



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**  
**PLOT 91, CADASTRAL ZONE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE EXPRESSWAY, JABI - ABUJA**  
**FACULTY OF SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE**

**2020\_2 EXAMINATIONS...**

**COURSE CODE:** PHY 301  
**COURSE TITLE:** CLASSICAL MECHANICS II  
**CREDIT UNIT:** 3  
**TIME ALLOWED:** (2½ HRS)

**INSTRUCTION:** *Answer question 1 and any other four questions*

**QUESTION 1**

- (a) Differentiate between holonomic and non-holonomic constraints (4marks)
- (b) What is constraint? (2marks)
- (c) Write a Lagrangian equation of one dimensional harmonic oscillator (5marks)
- (d) What is Legendre transform? (2marks)
- (e) What is non-inertial reference frame? (2marks)
- (f) Use the Kepler's first law in polar coordinates to describe the space for  $p > 1$ ,  $p = 0$  and  $p < 1$  (7marks)

**QUESTION 2**

- (a) Differentiate between fixed and rotating reference frame. (4marks)
- (b) For the elliptical wire, write the constraint equation in  $x$  and  $y$  with and without the displacements and differentiating the two. (6marks)
- (c) Write a constraint equation for elliptical wire. (2marks)

**QUESTION 3**

- (a) Use the Lagrangian to construct the Hamiltonian for the system. (3marks)
- (b) Write a Lagrangian equation in Cartesian coordinate. (3marks)
- (c) Mention three (3) criteria that satisfy virtual displacement. (6marks)

**QUESTION 4**

- (a) Differentiate between virtual displacement and virtual work. (4marks)
- (b) Use the generalized equation of motion prove the Euler-Lagrangian equation (6marks)
- (c) What is Classical Hamiltonian? (2marks)

**QUESTION 5**

- (a) Draw a diagram of Atwood machine. (3marks)
- (b) Differentiate between rheonomic and scleronomic constraints. (4marks)
- (c) Use Kepler's second law expression for angular momentum and prove the Kepler's third law (5marks)

**QUESTION 6**

- (a) State D' Alembert's Principle. (2marks)
- (b) Differentiate between Hamiltonian and Lagrangian methods. (4marks)
- (c) Generate the Hamiltonian's equation of motion using the classical Hamiltonian. (6marks)