

Scilab Manual for
Advanced Mathematical Physics-I
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August 14, 2024

¹Funded by a grant from the National Mission on Education through ICT, <http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>. This Scilab Manual and Scilab codes written in it can be downloaded from the "Migrated Labs" section at the website <http://scilab.in>

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Experiment: 1

Linear algebra: Power and Inverse Power methods for finding largest and smallest Eigenvalue and eigenvectors of matrices

Scilab code Solution 1.01 Power and Inverse Power Method

```
1 //Operating system: Windows 8
2 //SCILAB Ver: 5.5.2
3 //Expriment No. 1
4 //Objective: Determination of largest and smallest (
    in magnitude) Eigen value &
5 //Eigen Vectors Using Power Method and Inverse Power
    Method respectively.
6
7
8 //Enter the no dimension of a sqaure of matrix A: 3
9 //Enter the element no (1,1):2
```

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
Enter the dimension of row of square matrix A:  3
Enter the element no (1,1):
2
Enter the element no (1,2):
1
Enter the element no (1,3):
1
Enter the element no (2,1):
1
Enter the element no (2,2):
2
Enter the element no (2,3):
1
Enter the element no (3,1):
1
Enter the element no (3,2):
1
Enter the element no (3,3):
5

Lowest eigen value

    0.9999987

Corresponding eigen vector

- 0.7066074
  0.7076057
- 0.0003643

Largest Eigen Value

    5.7320494

Corresponding Eigen Vector

    0.3252492
    0.3252493
    0.8879335

-->|
```

Figure 1.1: Power and Inverse Power Method

```

10 //Enter the element no (1,2):1
11 //Enter the element no (1,3):1
12 //Enter the element no (2,1):1
13 //Enter the element no (2,2):2
14 //Enter the element no (2,3):1
15 //Enter the element no (3,1):1
16 //Enter the element no (3,2):1
17 //Enter the element no (3,3):5
18 //Let Matrix A is A=[2,1,1;1,2,1;1,1,5];
19
20 clc
21 clear
22 //
    *****

23 // Creating an input square matrix
24 //
    *****

25 m = input("Enter the dimension of row of square
    matrix A: ")
26
27 for i=1:m
28     for j=1:m
29         mprintf("Enter the element no (%d,%d): ",i,
    j)
30         A(i,j)=input("")
31     end
32 end
33
34 //
    *****

35 // Creating initial approximation x0
36 //
    *****

37 x=rand(m,1)

```



```

38
39 //
    *****

40 //Finding smallest Eigen Value using Inverse Power
    Method
41 //
    *****

42 z=1
43 f=1
44 y0=rand(m,1)
45 while(f>0.00001)
46     y1=inv(A)*y0
47     lowest=norm(y1,2)
48     y0=y1/lowest
49     f=abs(z-lowest)
50     z=lowest
51 end
52
53 disp(lowest,'Lowest eigen value')
54 disp(y0,'Corresponding eigen vector')
55
56 //
    *****

57 //Finding largest Eigen Value using Power Method
58 //
    *****

59 x0=rand(m,1)
60 y=1
61 d=1
62 while (d>0.00001)
63     x1=A*x0
64     highest=norm(x1,2)
65     x0=x1/highest
66     d=abs(y-highest)

```

```
67     y=highest
68 end
69 disp(highest,'Largest Eigen Value')
70 disp(x0,'Corresponding Eigen Vector')
```

Experiment: 2

Orthogonal Polynomials as Eigenfunctions of Hermitian differential operators

Scilab code Solution 2.0 Finite Difference Method

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant  
   Professor , Physics Dept., Kalindi College ,  
   University of Delhi  
2  
3 // Aim: To prove the orthogonality of Hermitian  
   differential Operator  
4  
5 // Two Hermitian Differential Operators  $(-id/dx)$  and  
    $(-d^2/dx^2)$  are taken as an example  
6  
7 // Finite Difference Method is used to formulate the  
   matrices corresponding to the considered  
   Differential Operator  
8  
9 // This method takes the value of eigenfunction
```

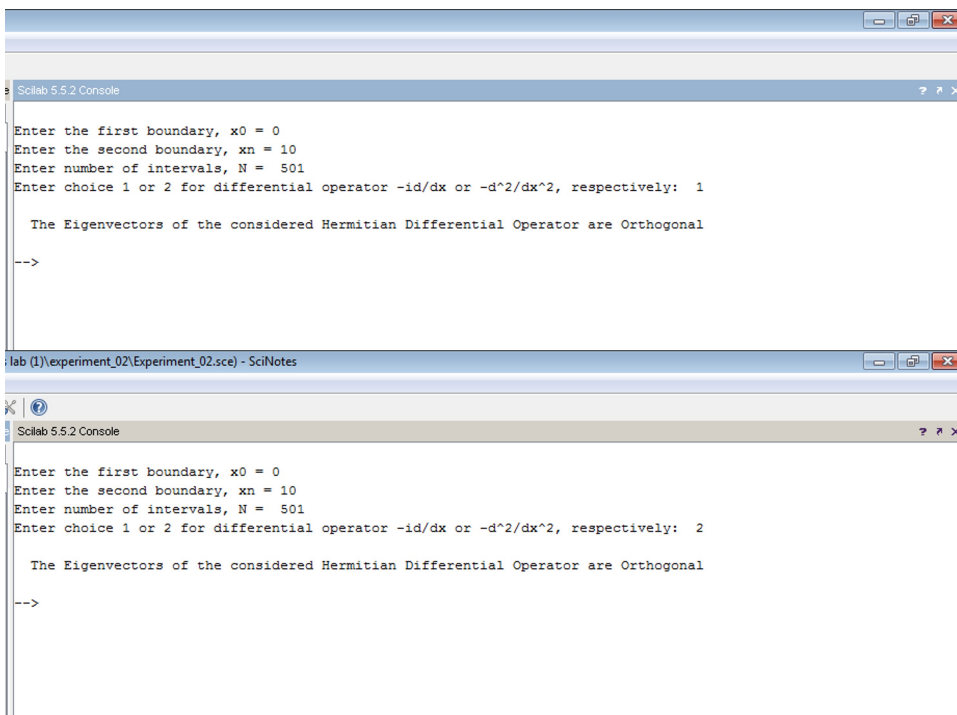


Figure 2.1: Finite Difference Method

```

    equal to 0 at the initial (x0) and final boundary
    (xn), and x is defined as x=x0+i*h (h is step
    size and i is integer)
10 // N is the number of interval, N should be taken as
    odd and such that step size is small enough for
    high accuracy
11
12 // Using Central Differences, tridiagonal matrix is
    obtained for  $(-d/dx)$  which has 0 as diagonal
    element and  $-1$  as upper adjacent diagonal and 1
    as lower adjacent diagonal elements;
13
14 // Similarly, using Central Differences, tridiagonal
    matrix is obtained for  $(-d^2/dx^2)$  which has 2
    and  $-1$  as upper and lower adjacent diagonal
    elements
15
16
17
18 clear
19 clc
20 //
    *****

21 // Boundary over which the function is to be solved
22 //
    *****

23 x0=input("Enter the first boundary, x0 = ");
24 xn=input("Enter the second boundary, xn = ");
25 N = input("Enter number of intervals, N = ");
26 h = (xn-x0)/N; //step size
27 s=input("Enter choice 1 or 2 for differential
    operator  $-id/dx$  or  $-d^2/dx^2$ , respectively: ")
28
29 select s
30 case 1
31 //

