

Notice

Date: Monday, 14/11/2022

It is hereby informed to the students of M.Sc. – I and II, that First Term Internal Evaluation Examination is scheduled between 28th to 29th November 2022 in the Department of Physics.

Instructions:

- 1) Nature of question paper for M.Sc. – I: 05 MCQ's (05 Marks), 01 Short Answer Questions (05 Marks), 01 Long Answer Questions (10 Marks)
- 2) Nature of question paper for M.Sc. – II: 05 MCQ's (05 Marks), 01 Short Answer Questions (05 Marks), 01 Long Answer Questions (10 Marks)
- 3) Students should present before 15 minutes of the examination.
- 4) Answer sheets will be provided by the Department.
- 5) Strictly mention the Full Name and Roll number on Answer Sheet correctly.
- 6) All students should remain present for the Internal Examination as the examination will not be conducted afterwards in any case.

Sr. No.	Date	Class	Name of the Paper	Time
01	28/11/2022	M. Sc. – I	(01) Mathematical Physics	12 – 01 PM
			(02) Classical Mechanics	02 – 03 PM
02	28/11/2022	M. Sc. – II	(01) Nuclear and Particle Physics	12 – 01 PM
			(02) Thin Film Deposition and other Techniques	02 – 03 PM
03	29/11/2022	M. Sc. – I	(01) Quantum Mechanics I	12 – 01 PM
			(02) Condensed matter Physics	02 – 03 PM
04	29/11/2022	M. Sc. – II	(01) Solid State Physics – 01	12 – 01 PM
			(02) Solid State Physics – 02	02 – 03 PM


Coordinator




HOD, Physics
Head of the
Department of Physics
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"

-Shikshanmahrshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Physics

M.Sc. Part-I SEM I Internal Examination (2022-23)
Mathematical Physics

Total Marks:20

Time :-3.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Instructions:-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 3) Use of log table and calculator is allowed.

Q.1) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite

5 marks

Q.2. Attempt the following (Any One)

10 marks

- 1) Verify the Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

2) Find the matrix P which transform the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ to a diagonal form

Q.3. Attempt the following

5 marks

- i) State and Prove the Cayley-Hamiltonian Theorem.
 - ii) State and prove Cauchy-Riemann Condition

"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"
Mukthashankarali Dr. Bagaji Salunkhe

Sri Swami Vivekanand Sanskriti Gurukul

Vivekanand College (Autonomous) Kolhapur

Department of Physics

M.Sc. I Internal Examination, May-2022

Attendance Sheet

Date: Mathematical Physics

Time: 12 AM-1 AM p.m.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Sign
1331	Ahire Shreya Nitin	<u>Nitin Ahire</u>
1332	Biradar Anand Nagappa	<u>Anand Biradar</u>
1333	Jarkoli Smith Kallappa	<u>Smith Jarkoli</u>
1334	Kavatagi Shiraj C.	<u>S. Kavatagi</u>
1335	Mithari Shweta Sardar	<u>Mithari Sardar</u>
1336	Randive Rajshree Mahesh	<u>Rajshree Randive</u>
1337	Sagar Shivani Dattayray	<u>S. Dattayray</u>
1338	Chuhan Aditi S.	<u>Aditi Chuhan</u>
1339	Shirke Pranali Pradip	<u>Pranali Shirke</u>
1340	Shirodkar Shubham R.	<u>Shubham Shirodkar</u>
1341	Todkar Dnyaneshwari Pandit	<u>Dnyaneshwari Todkar</u>



20
20



08331

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विद्यालया प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Mathematical Physics.

at the M.Sc.-I Internal Examination 2022-23 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक
(Candidate's Seat No.)

1615

क्रिप्त
(Section)

उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काळजीपूर्वक याचा आणि त्याप्रभाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
- उपकरणांच्या वापराबाबत तुम्हाला काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगकाऱ्याच्या सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला घेऊ करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
- कोणताही विद्युतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरिवेळी सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कॅनेक्शन' नोट सूक्ष्म वैकल्प संबंधित क्रमांकी नीटेनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे आणि ह्या नंतर, पुढे काम वालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांची घसदान्तरी निश्चितपणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीक्षणे कोष्ठकवजा तक्रात भरावी. मध्यांतरा सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य दिलेल्या सूचालयामध्ये आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
- प्रारंभिक किंवा अंतिम निरीक्षणात संख्यावादक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नव्हेत. जर लिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेप ओढून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्याजवळ लिहा.
- प्रयोगशाळेतून बाहेर पडण्यापूर्वी आपले टेबल घांगल्या स्थितीत आहे याची खात्री करा.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read the question carefully and perform the experiment as required.
- If there be anything the apparatus that you do not know, ask the examiner or the laboratory assistant to help you.
- Before doing any electrical experiment, it is absolutely essential that you make a neat working sketch of all apparatus actually provided and of the necessary connection, and obtain the examiner's permission to proceed.
- Express all observations in a tabular form.
It is also desirable that all intermediate calculations and results should be entered as neatly and clearly as possible
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- Please see that your table is in good order before you leave the laboratory.

