

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

## PART-A

Answer all questions choosing ONE from each unit. (4x15=60)

## UNIT-I

1. a. State and verify Green's theorem for  $\oint (xy + y^2)dx + x^2dy$ , where the integral is a closed curve bound by the plane  $y = x$  and  $y = x^2$ . (10)
- b. Obtain the expression for volume element in general curvilinear co-ordinate system. (5)

OR

2. a. Express  $\vec{\nabla}\phi$  and  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}$  in cylindrical coordinate system. (8)
- b. Verify Gauss divergence theorem for  $\vec{A} = 4xz\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j} + yz\hat{k}$  taken over a region bounded by a cube  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $y = 1$ ,  $z = 0$  and  $z = 1$ . (7)

## UNIT-II

3. a. Find the eigen values and corresponding normalised eigen vectors of the matrix.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

- b. Show that eigenvalues of a Unitary operation are complex numbers of unit modulus. (5)
- c. Construct the most general Hermitian matrix of order 3. (3)

OR

4. a.  $A_{\alpha}^{\beta\gamma}$  and  $B_{\delta}^{\epsilon}$  are two tensors. Show that their outer product is also a tensor. (5)
- b. Define i) contra-variant and covariant vectors ii) contraction of indices in a tensor. (5)
- c. Show that addition and subtraction of two tensors is also a tensor of same rank. (5)

## UNIT-III

5. a. Obtain the solution of following partial differential equation by the method of separation of variables  $2x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 3y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  where  $u = u(x,y)$ . (5)
- b. Obtain the general solution of following differential equation in three dimensional cylindrical coordinates  $(\nabla^2 + k^2)\psi(\rho,\phi,z) = 0$  where  $k$  is a constant. (10)

OR

6. a. Obtain the solution to one dimensional wave equation subject to boundary condition,  $u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0$  and initial condition  $u(x,0) = f(x)$ ,  $u_t(x,0) = g(x)$ . (12)
- b. Solve the following partial differential equation by direct integration method. (3)
- $$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y}{x} + 2$$

Contd...2

## UNIT-IV

7. a. Solve the Bessel differential equation  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - n^2)y = 0$  by power series method. (10)

- b. Prove the orthonormality relation for Legendry polynomials

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} P_m(x)P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & ; m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{(2n+1)} & ; m=n \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

OR

8. a. Obtain the series solution of Hermite differential equation by power series method. (10)
- b. Prove the following Laguerre recurrence relation

$$(n+1)L_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1-x)L_n(x) - L_{n-1}(x) \quad (5)$$

## PART-B

Answer any **TWO** questions.**(2x5=10)**

9. a. Obtain an expression for Arc length in curvilinear coordinates.
- b. What are symmetric and anti-symmetric tensors, give an example for each.
- c. Discuss the classification of linear second order partial differential equations with examples.
- d. Show that Bessel function satisfies the relation  $J_n(-x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$ .

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**St Aloysius College (Autonomous)**

**Mangaluru**

**SEMESTER I - P. G. Examination – M. Sc. Physics**

January- 2023

**CLASSICAL MECHANICS**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 70**

**PART – A**

**Answer all questions choosing ONE from each unit.**

**(4X15 = 60)**

**UNIT - I**

1. a. For a system of particles discuss conservation of linear momentum. [7]
- b. Using the D' Alembert's principle obtain Lagrange equations of motion. [8]

**OR**

2. a. What are generalized coordinates? How does the use of generalized coordinates help in reducing the number of coordinates? [7]
- b. What is meant by variational principle? Show that the shortest distance between two points in a plane is a straight line. [8]

**UNIT - II**

3. a. Outline the Hamilton – Jacobi theory and apply it to solve the problem of one-dimensional harmonic oscillator. [10]
- b. Explain infinitesimal canonical transformation. [5]

**OR**

4. a. Derive the principle of least action, bringing out clearly the type of variation involved. [10]
- b. Obtain Hamiltonian for a simple pendulum. [5]

**UNIT - III**

5. a. How does a two-body problem reduce to a one body problem? Compare the corresponding factors such as mass, distance, and center of mass in the two cases. [7]
- b. Derive the equation for orbit of a particle moving under the influence of an inverse square law central force field. [8]

**OR**

6. a. Discuss the problem of scattering of charged particles by a Coulomb field and obtain Rutherford's formula for the scattering cross-section. [9]
- b. In scattering by central force field explain the meaning of scattering cross section, scattering angle, and impact parameter. [6]

**Contd...2**

**UNIT – IV**

7. a. Establish the Lagrangian and deduce the Lagrange's equation of motion for small oscillations of a system in the neighbourhood of stable equilibrium. [9]
- b. Explain (i) normal modes of vibration; (ii) normal coordinates; and (iii) normal frequencies of a system. [6]

**OR**

8. a. What are principal axes and principal moments of inertia? [8]
- b. Discuss about the torque free motion of a rigid body. [7]

**PART – B****Answer any TWO Questions:****(2x5=10)**

9. a. Explain holonomic and non-holonomic constraints.
- b. Deduce the Hamiltonian function and equation of motion for a compound pendulum.
- c. Prove the virial theorem.
- d. Explain stable, unstable, and neutral equilibria on the basis of potential functions.