```

```

*****

32 // Defining D1 Matrix corresponding to
    differential operator  $-id/dx$ 
33 //
    *****

34 D1=zeros(N-1,N-1);
35
36 for i=1:(N-1)
37     x1(1,i)=x0+i*h;
38     D1(i,i)=0;
39     if i<(N-1)
40         D1(i,i+1)=-%i;
41         D1(i+1,i)=%i;
42     end
43 end
44 Final_D1=D1/2*h;
45
46 //
    *****

47 // Finding eigenvalue and eigenvector of
    differential operator  $-id/dx$ 
48 //
    *****

49 [eigenvector,eigenvalue] = spec(Final_D1);
50
51 case 2
52 //
    *****

53 // Defining D2 Matrix corresponding to
    differential operator  $-d^2/dx^2$ 
54 //
    *****

```

```

55
56     D2=zeros(N-1,N-1);
57
58     for i=1:(N-1)
59         x1(1,i)=x0+i*h;
60         D2(i,i)=2;
61         if i<(N-1)
62             D2(i,i+1)=-1;
63             D2(i+1,i)=-1;
64         end
65     end
66     Final_D2=D2/h^2;
67
68     //
69     // Finding eigenvalue and eigenvector of
70     // differential operator  $-d^2/dx^2$ 
71     //
72     [eigenvector,eigenvalue] = spec(Final_D2);
73     end
74     //
75     // Plotting of first three Eigenvector of
76     // differential operator  $-d^2/dx^2$ 
77
78     x=[x0,x1,xn];
79
80     if s==1 then
81         title('3 Lowest Order Eigenvectors of  $-id/dx$ 
82             ', 'fontsize',4);

```

```

82     else
83         title('3 Lowest Order Eigenvectors of  $-d^2/dx^2$ ', 'fontsize',4);
84     end
85
86     for k = 1:3
87         subplot(3,1,k)
88         ylabel('A (m)', 'fontsize',4)
89         a=get("current_axes");//get the handle of
          the newly created axes
90         a.font_size=2
91         t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the newly
          created object
92         t.font_size=2;
93         E_vector = [0;eigenvector(:,k);0];
94         plot(x,E_vector', 'linewidth',2);
95     end
96         xlabel('x-coordinate (m)', 'fontsize',4)
97     //
          *****
98     // Orthogonality Check of eigenvector of
          differential operator
99     //
          *****
100    for i=1:3
101        for j=1:3
102            P(i,j) = clean(sum((eigenvector(:,i).*
              conj(eigenvector(:,j))))));
103            if i~=j & P(i,j) ~=0
104                disp(" The Eigenvectors of the
                  considered Hermitian Differential
                  Operator are Not Orthogonal")
105                    abort;
106            end
107        end
108    end

```

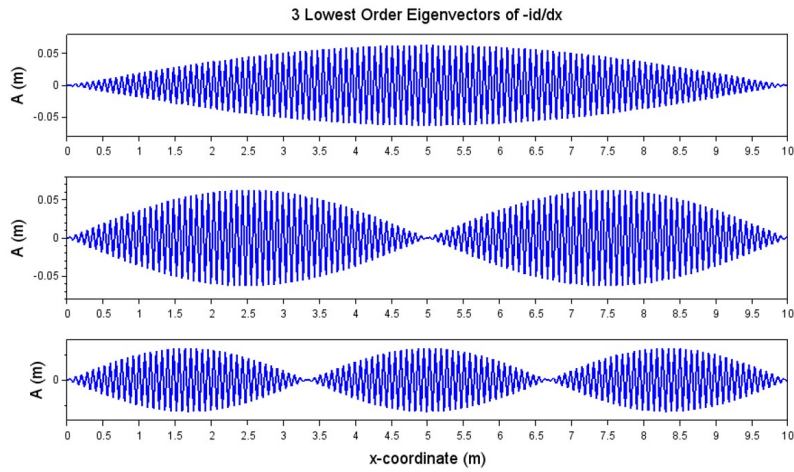



Figure 2.2: Finite Difference Method

109 `disp(" The Eigenvectors of the considered
Hermitian Differential Operator are
Orthogonal")`

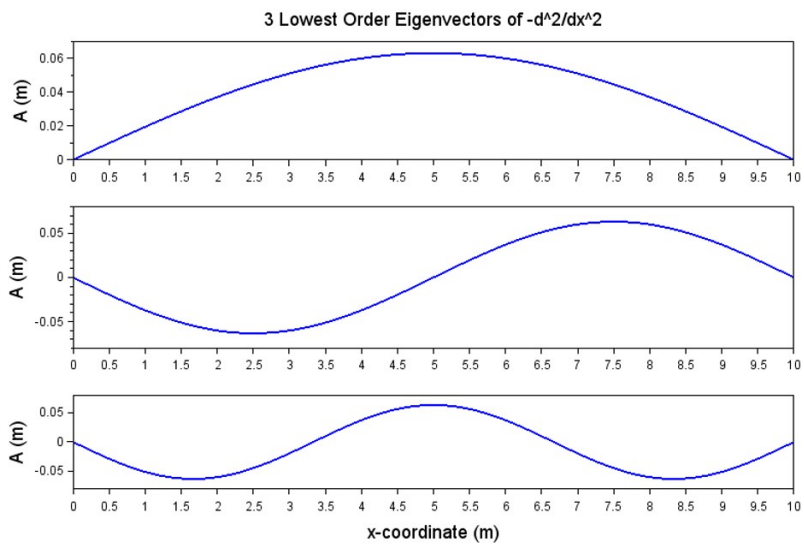


Figure 2.3: Finite Difference Method

Experiment: 3

Determination of the principal axes of moment of inertia through diagonalization

Scilab code Solution 3.0 Diagonalization of matrix

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant
  Professor , Physics Dept., Kalindi College ,
  University of Delhi
2
3 // Aim: Determination of the principal axes of
  moment of inertia through diagonalization
4 // Example is a Dumbell with masses 'm1' and 'm2'
  situated at points , say coordinates are (1,1,0)
  and (-1,-1,0)
5
6 clear;
7 clc;
8 //
  *****

9 //Function for Kronecker Delta
10 //
```

```

*****

11 function d=delta(i,j)
12     if i==j then
13         d=1;
14     else d=0;
15     end
16 endfunction
17
18 //
*****

