

2025

M.Sc. 1st Semester Examination

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Paper : MTMC402X1

[Classical Mechanics]



Full Marks : 25

Time : One Hour

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers  
in their own words as far as practicable.*

*Notation and symbols have their usual meanings.*

**Group - A**Answer any *two* questions :  $2 \times 2 = 4$ 

1. Find the expression for the generalised force in terms of generalised coordinates. [CO1]
2. If  $Q = ap + bq$ ,  $P = cp + dq$  is a canonical transformation, then find the relation among  $a, b, c, d$ . [CO2]
3. "The Poisson bracket of two constants of motion is itself a constant of motion." — Explain it. [CO2]
4. Set up the Hamiltonian for a system whose Lagrangian is given by  $L(x, \dot{x}) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}w^2\dot{x}^2 - ax^3 + \beta x\dot{x}^2$ ,  
where  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $w$  are constants. [CO1]

P.T.O.



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**Group - B**

Answer any **two** questions :

4×2=8

5. State and prove the Poincaré theorem.

[CO2]

6. If the equations of transformation do not depend explicitly on time and the potential energy is velocity independent, then prove that  $H$  is the total energy of the system.

[CO1]

7. Prove that  $J = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(y, y', x) dx$

will be stationary only if  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0$ . [CO1]

8. Let  $G = G_1(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n, t)$  be a generating function of a canonical transformation. Prove that  $p_j = \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial q_j}$ ,  $P_j = -\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial Q_j}$  for all  $j$ . Hence, prove that if the canonical transformation is given, then one can determine the generating function. [CO2]

**Group - C**

Answer any **one** question :

8×1=8

9. Suppose a particle of mass  $m_0$  is moving with a velocity  $v$ , then show that its mass at any time is given by

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}, \text{ where } c \text{ is the speed of light. [CO2]}$$

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10. State the principle of least action. Deduce Hamilton's equations of motion from this principle. [CO1]

**Internal Assessment : 5 marks**

