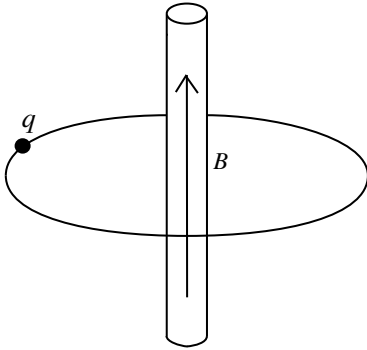


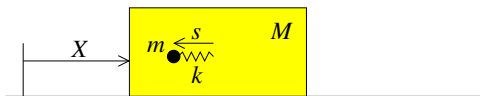
PHY509: HOMEWORK 6. (due 10/21/05)



1. (a) Show that a Lagrangian $L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{\mathbf{x}}^2 - q\phi + q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{A}$ with electrostatic potential ϕ and vector potential \mathbf{A} is consistent with the Newton's equation $m\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$.

(b) At any given time, a vector potential $A(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is translationally invariant and the scalar potential $\phi = 0$. Prove that the canonical momentum, $\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v} + q\mathbf{A}$, of a particle of mass m and charge q is indeed conserved as we turn up \mathbf{A} linearly in time, by explicitly from Newton's equation with $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$, without using the Lagrangian method.

(c) Imagine an infinitely long solenoid with magnetic field \mathbf{B} pointing along its axis, as shown here. $\mathbf{B} = 0$ outside the solenoid. The charge is constrained to move frictionlessly along the circular path. Prove that the canonical angular momentum, $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{r} \times (m\mathbf{v} + q\mathbf{A})$, is also conserved as we turn up \mathbf{B} at a constant rate.



P2. A mass m inside a box of mass M is tied to a spring of the force constant k . Initially the system is at rest and at time $t = 0$ the box is given an instant impulse that the box gains an initial velocity v_0 . All motions are

one-dimensional and use the generalized coordinates s, X . s is the extension of the spring (with initial condition $s(t = 0) = 0$) and X is the displacement of the box.

- What is the initial condition $\dot{s}(t = 0)$ right after the impulse? Justify your answer.
- Set up your Euler-Lagrange equations of motion for s and X .
- What is the oscillation frequency of the mass inside the box?
- Now, assume that there is friction to the mass m given by $-\alpha\dot{s}$. Write down the modified Euler-Lagrange equations with the friction force.
- What is the terminal velocity of the box?