

FYS3120 Classical Mechanics and
Electrodynamics

Problem set 1

January 10, 2019

Problem 1 Figure 1 shows four different mechanical systems, in **a)** a pendulum attached to a block which in turn is attached to a spring, **b)** a pendulum which is attached to a vertical ring which rotates with a fixed frequency ω , **c)** a straight rod which can tilt without sliding on the top of cylinder, while the cylinder can roll on a horizontal plane (no slipping), and **d)** a spinning top which moves on a horizontal floor.

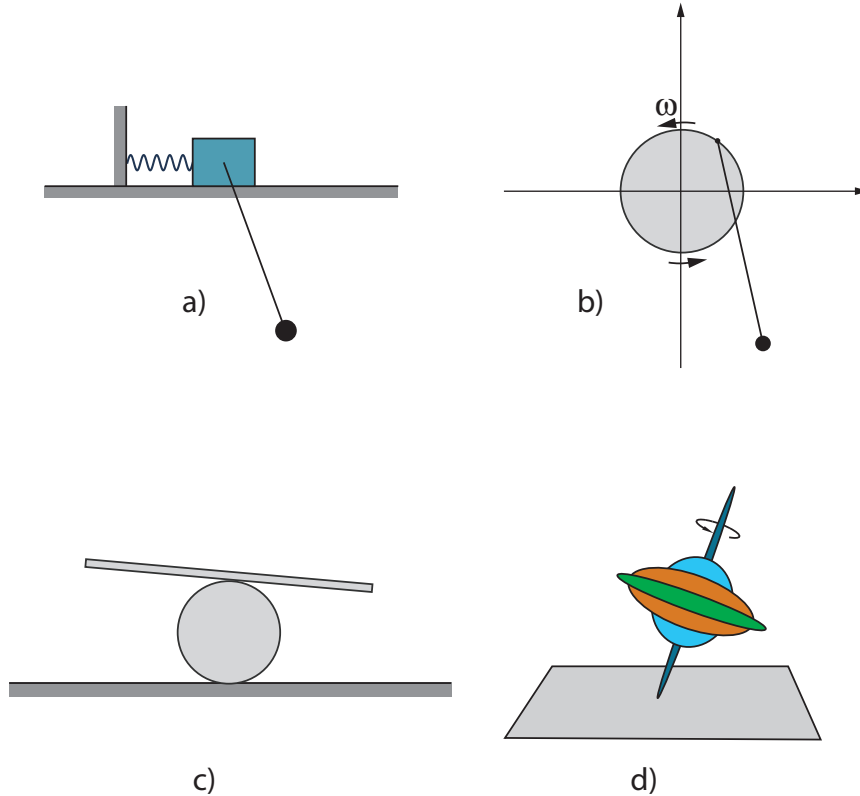


Figure 1: Four mechanical systems.

In all cases specify the number of degrees of freedom and choose an appropriate set of generalized coordinates.

Problem 2 An Atwood machine consists of three parts, with masses $m_1 = 4m$, $m_2 = 2m$ and $m_3 = m$, that move vertically, and two rotating pulleys, which we treat as massless. The fixed lengths of the ropes, which we also consider as massless, are l_1 and l_2 . We show the set-up in Fig. 2.

Explain why the number of degrees of freedom of the system is two and choose a corresponding set of generalized coordinates. Find the potential and kinetic energies of the system expressed as functions of the generalized coordinates and their time derivatives. Write down the Lagrangian of the system.

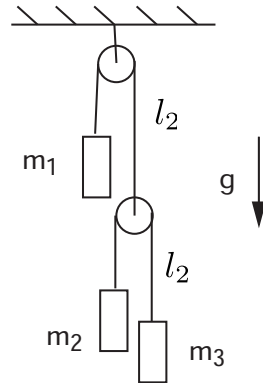


Figure 2: An Atwood machine with three weights.

Problem 3 Three identical rods of mass m and length l are connected by frictionless joints and suspended, with the distance between the points of suspension being equal to the length of the rods, as shown in Fig. 3. The rods move in the plane. Explain why the system has only one degree of freedom, and choose the angle θ as generalized coordinate.

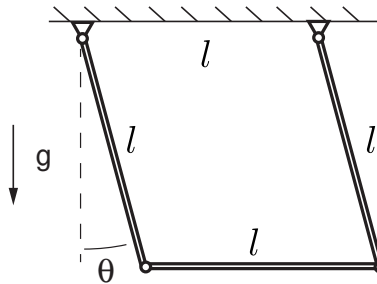


Figure 3: System of moving suspended rods.

Show that the Lagrangian, defined as the difference between the kinetic and potential energy, $L = K - V$, gets the following form as a function of θ and $\dot{\theta}$,

$$L(\theta, \dot{\theta}) = \frac{5}{6}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 + 2mgl \cos \theta. \quad (1)$$

We remind you that the expression for the moment of inertia of a rod about its endpoint is $I = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$.

Problem 4 A particle with mass m moves in three-dimensional space under the influence of a constraint. The constraint is expressed by the equation

$$e^{-(x^2+y^2)} + z = 0, \quad (2)$$

for the Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z) of the particle.

- a) Explain why the number of degrees of freedom of the particle is two. Use x and y as generalized coordinates and find the expression for the position vector \vec{r} of the particle in terms of x and y .
- b) A virtual displacement is a change in the position of the particle $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} + \delta\vec{r}$ which is caused by an infinitesimal change in the generalized coordinates, $x \rightarrow x + \delta x$ and $y \rightarrow y + \delta y$. Find $\delta\vec{r}$ expressed in terms of δx and δy .
- c) The constraint can be interpreted as a restriction for the particle to move on a two-dimensional surface in three-dimensional space. Any virtual displacement $\delta\vec{r}$ is a tangent vector to the surface while the constraint force \vec{f} which acts on the particle is perpendicular to the surface. Use this to determine \vec{f} (up to a normalization factor) as a function of x and y .
- d) Make a drawing of a section through the surface for $y = 0$. Indicate in the drawing the direction of the two vectors \vec{f} and $\delta\vec{r}$ for a chosen point on the surface.