

Physics I
ISI B.Math
Backpaper Exam : July 13, 2016

Total Marks: 100
Time : 3 hours

Answer all the questions.

1. (Marks = 12 + 4 + 4)

An electron of mass m and charge $-e$ is moving under the combined influence of a uniform electric field $E_0\mathbf{j}$ and a uniform magnetic field $B_0\mathbf{k}$. [Recall that the Lorentz force on a particle with charge q is given by $\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{E} + q(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$]. Initially the electron is at the origin and is moving with velocity $u\mathbf{i}$.

(a) Show that the trajectory of the electron is given by

$$x = a(\Omega t) + b \sin \Omega t, \quad y = b(1 - \cos \Omega t), \quad z = 0$$

where $\Omega = \frac{eB_0}{m}$, $a = \frac{E_0}{\Omega B_0}$ and $b = \frac{(uB_0 - E_0)}{\Omega B_0}$.

(b) Is the energy of the particle described in part (a) conserved? Is the angular momentum about the origin conserved? Justify your answers. Now consider the same system with the electric field turned off. Does this change the answers to the previous two questions?

(c) In part (a) if the electric field is turned off and initially the electron is at the origin moving with a velocity $u\mathbf{i} + w\mathbf{k}$ how will the trajectory in (a) get modified?

2. (Marks = 5 + 5 + 10)

(a) A billiard ball with speed v approaches an identical stationary one. The balls bounce off elastically, in such a way that the incoming one gets deflected by an angle θ and the stationary one gets deflected by an angle ϕ . Show that $\phi + \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(b) In an elastic collision between an electron with kinetic energy E and an electron at rest, the incoming electron is observed to be deflected through an angle of 30° . What are the energies of the two electrons after the collision?

(c) A mass M , initially moving at speed V , collides and sticks to a mass m , initially at rest. Assume $M \gg m$, and work in this approximation. What are the final energies of the two masses and how much energy is lost to heat, in (i) the lab frame (ii) the frame in which M is initially at rest?

3. (Marks = 5 + 5 + 10)

Consider an "elastic pendulum": A particle of mass m is attached to an elastic string of stiffness K and unstretched length l_0 . Assume that the mass moves in a vertical plane.

(a) Write down the Lagrangian of the system choosing appropriate generalized coordinates. Are there any cyclic coordinates? Is the total energy for the system conserved? Is the angular mo-

mentum about the suspension point conserved ?

(b) Find the Lagrange equations for this system from (a) .

(c) Solve the Lagrange equations under the approximation of small angular and radial displacements from equilibrium. Your solution may contain arbitrary constants to be determined from initial conditions.

4. (Marks = 4 + 6 + 3 + 4 + 3)

Consider the motion of a particle of mass m under the influence of a force $\mathbf{F} = -k\mathbf{r}$ where k is a positive constant and \mathbf{r} is the position vector of the particle.

(a) Show that the motion of the particle lies in a plane.

(b) Find the position of the particle as a function of time, assuming that at $t = 0, x = a, y = 0$ and $v_x = 0, v_y = v_0$.

(c) Show that the orbit is an ellipse.

(d) Find the period of motion.

(e) Does the motion of the particle obey Kepler's Laws of planetary motion ?

5. (Marks = 10 + 10)

(a) A cylinder of mass m , radius r and moment of inertia $I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$ rolls without slipping down a plane inclined at an angle θ . What is the acceleration of the centre of the cylinder ?[Hint: use conservation of energy]

(b) A stick of length l slides perpendicular to itself (without rotating) across a frictionless horizontal table and collides elastically at one of its ends with a stationary ball. Both stick and ball have mass m . The mass of the stick is distributed in such a way that the moment of inertia around the CM , (which is at the centre of the stick) is $I = Aml^2$, where A is some number. What should A be such that the ball moves at the same speed as the centre of the stick after the collision ?