(येथून लेखनास सुरक्षात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q1	
1	Eigen, vector
1	Characteristics equation
1	Singular Matrix

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र.
Q. No. 4) ~~commutative~~

5) Hermitian matrix.

Q. 3. Cayley - Hamiltonian Theorem:-

Statement:- Every square matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation.

$$\text{If } |A - \lambda I| = (-1)^n (\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} \dots + a_n)$$

be the characteristic polynomial of $n \times n$ matrix
~~A = (a_{ij})~~ then the matrix equation

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_n I = 0$$

$$A^n + a_1 A^{n-1} + a_2 A^{n-2} + \dots + a_n I = 0$$

Proof:- Since the elements of $A - \lambda I$ are at most of the first degree in λ , the elements of $\text{adj}(A - \lambda I)$ are at most degree $(n-1)$ in λ .

$$\text{Adj}(A - \lambda I) = B_0 \lambda^{n-1} + B_1 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + B_{n-1}$$

where, B_0, B_1, \dots, B_{n-1} are $n \times n$ matrices, their elements being polynomial in λ .

$$(A - \lambda I) \text{Adj}(A - \lambda I) = |A - \lambda I| I$$

$$(A - \lambda I)(B_0 \lambda^{n-1} + B_1 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + B_{n-1}) = (-1)^n (\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_n) I$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र.
Q. No.

Equating coefficients of like powers of λ
on both sides,

$$-TB_0 = (-1)^n I$$

$$\checkmark AB_0 - IB_1 = (-1)^n I \alpha_1$$

$$AB_1 - IB_2 = (-1)^n \alpha_2 I$$

:

$$AB_{n-1} = (-1)^n \alpha_n I$$

$$\text{Thus, } A^n + \alpha_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_n I = 0.$$

~~Then if A is square matrix and if~~

$$\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

~~be its characteristic equation, then according
to Cayley Hamilton theorem eq (1) is satisfied
by A .~~

$$A^3 - 2A^2 + 3A - 4 = 0.$$

~~We find it is A^3~~

Section	Q. No.									
	Marks									

प्र. क्र.
Q. No. 2

1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$|A - \lambda I| = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= (2-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 0] - 1[0] + 1[0 - (1-\lambda)]$$

~~$$= (2-\lambda)[2-\lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^2] + (1-\lambda)$$~~

$$(2-\lambda)[2 - 3\lambda + \lambda^2] - (1-\lambda)$$

$$4 - 6\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - (1-\lambda)$$

~~$$-\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 9\lambda + 3 = 0$$~~

$$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 3 = 0$$



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विदेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in

at the

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक
(Candidate's Seat No.)

1615

विभाग
(Section)

Examination



उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काळजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
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- कोणताही विद्युतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरविलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कनेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संवर्धित कांड्याची नीटेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे आणि ह्या नंतर, पुढे काम चालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांची परवानगी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीक्षणे कोष्टकवजा तकस्यात भरावी. मधल्या सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्यपणे आणि रस्यपणे नॉदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
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(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

$$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 3I = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 3I = 0$$

$$A^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

$$\text{Q. No. } A^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4+0+1 \quad 2+1+1 \quad 2+0+2$$

$$0+0+0 \quad 0+1+0 \quad 0+0+0$$

$$2+0+2 \quad 1+1+2 \quad 1+0+4$$

$$A^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 10+0+4 \quad 5+9+4 \quad 5+6+8$$

$$0+0+0 \quad 0+1+0 \quad 0+0+0$$

$$8+0+5 \quad 4+9+5 \quad 4+0+10$$

$$A^3 = \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 13 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 13 & 13 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र. | $A^3 - 5A^2 + 7A + 3 = 0$

Q. No. |

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc} 14 & 13 & 13 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & +7 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 13 & 13 & 14 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} 100 \\ 0'0 \\ 00) \\ =0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc} 14 & 13 & 13 & 25 & 20 & 20 & 14 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 8 & 7 & 0 \\ 13 & 13 & 14 & 20 & 20 & 25 & 7 & 7 & 14 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} 300 \\ 030 \\ 003 \\ =0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -11 & -7 & -7 & 17 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ -7 & -7 & -11 & 7 & 7 & 17 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} =0 \\ =0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & \end{array} \right]$$

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Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेत्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Mathematical Physicsat the MS - I Internal Examination 2022-23 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक

(Candidate's Seat No.) 1604

विभाग

(Section)



उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काढवीपूर्दक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे दिचारतेता प्रयोग करा.
- उपकरणांच्या दापरावाबत तुम्हांल याही माहित नरेत तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळा सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
- कोणताही दिश्टप्रयोग करावापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष प्रदिलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कलेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संबंधित कामाची नीटनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत घादकला आहे आणि हा नंतर, पुढे काम चातू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांची परवानगी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीक्षणे कोहकवज तक्त्यात भरवी. नष्टत्वा सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्यपणे आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
- प्रारंभिक किंवा अंतिम निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक तिळू नवेत. जर तिळू नवेत कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेघ ओढून पाहिजे असलेला काळजा त्याच्याजद्द लिहा.
- प्रयोगांच्यानु दांडे पठन्यापूर्वी आपले टेबल चांगल्या स्थितीत आहे याची सांगी करा.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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(देखून लेडनास सुरक्षात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q.i.

i) Eigen vector

ii) characteristic equation

iii) singular matrix

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्रे. 4) commutative

Q. No.

5) Hermitian.

