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**NY—225—2023**

**FACULTY OF ARTS / SCIENCE**

**M.A./M.Sc. (Second Year) (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION**

**NOVEMBER/DECEMBER, 2023**

**(New/CBCS Pattern)**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Paper XXI**

**(Classical Mechanics)**

**(Monday, 11-12-2023)**

**Time : 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.**

*Time—Three Hours*

*Maximum Marks—75*

*N.B. :—* (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Derive the Lagrange's equation of motion from D'Alembert's principle. Also, obtain an equation of motion in linear harmonic oscillator. 15

*Or*

(b) Define the following : 15

(i) Scleronomic constraint

(ii) Rheonomic constraint

and give *one* example of each.

Also, find the equation of motion for a bead sliding on uniformly rotating wire in force free space.

P.T.O.

2. (a) Derive Hamiltonian canonical equation from variational principle. Also, prove that the generalised momentum conjugate to a cyclic co-ordinate is conserved. 15

*Or*

- (b) Define Routh's function and obtain the Routh's equation of motion. Also, find the Hamiltonian of simple pendulum. 15
3. (a) Prove that the necessary condition for : 15

$$J[y(x)] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y') dx$$

to be extremum is :

$$F_y - \frac{d}{dx} F_{y'} = 0.$$

*Or*

- (b) State and prove the fundamental lemma of calculus of variation. Find the extremal of the functional : 15
- $$J[y(x)] = \int_0^{\pi/2} (y'^2 - y^2) dx, \text{ with } y(0) = 0, y(\pi/2) = 1.$$
4. (a) Discuss the invariance of Euler's equation. Explain Brachistochrone problem and find its extremal. 15

*Or*

- (b) Define Geodesic and that the geodesic on the surface of a sphere is an arc of the great circle. 15

5. Attempt any *three* of the following : 5 each

- (a) Find the equation of kinetic energy of rotating rigid body.
- (b) If the Lagrangian  $L$  is given by :

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) - \frac{k}{2}(x^2 - y^2),$$

then find its equation of motion in Hamiltonian formulation.

- (c) Solve :

$$J[y(x)] = \int_a^b \frac{y^2}{x^3}.$$

- (d) Discuss the case, the functional  $F$  is independent of  $x$ .