### First Semester

## **Physics**

### CLASSICAL MECHANICS

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer ALL questions from the following.

 $(5 \times 14 = 70)$ 

#### UNIT I

- 1. (a) Explain D'Alembert's principle and derive Lagrange's equations of motion.
  - (b) Apply the Lagrangian formulation to a compound pendulum and derive its equation of motion. (14)

Or

- 2. (a) What are constraints? Classify them with examples.
  - (b) Derive the Lagrangian for a charged particle moving in an electromagnetic field.

(14)

## UNIT II

- 3. (a) Deduce Hamilton's principle from D'Alembert's principle.
  - (b) What are cyclic coordinates? Explain their significance in Lagrangian mechanics.(14)

Or

- 4. (a) Derive Hamilton's canonical equations of motion.
  - (b) Apply Hamilton's formulation to a simple pendulum. (14)

### UNIT III

- 5. (a) Define Poisson's brackets and state their fundamental properties.
  - (b) Show that the components of angular momentum satisfy the Poisson bracket relations. (14)

Or

6. (a) Derive the Hamilton-Jacobi equation of Hamilton's principal function.

(b) Apply the Hamilton-Jacobi method to a linear harmonic oscillator. (14)

## UNIT IV

- 7. (a) Define Euler angles. Explain their physical significance.
  - (b) Derive Euler's equations of motion for a rigid body. (14)

Or

- 8. (a) What is the inertia tensor? Explain the concept of principal axes and principal moments of inertia.
  - (b) Describe torque-free motion of a rigid body. (14)

### UNIT V

- 9. (a) Derive the Lorentz transformations from the postulates of special relativity.
  - (b) Explain the relativistic Doppler effect and derive the expression for it. (14)

- 10. (a) Discuss the covariance of physical laws under Lorentz transformation.
  - (b) Explain the aberration of light from stars using relativistic concepts. (14)

#### First Semester

### **Physics**

# INTRODUCTORY QUANTUM MECHANICS

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer ALL questions from the following.

 $(5 \times 14 = 70)$ 

### UNIT I

- 1. (a) Why is classical mechanics inadequate for microscopic systems.
  - (b) Derive and discuss the continuity equation in quantum mechanics. (14)

Or

- 2. (a) Define stationary states. How are they obtained from the time-independent Schrodinger equation?
  - (b) Discuss the tunneling effect in a finite potential barrier. (14)

#### UNIT II

- 3. (a) Explain the concept of operators in quantum mechanics.
  - (b) Define projection and unitary operators with examples. (14)

Or

- 4. (a) What is Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure? Explain with an example.
  - (b) Show that two observables can be simultaneously measured only if their operators commute. (14)

### UNIT III

- 5. (a) Discuss the significance of angular momentum operators in quantum mechanics.
  - (b) Derive the expression for the eigenvalues of  $L^2$  and Lz. (14)

- 6. (a) Explain how angular momentum is represented in spherical coordinates.
  - (b) Obtain the eigen functions for a hydrogen atom using spherical harmonics. (14)

#### **UNIT IV**

- 7. (a) Explain the variation method and apply it to the ground state of helium atom.
  - (b) Briefly describe the WKB approximation and its application. (14)

Or

- 8. (a) Derive the first-order correction to energy in non-degenerate perturbation theory.
  - (b) Apply the theory to a harmonic oscillator with a small anharmonic perturbation. (14)

### UNIT V

- 9. (a) Derive Fermi's Golden Rule for transition probabilities.
  - (b) Discuss the physical meaning of Einstein's coefficients in radiation transitions. (14)

- 10. (a) Explain time-dependent perturbation theory and derive the transition amplitude.
  - (b) Write a note on the adiabatic theorem and give an example. (14)

### First Semester

## **Physics**

### MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer ALL questions from the following.

 $(5 \times 14 = 70)$ 

#### UNIT I

- 1. (a) Prove that  $\int_0^\infty x^{m-1}e^{-x}dx = \Gamma(m)$  and derive the relation between Beta and Gamma functions.
  - (b) Derive Rodrigue's formula for Legendre polynomials and use it to find  $P_2(x)$ .

