

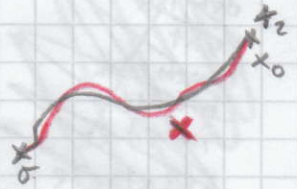
③ $S = \int_0^{t_2} \left[\frac{m}{2} \dot{x}^2 - \frac{k}{2} x^2 \right] dt =: F(t)$

$x_0(t) = A \sin(\omega t)$

$t_2 > \frac{T}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2\omega} = \pi/\omega = \pi \sqrt{m/k}$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$\tau_j := \frac{j\pi}{t_2}$



$x(t) = x_0(t) + \epsilon h_\epsilon(t)$

$h_\epsilon(t) = h_\epsilon(t_2) = 0$

$h_\epsilon(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \sin\left(\frac{j\pi t}{t_2}\right)$

$b_k \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = A \sin(\omega t) + \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \sin\left(\frac{j\pi t}{t_2}\right)$

$\dot{x}(t) = A\omega \cos(\omega t) + \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \frac{j\pi}{t_2} \cos\left(\frac{j\pi t}{t_2}\right)$

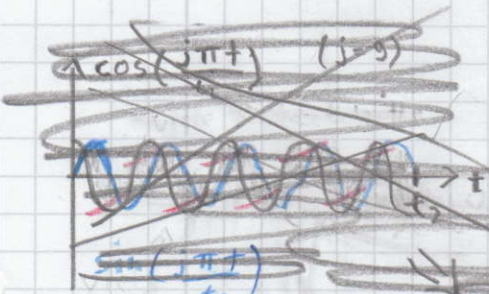
$\Rightarrow S = \int_0^{t_2} \left[\frac{m}{2} \left(A^2 \frac{k}{m} \cos^2(\omega t) + 2\epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A\omega \cos(\omega t) b_j \frac{j\pi}{t_2} \cos\left(\frac{j\pi t}{t_2}\right) + \epsilon^2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \frac{j\pi}{t_2} b_i \frac{i\pi}{t_2} \cos(\tau_j) \cos(\tau_i) + o(\epsilon^3) \right) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{k}{2} \left(A^2 \sin^2(\omega t) + 2\epsilon \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A \sin(\omega t) b_j \sin(\tau_j) + \epsilon^2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j b_i \sin(\tau_j) \sin(\tau_i) + o(\epsilon^3) \right) \right] dt$

$\frac{d}{d\epsilon}(F)_{\epsilon=0} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (A k \cos(\omega t) b_j \frac{j\pi}{t_2} \cos(\tau_j) - A k \sin(\omega t) b_j \sin(\tau_j))$

$\frac{d^2}{d\epsilon^2}(F)_{\epsilon=0} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (m b_j \frac{j\pi}{t_2} b_i \frac{i\pi}{t_2} \cos(\tau_j) \cos(\tau_i) - k b_j b_i \sin(\tau_j) \sin(\tau_i))$

~~$h_\epsilon(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \sin(j\pi t/t_2)$~~

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{d^2 S}{d\epsilon^2} \right)_{\epsilon=0} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[m b_j b_i \frac{j i \pi^2}{t_2^2} \int_0^{t_2} \underbrace{\cos(\tau_j) \cos(\tau_i)}_{\downarrow \downarrow} dt - k b_j b_i \int_0^{t_2} \underbrace{\sin(\tau_j) \sin(\tau_i)}_{\downarrow \downarrow} dt \right]$



Man sieht: für j ungerade: $\int_0^{t_2} \cos(\tau_j) dt = 0$
 für j gerade: $\int_0^{t_2} \sin(\tau_j) dt = 0$

~~der Name
der ich
nicht
hinschreiben
brauche
in einer
Konstante~~

~~→ Alles viel zu schwer
aufzulösen.
Das sollte irgendeine
0 rauskommen ⇒ weder Maximum
noch Minimum~~

$$= \sum_{j=1}^8 \left\{ m_j b_j \frac{j\pi^2}{t_2} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{t_2}(j-i)\right)}{2\pi(j-i)} + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{t_2}(j+i)\right)}{2\pi(j+i)} \right]_{-t_2}^{t_2} \right. \\ \left. - k_j b_j \frac{t_2}{2} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{t_2}(j-i)\right)}{2\pi(j-i)} - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{t_2}(j+i)\right)}{2\pi(j+i)} \right]_{-t_2}^{t_2} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^8 \sum_{i=1}^8 \left\{ m_j b_j \frac{j\pi}{2t_2} \left(\frac{\sin(\pi(j-i))}{(j-i)} + \frac{\sin(\pi(j+i))}{(j+i)} \right) \right. \\ \left. - k_j b_j \frac{t_2\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\sin(\pi(j-i))}{(j-i)} - \frac{\sin(\pi(j+i))}{(j+i)} \right) \right\}$$

Aus $\sin(k\pi) = 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ folgt dann: $\subseteq \sigma$

⇒ weder Maximum noch Minimum.