

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**

**M.Sc. (Semester-I) Examination**

**April – 2018**

**Tuesday 24/04/2018**

**Time: 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Course No. PS01EMTH02**

**Mathematical Classical Mechanics**

Note:

- (1) All questions (including multiple choice questions) are to be answered in the answer book only.
- (2) Numbers to the right indicate full marks of the respective question.

Total Marks: 70

Q-1 Choose most appropriate answer from the options given. (08)

- (1) For a system of N particles having n degrees of freedom
  - (a)  $n \leq N$  (b)  $N \leq n$  (c)  $n = N$  (d) none of these is true
- (2) The motion of a particle on a sphere is \_\_\_\_\_ constraint.
  - (a) not a (b) a holonomic (c) non-holonomic (d) conservative
- (3) The condition for extremum of  $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(y, \dot{y}, x) dx$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a)  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = 0$  (b)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \text{constant}$
  - (c)  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$  (d)  $\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = \text{constant}$
- (4) If  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$  then \_\_\_\_\_ is conserved
  - (a)  $p_j$  (b)  $h$  (c)  $\dot{p}_j$  (d)  $E$
- (5) Which one of the following is correct?
  - (a)  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} = 0$  (b)  $H = E$  (c)  $\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$  (d) none of these
- (6) If Lagrangian does not depend on a coordinate  $q_j$  explicitly then
  - (a)  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} = 0$  (b)  $p_j = 0$  (c)  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_j} = 0$  (d)  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j} \neq 0$
- (7) For the Jacobian matrix M for a canonical transformation pick the correct statement
  - (a) M is Identity (b)  $|M| = 0$  (c) M is symplectic (d) M is singular
- (8) In usual notations,  $[p_1, q_1] =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) 0 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) zero matrix

Q-2 Answer any Seven. (14)

- (1) Give an example of holonomic constraint.
- (2) State Lagrange's equations of motion in the case of velocity dependant potential.
- (3) State Euler-Lagrange equations and hence derive condition for extremum of  $J = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(\dot{y}_1, \dot{y}_2, \dots, \dot{y}_n, x) dx$ .
- (4) Define generalized momentum conjugate to a generalized coordinate. When it is conserved?

- (5) State Hamilton's equations of motion in matrix form.
- (6) Is it true that inverse of a canonical transformation is also a canonical transformation?
- (7) State transformation equations for a generating function of type  $F_1$ .
- (8) Define Lagrange bracket.
- (9) Find  $[u, v]$  for  $u = q_1q_2, v = p_1p_2$ .

Q-3

- (a) State Lagrange's equations in general form and hence derive the form in the case of frictional forces. (06)
- (b) Giving all details obtain Lagrange's equations of motion for Atwood's machine. (06)

**OR**

- (b) Obtain Lagrangian for a spherical pendulum.

Q-4

- (a) Discuss conservation of total energy using Lagrangian formalism. (06)
- (b) Obtain the curve for minimum surface of revolution using variational principle. (06)

**OR**

- (b) Lagrangian of a system is given by  $L = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{r^2}$ . Obtain expressions of all generalized momenta, energy function. Which of them are conserved?

Q-5

- (a) State Hamilton's modified principle. Using it derive Hamilton's equations of motion. (06)
- (b) State and prove principle of least action. (06)

**OR**

- (b) Obtain Hamiltonian corresponding to the Lagrangian

$$L = a\dot{x}^2 + b\frac{\dot{y}}{x} + c\dot{x}\dot{y} + fy^2\dot{x}\dot{z} + g\dot{y} - k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Q-6

- (a) Define Poisson bracket. State the matrix form of Poisson bracket and show that they are invariant under a canonical transformation. (06)
- (b) Show that the transformation, (06)
 
$$Q = \log(1 + \sqrt{q} \cos p), P = 2\sqrt{q} (1 + \sqrt{q} \cos p) \sin p$$
 is canonical.

**OR**

- (b) Hamiltonian for a motion in one dimension with constant acceleration  $a$  is given by  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - max$ . Using Poisson bracket formalism obtain the expression for  $x$  subject to the conditions  $x = x_0, p = p_0$  at  $t = 0$ .

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