

Phys601/F11/Problem Set 1

Due 09/12/11

Problem 1 COVARIANCE (posted separately, to be renamed to 1.1H)

1.2H

A particle mass $m = 1$ moves in a force field $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{r}/x$, where (x, y) are Cartesian coordinates and $x(t)$ is never zero. Initial conditions are specified at $t = 1$. These are $x(1) = 1/2$, $y(1) = 0$, $z(1) = 0$, $(dx/dt)(1) = 1$, $(dy/dt)(1) = 3$, $(dz/dt)(1) = 0$.

(a) Find $\{x(t), y(t), z(t)\}$ by direct solution of the 2nd order ODE's.

(b) Find at least one constant of the motion and use this to solve for $\mathbf{r}(t)$. (You may still need to solve one 2nd order ODE directly.)

1.3H

A particle of mass $m = 1$ is moving in a force field $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = -\nabla U$, where $U = xy$. x and y are Cartesian coordinates. At $t=0$, $x(0)=1$, $y(0)=1$, $z(0) = 0$, and $\mathbf{v}(0) = 0$.

(a) Find $x(t)$, $y(t)$, $z(t)$ for all subsequent t by direct solution.

(b) Identify a constant of the motion.

(c) Show, by direct differentiation, that the combination $M = (dx/dt)*(dy/dt) + (x^2 + y^2)/2$, is also a constant of the motion.

(d) Introduce the variables $p(t) = x(t) + y(t)$ and $q(t) = x(t) - y(t)$. Express the constants of the motion in p and q and find $p(t)$ and $q(t)$, and so $x(t)$ and $y(t)$, using the constants of the motion.

1.4H

A charged particle moving in a magnetic field is described by the equations $d\mathbf{v}/dt = \mathbf{v} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$, $d\mathbf{r}/dt = \mathbf{v}$, where \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{v} have their usual meanings, and we have assumed that the magnetic field is given by $\mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$. $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ is the unit vector along the z -axis, and some constants have been set to unity.

(a) suppose $v_z = 0$ at $t = 0$. Prove that the subsequent motion is confined to a plane orthogonal to \mathbf{z} . Let this be the x - y plane.

(b) Now use polar coordinates, r and ϕ , to obtain the set of coupled differential equations satisfied by $r(t)$ and $\phi(t)$.

(c) Show, by inspection, that your equations admit a solution such that $r(t) = C$ and $d\phi(t)/dt = D$, where C, D are constants. What is the value of D ?