Q. 2.

$$1) A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)-0] - 1[0-0] +$$

$$1[0 - (1-\lambda)] = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)[2-\lambda-2\lambda+\lambda^2] - (1-\lambda) = 0$$

$$4 - 8\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 1 + \lambda = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 3 = 0$$

(Continued in supplement).

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

3

Q. No.

Q. No. 3

Cayley - Hamiltonian Theorem:-

Every square matrix satisfied its own characteristic equation.

$$\text{If } |A - \lambda I| = (-1)^n (\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_n)$$

be the characteristic polynomial of the matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ has the matrix equation

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_n I = 0$$

$$A^n + a_1 A^{n-1} + a_2 A^{n-2} + \dots + a_n I = 0$$

Since the elements of $A - \lambda I$ are at most of the first degree in λ , the elements of $\text{adj}(A - \lambda I)$ are at most degree $(n-1)$ in λ .

$$\text{adj}(A - \lambda I) = B_0 \lambda^{n-1} + B_1 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + B_{n-1}$$

where, B_0, B_1, \dots, B_{n-1} are $n \times n$ matrices their elements being polynomial in λ .

$$(A - \lambda I) \text{adj}(A - \lambda I) = |A - \lambda I| I$$

$$(A - \lambda I)(B_0 \lambda^{n-1} + B_1 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + B_{n-1}) = (-1)^n (\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_n)$$

Equating coefficients of the power λ on both sides we have

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र. | $-JB_0 = (-1)^n I$

Q. No. | $AB_1 - JB_1 = (-1)^{n+1} JA_1$

$\cancel{AB_1 - JB_2 = (-1)^n A_2 I}$

⋮

$AB_{n-1} = (-1)^n A_{n-1} I$

~~Thus~~

$A^n + A_1 A^{n-1} + \dots + A_{n-1} I = 0$

If A is square matrix then

~~$A^3 - 2A^2 + 3A - 4 = 0$ be its
characteristic equation.~~



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Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्त) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in _____

at the _____

Examination _____

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक _____

(Candidate's Seat No.)

1604

विभाग _____

(Section)



उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काळजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
- उपरणांच्या वापराबाबत तुम्हाला काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळा सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
- कोणताही विद्युतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरविलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कनेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संबंधित कामाची नीटनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे आणि ह्या नंतर, पुढे काम चालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांकी परवानारी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीक्षणे कोष्टकवजा तक्त्यात भरावी. मधल्या सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्यपणे आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
- प्रारंभिक किंवा अंतिम निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नयेत. जर लिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेघ ओढून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्यावजळ लिहा.
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(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q 2

$$A^3 - 3A^2 + 7A - 3 = 0$$

1)

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4+0+1 & 2+1+1 & 2+0+2 \\ 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 2+0+2 & 1+1+2 & 1+0+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. सं.											
Q. No.		5	4	4							
$A^2 =$		0	1	0							
		4	4	5							

$$A^3 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 & 11 & 2 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 10+0+4 & 5+4+4 & 5+0+8 \\ 0+0+0 & 0+1+0 & 0+0+0 \\ 8+0+5 & 4+4+5 & 4+0+10 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\checkmark A^3 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 14 & 13 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 13 & 13 & 14 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^3 - 3A^2 + 7A - 3I = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc|c} 14 & 13 & 13 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & +7 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 13 & 13 & 14 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 11 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Row operations}}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. नं.											
Q. No.		14	13	13		15	12	12		14	77
		0	1	0	-	0	3	0	+	0	70
		13	13	14		12	12	15		77	14

300

030

003

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline -1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & -2 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 11 & 7 & 7 \\ \hline 0 & -4 & 0 \\ \hline 7 & 7 & 11 \\ \hline \end{array} = 0.$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 10 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline 0 & -6 & 0 \\ \hline 8 & 8 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array} = 0$$

10

15
90



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Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेत्र

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Mathematical Physics -

at the M.Sc - I Internal Examination 2021-22 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक
(Candidate's Seat No.)

विभाग
(Section)



उमेदवारांना सूचना

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(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q1

1) Determinant

2) characteristic equation

3) not commutative

Section	Q. No.		:	...							
	Marks										

प्र. क्र. 5) Hermitian matrix.
Q. No.

Q2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)] - 1[0] + 1[-(1-\lambda)] = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)[2 - \lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^2] - 1 + \lambda = 0$$

~~$$4 - 6\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 1 + \lambda = 0$$~~

~~$$- \lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 3 = 0$$~~

$$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 3 = 0$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र.

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

Q. No.

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-1)$$

$$\lambda = 1, 1$$

Q 3

iii) Cauchy Riemann condition :-

complex function $f(z) = u + iv$

$$f'(z) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+t) - f(z)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+it) - f(z)}{it}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+t) - f(z)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+t, y) + iv(x+t, y)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{-v(x, y) + u(x, y)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Taking derivative w.r.h.s,

$$-i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Equating real and imaginary parts

If $f(z) = u + iv$ is a complex differentiable

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र.