    (14)

Or

- (c) Solve the Bessel differential equation using power series method to obtain the Bessel function of the first kind.
  - (d) State and prove the orthogonality relation of Legendre polynomials. (14)

### **UNIT II**

- 2. (a) Derive the generating function for Hermite polynomials and obtain  $H_3(x)$  using it.
  - (b) Solve the Laguerre differential equation and obtain the Laguerre polynomial  $L_2(x)$ . (14)

Or

- (c) Prove the recurrence relations for Hermite polynomials.
- (d) Prove the orthogonality condition of Laguerre polynomials. (14)

### **UNIT III**

- 3. (a) Define Laplace transform. Find the Laplace transform of  $f(t) = te^{2t} \sin(3t)$ .
  - (b) Solve the differential equation using Laplace transform:

$$y'' + 4y = \sin(2t), y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1.$$
 (14)

Or

- (c) Define Fourier series and find the Fourier coefficients of f(x) = x in  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .
- (d) Obtain the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ . (14)

## **UNIT IV**

- 4. (a) State and prove Cauchy's Integral Theorem.
  - (b) Expand  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}$  in Laurent series about z = 0 and find the residue at its poles.

(14)

Or

- (c) State Cauchy-Riemann conditions. Determine whether  $f(z) = x^2 y^2 + i2xy$  is analytic.
  - (d) Evaluate  $\oint_c \frac{e^z}{z^2 + \pi^2} dz$  where C encloses  $z = i\pi$  in the positive direction. (14)

## UNIT V

- 5. (a) Define contravariant and covariant tensors. Explain with suitable examples.
  - (b) Prove the quotient law and give an example illustrating its use. (14)

Or

- (c) Define outer and inner products of tensors. Show that the contraction of a tensor reduces its rank by 2.
- (d) Differentiate between symmetric and anti-symmetric tensors with examples. (14)

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### First Semester

## **Physics**

## ANALOG AND DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer ALL questions from the following.

 $(5 \times 14 = 70)$ 

### UNIT I

- 1. (a) Explain the construction and working of a Tunnel Diode. Discuss its V-I characteristics.
  - (b) Describe the working of a Silicon Controlled Rectifier (SCR) with a neat diagram. (14)

Or

- (c) What is a Photo diode? Explain its working principle and applications.
- (d) Write a detailed note on CMOS and its advantages over other logic families. (14)

#### **UNIT II**

- 2. (a) Explain the AC analysis of a dual-input, balanced-output differential amplifier.
  - (b) Define CMRR. Derive its expression and discuss its significance in Op-Amps. (14)

Or

- (c) With a neat diagram, explain the working of an Op-Amp as an integrator.
- (d) Describe the frequency response of an Op-Amp and factors affecting it. (14)

## **UNIT III**

- 3. (a) Explain the generation and demodulation of AM waves with diagrams.
  - (b) Describe DSBSC modulation and explain its generation method. (14)

Or

- (c) What is SSB modulation? Explain its generation and detection techniques.
- (d) Write short notes on Vestigial Side Band modulation and its advantages. (14)

## UNIT IV

4. (a) Simplify the Boolean expression using Karnaugh map:

 $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13).$ 

(b) Explain the working of a JK Master Slave Flip-Flop with logic diagram. (14)

Or

- (c) What is a multiplexer? Explain the working of an 8:1 multiplexer with truth table.
- (d) Explain how a synchronous counter differs from an asynchronous counter. (14)

### UNIT V

- 5. (a) Explain the architecture of 8085 microprocessor with a neat diagram.
  - (b) Write an assembly language program to add two 8-bit numbers. (14)

- (c) Explain the addressing modes in 8085 microprocessor with examples.
- (d) Describe the architecture and features of 8051 microcontroller. (14)