

Review for Final

- elementary mechanics
 - ◆ Newtonian mechanics
 - ◆ gravitation
 - ◆ dynamics of systems of particles
- Lagrangian and Hamiltonian Dynamics
 - ◆ Lagrangian mechanics
 - ◆ Variational dynamics
 - ◆ Hamiltonian dynamics
 - ◆ (theoretical mechanics)
- oscillations
 - ◆ SHO incl. damped and forced
 - ◆ coupled SHOs/normal modes
 - ◆ continuous limit
- central forces and scattering
- Emphasis will be on applications, not derivations
- Use Appendix B of lecture notes as review guide

Format of Final

- Similar to midterm in format
 - ◆ take-home
 - ◆ open notes, problem sets, solns, H&F
 - ◆ no collaboration, no other textbooks, no web searches, no symbolic manipulation programs, no calculators needed
- 4 hours
- Exam-taking tips
 - ◆ Don't fixate on a problem -- they are not equally difficult.
 - ◆ "See" your way through the physics of the problem before digging into the algebra. Don't "grind" -- keep the physics in mind to guide you.
 - ◆ if you are running out of time, try to indicate what you would do to complete the problem.
- Typo corrections out next week hopefully...

Elementary Mechanics

- Will not be emphasized -- had lots of it on the midterm -- likely will have no more than 1 or 2 (short) problems
- Newtonian mechanics (Section 1.1)
 - ◆ Solving problems -- finding the forces and determining the EOM
 - ◆ Using work and energy to solve problems
- Gravitation (Section 1.2)
 - ◆ gravity as the perfect example of a conservative force, where a potential energy can be defined -- *defining* and using the potential energy
 - ◆ Newton's iron sphere theorem as an application of potential energy
- Dynamics of systems of particles (Section 1.3)
 - ◆ using separation between center of mass motion and internal dynamics to solve problems (e.g. rocket motion)
 - ◆ using conservation of momentum and energy for systems to solve problems (e.g., scattering)

Lagrangian Mechanics/Dynamics

- Foundations -- i.e., more than just the E-L eqn
 - ◆ What is a holonomic constraint?
 - ◆ Understand how to define problems in terms of coordinates that incorporate constraints
- Ph196-only topics
 - ◆ Nonholonomic constraints
 - ◆ Understand how calculate generalized forces (PS3 #5)
 - ◆ Remember the Generalized Eqn of Motion

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i^{(nc)} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_k} = \mathcal{F}_k = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k}$$

- Applications -- using the E-L eqn
 - ◆ Calculating the kinetic and potential energies -- remember to begin in a coordinate system you understand, then rewrite in generalized coords
 - ◆ You will get most of the points in such problems for writing down E-L eqns properly, make sure you do at least that much. Remember the signs in the E-L eqn -- it is a “physics” sign, not an “algebra” sign.

Variational Dynamics

- Calculus of variations
 - ♦ again, more than just the E-L eqn, remember how to use the calculus of variations for generic minimization
- Lagrange multipliers
 - ♦ be comfortable with using them and determining constraint forces from them: *This is a topic a lot of students have problems with! It is subtle!*
- Ph196: Incorporating nonholonomic constraints

Hamiltonian Dynamics

- Noether's theorem
 - ◆ know how to check whether a transformation is a symmetry transformation of the Lagrangian
 - ◆ know how to calculate conserved quantities
- Hamilton's equations of motion
 - ◆ be sure to understand how to use them
 - ◆ remember the distinction between $(q, dq/dt)$ and (q, p) as independent variables
 - ◆ Liouville's theorem -- applications are pretty straightforward, unlikely you will get a question dealing with how it is proven.
 - ◆ Virial theorem -- proof is not so important as being able to use it

Theoretical Mechanics (Mostly Ph196)

- Canonical Transformations
 - ◆ Be sure you understand which variables are independent in which cases:
 - generating function: pairs (q,Q) , (q,P) , (p,Q) , (p,P) are independent
 - canonical transformation: (q,p) or (Q,P) are independent
 - ◆ How do you know a generating function is valid?
 - ◆ What is preserved under a canonical transformation? Why?
- Symplectic Notation and Poisson Brackets
 - ◆ Be able to use them -- it may simplify some problems
- Hamilton-Jacobi
 - ◆ Don't need to know the derivation
 - ◆ Understand how to use it to solve problems
- **Ph106:** Action-angle variables and adiabatic invariants
 - ◆ Notes are not very good on this topic because too much time spent on derivation (aimed at Ph196). Know how to use for problems. See PS5 #7 and PS6 #1. What does adiabatic invariance say is preserved in phase space?

Simple Harmonic Oscillator

- Basics
 - ◆ Understand how to determine stability and frequency of small oscillations
 - ◆ See, e.g., PS6 #3 and PS7 #5 for examples on how to expand about an equilibrium point.
- Damped SHO
 - ◆ Know the three cases
 - ◆ Understand how to use Green's functions to determine response to transient drive
- Driven SHO
 - ◆ Understand the distinction between transient and steady-state response
 - ◆ Understand the complex amplitude response plane -- magnitude and phase of response, physical meaning

Coupled SHO and Waves

- Know how to use the technology!
 - ◆ determining normal mode frequencies
 - ◆ finding normal mode vectors (including normalization)
 - ◆ applying initial conditions to find mode coefficients to get full time evolution (esp. understand intuitively how initial conditions excite different modes)
- Understand why degeneracy occurs, how to deal with it
- Understand the limiting process to go from loaded string to continuous string, and how it relates to normal modes

Central Forces

- Formalism
 - ◆ Know how to go from the 3D problem to the 1D problem and how to write the effective potential and effective 1D Lagrangian.
 - ◆ Understand the $1/r \rightarrow u$ transformation and how to use the $u(\theta)$ orbit and energy equations for more general cases -- e.g. PS7 #5 and the example precessing orbit solution given in PS7
- Kepler applications
 - ◆ Understand the Keplerian orbits, how geometry is related to energy and angular momentum
 - ◆ Using conservation of energy and angular momentum to understand how to go from one orbit to another -- lots of examples in previous years' problem sets, PS7 #3
- Scattering
 - ◆ how to go from (ℓ, E) to (b, v_∞)
 - ◆ getting $b(\theta_*)$ and differential cross section
 - ◆ CM \leftrightarrow lab frame transformations (PS7 #6)

Study Tips

- Use Appendix B of the notes as a review guide -- you should feel comfortable with everything there.
- *Do problems!*
 - ◆ Certainly, you should understand the derivations as best you can...
 - ◆ but, ultimately, we can only really test your ability to apply what you've learned; it's hard to think up variants on the derivations.
 - ◆ Try redoing the examples from the lecture notes without the notes in front of you
 - ◆ Use the sample problems from previous years. Email me for solutions.
 - ◆ Go to the library and xerox problems out of Thornton, Symon, Goldstein, Fowles and Cassiday, etc.

Next Term

- Rotations, rotations, rotations
 - ◆ How to deal with rotating coordinate systems
 - ◆ Dynamics of rigid bodies (torque, precession, nutations, etc.)
 - ◆ Special relativity
 - Can be viewed as a generalization of rotation formalism
- A taste of classical field theory
 - ◆ How to generalize the action and E-L formalism to fields
 - ◆ Noether's theorem for fields
 - ◆ Scalar field, EM field, hopefully the relativistic electron
 - ◆ Local symmetry transformations and gauge invariance
 - ◆ (Spontaneous symmetry breaking?)