

17 OCT 2019

M.Sc. Physics Semester- 1 examination
PHYS-C-103: {Mathematical Methods in Physics}
Paper Code: 4514

Time: 2 Hours 30 Min

Maximum Marks: 70

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

Q.1	(A)	(i)	Prove that $\vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^n} \right) = \frac{3-n}{r^n} \vec{r}$ for $(n > 0)$ and $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$.	[07]
		(ii)	Derive expression of velocity and acceleration in spherical polar coordinate system.	[07]
			OR	
	(A)	(i)	Show that Laplacian operator in spherical coordinate system is given as $\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$.	[07]
		(ii)	Describe cartesian tensor and Einstein's summation convention.	[07]
	(B)		Attempt any four questions :	[04]
		(i)	In which coordinate system unit vectors always point in the same direction and do not change direction from point to point?	
		(ii)	Write differential length ($d\vec{r}$) for cartesian and cylindrical system.	
		(iii)	Obtain $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta}$ in spherical polar coordinate system.	
		(iv)	Differentiate between covariant and contravariant form of tensor.	
		(v)	Differential element of length transforms _____ and gradient of scalar transforms _____.	
		(vi)	Define tensor of rank 0. Do physical observables depend on the choice of coordinate frames or changes with the choice of coordinate frames?	
Q.2	(A)	(i)	Solve $x^2 y'' + 5xy' + (-x + 3)y = 0$ by Frobenius method.	[07]
		(ii)	Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 3\theta}{-4\cos\theta + 5} d\theta$ where $ z = 1$.	[04]
		(iii)	Find the residue of $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2 + a^2}$.	[03]
			OR	
	(A)	(i)	Solve $x^2 y'' + xy' + (-1 + x^2)y = 0$, given $y_1(x) = J_1(x)$.	[07]
		(ii)	Find the residue of $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^3}$ at $z = i$.	[04]
		(iii)	Evaluate $\int_C \frac{e^z(z^2 + 1)}{(z-1)^2} dz$, where C is a circle $ z = 2$.	[03]
	(B)		Attempt any four questions :	[04]
		(i)	Is $z^2 \bar{z}$ an analytic function?	
		(ii)	Define a regular point.	
		(iii)	Give difference between simple pole and multiple pole?	
		(iv)	Define: Mapping.	
		(v)	The transformation $w = z^5 - 5z$ fails to be conformal at _____.	
		(vi)	State the Cauchy's theorem.	
Q.3	(A)	(ii)	Express polynomials $f(x) = 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 7x + 2$ and $f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 8$ in terms of Legendre polynomials.	[07]
		(ii)	Obtain generating function for Bessel's polynomial.	[07]

			OR	
	(A)	(i)	Derive the recurrence formulae for Legendre's polynomials are $(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1)xP_n(x) - nP_{n-1}(x)$ and $nP_n'(x) = xP_n'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x)$.	[07]
		(ii)	Solve $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$ using power series method.	[07]
	(B)		Attempt any three questions :	[03]
		(i)	Bessel's function $J_n(x)$ is _____ function when n is even and is _____ function when n is odd.	
		(ii)	$J_1(x=0)$ is _____ (regular/singular – choose correct option)	
		(iii)	For Hermite polynomials $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_m(x) H_n(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, when $m \neq n$.	
		(iv)	Write Rodrigue's formula for Legendre polynomials and from that prove $\int_{-1}^1 P_0(x) dx = 2$.	
		(v)	For Laguerre function $L_l(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.	
Q.4	(A)	(i)	Prove convolution theorem. Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)^2(s-2)}\right\}$.	[07]
		(ii)	Find the Laplace transform of following functions: (a) $f(t) = \frac{t}{k}; \quad 0 < t < k$ $\quad \quad \quad = 1; \quad t > k$, (b) $f(t) = t-1; \quad 1 < t < 2$ $\quad \quad \quad = 3-t; \quad 2 < t < 3$. Here, k is constant.	[07]
			OR	
	(A)	(i)	Find Fourier transform of $f(t)$ if $f(t) = 1; \quad x < a$ $\quad \quad = 0; \quad x > a$ and hence evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin sa \cos st}{s} ds$ and $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin s}{s} ds$.	[06]
		(ii)	Show that $F_s\{t f(t)\} = -\frac{d}{ds} F_c\{f(t)\}$ and $F_c\{t f(t)\} = \frac{d}{ds} F_s\{f(t)\}$.	[03]
		(iii)	Find Fourier sine and cosine transform of te^{-at} .	[05]
	(B)		Attempt any three questions :	[03]
		(i)	For the unit impulse function $H(t-a)$, the value of $L\{H(t-a)\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.	
		(ii)	Laplace transform of function $(t) = t$, where $t \geq 0$ is _____. (a) s (b) $1/s$ (c) $1/s^2$ (d) $1/s^3$	
		(iii)	Find the Laplace transform of function $\cos t \log t \delta(t-\pi)$.	
		(iv)	If $L\{f(t)\} = f(s)$ then $L\{(f(t))''\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.	
		(v)	Fourier transform is used for solving _____. (a) boundary value problem (b) partial differential equations (c) integrals (d) (a), (b) & (c)	