

**PHYS 5310**  
**CLASSICAL MECHANICS - 2024**

HOMEWORK 2

**Exercise 1.**

A particle of mass  $m$  moving with velocity  $v_1$  leaves a half space in which its potential energy is  $U_1 = \text{constant}$  and enters another half space where the potential is a different constant  $U_2$ . Determine the change in motion of the particle.

**Exercise 2.**

Show the covariance of E-L when transforming the Lagrangian from coordinates  $q_i$  to  $Q_i$

$$q_i = q_i(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_s, t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s, \quad (1)$$

**Exercise 3.**

How does the Lagrange function

$$L = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2} \quad (2)$$

transforms under the change of coordinates  $q$  and time  $\tau$  below?

$$\begin{aligned} x &= q \cosh \lambda + \tau \sinh \lambda, \\ t &= q \sinh \lambda + \tau \cosh \lambda \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

**Exercise 4.** Noether's theorem

Assume that under the following coordinate transformation:

$$\begin{aligned} q'_i &= q_i + \epsilon \Psi_i(q, t) \\ t' &= t + \epsilon \chi_i(q, t) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

the action of the physical system under consideration is conserved, i.e.

$$\int_{t_2}^{t_1} L(q, \dot{q}, t) dt = \int_{t'_2}^{t'_1} L(q', \dot{q}', t') dt'$$

Then show that the following quantity is an integral of motion:

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} (\dot{q}_i \chi - \Psi_i) - L \chi.$$

**Exercise 5.**

Find the integrals of motion if the type of operation does not change under:

- a. A space displacement.
- b. A rotation.
- c. A time scale change.
- d. A spiraling displacement.
- e. A transformation like the one described in formula (3) Exercise 3 above.

**Exercise 6.**

Find the integrals of motion for a particle that moves:

- a. In the uniform field  $U(\vec{r}) = -\vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}$ .
- b. In the field  $U(\vec{r})$  where  $U(\vec{r})$  is a homogeneous function  $U(\alpha\vec{r}) = \alpha^n U(\vec{r})$ . Determine for which value of  $n$  the similarity transformation does not change the operation.
- c. In the field of the progressing wave  $U(\vec{r}, t) = U(\vec{r} - \vec{V}t)$  where  $\vec{V}$  is the constant speed of the wave.