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( 6th Semester )

**PHYSICS**

NINTH PAPER

**( Method of Mathematical Physics—II )**

( Pre-Revised )

*Full Marks : 75**Time : 3 hours***( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The value of  $(1)$  is(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ( )(b)  $1$  ( )(c)  $\sqrt{2}$  ( )(d)  $0$  ( )2. The value of  $(z, 1)$  is(a)  $\frac{1}{z}$  ( )(b)  $\frac{1}{z-1}$  ( )(c)  $\frac{1}{z(z-1)}$  ( )(d)  $\frac{z}{z-1}$  ( )

3. For an arbitrary well-behaved function, the value of

$$\int_a^x f(x) dx$$

is

(a) 0 ( )

(b) a ( )

(c)  $f(x)$  ( )

(d)  $f(a)$  ( )

4. Which of the following represents Fourier transform?

(a)  $g(\omega) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{i\omega t} dt$  ( )

(b)  $g(\omega) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-\omega t} dt$  ( )

(c)  $g(\omega) = \int_0^\infty f(t)tJ_n(\omega t) dt$  ( )

(d)  $g(\omega) = \int_0^\infty f(t)t^{-1} dt$  ( )

5. The inverse Laplace transform of  $\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)}$  is

(a)  $(1 - \cos t)$  ( )

(b)  $(1 + \cos t)$  ( )

(c)  $(1 - \sin t)$  ( )

(d)  $(1 + \sin t)$  ( )

6. The Laplace transform of  $\sin(t)$  is

(a) 1 ( )

(b) 0 ( )

(c)  $\sqrt{2}$  ( )

(d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ( )

7. In the group  $G = \{E, A, A^2\}$ , the element conjugate to  $A^2$  is

(a)  $E$  ( )

(b)  $A$  ( )

(c)  $A^2$  ( )

(d)  $A^{-2}$  ( )

8. The group of order 4

(a) is always a cyclic group ( )

(b) is never a cyclic group ( )

(c) may or may not be a cyclic group ( )

(d) does not contain identity element ( )

9. A number or a string of FORTRAN characters is called

(a) constant ( )

(b) character set ( )

(c) expression ( )

(d) variable ( )

10. In FORTRAN, \_\_\_\_\_ statement is used to transfer data from input device to the main memory of the computer.

(a) WRITE ( )

(b) READ ( )

(c) FORMAT ( )

(d) END ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Prove that  $(n - 1) \Gamma(n) = \Gamma(n)$ .
2. If  $f(t) = a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t) + \dots$ , then show that the Fourier transform of  $f(t)$  is given by  $g(\omega) = a_1 g_1(\omega) + a_2 g_2(\omega) + \dots$  where  $g_1(\omega), g_2(\omega), \dots$  are Fourier transforms of  $f_1(t), f_2(t), \dots$  and  $a_1, a_2, \dots$  are constants.
3. If  $f(s)$  is the Laplace transform of  $F(t)$ , then show that the Laplace transform of  $F(at)$  is  $\frac{1}{a} f\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$ .
4. Generate a group starting from an element  $A$  subject only to the condition  $A^n = E$ , such that  $n$  is the smallest positive number satisfying the condition.
5. Write a FORTRAN program to convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) Show that the gamma function can be expressed as

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} y^{n-1} dy$$

and hence deduce the value of  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ . 3+1

- (b) Show that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^p \theta \cos^q \theta d\theta = \frac{\frac{p-1}{2}! \frac{q-1}{2}!}{2 \frac{(p+q-1)}{2}!} \quad 3$$

- (c) Show that the error function satisfies the relation  $\operatorname{erf}_c(x) = \operatorname{erf}_c(-x)$ . 2. 3

**OR**

- (a) Show that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{y^{m-1}}{(1-y)^{m-n}} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y^{m-1} y^{n-1}}{(1-y)^{m-n}} dy \quad (m, n) \quad 5$$

- (b) Show that

$$\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x^a)^n dx = \frac{1}{a} \frac{\frac{m}{a} n!}{\frac{m}{a} n + 1} \quad 3$$

- (c) Show that for factorial function

$$(\ )_n = \frac{(\ )_n}{(\ )} \quad 2$$

2. (a) Obtain Fourier series expansion for a half-wave rectifier in which current is given by

$$I = \begin{cases} I_0 \sin t; & 0 \leq t \leq T/2 \\ 0 & ; T/2 \leq t \leq T \end{cases} \quad 7$$

- (b) If  $g(\ )$  is the Fourier transform of  $f(t)$ , then show that the Fourier transform of  $f(at)$  is  $\frac{1}{a} g\left(\frac{\ }{a}\right)$ . 3

**OR**

- (a) Find the Fourier transform of the slit function  $f(x)$  defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2; & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0; & |x| > 1 \end{cases} \quad 3$$

- (b) Find the Fourier sine transform of  $f(t) = e^{-pt}$ ,  $p > 0$ . Hence evaluate

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{p^2 + t^2} dt \quad 3+1$$

- (c) Find the Fourier cosine transform of a function  $f(x)$  which is unity for  $0 \leq x \leq a$  and zero for  $x > a$ . 3

3. (a) Find Laplace transform of  $t^n$ ,  $n > 1$ . What will be the Laplace transform of  $\sqrt{t}$ ? 2+1

(b) Find the Laplace transform of sawtooth wave function

$$F(t) = \frac{at}{T} \text{ for } 0 < t < T \text{ and } F(t+T) = F(t) \quad 3$$

(c) Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{s^2 - 2s + 3}{s(s-3)(s-2)} \quad 4$$

**OR**

(a) Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2-1)}$ . 5

(b) Using Laplace transform, evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t} \sin t \, dt \quad 3$$

(c) Find the Laplace transform of the function

$$F(t) = \frac{e^{at} - 1}{a} \quad 2$$

4. (a) Prove that the reciprocal of a product of two or more elements of a group is equal to the product of the reciprocals in reverse order. 3

(b) What do you mean by conjugate elements? State and prove the properties of conjugate elements. 1+6

**OR**

(a) Show that the three cube roots of unity form an Abelian group under multiplication. 3

(b) Generate a group from two elements  $A$  and  $B$  subject only to the relations  $A^2 = B^3 = (AB)^2 = E$ . 3

(c) Show that the four matrices

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

form a group under matrix multiplication. 4

5. (a) State and explain FORMAT specifications. 3
- (b) Write a FORTRAN DO loop to print the negative number between 1 and 100 and their squares and cubes. 5
- (c) Suppose  $A = 2.5$ ,  $B = 3.5$ ,  $J = 5$  and  $K = 10$ . What will be the value of  $J$  after the following program segment is executed? 2

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      IF ( 2*K .LE. 3*J ) GO TO 50
      J = J + 1
      GO TO 60
50    J = K
60    J = J + K

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**OR**

- (a) Explain the 'arithmetic IF' statement with an example. 3
- (b) Write a FORTRAN DO loop to read 100 numbers and print all the numbers less than 40. 4
- (c) Write a program segment to evaluate the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin 2x & ; x < 3 \\ 10.5 & ; x = 3 \\ x^3 \cos 3x & ; x > 3 \end{cases}$$
3

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