Q. No.

then its real and imaginary part satisfy the
Cauch - Riemann equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

16
20



018380

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Mathematical Physics -

at the M.Sc.-I Internal Examination 2022-23 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक

(Candidate's Seat No.)

विभाग

(Section)



उमेदवारांना सूचना

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(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

1	1. determinant.
2	characteristic equation.
3	non-commutative.

Section	Q. No.									
	Marks									

H.W.

2

Determinant matrices.

Q. No.

Q. 2.

A

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A - \alpha I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & a & | & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\alpha & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & a-\alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(a-\alpha) [(1-\alpha)(a-\alpha)] - 1 [0] + 1 [-1 + \alpha^2] = 0.$$

6

$$(a-\alpha) [a - \alpha - 2\alpha + \alpha^2] - (1+\alpha) = 0.$$

$$a - 6\alpha + 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + \alpha^2 - \alpha^3 - 1 + \alpha = 0$$

$$- \alpha^3 + 5\alpha^2 - 7\alpha + 3 = 0.$$

$$\alpha^3 - 5\alpha^2 + 7\alpha - 3 = 0.$$

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

प्र. क्र.
Q. No.

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\cancel{(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)}$$

$$\lambda = 1, i$$

Q 3.

ii) Cauchy Riemann condition.
 Complex function $f(z) = u + iv$.

$$f'(z) \leftarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+it) - f(z)}{it}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+it) - f(z)}{it}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+it) - f(z)}{it} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+ty) + iv(x+ty) - u(x,y) - iv(x,y)}{it}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = i \frac{du}{dx}$$

+ along derivative we have

$$-i \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dy}$$

equation real & imaginary part
 \Rightarrow if $f(z) = u + iv$ is a complex differentiable.

Section	Q. No.							
	Marks							

then its real & imaginary parts satisfy the cauchy - riemann equation:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{du}{dy}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{du}{dx} + i \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{du}{dx} - i \frac{du}{dy}$$

15
20



018636

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेत्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Mathematical physics.

at the M.Sc - I Internal Examination Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक

(Candidate's Seat No.)

विभाग

(Section)



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(येथून लेखनास सुरक्षात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

1.	Determinant
2.	characteristic equation
3.	not commutative

Sector	Q No.							
	Marks							

Ex. 2. Minimize max.

Q No.

50

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$(2-\alpha) > 0.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-\alpha & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\alpha \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

$$(2-\alpha)[(1-\alpha)(2-\alpha)] - 1[0] + 1[-(1-\alpha)] = 0$$

$$(2-\alpha)[2-\alpha-\alpha^2+\alpha^2] - 1 + \alpha = 0.$$

$$4 - 6\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - \alpha\lambda + \alpha\lambda^2 - \alpha\lambda^3 - 1 + \lambda = 0$$

$$- \lambda^3 + \alpha\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - \alpha\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \alpha\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-1)$$

$$\lambda = 1, 1$$

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

प्र. क्र.	
Q. No.	

83

iii)

cauchy riemann condition

complex function $f(z) = u+iv$

$$\cancel{f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+\Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+iy) - f(z)}{iy}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+iy) - f(z)}{iy} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+iy) + iv(x+iy) - u(x,y) - iv(x,y)}{iy}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{du}{dx} + i \frac{dv}{dx}}$$

+ imaginary derivative we have

$$\cancel{\frac{du}{dy} + i \frac{dv}{dy}}$$

equation real & imaginary part

~~zis~~ $f(z) = u+iv$ is a complex differentiable.

then its real & imaginary part satisfy the cauchy riemann equation.

$$\cancel{\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dy}}$$

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Department of Physics

M.Sc. Part-I SEM I Internal Examination (2022-23)
Classical Mechanics

Time :- 11.00 am-12.00 noon

Total Marks: 20

(05)

Q.1 Select most correct alternative

- i) Special Theory of Relativity consist of
- a) Electron b) Neutron c) Proton d) Mesons

- ii) Lorentz Transformation was discovered by
- a) Carl D. Anderson b) J. J. Thomson
c) Ernest Rutherford d) James Chadwick

- iii) Deuteron is combination of proton and
- a) Electron b) Neutron c) α – particle d) Mesons

- iv) Which of the following is not fundamental particle
- a) Electron b) Neutron c) Proton d) α – particle

- v) Cosmic rays are produced in
- a) near moon b) near sun c) in volcanoes d) in outer space

Q.2 Attempt any One (10)

- i) Discuss principal of special theory of relativity. Hence obtain the Lorentz transformation equation
ii) Define Hamiltonian. Obtain the Hamiltonian equation motion; also write Hamiltonian equation of motion in Cartesian coordinate system.

Q.3 Attempt any One (5)

- i) Derive the relativistic law of addition of velocities. Hence
- a) Show that C is ultimate speed.
b) Show that when velocity of light is added to the velocity of light, we get velocity of light
- ii) What is Poisson's Bracket? Write the equation of motion in Poisson's Bracket form.

