487×

C - 3938

Name:

Fourth Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, July 2017
Career Related First Degree Programme under CBCSS
PHYSICS WITH COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
Core Course

PC 1441 : Classical Mechanics and Theory of Relativity (2015 Admission)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION-A

Answer all questions in one or two sentences each. Each carries 1 mark.

- 1. What are non-inertial frames of reference? Give an example.
- 2. Write down the Lorentz transformation equations.
- 3. Explain the ether concept.
- 4. Discuss time dilation in Relativity.
- 5. What are inverse square law forces? Give two examples.
- 6. What is meant by proper length of a body?
- 7. Write down the differential equation for damped harmonic motion and explain the terms.
- 8. State and explain Kepler's third law of planetary motion.
- 9. Explain generalized coordinates.
- 10. State D1 Alembert's principle.

(10×1=10 Marks)

SECTION-B

Answer any 8 questions. Each carries 2 marks.

- 11. Explain the conditions for maximum and minimum time periods of a compound bar pendulum.
- 12. Discuss the variation of mass with velocity of a moving body.



- 13. Describe the equivalence of mass and energy.
- 14. What is Coriolis force? How does it vary in the two hemispheres of the earth?
- 15. Explain spacelike and timelike intervals.
- 16. How is time dilation effect proved in the case of atmospheric mesons?
- 17. Explain the Lagrange's equations for the simple pendulum.
- 18. Distinguish between scleronomic and rheonomic constraints, with an example each.
- 19. Explain the concept of centre of mass.
- 20. Explain the hypothesis of Galilean invariance.
- 21. Compare elastic and inelastic collisions.
- 22. Explain the terms:
 - i) generalized momentum
 - ii) cyclic coordinate.

 $(8\times2=16 \text{ Marks})$

SECTION - C

Answer any 6 questions. Each carries 4 marks.

- 23. Show that the relativistic expression for kinetic energy reduces to the classical one for v << c.
- 24. A particle moves in a potential energy field $U = U_0 Px + Qx^2$. Find:
 - a) the expression for force
 - b) the force constant
 - c) the time period
 - d) the point where the force vanishes.
- 25. A particle of mass 2 g moves along the x-axis and is attracted towards the origin by a position dependent force 0.008x. If it is initially at rest at x = 10 cm, find:
 - a) the differential equation of motion
 - b) the position at any time
 - c) the velocity of the particle at any time
 - d) the amplitude and frequency of vibration.



- 26. Show that the average kinetic energy and average potential energy over one time period of a simple harmonic oscillator are equal.
- 27. The mean lifetime of mesons in their rest frame is 2×10^8 s. Consider mesons moving at a velocity of 0.73c. Find :
 - a) the distance travelled during one mean lifetime
 - b) the distance travelled without relativistic effects.
- 28. The centre of mass of a system of three particles of masses 10, 20 and 30 g is at the point (1, 1, 1). Where should a fourth particle, of mass 40 g, be placed so that the resulting centre of mass of the system of four particles is at the point (0, 0, 0)?
- 29. A stone of mass 100 g is revolved at the end of a string of length 50 cm at the rate of 2 revolutions per second. Determine its angular momentum. If the stone makes only one revolution per second after 25 seconds, find the torque applied.
- 30. Calculate the speed of a proton of mass 1.67×10^{-27} kg for the cases when :
 - a) the kinetic energy is half the total energy
 - b) the kinetic energy is half the rest energy.
- 31. Discuss the constraints and degrees of freedom for the following systems :
 - a) a simple pendulum
 - b) a system of two particles moving in a plane.

(6×4=24 Marks)

SECTION - D

Answer any 2 questions. Each carries 15 marks.

- 32. Discuss the Michelson Morley experiment and explain the significance of its result.
- 33. Solve the equations of motion for motion under an inverse square law force and describe the possible orbits.
- 34. Describe the theory of compound pendulum. Explain the concepts of centre of suspension and centre of oscillation and hence show that they are interchangeable.
- 35. Derive the expression for relativistic variation of mass with velocity.

 (2×15=30 Marks)