Reg. No. :
4
Name :

First Semester M.Sc. Degree (CBSS – Supple. (One Time Mercy Chance)/Imp.) Examination, October 2023 (2014 to 2022 Admissions)

PHYSICS PHY 1C02: Classical Mechanics

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

SECTION - A

Answer both questions (either a or b). Each question carries 12 marks. (2×12=24)

- 1. a) Explain Kepler problem, describe possible bound and unbound motion. Obtain the solution for a bound trajectory in the form of a (quadrature) integral. OR
 - b) Explain Hamilton-Jacobi method and, using it, provide a solution for simple harmonic oscillator.
- 2. a) Explain what is an Infinitesimal Canonical Transformation (ICT), Express rotation as an ICT, identify the generators and evaluate their Poisson brackets. OR

b) Write down the relevant Euler equations and describe the motion of a

symmetric top.

SECTION - B Answer any four questions. (1 mark for Part a, 3 marks for Part b, 5 marks for

3. a) What is meant by degeneracy of normal mode frequencies?

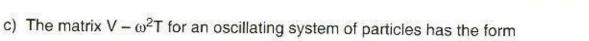
b) Can a particle of unit mass experiencing a potential $V(x) = x - x^3$ execute small oscillations? If yes, find the frequency for oscillations.

P.T.O.

 $(4 \times 9 = 36)$

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Part c).



a) State the principle of least action.

b) State true or false with reason: We cannot have two different Lagrangians describing the same problem in mechanics.

c) Find the least value of the action integral $S = \int Ldt$ for a free particle of unit

mass in one dimension moving from the point $x(t_1 = 0) = 0$ to the final point $x(t_2 = 2) = 4.$ 5. a) How do we obtain Hamiltonian of a system from its Lagrangian ?

b) Obtain the Hamiltonian for a charged particle in electromagnetic field from its Lagrangian.

not depend on the cartesian x, y coordinates.

a) Define differential scattering cross section.

- c) Describe what is a isotropic harmonic oscillator in two dimensions by writing its Hamiltonian in Cartesian coordinates (x, y) and provide the Hamilton's
- equations. 6. a) State true or false with reason; If the Poisson bracket of a Hamiltonian H with angular momentum component Lz vanishes, then the Hamiltonian does
- b) Find the generating function for a canonical transformation that does a translation of coordinate $q_1 \rightarrow q_1 + a$. c) Let r be the position vector of a particle that moves in a constant magnetic field B = Bî. If A = $\frac{1}{2}$ r × B, find the Poisson brackets [A_i, L_j] of its components

with the angular momentum components L_j where (i, j = 1, 2, 3). Is A a

of mass in the CM frame. ⊕ by a fixed heavier charged particle B, the scattering cross section is found

of a rigid body.

0

system vector?

For a beam of charged particles A with energy E scattered through an angle

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to be $\sigma(\Theta)$. When the experiment is repeated with the energy 2E and we get the same $\sigma(\Theta)$, what will be the new scattering angle? a) Describe what are Euler engles.

b) Explain how many degrees of freedom are required to describe the motion

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 Explain what is centre of mass and centre of mass coordinate system (CM frame). In the scattering of two particles, find the momentum of the centre

c) Describe what is a coriolis force by deriving an expression for it. What will be the coriolis force acting on a freely falling body in the northern hemisphere?