"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge Science and Culture"
-Shikshanmoharsi Dr. Rupaji Satarkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanshodhak

Vivekanand College (Autonomous) Kolhapur

Department of Physics

M.Sc. I Internal Examination, May-2022

Attendance Sheet

Date: Classical Mechanics

Time: 2.00-3.00 p.m.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Sign
1331	Ahiwale Snehal Nitin	Snehal
1332	Biradar Anand Nagappa	Anand
1333	Jarkoli Smith Kallappa	Smith
1334	Kavatagi Shivraj C.	Shivraj
1335	Mithari Shweta Sandar	Mithari
1336	Randive Rajshree Mahesh	Rajshree
1337	Sagar Shivam Damatreyay	Sagar
1338	Chuhan Aditi S.	Aditi
1339	Shirke Pranali Pradip	Pranali
1340	Shirodkar Shubham R.	SR Shirodkar
1341	Todkar Dnyaneshwari Pandit	Dnyaneshwari





09933

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Internal
Practical Examination in

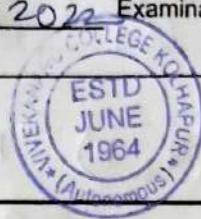
Classical Mechanics

at the M.Sc.-I

Internal Examination - 2022 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक
(Candidate's Seat No.)

1609

विभाग
(Section)19
20

उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काळजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
- उपकरणांच्या वापराशब्दत तुम्हांला काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळा सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
- कोणताही दिद्युतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरविलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कनेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संबंधित कामाची नीटनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे आणि ह्या नंतर, पुढे काम चालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांची परवानगी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीक्षणे कोटकवजा तक्रात्यात भरावी. मधत्या सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्यपणे आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
- प्रारंभिक किंवा अंतिम निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नवेत. जर लिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेप ओढून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्याजवळ लिहा.
- प्रयोगशाळेतून बाहेर पडण्यापूर्वी आपले टेबल चांगल्या स्थितीत आहे याची खात्री करा.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read the question carefully and perform the experiment as required.
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- Please see that your table is in good order before you leave the laboratory.

(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q.i)	Proton
ii)	J. J. Thomson
iii)	Outer space

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. क्र.	iv)	Proton
Q. No.		
	v)	α -particle

04

Q 2. ii) Hamiltonian (H) is defined in terms of generalized co-ordinates (q_i) and conjugate momenta (p_i).

$$H(q_i, p_i, t) = \sum_i \dot{q}_i p_i - L$$

L - Lagrangian of the system.

\dot{q}_i - Time derivative of generalized co-ordinate q_i and time t .

The Hamilton's eqn of motion are a set of first order differential eqn that describe the time evolution of generalized co-ordinate (q_i) and their conjugate momenta (p_i).

The equation are as follows,

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dq}{dt} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\sum_i \dot{q}_i p_i - L \right) \\ &= \dot{q}_i - \frac{\partial L}{\partial p} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_i}{\partial p} \end{aligned}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

Q. No.	$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$
--------	---

② $\frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\sum p_i q_i - L)$

$$= -\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial q}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

These are the Hamilton's eq's of motion.

OS

Section	Q. No.									
	Marks									

प्र. नं.

3

Q. No.

ii)

The Poisson bracket is a mathematical operation used in classical mechanics to describe dynamics of a system.

The Poisson bracket $\{f, g\}$ is defined as,

$$\{f, g\} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q}$$

where, q and p are the generalised co-ordinates and conjugate momenta.

It represents a measure of the rate of change of one quantity w.r.t another.

The Hamiltonian eq'n of motion is expressed as,

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \{q, H\}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \{p, H\}$$

$\{q, H\}, \{p, H\}$ are the Poisson bracket between generalized co-ordinates and conjugate momenta.

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$



• 09931

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्त) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेया

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Internal

Practical Examination in

Classical Mechanics

at the M.Sc. - I

Internal examination - 2021

Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक

(Candidate's Seat No.)

1618

विभाग

(Section)

11
20

उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काढजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
- उपकरणांच्या वापराबाबत तुम्हांता काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळा सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
- कोणताही दिशूतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरविलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कनेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संबंधित कामाची नीटनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे आणि हा नंतर, पुढे काम चालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांची परवानगी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीअणे कोष्टकवजा तक्त्यात भरावी. मधल्या सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्चपणे आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
- प्रारंभिक किंवा जांतीम निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नयेत, जर तिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेघ ओढून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्याजवळ लिहा.
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(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q.i)	
v)	in outer space
ii)	J.J. Thomson
i)	Proton

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

प्र. क्र. | iii) electron
Q. No.

✓ iv) α -particle

05

Q. 2.

ii) Hamiltonian is a function (H) is defined in terms of the system's generalized coordinates (q) and their conjugate momenta (p).

$$H(q, p, t) = \sum q^i p - L$$

L - Lagrangian of the system.

q^i - time derivative of the generalized coordinate q and time t .

The Hamilton's eq's of motion are first order differential eq's that describe the time evolution of the generalized coordinates q^i and conjugate momenta p .

The equations are as follows,

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. सं.

