

2011

9.39

PHYSICS

(Major)

Paper : 1.1

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

GROUP—A

(Mathematical Methods)

(Marks : 20)

1. Show with examples that vectors can give an algebra. 1
2. (a) Using scalar product of vectors, show that
 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$ 2
- (b) Write the null vector in explicit form. 2

3. BAC rule states

$$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) - \vec{C}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})$$

Then show that in general

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C} \neq \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})$$

Find out the condition where equality holds. 5

Or

If \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} are the position vectors of the points A, B and C in space, what is the area of the triangle?

4. (a) What is the physical significance of grad \vec{A} ? 2

(b) If some scalar field is given by

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \phi(r) = r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

then show that $\vec{\nabla} r$ is a unit vector. 3

(c) If $\phi(x, y, z)$ is a scalar function, express $d\phi(x, y, z)$ in terms of $\vec{\nabla}\phi(x, y, z)$. Show that the unit vector $\hat{\nabla}\phi$ must be perpendicular to any $d\vec{r}$ on a surface of constant ϕ . 2+3

5. (a) Give the diagram the curl of a v. What is its zero

(b) (i) The electro between two at a distance

\vec{E}

where \vec{r}_0 is Find out cur

(ii) Justify the electric lines closed lines.

GROUP

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6. (a) Name the fictitious rotating frame of

(b) What is the laboratory frame of mass frame of

- (c) What is meant by moment of inertia? 1
- (d) Can we have equipotential surfaces of the gravitational field of a point mass? 1
- (e) What is meant by acceleration due to gravity? State some methods to determine it experimentally. 1
- (f) Why are cyclones not set up at the equator? 1
7. (a) Identify the centrifugal force in the expression of the equation of motion in a rotating frame with angular velocity ω . Justify the statement that centrifugal force is a fictitious force. 2
- (b) Calculate the mass of the sun, given that the distance between the sun and the earth is 1.49×10^{13} cm and $G = 6.66 \times 10^{-8}$ CGS units. 2
8. Answer any two questions : 5×2=10
- (a) Show that whenever a body is acted upon by a number of forces such that the resultant is not zero, then the work done by the resultant force is equal to the change in the kinetic energy of the body.

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(Continued)

- (b) The position of a particle at any instant is given by $\vec{r} = \hat{i} \cos \omega t$
- Show that the kinetic energy of the particle is conserved.
- (c) Explain briefly how the acceleration due to gravity is determined for a simple pendulum in the laboratory.
9. Answer any two questions
- (a) A body of mass m is released from height h at the north pole of the earth (northern hemisphere of earth). Where will the plumb bob suspended from the body be released? 2
- (b) Show that if a particle of mass m collides elastically with a particle of mass M at rest, the particle of mass m will be scattered perpendicular to the direction of motion of the particle of mass M . 2
- (c) (i) Calculate the moment of inertia of a solid hemisphere of mass M and radius R about a vertical axis through its center of mass (CM). 2
- (ii) Show that the angular momentum of a particle of mass m moving in a circular path of radius r with angular velocity ω is equal to the momentum of the particle multiplied by the perpendicular distance from the axis of rotation to the line of action of the momentum. 2

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- (d) (i) Show that the angular momentum of an extended system is

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} \times \vec{M}_{\text{cm}}$$

where the symbols used in the above expression carry their usual meanings.

- (ii) The density of a solid sphere varies inversely with the distance from its centre. Calculate its moment of inertia about (1) any diameter and (2) tangential axis.

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PHYSICS

(Major)

Paper : 1.2

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 40)

1. (a) Indicate the type of motion described by the equation

$$m\ddot{x} + R\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

1

- (b) Define group velocity.

1

- (c) What is the ratio between the intensities of the fundamental and the third harmonic in a string plucked at the midpoint of its length?

1

- (d) What simplification is obtained in the Fourier series if the function is even?

1

- (e) A sine wave is travelling in a medium. What is the minimum distance between the two particles, always having same speed? 1
- (f) What is the difference between transverse and longitudinal waves? 1

2. (a) Write down the expression of wave travelling in negative direction along x-axis and having an amplitude 0.02 m, frequency 440 Hz and velocity 330 ms^{-1} . 2

(b) In a one-dimensional motion of a mass 10 g, it is acted on by a restoring force 10 dyne/cm and a resisting force 2 dyne sec/cm. Find—

- (i) whether the motion is aperiodic or oscillatory;
- (ii) the resisting force per unit velocity which will make the motion critically damped. 2

3. Answer any two questions : $5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) Using the method of separation of variables, find the general solution of the differential wave equation in one dimension.

(b) Derive the expression for the intensity of a plane wave.

(c) Calculate the average intensity level of a plane progressive wave relative to the threshold of hearing (10^{-12} watt/ m^2) in air = 330 m/s.

4. (a) Two simple harmonic motions are superimposed simultaneously on each other at right angles to each other. What is the path of the particle will it execute? What happens when the two motions have different amplitudes? What happens when the two motions are in phase? What happens when the two motions are out of phase? What happens when the two motions are in phase and have different frequencies? What happens when the two motions are out of phase and have different frequencies? What happens when the two motions are in phase and have the same frequency? What happens when the two motions are out of phase and have the same frequency? What happens when the two motions are in phase and have different frequencies? What happens when the two motions are out of phase and have different frequencies? What happens when the two motions are in phase and have the same frequency? What happens when the two motions are out of phase and have the same frequency?

Derive the expression for the intensity of a plane wave and the decay of intensity with time. State Sabine's definition of reverberation time.

- (b) State Fourier's theorem. Analyse, with the help of Fourier's theorem, a square periodic wave given by

$$y = A \text{ (constant) for } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{for } \frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq T$$

Also plot the Fourier synthesis with first four terms. 2+6+2=10

Or

Find the differential equation of transverse vibration of a stretched string. Find an expression for the energy eigen-modes for vibration of a string fixed at the two ends and plucked at the middle.

4+6=10

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

5. State Fermat's principle of least action. 1
6. (a) Define conjugate foci of a lens. 2
- (b) What is achromatic doublet? 2

7. Answer any one question

- (a) Establish the laws of refraction of a ray of light at a plane surface separating media of refractive indices n_1 and n_2 .
- (b) Find the condition for two thin lenses separated by a distance d to form a real image of a real object at a distance u from the first lens and a real image of the same size as the object at a distance v from the second lens.

8. Answer any one question

- (a) (i) Using Fermat's principle, derive the laws of reflection and refraction at a plane surface.
- (ii) Obtain the condition for minimum deviation for a ray of light passing through a prism of refractive index n and angle A at a surface with angle of incidence i .
- (b) (i) What is dispersion of light? Distinguish between normal dispersion and anomalous dispersion.
- (ii) What is meant by dispersion of light? Show that the dispersion of light at a surface is a function of the angle of incidence to certain positions.