19 // Input of number of particles at discrete points
20 //
*****

21 n=input('enter no. of particles ')
22
23 r=zeros(3,3)
24 for i=1:n
25     mprintf("Enter the mass (in kg) at point (%d):
26             ",i)
27     M(i)=input("")
28     mprintf("Enter the position (x,y,z) coordinate
29             at point (%d): ",i)
30     for j =1:3
31         r(i,j)=input("")
32     end
33 end
34
35 I=zeros(3,3)
36 for i=1:1:3
37     for j=1:1:3
38         for k=1:1:n
39             I(i,j)=I(i,j)+(M(k)*(sum(r(k,:).^2)*
40                 delta(i,j)-(r(k,i).*r(k,j))))
41         end
42     end
43 end

```

```
40 end
41 disp("Moment of Inertia Tensor for given problem is:
      ")
42 disp(I)
43 [ab,x,bs]=bdiag(I);
44 disp("Moment of Inertia Tensor after diagonalization
      is:  ")
45 disp(ab)
```

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
File Edit Control Applications ?
enter no. of particles 2
Enter the mass (in kg) at point (1):
0.5
Enter the position (x,y,z) coordinate at point (1):
1
1
0
Enter the mass (in kg) at point (2):
0.5
Enter the position (x,y,z) coordinate at point (2):
-1
-1
0

Moment of Inertia Tensor for given problem is:

  1.  - 1.  0.
- 1.   1.  0.
  0.   0.  2.

Moment of Inertia Tensor after diagonalization is:

  2.  0.  0.
  0.  0.  0.
  0.  0.  2.

-->
```

Figure 3.1: Diagonalization of matrix

Experiment: 4

Study of geodesics in Euclidean and other spaces(surface of a sphere, etc):Physics problem: problem of refraction.

Scilab code Solution 4.0 Geodesic

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant  
   Professor , Physics Dept. , Kalindi College ,  
   University of Delhi  
2  
3 // Aim: To study geodesics in Euclidean and  
   Cylindrical Polar coordinate System  
4  
5 clc ;  
6 clear ;
```

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
Input x coordinate of point A 1
Input y coordinate of point A 1
Input x coordinate of point B 6
Input y coordinate of point B 7
Input angular coordinate (in degree) of point A 10
Input z coordinate of point A 2
Input angular coordinate (in degree) of point B 340
Input z coordinate of point B 18
-->
```

Figure 4.1: Geodesic

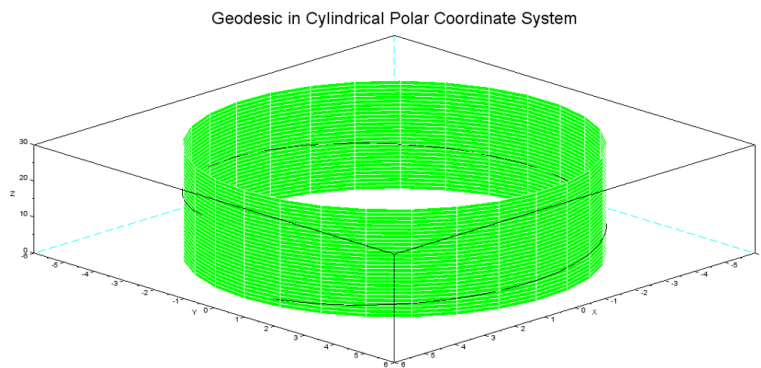


Figure 4.2: Geodesic

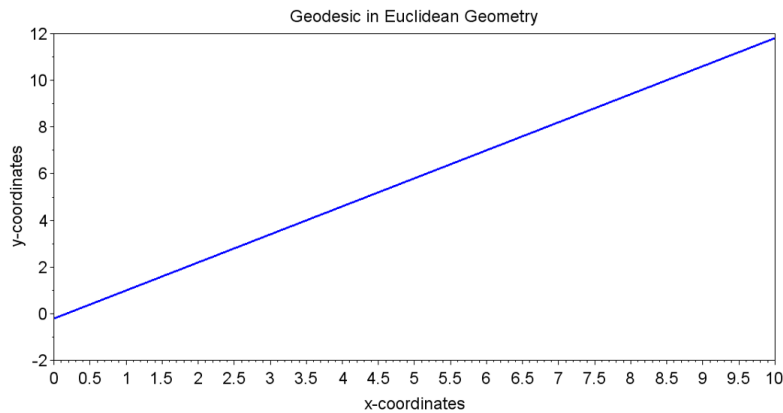


Figure 4.3: Geodesic

```

7 //
  // *****

8 ///Equation of Geodesic (straight line) passing
  through two points in Euclidean Geometry
9 //
  // *****

10 x1=input ("Input x coordinate of point A ")
11 y1=input ("Input y coordinate of point A ")
12 x2=input ("Input x coordinate of point B ")
13 y2=input ("Input y coordinate of point B ")
14 x=[0,0.1,10]
15 m=(y2-y1)/(x2-x1);
16 y=y1+m*(x-x1);
17 scf()
18 xlabel('x-coordinates','fontsize',5)
19 ylabel('y-coordinates','fontsize',5)
20 title('Geodesic in Euclidean Geometry','fontsize',5)
21 a=get("current_axes") //get the handle of the
  newly created axes
22 a.font_size=4
23 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the

```

```

        newly created object
24 t.font_size=5
25 plot(x,y, 'linewidth',3)
26 //
    //*****

27 ///Plotting of cylinder
28 //
    //*****

29 a=5;
30 theta=linspace(0,2*pi,30)
31 z=linspace(0,30,30)
32 [theta,z]=meshgrid(theta,z)
33 x=a*cos(theta);
34 y=a*sin(theta);
35 scf()
36 surf(x,y,z, 'facecolor','green','edge','white')
37
38 //
    *****

39 //Equation of Geodesic (helix) in cylindrical
    Coordinate System
40 //
    *****

41 theta1=input ("Input angular coordinate (in degree)
    of point A ")
42 z1=input ("Input z coordinate of point A ")
43 theta2=input ("Input angular coordinate (in degree)
    of point B ")
44 z2=input ("Input z coordinate of point B ")
45 t1=theta1*pi/180;
46 t2=theta2*pi/180;
47 t=linspace(t1,t2,100)
48 z=z1+(z2-z1)*(t-t1)/(t2-t1);
49 title('Geodesic in Cylindrical Polar Coordinate

```

```
System ', 'fontsize ',5)  
50 param3d(a*cos(t), a*sin(t),z)
```

Experiment: 5

Application to solve differential equations for a bound system – Eigen value problem