प्र. सं.		① $\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (\sum q' p - L)$
Q. No.		

$$= q - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

② $\frac{dp}{dt} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\sum p q' - L)$

$$= - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

These are the Hamilton's eq's of motion.

05

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. सं.

Q. No.

3

i)

The relativistic law of addition of velocities is a key concept in Einstein's theory of special relativity, which is given as,

$$v = \frac{u + u'}{1 + \frac{uu'}{c^2}}$$

v - relative velocity b/w two objects

u - velocity of one object in that reference frame

c - speed of light in vacuum = 3×10^8 m/s.

~~Lorentz transformation u_x' , u_y' , u_z' can be obtained by switching primed and unprimed and changing v to -v.~~

$$u_x' = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2}}$$

03

$$u_y' = \frac{u_y - v}{1 - \frac{u_y v}{c^2}}$$

$$u_z' = \frac{u_z - v}{1 - \frac{u_z v}{c^2}}$$



09932

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Internal

Practical Examination in

Classical Mechanics

at the M.Sc - I

Internal Examination - 2022

Examination

उपेदवाराचा आस्तन क्रमांक

(Candidate's Seat No.) 1609

विभाग

(Section)

12
20



उपेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रस्तुत काळजी-पूर्वक दाढा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
- उपकरणांच्या दापराद्वारा तुम्हांना काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळा सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
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- प्रारंभेप्रक तिंवा झारेत निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नयेत. जर लिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेख ओळून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्याजवळ लिहा.
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(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q.i.	
i)	Proton
ii)	J.J. Thomson
iii)	neut 1919

Section	Q. No.									
	Marks									

प्र. क्र.	iv)	Electron
Q. No.		

~~Q3~~ ~~v)~~ α -particle

Q. 2. (i) Hamiltonian is a function denoted by H is defined in terms of generalized co-ordinates and conjugate momenta (p_i)

$$H(q_i, p_i, t) = \sum_i q_i p_i - L$$

L - Lagrangian of the system.

q - time derivative of generalized co-ordinate q_i and time (t).

The Hamilton's eqn of motion are a set of first order differential eqn's that describe the time evolution of the generalized co-ordinate (q_i) and their conjugate momenta (p_i)

The equations are as follows,

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \quad \text{--- generalized coordinates.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \quad \text{--- conjugate momenta.}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\sum_i q_i p_i - L \right)$$

~~Q3~~

$$= \dot{q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \cdot \frac{\partial q}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\sum_i p_i \dot{q}_i - L \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{q}}{\partial q} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

प्र. नं.		These are the Hamilton's eqn of motion.
Q. No.		

Q. 3.	
-------	--

ii) The Poisson's bracket is a mathematical operation used in classical mechanics to describe dynamics of a system.

The Poissos bracket $\{f, g\}$ is defined as,

$$\{f, g\} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial q}$$

Here, q and p are the generalized co-ordinates and conjugate momenta.

It represents a measure of the rate of change of one quantity w.r.t another.

The Hamiltonian eqn of motion is expressed as,

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \{q, H\}$$

~~$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \{p, H\}$$~~

$\{q, H\}$, $\{p, H\}$ are the Poissos bracket betw generalised co-ordinates and conjugate momenta.

B4

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

Seat No.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous).
M. Sc. Part-I (Semester- I) Internal Examination Oct/Nov.2022
Subject: Physics
Title: Quantum Mechanics I

Total Marks: 20

Time: 12.00 – 1.00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

4) Use of Scientific calculator or Log table is allowed.

Q. 1 Select most correct alternative

(05)

1. The expectation or mean value of $\langle A \rangle$ of an operator A with respect to

state $|\Psi\rangle$ is defined as

a) $\langle A \rangle = \frac{\langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}$

b) $\langle A \rangle = \frac{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle}$

c) $\langle A \rangle = \langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle$

d) $\langle A \rangle = \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle$

2. The Laplacian operator $\nabla^2 =$ _____

a) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ b) $i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ c) $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ d) none of the above.

3. Botzmann equation is

a) $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t})_{collision} = 0$ b) $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t})_{collision} = 1$ c) $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t})_{collision} = b - a$ d) $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t})_{collision} = \infty$

4. Sommerfeld Model consider potential inside a box to be equal to

a) 0 b) 1 c) ∞ d) None of above

5. The number of electrons crossing the plane A is

a) $nP/6$ b) $nV/6$ c) $n/6$ d) None of above

Q.2 Attempt any one of the following.

(10)

1. Give difference between Classical and Quantum mechanically Stern-Gerlach experiment.

2. Write short note on linear vector space.

Q.3 Attempt any one of the following.

(5)

1. What is the difference between Classical and Quantum mechanics? Give at-least three examples.

2. Write note on sequential Stern-Gerlach experiment.



"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge Science and Culture"
-Shikshanmahareshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

Vivekanand College (Autonomous) Kolhapur

Department of Physics

M.Sc. I Internal Examination, May-2022

Attendance Sheet

Date: Quantum Mechanics-I

Time: 12.00-1.00 p.m.

