## PSCMTH09 : Classical Mechanics

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours

Notes : 1. Solve all the five questions.
2. Each question carry equal marks.

> UNIT - I

1. a) Explain the brachistochrone problem.
b) Find the shortest distance between two points in the plane.

## OR

c) Derive the Lagrange's equations from Hamilton's principle.
d) Discuss the extension of Hamilton's principle to nonholonomic system.

## UNIT - II

2. a) Derive Hamilton's equations form a variational principle.
b) Obtain the Hamilton's canonical equations.

## OR

c) Explain the Routh's procedure.
d) State \& prove the principle of least action.

## UNIT - III

3. a) Show directly that the transformation $\mathrm{Q}=\log \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{q}} \sin \mathrm{p}\right), \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{q} \cot \mathrm{p}$ is canonical.
b) If $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}_{1}(\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{t})$ and $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}_{2}(\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{t})$ are generating functions of canonical transformation the prove that,
i) $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{H}+\frac{\partial \mathrm{F}_{1}}{\partial \mathrm{t}}$
ii) $\quad \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{i}}=\frac{\partial \mathrm{F}_{1}}{\partial \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{i}}}$
iii) $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{i}}=-\frac{\partial \mathrm{F}_{1}}{\partial \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{i}}}$

## OR

c) Explain the symmetric approach to canonical transformations.
d) Obtain the equation $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{i}} \dot{\mathrm{q}}_{\mathrm{i}}-\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{i}} \dot{\mathrm{Q}}_{\mathrm{i}}-\mathrm{K}+\frac{\mathrm{dF}}{\mathrm{dt}}$.

## UNIT - IV

4. a) Discuss the angular momentum poisons bracket relations.
b) Show that the constant of motion are generating functions of those infinitesimal canonical transformation which leave the Hamiltonian invariant.

## OR

c) Discuss the symmetric group of mechanical system.
d) State and prove Liouville's theorem.
5. a) Show that generalized momentum conjugate to a cyclic Co-ordinate conserved.
b) Prove that, A cyclic Co-ordinate will be absent in Hamiltonian.
c) Prove that the Poisson bracket of two constants of motion is also constant of motion.
d) Obtain the equations $\dot{\mathrm{q}}_{\mathrm{i}}=\left[\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{i}}, \mathrm{H}\right] \& \dot{\mathrm{p}}_{\mathrm{i}}=\left[\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{i}}, \mathrm{H}\right]$.