Scilab code Solution 5.0 Finite Difference Method

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant
   Professor , Physics Dept., Kalindi College ,
   University of Delhi
2 //Operating system: Windows
3 //SCILAB Ver: 5.5.2
4
5 //Objective: Application to solve differential
   equations for a bound system – Eigenvalue Problem
6
7 // Example:Let us find out the energy eigenvalues
   and corresponding wavefunction of a particle of
   mass 'M' trapped in infinite potential Well (
   potential V=0) of width 'L'
8 //We implement Finite Difference Method (FDM) to
   obtain the eigenvalues
9 // By using FDM the second order differential
   operator is replaced by a trigonal matrix and
```

```

    the problem reduces to a simple eigenvalue
    problem
10
11
12 clc
13 clear
14 h_cut=1.05457*10^-34           //(Plancks
    constant/2pi) J-s
15 L=input("Enter the width of the potential well L (in
    m) = ")
16 M=input("Enter mass of particle M (in kg) = ")
17 n=250                          // Number of
    divisions for FDM
18 N=(2*n)+1
19 x1=0                            // Initial value
    of x-coordinate
20 s=(L-x1)/N                      // Step size for
    implementing FDM
21 EV=6.242*10^18                 // joule to eV
    conversion
22 //
    *****

23 // Hamiltonian Matrix H=T+V; T=Kinetic energy
    operator (-d^2/dx^2)*h_cut^2/2M); V= 0 (for
    infinite potential well)
24 //
    *****

25 T=zeros(N-1,N-1)
26 for i=1:(N-1)
27     x1=x1+s
28     T(i,i)=2
29     if (i<(N-1))
30         T(i,i+1)=-1
31         T(i+1,i)=-1
32 end
33 end

```

```

34
35 H=(T*h_cut^2*EV/(2*M*s^2)) //
    Hamiltonion Matrix
36
37 //
    *****

38 // Finding eigenvalues and corresponding
    wavefunctions
39 //
    *****

40 eigenvalues=spec(H)
41 disp("The eigenvalues (eV) of three lowest states
    obtained by FDM are ")
42 disp(eigenvalues(1:3))
43 [U,z]=spec(H)
44
45 //
    *****

46 // Plotiing of three lowest order wavefunctions
47 //
    *****

48 x=linspace(s,L,N-1) // creating
    x-coordinates for potential well
49 xlabel('x-coordinate (10^-10 m)', 'fontsize',5)
50 ylabel('Wavefunction (a.u.)', 'fontsize',5)
51 title('Graph of Wavefunction for three lowest order
    mode', 'fontsize',5)
52 a=get("current_axes") //get the handle of the
    newly created axes
53 a.font_size=2
54 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the
    newly created object
55 t.font_size=5
56 plot(x*10^10,U(:,1)'/max(U(:,1)),'r','linewidth',3)

```

```

57 plot(x*10^10,U(:,2)'./max(U(:,2)),'b','linewidth',3)
58 plot(x*10^10,U(:,3)'./max(U(:,3)),'g','linewidth',3)
59 h1=legend(['Ground State';'I Excited State';'II
           Excited State'],5)
60 h1.font_size=2
61
62 //
           *****

63 // Comparison of obtained eigenvalues with
           analytical solution
64 //
           *****

65 disp("The eigenvalues (eV) of three lowest states
           obtained by analytical results are ")
66 for j=1:3
67     E(j)=j^2*%pi^2*h_cut^2*EV/(2*M*L^2)
68     disp (E(j))
69 end

```

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
File Edit Control Applications ?
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
Enter the width of the potential well L (in m) = 2*10^-10
Enter mass of particle M (in kg) = 9.1*10^-31

The eigenvalues (eV) of three lowest states obtained by FDM are

9.4111248
37.644129
84.697903

The eigenvalues (eV) of three lowest states obtained by analytical results are

9.4111556
37.644623
84.700401

-->
```

Figure 5.1: Finite Difference Method

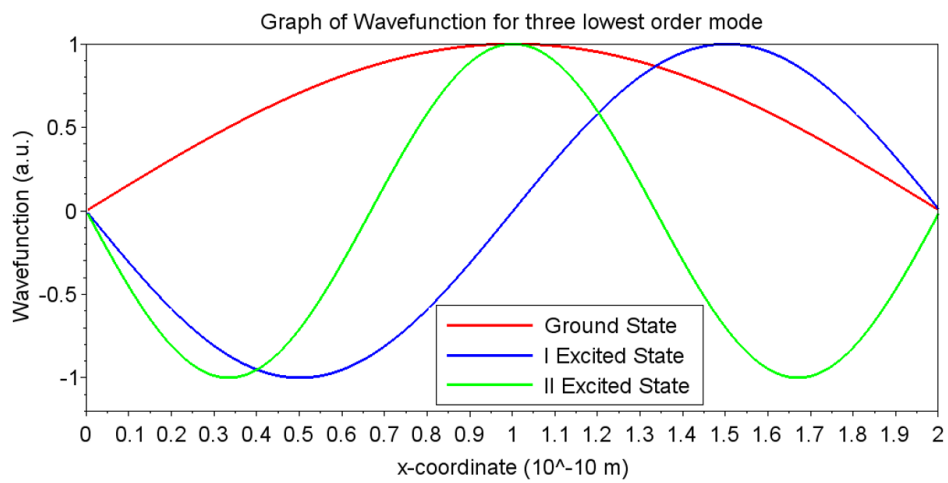


Figure 5.2: Finite Difference Method

Experiment: 6

Application to computer graphics: Write operators for shear, strain, 2D rotational problems, Reflection, Translation

Scilab code Solution 6.0 Computer Graphics

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant
   // Professor , Physics Dept., Kalindi College ,
   // University of Delhi
2
3 //Operating system: Windows 8
4 //SCILAB Ver: 5.5.2
5
6 // Objective: To study computer graphics.
7 // One can create any object of choice and implement
   // various tranformations , like , Shear , Strain , 2D
   // rotation , Reflection , Translation ,
```

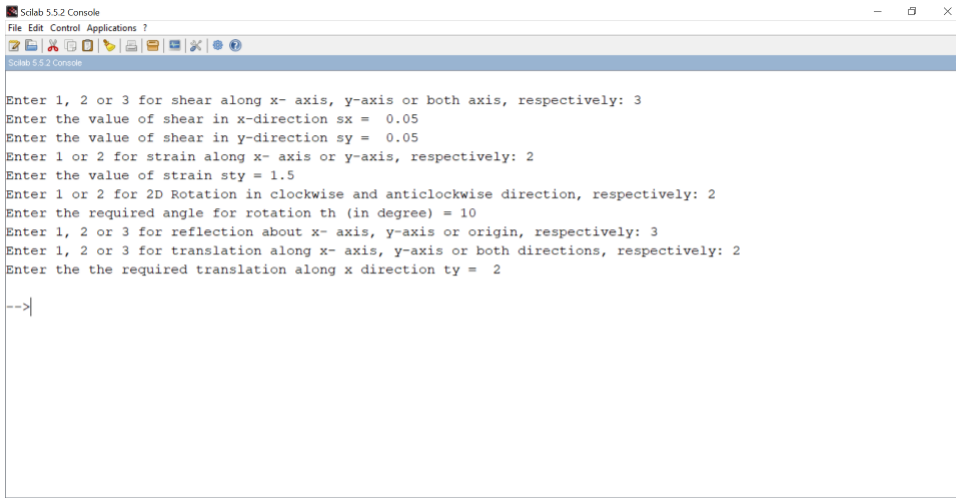


Figure 6.1: Computer Graphics

