

**M.Sc. Physics Semester – 1 Examination**  
**Phys-C-102 - {Mathematical Methods in Physics}**  
**Paper Code: 22924**

18 FEB 2021

Time: 01 Hrs 30 Min.

Maximum Marks: 42

Note: Answer **any three** questions. Figures to the right indicate marks allotted.  
 All symbols have their usual meaning.

- Que:1** (a) Derive Rodrigues formula for Legendre's polynomial. 8  
 (b) Prove that  $x^4 = \frac{1}{35} [8P_4(x) + 20P_2(x) + 7P_0(x)]$ . 3  
 (c) Prove  $J_{1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\pi x}\right)} \sin x$ . 3
- OR
- Que:1** (a) Write down Rodrigues formula for Hermite's polynomials and derive first 6 Hermite's polynomials at  $x = 3$ . 7  
 (b) Solve  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$  using separation variable method. 7
- Que:2** (a) Expand  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)}$  in Laurent's series valid for  $1 < |z| < 3$  and  $|z| > 3$ . 8  
 (b) Find the residue at all poles: (i)  $\frac{e^{iz}}{9z^2+4}$  and (ii)  $\frac{z+2}{z^2+9}$  6
- OR
- Que:2** (a) State and prove Cauchy's theorem. 7  
 (b) Evaluate:  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{13+5 \sin\theta}$ . 7
- Que:3** If  $F(S)$  and  $G(S)$  are Laplace transforms of functions  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$  then prove  $F(S)G(S) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} (f * g) dt$  where, 14  

$$(f * g) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u)du$$
- OR
- Que:3** If Fourier transform is defined as  $\hat{f}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-2\pi i s t} f(t) dt$  7  
 (a) Find Fourier transform of rectangle function  $\pi(t)$  defined as  

$$\pi(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < 1/2 \\ 0, & |t| \geq 1/2 \end{cases}$$
  
 (b) Find Fourier transform of triangle function  $\Lambda(t)$  defined as 7  

$$\Lambda(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - |t|, & |t| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
- Que:4** (a) Describe use of different indices in tensors. Explain quotient rule in detail. 14
- OR
- Que:4** (a) Explain the followings. (i) Addition and subtraction of tensors, (ii) Contraction of tensors and (iii) Spinors. 7  
 (b) Describe symmetric and antisymmetric tensors. 3  
 (c) Explain direct product of tensors. 4
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