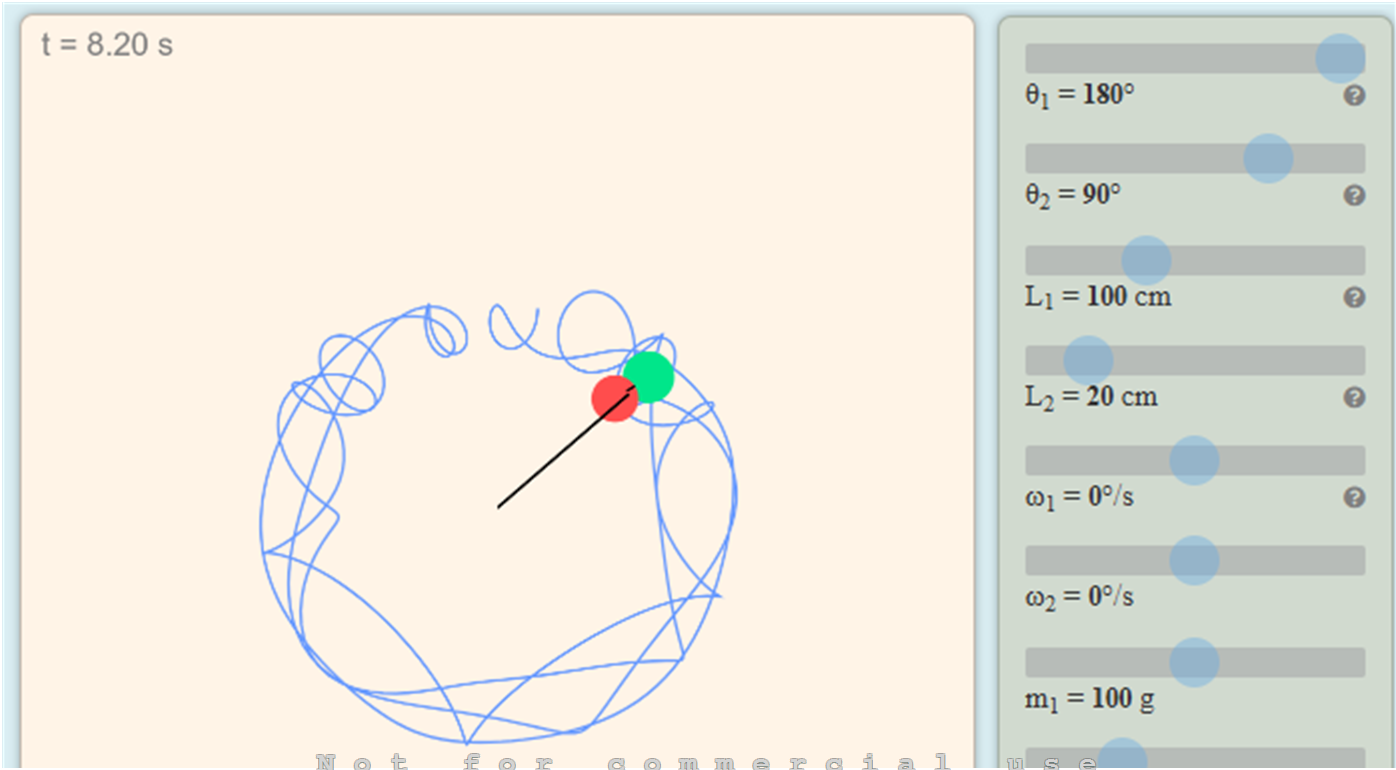
Although in this case the second derivatives can be isolated, it is much more practical to solve them numerically.

$$\begin{aligned} U &:= \text{rkfixed}(\text{stack}(\theta_{01}, 0, \theta_{02}, 0), 0, t_{\text{end}}, 500, D) \\ \begin{bmatrix} T & \theta_1 & \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} &:= \begin{bmatrix} \text{col}(U, 1) & \text{col}(U, 2) & \text{col}(U, 4) \end{bmatrix} \quad n := [1 \dots \text{rows}(U)] \\ X1 &:= \vec{x}_1 \quad Y1 := \vec{y}_1 \quad X2 := \vec{x}_2 \quad Y2 := \vec{y}_2 \\ \varphi &:= [0, 4 \dots 360]^\circ \quad S := \overrightarrow{\sin(\varphi)} \quad C := \overrightarrow{\cos(\varphi)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pi(n) := \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ X1_n & Y1_n \\ X2_n & Y2_n \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} X1_n & Y1_n & "." & 15 & \text{"black"} \\ X2_n & Y2_n & "." & 10 & \text{"red"} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{augment}(X1[1 \dots n], Y1[1 \dots n]) \\ \text{augment}(X2[1 \dots n], Y2[1 \dots n]) \\ \text{augment}(L_2 \cdot C + X2_n, L_2 \cdot S + Y2_n) \end{cases}$$



Notice that it looks very similar to <https://simufisica.com/en/double-pendulum/>



simufisica.com

$m_2 = 50\text{ g}$

$h = 0.004\text{ s}$

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