

Exam. Code : 103202

Subject Code : 1310

B.A./B.Sc. Semester—II

PHYSICS

Paper—B

(Vibration and Waves)

Time Allowed— 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks—35

**Note** :— The question paper has *five* sections. Attempt *all* questions in Section A and *one* question each from Sections—B, C, D and E.

SECTION—A

1. (a) A particle is executing simple harmonic motion with angular frequency,  $\omega$  and amplitude,  $a$ . Plot a graph between the velocity of particle and  $\omega t$ .
- (b) Give one practical application of Lissajous figures.
- (c) Define quality factor,  $Q$  of an oscillator.
- (d) Find the resonant frequency of a LC circuit containing  $C = 1, \mu\text{F}$  and  $L = 10 \text{ H}$ .
- (e) A mass stands on a platform, which vibrates simple harmonically in a vertical direction at a frequency of 5 Hz. Show that the mass loses contact with the platform when the displacement exceeds  $10^{-2} \text{ m}$ .

- (f) Plot graphs between phase angle  $\phi$ , between displacement(x) and force(F) against angular frequency,  $\omega$  of the driving force.
- (g) A transverse mechanical wave propagates from one medium to another. Write down the expression for reflection coefficient of amplitude.  $1 \times 7 = 7$

## SECTION—B

2. (a) Find the trajectory of a particle under the superposition of two perpendicular simple harmonic motion of time periods in the ratio 1 : 2. 4
- (b) Consider a simple pendulum oscillating with angular frequency  $\omega$  and amplitude, A. Derive expressions for its kinetic and potential energies as functions of time. 3
3. (a) A mass, M is connected via a spring to fixed wall. If the spring constant is s, obtain its equation of motion and solve it to get an expression for velocity. 4
- (b) A simple pendulum swings with a displacement amplitude a. Find the different values of the phase constant,  $\phi$  for the solution,  $x = a \cos(\omega t + \phi)$  if it is starting point from rest is (i)  $x = a$  and (ii)  $x = -a$ . 2

## SECTION—C

4. (a) Write down the equation of motion of heavily damped one dimensional oscillator NOT driven by any external force and obtain an expression for its displacement magnitude  $x$  as function of time. 4
- (b) A capacitance  $C$  with a charge  $q_0$  at  $t = 0$  discharges through a resistance,  $R$ . Use the voltage equation  $q/C + IR = 0$  to show that relaxation time of this process is  $RC$ . 3
5. (a) Define logarithmic decrement,  $\delta$ . 3
- (b) The angular frequency,  $\omega$  of the damped oscillator of mass,  $m$  is given by :

$$\omega^2 = \frac{s}{m} - \frac{r^2}{4m^2} = \omega_0^2 - \frac{r^2}{4m^2}$$

where  $s$ , is the spring constant and  $r$  is the damping coefficient.

If  $\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 = 10^{-6} \omega_0^2$ , then show that quality factor of this oscillator,  $Q = 500$  and the logarithmic decrement,  $\delta = \pi/500$ . 4

## SECTION—D

6. (a) Obtain and solve the equation of motion of a forced mechanical oscillator with damping. 4
- (b) Plot graphs between phase angle,  $\phi$ , between velocity ( $v$ ) and force ( $F$ ) against angular frequency,  $\omega$  of the driving force. 3

7. (a) Define normal coordinates and degrees of freedom. 3
- (b) Consider two particles of equal mass,  $m$  coupled by a spring of stiffness,  $s$ . Write down the equation of motion of this system in terms of normal coordinates and solve it to obtain frequencies of its normal modes. 4

### SECTION—E

8. (a) Consider a string of length,  $l$  with fixed ends. Find the frequencies,  $\omega_n$  of its normal modes of transverse vibration and the vertical displacement  $y_n(x, t)$  of the string in its  $n^{\text{th}}$  mode. 4
- (b) Define characteristic impedance of a string and explain how it determines the transmission coefficient of energy when a wave propagates from one medium to another. 3
9. (a) Sound waves are incident on a water-ice interface. If the acoustic impedance for water =  $1.43 \times 10^6 \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and for ice =  $3.49 \times 10^6 \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Show that 82.3% of the energy is transmitted when the waves are incident normally at the interface. 4
- (b) Using graphs between,  $\omega$  and  $k$ , explain the conditions for normal dispersion, no dispersion and anomalous dispersion of waves propagating in a medium. 3