```

8
9  clc
10 clear
11 //
    *****

12 //Creation of an object (say, rectangle)
13 //
    *****

14 x=[0,5,5,0,0]
15 y=[0,0,3,3,0]
16 N=[x;y]
17
18 //
    *****

19 //To Study Shear
20 //
    *****

```

```

21 l=input("Enter 1, 2 or 3 for shear along x- axis , y-
    axis or both axis , respectively: ")
22
23 figure(1)
24 xlabel('x-coordinates (cm)', 'fontsize',5)
25 ylabel('y-coordinates (cm)', 'fontsize',5)
26 a=get("current_axes") //get the handle of the
    newly created axes
27 a.font_size=4
28 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the
    newly created object
29 t.font_size=5
30
31 select l
32     case 1
33         // Transformation Matrix for Shear parallel
            to x-axis
34         s=input("Enter the value of shear s = ")
35         Sx=[1 s; 0 1]
36         S=Sx*N
37         title('Shear parallel to x-axis', 'fontsize'
            ,5)
38         a.data_bounds=[0,0;8,5]
39     case 2
40         // Transformation Matrix for Shear parallel
            to y-axis
41         s=input("Enter the value of shear s = ")
42         Sy=[1 0; s 1]
43         S=Sy*N
44         title('Shear parallel to y-axis', 'fontsize'
            ,5)
45         a.data_bounds=[0,0;6,8]
46     case 3
47         // Transformation Matrix for Shear in x and
            y-direction
48         sx=input("Enter the value of shear in x-
            direction sx = ")
49         sy=input("Enter the value of shear in y-

```

```

        direction sy = ")
50     Sxy=[1 sx; sy 1]
51     S=Sxy*N
52     title('Shear in x and y direction','fontsize
        ',5)
53     a.data_bounds=[0,0;6,8]
54 end
55 plot(x,y,'linewidth',3)
56 plot(S(1,:),S(2:,:),'—r','linewidth',3)
57 hl=legend(['old coordinates';'new coordinates'])
58 hl.font_size=3
59
60
61 //
        *****

62 //To Study Strain
63 //
        *****

64
65 p=input("Enter 1 or 2 for strain along x- axis or y-
        axis , respectively: ")
66
67 figure(2)
68 xlabel('x-coordinates (cm)','fontsize',5)
69 ylabel('y-coordinates (cm)','fontsize',5)
70 a=get("current_axes"); //get the handle of the
        newly created axes
71 a.font_size=4
72 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the newly created
        object
73 t.font_size=5;
74
75 select p
76     case 1
77 // Transformation Matrix for Strain along x-
        axis

```

```

78         stx=input("Enter the value of strain stx = "
79             )
80         Str_x=[stx 0; 0 1]
81         ST=Str_x*N;
82         title('Strain along x-axis','fontsize',5);
83         a.data_bounds=[0,0;8,5];
84     case 2
85 //         Transformation Matrix for strain along y-
86         axis
87         sty=input("Enter the value of strain sty = "
88             )
89         Str_y=[1 0; 0 sty]
90         ST=Str_y*N;
91         title('Strain along y-axis','fontsize',5);
92         a.data_bounds=[0,0;6,8];
93     end
94     plot(x,y,'linewidth',3);
95     plot(ST(1,:),ST(2,:),'—r','linewidth',3)
96     hl=legend(['old coordinates';'new coordinates']);
97     hl.font_size=3
98 //
99     *****
100 //To Study 2D Rotation
101 //
102     *****
103
104 k=input("Enter 1 or 2 for 2D Rotation in clockwise
105         and anticlockwise direction , respectively: ")
106 th=input("Enter the required angle for rotation th (
107         in degree) = ")
108 figure(3)
109 xlabel('x-coordinates (cm)','fontsize',5)
110 ylabel('y-coordinates (cm)','fontsize',5)

```

```

107 a=get("current_axes");//get the handle of the newly
    created axes
108 a.font_size=4
109 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the newly created
    object
110 t.font_size=5;
111
112 select k
113     case 1
114         // Transformation Matrix for Rotation in
            clockwise direction
115         Cl=[cosd(th),sind(th);-sind(th),cosd(th)]
116         Rot=Cl*N;
117         title('Rotation in clockwise direction ','
            fontsize ',5);
118         a.data_bounds=[0,0;8,5];
119     case 2
120         // Transformation Matrix for Rotation in
            anticlockwise direction
121         Anti=[cosd(th),-sind(th);sind(th),cosd(th)]
122         Rot=Anti*N;
123         title('Rotation in anticlockwise direction ',
            'fontsize ',5);
124         a.data_bounds=[0,0;6,8];
125 end
126 plot(x,y,'linewidth ',3);
127 plot(Rot(1,:),Rot(2,:),'—r','linewidth ',3)
128 hl=legend(['old coordinates';'new coordinates']);
129 hl.font_size=3
130
131 //
            *****

132 //To Study the reflection
133 //
            *****

134 j=input("Enter 1, 2 or 3 for reflection about x-

```

```

        axis , y-axis or origin , respectively: ")
135
136 figure(4)
137 xlabel('x-coordinates (cm)', 'fontsize',5)
138 ylabel('y-coordinates (cm)', 'fontsize',5)
139
140 a=get("current_axes");//get the handle of the newly
    created axes
141 a.font_size=4
142 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the newly created
    object
143 t.font_size=5;
144 select j
145     case 1
146         // Transformation Matrix for Reflection about x-
            axis
147             Rx=[1 0; 0 -1]
148             R=Rx*N;
149             title('Reflection about x-axis', 'fontsize'
                ,5);
150             a.data_bounds=[0,-4;6,4];
151     case 2
152         // Transformation Matrix for Reflection about y-
            axis
153             Ry=[-1 0; 0 1]
154             R=Ry*N;
155             title('Reflection about y-axis', 'fontsize'
                ,5);
156             a.data_bounds=[0,0;8,4];
157     case 3
158         //Transformation Matrix for Reflection about
            origin
159             Rxy=[-1 0; 0 -1]
160             R=Rxy*N;
161             title('Reflection about origin', 'fontsize'
                ,5);
162             a.data_bounds=[-8,-5;8,5];
163 end

```

```

164
165 plot(x,y,'linewidth',3);
166 plot(R(1,:),R(2,:),'—r','linewidth',3)
167 hl=legend(['old coordinates';'new coordinates']);
168 hl.font_size=5
169
170 //
    *****

