# M.SC. - I (Mathematics) Second Semester Old+CBCS 

# 0172 / PSCMTHT09 - Mathematics Paper-IV <br> (Classical Mechanics) 

P. Pages : 2

GUG/W/18/11214
Time : Three Hours
Max. Marks : 100

Notes: 1. Solve all five question.
2. Each question carries equal marks.

UNIT - I

1. a) Show that Hamilton's principle is a necessary and sufficient condition for Lagrange's equation.
b) By the minimum surface of revolution obtain the equation of catenary.

## OR

c) Derive Lagrangian equation from Hamilton principle.
d) Discuss the Brachistochrone problem.

## UNIT - II

2. a) If the constraint are independent of time for the equation -
$\overline{\mathrm{r}}_{\mathrm{i}}=\overline{\mathrm{r}}_{\mathrm{i}}\left(\mathrm{q}_{1}, \mathrm{q}_{2}, \ldots \ldots . \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{t}\right)$
do not involve time t explicitly then show that $\Delta \int 2 \mathrm{Tdt}=0$
b) Discuss the principle at least action.

## OR

c) Discuss the Routh's procedure and show that the nonignorable coordinate obey the Lagrange equation

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dt}}\left(\frac{\partial \mathrm{R}}{\partial \dot{\mathrm{q}}_{\mathrm{i}}}\right)-\frac{\partial \mathrm{R}}{\partial \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{i}}}=0 \quad \mathrm{i}=1,2, \ldots \ldots
$$

d) Obtain the canonical equations of Hamilton.

## UNIT - III

3. a) Obtain the equation of the canonical transformation.
b) If $f=f_{1}(q, Q, t)$ and $f=f_{2}(q, P, t)$ are generating functions of canonical transformation then prove that -
i) $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{H}+\frac{\partial \mathrm{f}_{1}}{\partial \mathrm{t}}$ and
ii) $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{H}+\frac{\partial \mathrm{f}_{2}}{\partial \mathrm{t}}$

## OR

c) Prove that the value of the Poisson bracket $[\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{P}]$ implies the sympletic condition.
d) Explain the sympletic approach to canonical transformation and obtain necessary condition, $\mathrm{MJ} \tilde{\mathrm{M}}=\mathrm{J}$.

## UNIT - IV

4. a) Show that the density of the system in the neighborhood of some given system in phase space remains constant in time.
i.e. $\frac{\partial \mathrm{D}}{\partial \mathrm{t}}=0$ or $\frac{\partial \mathrm{D}}{\partial \mathrm{t}}=-[\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{H}]$.
b) Explain the angular momentum Poisson bracket relation.

## OR

c) Prove that, the generating function $G$ corresponding to an infinitesimal rotation of the mechanical system about an axis denoted by the unit vector $n$ is given by $G=$ L.n where L is the total angular momentum of the system.
d) In a symmetry group of mechanical system obtain the identities
$\left[L_{i}, L_{j}\right]=\epsilon_{i j k} \cdot L_{k}$
$\left[D_{i}, L_{j}\right]=\epsilon_{i j k} \cdot D_{k}$
$\left[D_{i}, D_{j}\right]=\epsilon_{i j k} \cdot L_{k}$
5. a) Prove that the shortest distance between the two point in a plane is a straight line.
b) If the generalized co-ordinate does not appear in H , then prove that the corresponding momentum is conserved.
c) Show directly that the transformation $\mathrm{Q}=\log (1 / \mathrm{q} \sin \mathrm{p}), \mathrm{p}=\mathrm{q} \cot \mathrm{p}$ is canonical.
d) Prove that the Poisson bracket of constant of the motion is itself a constant of the motion even when the constant depends on time explicitly.

