

## Assignment I

1. Show that for a single particle with constant mass the equation of motion implies that

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

2. Prove that the magnitude  $R$  of the center of mass from any arbitrary origin is given by an equation

$$M^2 R^2 = M \sum m_i r_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i m_j r_{ij}^2$$

3. A particle moves in the  $x$ - $y$  plane under the constraint that its velocity vector is always directed towards a point on the  $x$  axis whose abscissa is a function of time:  $f(t)$ . Show that for  $f(t)$  differentiable, but otherwise arbitrary, the constraint is non-holonomic.

4. Two points of mass  $m$  are joined by a rigid weightless rod of length  $l$ , the center of which is constrained to move on a circle of radius  $a$ . Set up the kinetic energy of the system in the generalised coordinates.

5. Show that the Lagrange equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} = Q_j$$

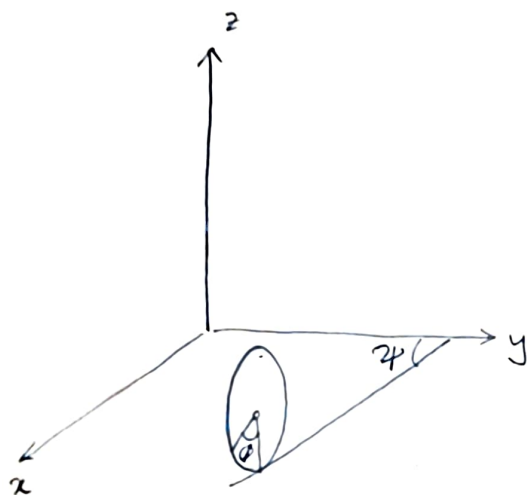
Can also be written down as  $\frac{\partial \dot{T}}{\partial \dot{q}_j} - 2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} = Q_j$

6. If  $L$  is a Lagrangian for a system with  $N$  degrees of freedom satisfying the Lagrange equations, show by that

$$L' = L + \frac{dF}{dt} \quad \text{where} \quad F = F(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N, t)$$

( $F$  is arbitrary but differentiable), also satisfies Lagrange equations of motion.

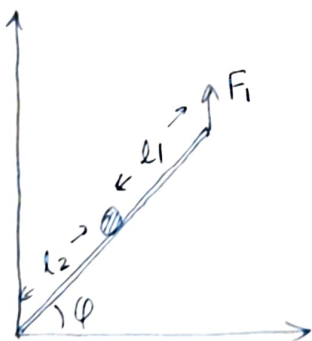
7.



Consider a wheel that rolls on a plane without gliding. The wheel can not fall over. The radius of the wheel is  $a$ .

Find out the equation(s) of the constraint.

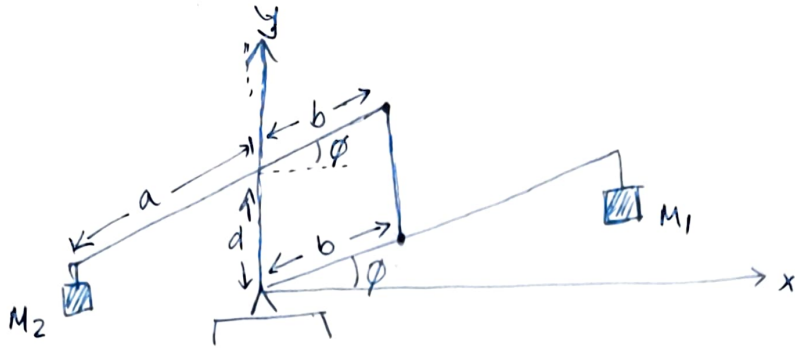
8.



Find the equilibrium

condition for the lever of length  $l_1$  with a mass  $m$  at a distance of  $l_2$  from the bearing point, and with a force  $F_1$  acting vertically upward at its end as shown.

9.



Find out the equilibrium condition for the above.

10.

A sphere moves in a tube that rotates in the  $x$ - $y$  plane about the  $z$  axis with constant angular velocity  $\omega$ . Determine the equation of motion for  $r$  and solve it.

11.

Find the vibration frequencies of a linear three atom symmetric molecule A-B-A.