171 //To Study translation
172 //
    *****

173 i=input("Enter 1, 2 or 3 for translation along x-
    axis , y-axis or both directions , respectively: ")
174
175 figure(5)
176 xlabel('x-coordinates (cm)','fontsize',5)
177 ylabel('y-coordinates (cm)','fontsize',5)
178 a=get("current_axes"); //get the handle of the
    newly created axes
179 a.font_size=4
180 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the newly created
    object
181 t.font_size=5;
182
183 select i
184     case 1
185         // Transformation Matrix for translation
            along to x-axis
186         tx=input("Enter the required translation
            along x direction tx = ")
187         T1=[ones(1,length(x));zeros(1,length(x))];
188         X=N+tx*T1;
189         title('Translation along to x-axis',
            'fontsize',5);
190         a.data_bounds=[0,0;8,5];
191     case 2

```



```

192         // Transformation Matrix for translation
           along to y-axis
193     ty=input("Enter the the required translation
              along x direction ty = ")
194     T1=[zeros(1,length(x));ones(1,length(x))];
195     X=N+ty*T1;
196     title('Translation along to y-axis',
           fontsize',5);
197     a.data_bounds=[0,0;6,8];
198     case 3
199         // Transformation Matrix for translation
           along to y-axis
200     tx=input("Enter the required translation
              along x direction tx = ")
201     ty=input("Enter the required translation
              along y direction ty = ")
202     T1=[ones(1,length(x));zeros(1,length(x))];
203     T2=[zeros(1,length(x));ones(1,length(x))];
204     X=N+tx*T1+ty*T2;
205     title('Translation along to y-axis',
           fontsize',5);
206     a.data_bounds=[0,0;6,8];
207     end
208     plot(x,y,'linewidth',3);
209     plot(X(1,:),X(2:,:),'—r','linewidth',3)
210     h1=legend(['old coordinates';'new coordinates']);
211     h1.font_size=3

```

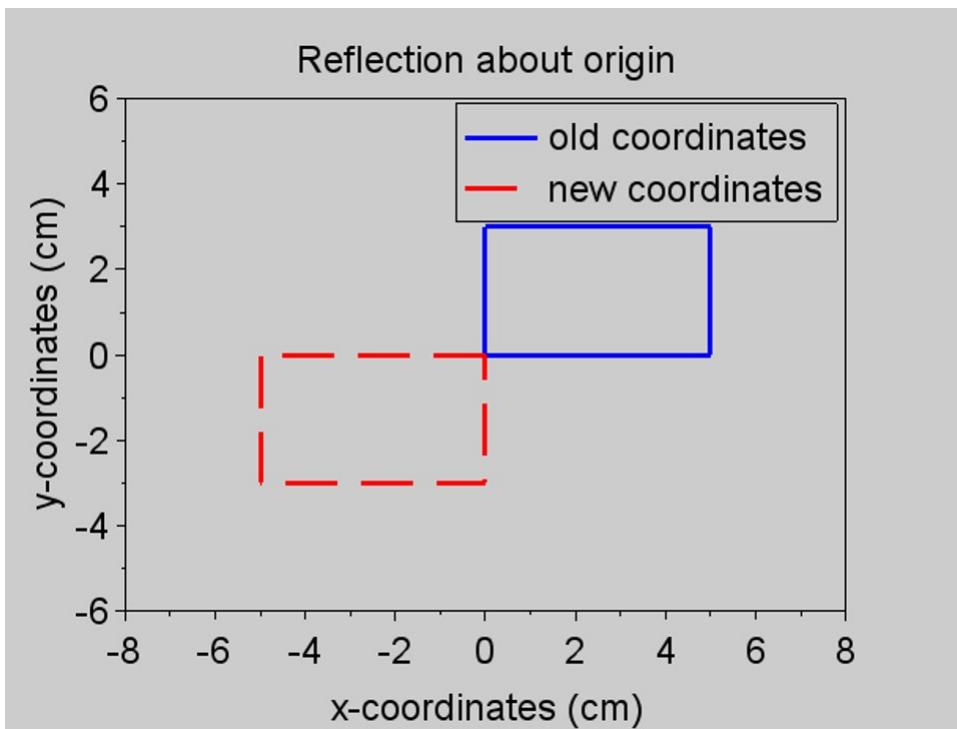


