



DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

School of Mathematical Sciences

DT9205 MSc Mathematical Physics DT9206 MSc Mathematical Physics DT9209 MSc Applied Mathematics DT9210 MSc Applied Mathematics

WINTER EXAMINATIONS 2015/2016

MATH 9971: CLASSICAL MECHANICS AND THERMODYNAMICS

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PROFESSOR E O'RIORDAN

9.30 – 11.30, Friday, 8 January 2016

Duration: 2 hours

Attempt three questions only
All questions carry equal marks
Approved calculators may be used
Mathematical tables are provided

1. a) Use the formalism of the Levi-Civita ϵ symbol and the Kronecker δ symbol to prove that

curl (curl
$$\vec{F}$$
) = grad (div \vec{F}) - $\Delta \vec{F}$.

(15)

b) Find expressions for the critical parameters V_c, p_c , and T_c for a real Dieterici gas with equation

$$p(V - b) = RT e^{-a/RTV}.$$

(18)

[33]

- a) Show how the isotropy of space leads to the conservation of the angular momentum.
 - b) Find the values of the first and second virial coefficients of a van der Waals' gas and the temperature at which the first virial coefficient is equal to zero (Boyle's temperature). The equation of state for a van der Waals' gas is:

$$\left(p + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) = RT.$$

(14)

[33]

- 3. Consider the motion of a particle of mass m under the influence of a conservative central force.
 - a) Determine the magnitude of the vector of the angular momentum and the total energy and show that these are integrals of motion. (16)
 - b) Starting from Newton's second law, derive the expression for the conserved Laplace–Runge–Lenz vector. (17)

[33]

- 4. a) Starting from the Lagrangian $L(q^i, \dot{q}^i)$, i = 1, 2, ..., D (where D is the number of the degrees of freedom), introduce the Hamiltonian and derive the Hamilton equations. (16)
 - b) Consider a planar pendulum of mass m attached to an ideal cord of length l. The suspension point of the pendulum has mass M and can slide frictonlessly along a straight line lying in the plane of the pendulum. Write down the equations of motion for the system. Do not solve these equations.

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