

Examination I for PHYS 6220/7220, Fall 2006

1. For many physical situations one encounters a general linear differential equation of constraint in the set of coordinates $\{x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ of the form $\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_i = 0$.

A constraint of this type may be integrated if an integrating function $f = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ is found such that it obeys $\frac{\partial(fg_i)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial(fg_j)}{\partial x_i}, \quad \forall i, j$.

In a particular problem we obtain the following set of coordinates: $x, y, \theta,$ and ϕ . These follow a constraint equation: $dx - a \sin \theta d\phi = 0$.

For this equation where 'a' is a constant, find the factor f, if it exists and thus integrate the equation. If it does not exist then prove rigorously that $f = 0$. **(4 points)**

2. A Hamiltonian is given by $H(x,p) = (cp)/(ax)$, where a and c are constants and $x > 0$.

(a) Solve the Hamilton equations of motion to obtain $x = x(t)$ and $p = p(t)$. **(4 points)**

(b) Obtain the Lagrangian for the system $L = L(x, \dot{x}, t)$. **(1 point)**

3. A block of mass m_1 has attached to it a string of fixed length ℓ and of negligible mass. At the other end of the string is a freely hanging bob of mass m_2 . The block is restricted to move only along a horizontal straight line as shown in the figure. Both masses and the string are restricted to move in a single plane at all times.

(a) Define clearly an appropriate set of generalized coordinates. Use these to obtain the Lagrangian of the system. **(2 points)**

(b) Use a Lagrange multiplier λ associated with the constraint that the string is of fixed length and write the Lagrange equations of motion. **(2 points)**

(c) Solve for λ purely as a function of the generalized coordinates. **(2 point)**

(d) State in words the constants of motion in this problem. Write expressions for these constants in terms of the generalized coordinates and generalized velocities. **(2 points)**

(e) For what value of the generalized coordinates will λ be zero? What does it signify? **(1 point)**

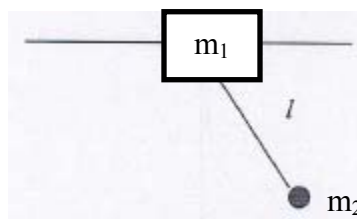


Fig. 1