Figure 6.2: Computer Graphics

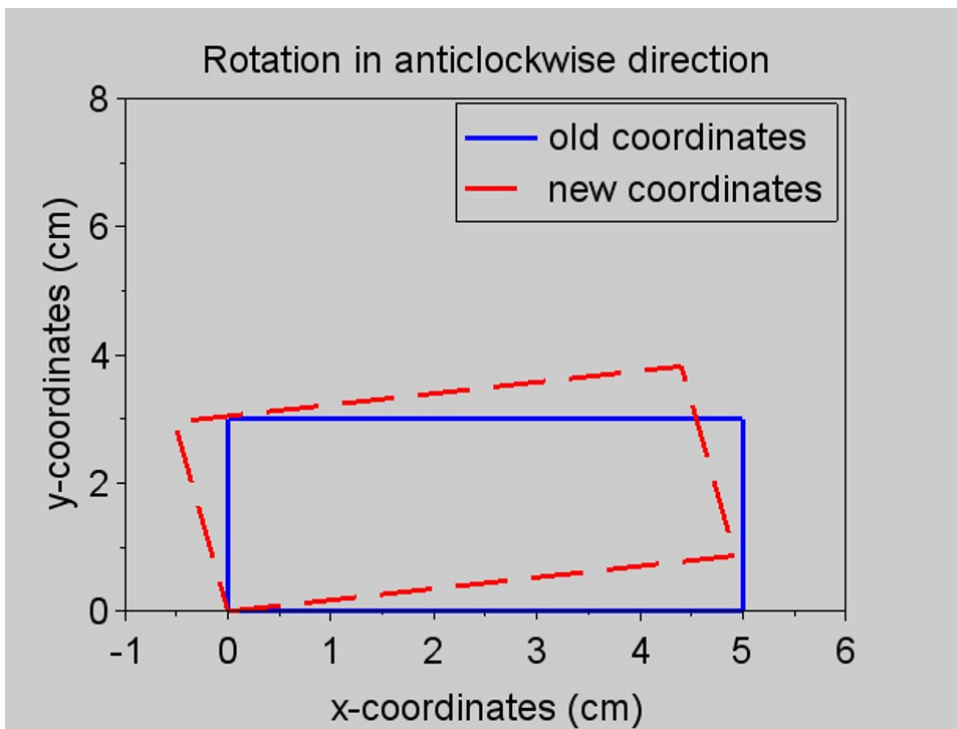


Figure 6.3: Computer Graphics

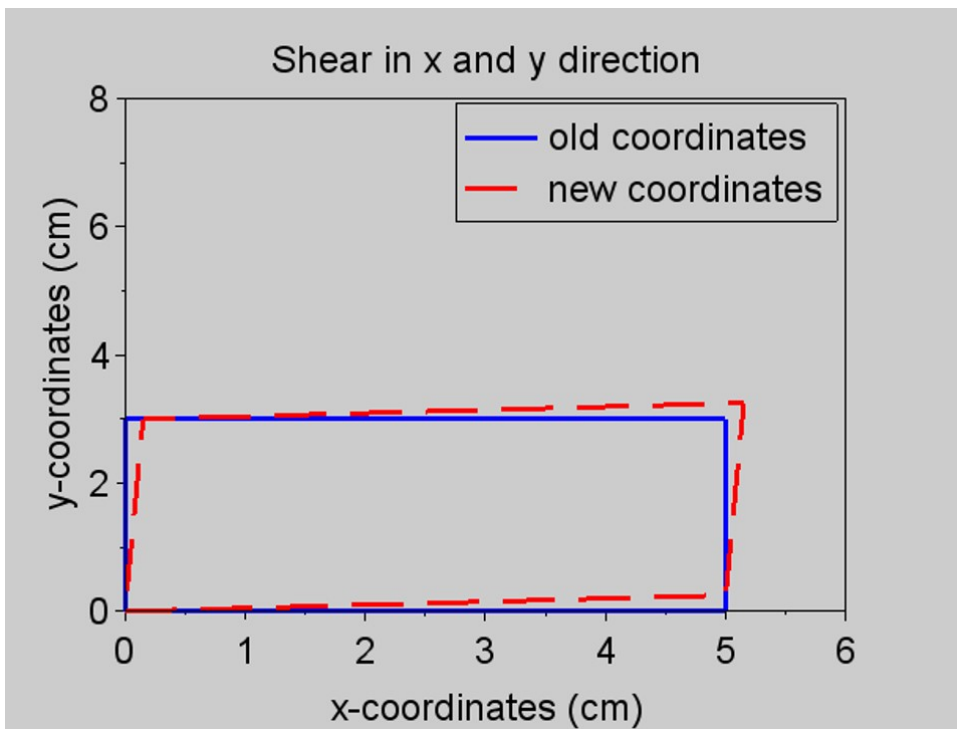


Figure 6.4: Computer Graphics

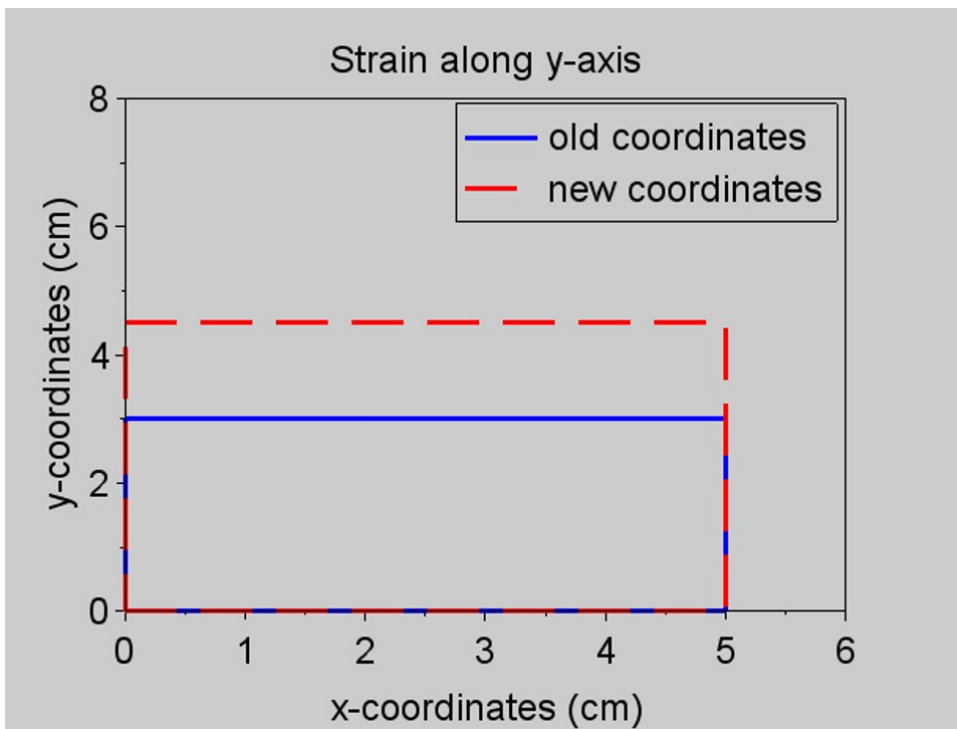


Figure 6.5: Computer Graphics

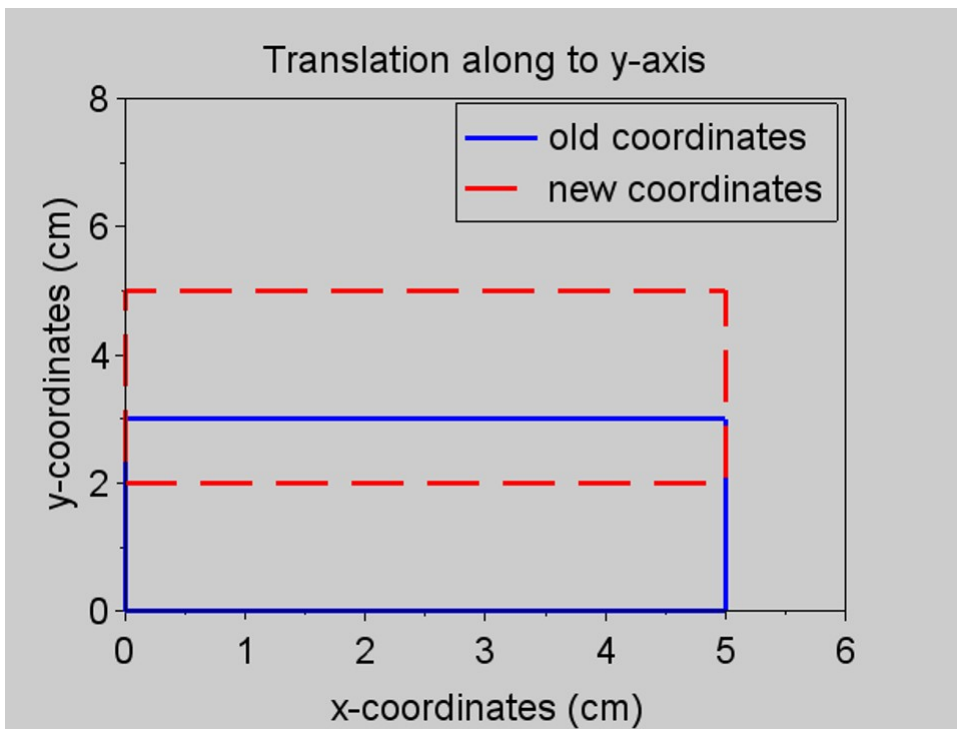


Figure 6.6: Computer Graphics

Experiment: 7

Lagrangian formulation in classical mechanics with constraints.

Scilab code Solution 7.0 Lagrangian Formulation

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant
   Professor , Physics Dept., Kalindi College ,
   University of Delhi
2
3 //Operating system: Windows 8
4 //SCILAB Ver: 5.5.2
5 //Objectiv: Lagrangian formulation in classical
   mechanics with constraints
6 //Example: Simple Pendulum of length L (m)operating
   in gravitational field . After applying
   Lagrangian formulation this problem reduces to a
   simple second order differential equation  $[(d^2$ 
   theta/dt2)+(g/L)sin(theta)]=0. Here theta is
   angular displacement.
7 // We implemented ordinary differential equation (
   ODE) Solver to solve the second order
   differential equation
```

```

8 //We present plot of solution of angular
  displacement for t=0 to t=10 seconds
9
10 clear
11 clc
12 L=input ('Enter the length of pendulum (m) L = ')
13 g = 9.8 //acceleration due to
  gravity (m/s^2)
14 k=g/L
15 theta=input('Enter the initial angular displacement
  (radian) at (t = 0) = '); // Initial
  angular displacement at t = 0
16 dt=input('Enter initial d_theta/dt (radian) at (t =
  0) = '); // Initial boundary condition
  d_theta/dt at t = 0
17 //
  //*****
18 /// Function declaration for ODE
19 //
  //*****
20 t=linspace(0,10,200)
21 function dx=f(t,x,k)
22     dx(1)=x(2)
23     dx(2)=-k*sin(x(1))
24 endfunction
25 //
  //*****
26 /// Solving second order differential equation by
  ODE solver
27 //
  //*****
28     y=ode([theta;dt],0,t,f)
29     ysol=y(1,:)
30     ydotsol = y(2,:)