Roll. No.	Name of Candidate	Sign
1331	Ahiwale Snehal Nitin	<i>Ahiwale</i>
1332	Biradar Anand Nagappa	<i>Anand</i>
1333	Jarkoli Smith Kallappa	<i>Smith</i>
1334	Kavatagi Shivraj C.	<i>S.C.Kavatagi</i>
1335	Mithari Shweta Sardar	<i>Mithari</i>
1336	Randive Rajshree Mahesh	<i>Randive</i>
1337	Sagar Shivani Dattatryay	<i>S. S. Dattatryay</i>
1338	Chuhan Aditi S.	<i>Aditi</i>
1339	Shirke Pranali Pradip	<i>Pranali</i>
1340	Shirodkar Shubham R.	<i>Shubham</i>
1341	Todkar Dnyaneshwari Pandit	<i>Dnyaneshwari</i>



Section	Q. No.													
	Marks													

Q. No. _____

Q. No. $\frac{du}{dx}$ $\frac{-dy}{dx}$

$e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + i du$ $\frac{du}{dx} - i du$

०५
२०



09948

Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Quantum Mechanics

at the M.Sc - I Internal examination 2022-23 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक
(Candidate's Seat No.)

1619

विभाग
(Section)



उमेदवारांना सूचना

१. प्रश्न काळजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
२. उपकरणांच्या वापराबाबत तुम्हांला काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळा सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
३. कोणताही विद्युतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरविलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कनेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संबंधित कामाची नीटनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे आणि ह्या नंतर, पुढे काम चालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षकांची परवानगी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
४. सर्व निरीक्षणे कोटकवजा तक्त्यात भरावी. मधल्या सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्चपणे आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असणे हे हितावह आहे.
५. प्रारंभिक किंवा अंतिम निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नयेत. जर लिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको असेल तर त्यावर एक रेघ ओढून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्याजवळ लिहा.
६. प्रयोगशाळेतून याहेर पडण्यापूर्वी आपले टेबल चांगल्या स्थितीत आहे याची खात्री करा.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Read the question carefully and perform the experiment as required.
2. If there be anything the apparatus that you do not know, ask the examiner or the laboratory assistant to help you,
3. Before doing any electrical experiment, it is absolutely essential that you make a neat working sketch of all apparatus actually provided and of the necessary connection, and obtain the examiner's permission to proceed.
4. Express all observations in a tabular form.
It is also desirable that all intermediate calculations and results should be entered as neatly and clearly as possible
5. No numerical figures should be written over either in the preliminary or final observations. If any figure is shought to be discarded it should be run through and the desired figure written near to it.
6. Please see that your table is in good order before you leave the laboratory.

(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

Q1.	<u>1</u> $ 4_{Sc} > 1$
2.	<u>even</u>
3.	<u>47</u> <u>K</u>

"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"

-Shikshanmahrshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Physics

M.Sc. Part-I SEM I Internal Examination (2022-23)
Condensed Matter Physics

Time : 3.30 pm -4.30 pm

Total Marks: 20

Instructions:-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 3) Use of log table and calculator is allowed.

Q1: Choose the correct alternative.

(5)

Q2: Attempt any ONE.

(10)

1. Derive the expression for Frenkel defect
 2. Derive an expression of intrinsic semiconductor for n-type material.

Q3: Attempt any ONE.

(5)

1. Explain Bragg's law in reciprocal lattice
 2. Explain construction and working of UJT

"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge Science and Culture"
-Shikshanmahrishi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

Vivekanand College (Autonomous) Kolhapur

Department of Physics

M.Sc. I Internal Examination, May-2022

Attendance Sheet

Date: Condensed Matter Physics

Time: 2.00-3.00 p.m.

Roll. No.	Name of Candidate	Sign
1331	Ahiwale Snehal Nitin	<i>Snehal</i>
1332	Biradar Anand Nagappa	<i>Anand Biradar</i>
1333	Jarkoli Smith Kallappa	<i>Smith</i>
1334	Kavatagi Shivraj C.	<i>Shivraj Kavatagi</i>
1335	Mithari Shweta Sardar	<i>Mithari</i>
1336	Randive Rajshree Mahesh	<i>Rajndive</i>
1337	Sagar Shivani Dattatryay	<i>Sagar</i>
1338	Chuhan Aditi S.	<i>Aditi Chuhan</i>
1339	Shirke Pranali Pradip	<i>Pranali Shirke</i>
1340	Shirodkar Shubham R.	<i>Shubham Shirodkar</i>
1341	Todkar Dnyaneshwari Pandit	<i>Dnyaneshwari Pandit</i>



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Signature of Jr. Super.

विवेकानंद कॉलेज (स्वायत्र) कोल्हापूर.

परीक्षेच्या

या विषयाच्या प्रयोग परीक्षा

Practical Examination in Condensed Matter Physics

at the M.Sc.-I Internal Examination 2022-23 Examination

उमेदवाराचा आसन क्रमांक

(Candidate's Seat No.)

