

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCES

FIRST SEMESTER M.SC(PHYSICS) END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2017

SUB: CLASSICAL MECHANICS (PHY- 4103)
(REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM-2017)

TIME: 3 HRS.

DATE: 18-11-2017

MAX. MARKS : 50

NOTE: ANSWER ALL FIVE FULL QUESTIONS.

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| 1A | Discuss the nature of the projectile trajectory under resistive force. | [5] |
| 1B | Write the equations governing the particles in Atwood's machine. Solve them to get acceleration of the particles and tension in the string. | [3] |
| 1C | When a force field is said to be conservative? Give illustrations. | [2] |
| 2A | Obtain an expression for radial velocity of a body in a two-body system in a conservative central force field. | [5] |
| 2B | Assuming the Lagrange's equation for the general force field obtain the Lagrange's equation of motion for the conservative force field. | [3] |
| 2C | A double star is formed of two components, each having a mass equal to mass of the Sun. The distance between them is same as that between the Earth and the Sun. What is its orbital period? | [2] |
| 3A | Obtain expressions for angular velocity components of a rigid body rotation in terms of Euler's angles. | [5] |
| 3B | Explain the terms: moments of inertia and products of inertia. When are the products of inertia zero? Explain with suitable examples. | [3] |
| 3C | Show that the angular acceleration is the same in the fixed and rotating frames. | [2] |
| 4A | Obtain Hamilton's canonical equations of motion. | [5] |
| 4B | Prove the following properties of the poisson brackets:
$[u, v] = -[v, u]$ $[u+v, w] = [u, w] + [v, w]$ | [3] |
| 4C | Prove that $[L_x, L_y] = L_z$ using the properties of the poisson brackets (x, y, z are cyclic). | [2] |
| 5A | State and prove Bernoulli's theorem. | [5] |
| 5B | Explain the four components of a homogeneous strain. | [3] |
| 5C | Write the characteristic equation of normal modes of vibration of 3 particles (mass = m , separation = ℓ) in a stretched string (tension = F). Obtain the frequencies in various modes for this case in terms of $\omega_o^2 = F/(m\ell)$. | [2] |