```



```

31
32 //
    //*****
33 //// Plotting the solution (angular displacement (
    theta)and d_theta/dt)
34 //
    //*****

35 scf()
36 title('Solution of Simple Pendulum', 'fontsize',5)
37 ylabel('Solution —>', 'fontsize',5)
38 xlabel('t (sec) —>', 'fontsize',5)
39 a=get("current_axes") //get the handle of the
    newly created axes
40 a.font_size=4
41 t=get("hdl") //get the handle of the
    newly created object
42 t.font_size=5
43 plot(t,ysol,'r','linewidth',3)
44 plot(t,ydotsol,'k','linewidth',3)
45 h1 = legend(['$\theta$'; '$d\theta/dt$'])
46 h1.font_size=3

```

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
Enter the length of pendulum (m) L = 1
Enter the initial angular displacement (radian) at (t = 0) = %pi/10
Enter initial d_theta/dt (radian) at (t = 0) = 0
-->
```

Figure 7.1: Lagrangian Formulation

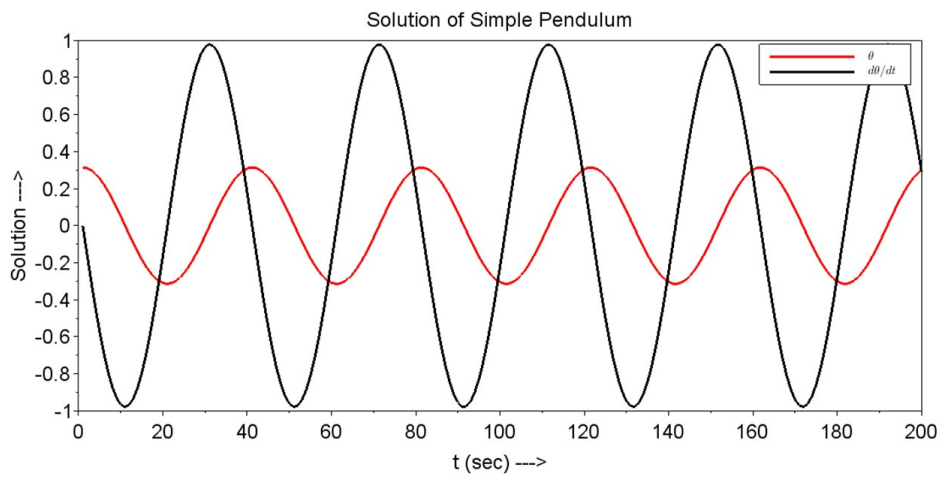


Figure 7.2: Lagrangian Formulation

Experiment: 8

Vector-space of wave functions in Quantum-Mech: Position and Momentum differential operators and their commutator, wave function

Scilab code Solution 8.0 Hermitian Differential Op

```
1 // Submitted by Dr. Triranjita Srivastava. Assistant
  Professor , Physics Dept., Kalindi College ,
  University of Delhi
2
3 // Aim: To show the commutator relation in position
  and momentum space  $[x,p]=ih\_cut$  or n general  $[x^n
  ,p]=i*h\_cut*n*x^{(n-1)}$ 
4 // Two examples are shown in this program
5 //1. Let the first function is  $fx=x$ 
6 //2. Let the second function is  $fx=x^3$ 
7 // For simplicity let the wavefunction  $A=x$ 
8 //  $[fx ,p]=(ih\_cut)(dfx/dx)$ 
9 //  $h\_cut=h/2pi$ ; h is planck constant
```

```

10
11
12 clc
13 x=poly(0,"x")
14 h_cut=1.05*(10)^-34 //h_cut=h/2pi,
    units is in Joule-sec
15 A=x //Considered
    Wavefunction is A=x
16
17 s=input("Enter 1 or 2 to choose the function as fx =
    x or fx = x^3, s= ")
18 select s
19 case 1
20     fx=x //First
        wavefunction
21 case 2
22     fx=x^3 //Second wavefunction
23 end
24
25 fx_p=fx*(-%i*h_cut)*derivat(A)
26 p_fx=(-%i*h_cut)*derivat(fx*A)
27 commutator=(fx_p-p_fx)
28 disp(" [fx ,p] = ")
29 disp(commutator)
30 disp ("The result contains an extra x because the
    chosen wavefunction is A = x")

```

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
Enter 1 or 2 to choose the function as fx = x or fx = x^3, s= 1
[fx,p] =
Real part
0
Imaginary part
1.050D-34x
The result contains an extra x because the chosen wavefunction is A = x
-->|
```

Figure 8.1: Hermitian Differential Op

```
Scilab 5.5.2 Console
Enter 1 or 2 to choose the function as fx = x or fx = x^3, s= 2
[fx,p] =
Real part
0
Imaginary part
3.150D-34x3
The result contains an extra x because the chosen wavefunction is A = x
-->
```

Figure 8.2: Hermitian Differential Op