

**Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Pune**  
Mid-semester Exam, Jan (2019) semester.

**Course name:** Waves and Matter  
*Date:* 22.2.2019 (3:00 to 5:00 PM)  
*Instructor :* M. S. Santhanam

**Course code:** PHY102  
*Duration:* 2 hours  
Maximum marks: 50

- This question paper has 5 questions. All of them are compulsory.
- If you draw sketches as an answer, label the axes. No marks without axes labels.
- Show ALL the steps clearly in your calculations while arriving at an answer.
- Unless specified otherwise, all the symbols have their usual meanings.
- Use the same symbols and notation given in the question. Do not use your own.

1.(a) A block attached to a spring oscillates with an amplitude of 10 cm and time period of 2 sec. At time  $t = 0$ , the block is at  $x = 0$ . If  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$ , find  $\omega$  and  $\alpha$ .

(b) Displacement of an oscillator is given by  $u(t) = a \sin \omega t$ . Sketch  $u$  vs.  $du/dt$  for this system. On the sketch, write the values of points at which your curve crosses the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes.

(c) Sketch Lissajous' figure for the following oscillatory motion;  
 $x(t) = \sin 2\omega t$  and  $y(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \pi/4)$ . (3+3+4)

2.(a) A particle of mass 0.2 kg executes oscillations. The displacement is given by,  
 $x(t) = 3 \sin(\pi t + \pi/4)$ . Find the time instants at which the energy of the particle is purely kinetic.

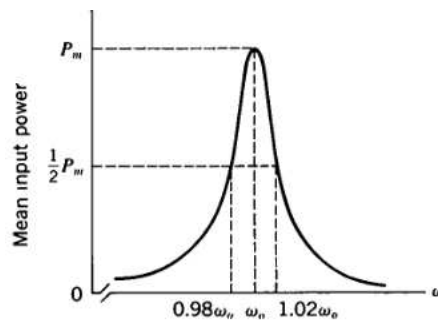
(b) The frequency of a damped simple harmonic oscillator of mass  $M$  is given by

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_0^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4M^2}$$

where  $\omega_0$  is the natural frequency of the system and  $\gamma$  is dissipation coefficient. Find the value of  $Q$  if  $\omega_0^2 - \omega_d^2 = 10^{-6} \omega_0^2$ .

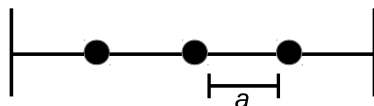
(c) A spring is suspended vertically and a body of mass  $m$  hangs from it. This system executes oscillations with angular frequency  $\omega$ . Now, the oscillations are stopped and the body hangs in equilibrium. Show that the potential energy stored in the spring is  $mg^2/2\omega^2$ . (3+3+4)

3. The figure below shows the mean power  $\bar{P}$  absorbed by a driven and damped oscillating system as a function of driving frequency  $\omega$ . The driving force is  $F_0 \sin \omega t$ . The mean power input is maximum at  $\omega = \omega_0$  and decays to half-maximum at the frequencies  $0.98\omega_0$  and  $1.02\omega_0$ . Answer the following questions;



- (a) Find the numerical value of  $Q$ .  
 (b) If the driving force is removed, energy decays according to  $E(t) = E_0 e^{-\gamma t}$ . Find the value of  $\gamma$  in terms of  $\omega_0$ .  
 (c) If the driving force is removed, what fraction of energy is lost per cycle.  
 (d) Physically, what is the information conveyed by the graph displayed above. (3+3+2+2)

4(a) Consider a coupled system shown in the diagram below and give brief answers for the questions that follow. All the blocks are of equal mass.



- (i) How many normal modes are there in this system.  
 (ii) Sketch (do NOT derive) the normal modes with lowest and highest frequency.  
 (b) Consider the three-block system pictured below;



The three masses are each of mass  $m$  and each spring has spring constant  $k$ .

- (i) Set up the equations of motion for each of the masses.  
 (ii) Assume oscillatory solution with normal mode frequency  $\omega$ , and find all possible values of  $\omega$ .

(4+6)

5.(a) A particle is executing one dimensional simple harmonic motion. When the particle is at distance  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  from equilibrium position, the corresponding values of velocity are  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ . Show that the period of oscillation is given by,

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{v_1^2 - v_2^2}}$$

(b) A platform is executing simple harmonic motion in a vertical direction with an amplitude of 5 cm and a frequency of  $\nu = 10/\pi$  vibrations per second. The displacement of the platform can be written as  $x(t) = A \sin \omega t$ . A block is placed on the platform at the lowest point of its path.

(NOTE: Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/sec}^2$  and  $\pi^2 \approx 10$  and you will not need calculator to solve this problem.)

- (i) At what point will the block leave the platform ?  
 (ii) How far will the block rise above the highest point reached by the platform ?

(5+5)