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**St Aloysius College (Autonomous)**  
**Mangaluru**  
**SEMESTER I- PG Examination- MSc Physics**  
**January- 2023**  
**Classical Electrodynamics**

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks: 70

**PART A**Answer **ONE** full question from each Unit**(4x15=60)****UNIT I**

1. a) Write a note on Laplace & Poisson equations in Electrostatics, discussing their nature, significance & utility. (6)  
 b) Show that a vector potential can be expanded as a series of multipoles. Comment on the result obtained. (9)

**OR**

2. a) Solve the 3D Laplace equation for any boundary condition of your choice & comment on the solution obtained. What assumptions are made in the process? (8)  
 b) State & prove the first Uniqueness theorem. (7)

**UNIT II**

3. a) Write down the Maxwell equations for source-free vacuum in differential & integral form. What is the physical meaning of each equation? (6)  
 b) State & prove Poynting theorem. Explain its significance. (9)

**OR**

4. a) Arrive at Maxwell equations in potential form & hence, discuss its pros & cons. (7)  
 b) Compare & contrast solutions of Maxwell equations using Coulomb & Lorenz gauge respectively. (8)

**UNIT III**

5. a) Write a note on propagation of EM waves in a dielectric medium. What are the physical applications of this phenomenology? (7)  
 b) Given a rectangular wave-guide, analyze the modes of propagation of EM waves. (8)

**OR**

6. a) For normal incidence, show that the sum of reflectance & transmittance is unity. (10)  
 b) What are the qualitative differences in the propagation modes for a rectangular & cylindrical wave-guide? (5)

**UNIT IV**

7. a) Explore connection(s) between Electrodynamics & Relativity. (5)  
 b) Using the postulates of Relativity, derive Lorentz transformations. How & why are they different from Galilean transformations? (10)

**OR**

8. a) Discuss magnetism as a relativistic phenomenon. (8)  
 b) What is EM field tensor? Explain in detail. (7)

**PART B**Answer Any **TWO** questions**(2x5=10)**

9. a) Briefly describe the method of images in Electrostatics.  
 b) What are retarded & advanced potentials?  
 c) Write a note on cavity resonance.  
 d) What is the motivation for expressing Electrodynamics & Maxwell equations in tensor notation? Discuss.

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**St Aloysius College (Autonomous)**  
**Mangaluru**  
**SEMESTER I- P.G. Examination – M.Sc. Physics**  
**January- 2023**  
**ELECTRONICS**

**PART-A**

**Answer all questions choosing ONE from each unit (4x15=60)**

**UNIT-I**

1. a) With suitable diagram explain the summing, scaling and averaging amplifiers. (9)
- b) Explain the working of an op-amp as a comparator. (6)

**OR**

2. a) With suitable circuit diagram, explain the working of an Instrumentation amplifier. Mention its application. (7)
- b) What are active filters? Describe the working of high pass and band pass filters with relevant diagrams. (8)

**UNIT-II**

3. a) Using suitable diagram, explain the working principle of voltage control oscillator? Write its applications. (8)
- b) Explain triangular wave generator using op-amp. (7)

**OR**

4. a) With the help of IC 555 timer circuit explain the working of astable multivibrator. What are its applications? (7)
- b) What is Phase Locked Loop (PLL)? Explain its operation, characteristics and applications. (8)

**UNIT-III**

5. a) What is solar cell? Explain the construction and working of solar cell. (5)
- b) With the circuit diagram and waveform illustrate how AC power control is achieved using Silicon controlled rectifier. (5)
- c) Write a note on IR emitters. (5)

**OR**

6. a) With necessary diagram explain the working of lock in detector. (6)
- b) What are transducers? Define active and passive transducers. Explain active transducer. (9)

**UNIT-IV**

7. a) Solve the following Boolean expression by K-map and draw the logic circuit for the simplified expression:  $Y = ABC\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B + A\bar{C}$  (5)
- b) Explain the action of 4 bit synchronous counter. (5)
- c) Discuss any two addressing modes in a microprocessor. (5)

**OR**

8. a) Explain the working of a multiplexer and a demultiplexer. (5)
- b) Explain the working of R-2R ladder type DAC. Derive an expression for the output voltage. (5)
- c) Explain serial in serial out shift register. (5)

**PART-B**

**Answer any TWO questions (2x5=10)**

9. a) Explain op-amp differentiator circuit.
- b) Draw op-amp based square wave generator circuit and explain its working.
- c) A power amplifier supplies 50 W to an  $8\Omega$  speaker. Find (i) a.c. output voltage (ii) a.c. output current.
- d) What is encoder? Explain with a circuit.

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