विभाग

(Section)



उमेदवारांना सूचना

- प्रश्न काळजीपूर्वक वाचा आणि त्याप्रमाणे विचारलेला प्रयोग करा.
- उपकरणांच्या वापराबाबत तुम्हांला काही माहीत नसेल तर परीक्षक किंवा प्रयोगशाळ्या सहाय्यक यांना तुम्हाला मदत करण्याविषयी विनंती करा.
- कोणताही विद्युतप्रयोग करण्यापूर्वी, प्रत्यक्ष पुरविलेली सर्व उपकरणे आणि सर्व 'कनेक्शन' नीट पाहून घेऊन संबंधित कामाची नीटनेटकी कार्ययोजना करण्याची निरांतर आवश्यकता आहे आणि ह्या नंतर, पुढे काम चालू करण्याविषयी परीक्षांची परवानगी मिळविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- सर्व निरीक्षणे कोणकवजा तक्त्यात भरावी. मधल्या सर्व गणना आणि निर्णय हे शक्य तितक्या सुवाच्यपणे आणि स्पष्टपणे नोंदविलेले असाणे हे हितावह आहे.
- प्रारंभिक किंवा अंतिम निरीक्षणात संख्यावाचक आकडे एकावर एक लिहू नयेत. जर लिहिलेला कोणताही आकडा नको अरोल तर त्यावर एक रेध ओळून पाहिजे असलेला आकडा त्याच्याजवळ लिहा.
- प्रयोगशाळेतून बाहेर पडण्यापूर्वी आपले टेबल चांगल्या स्थितीत आहे याची खात्री करा.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read the question carefully and perform the experiment as required.
- If there be anything the apparatus that you do not know, ask the examiner or the laboratory assistant to help you.
- Before doing any electrical experiment, it is absolutely essential that you make a neat working sketch of all apparatus actually provided and of the necessary connection, and obtain the examiner's permission to proceed.
- Express all observations in a tabular form.
It is also desirable that all intermediate calculations and results should be entered as neatly and clearly as possible
- No numerical figures should be written over either in the preliminary or final observations. If any figure is thought to be discarded it should be run through and the desired figure written near to it..
- Please see that your table is in good order before you leave the laboratory.

(येथून लेखनास सुरवात करा.) (Begin writing here.)

(Q1)

(i) 200 MeV

✓ (ii) 45°

✗ (iii) Electromagnetic

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

Q. No.

Q. No.

(iv) $A_{max} T = \text{constant}$

(v) Ideal

(Q. 2)

(b) Frankel defect is a type of point defect in crystals particularly ionic crystals. It occurs when a cation leaves its normal lattice site and occupies an interstitial site. The expression for Frankel effect is given as

Frankel effect = Cation + cation
 Vacancy interstitial

This defect doesn't involve a change in the overall charge neutrality of the crystal but leads to distortion in the crystal structure.

Section	Q. No.									
	Marks									

प्र. नं.	Q3									
Q. No.										

(i) A Unijunction Transistor (UJT) is a three-layer, two junction, semiconductor diode device commonly used in pulse generator circuits.

Construction:

UJT consists of three layers of silicon semiconductor material, N-type layer between two p-type layers.

① Emitter: One end of the N-type material is the emitter terminal (E).

② Base: The P-type material on either side of the N-type region forms the base terminals.

Working:

When a voltage is applied to the emitter relative to either base, the UJT is in forward bias. This forward bias allows a small emitter current to flow from the emitter to the N-type material.

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

प्र. अ. |

Q. No. | As the emitter current flows, there is a voltage drop across the N-type region leading to a voltage gradient. When the emitter current reaches a certain threshold called the Valley current, UJT undergoes a sharp decrease in impedance.

This decreases in impedance results in a negative resistance region, which is exploited in UJT relaxation oscillator circuit.



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Signature of J. Super.

विवेकानन्द कॉलेज (स्वायत) कोल्हापूर.

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२० लिखान्त्र प्रदेश चीका

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Examination

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1. Before you begin your work, make sure that all the apparatus you require is available.
 2. If you have difficulty with any apparatus or you do not know how to use it, ask the examiner or the laboratory assistant to help you.
 3. Make a sketch of your apparatus. It is **absolutely essential** that you make a neat working sketch of all apparatus and apparatus parts if you require any further, and obtain the examiner's permission to proceed.
 4. Make sure that your apparatus is properly fixed.
 5. It is **absolutely essential** that all observations and results should be entered as neatly and clearly as possible.
 6. If any apparatus or apparatus part does not seem quite right in the preliminary or final observations, if any figure is thought to be incorrect, or if any figures are missing, write to the examiner, giving written reason for it.
 7. Finally, save your results in a book before leaving the laboratory.

(Please indicate where to begin writing here.)

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2

Electromagnetic

Section	Q. No.									
	Marks									

प्र. क्र. 4. $\chi_{\text{max}} T = \text{constant}$

Q. No.

~~5/8~~ ideal

Q. 2.

- 1) Frankel defect is a type of point defect in crystals particularly ionic crystals. It occurs when a cation leaves its normal lattice site and occupies an interstitial site. The expression for Frankel effect is given as,

$$\text{Frankel effect} = \frac{\text{cation}}{\text{vacancy}} + \frac{\text{cation}}{\text{interstitial}}$$

~~4~~ This defect doesn't involve a change in the overall charge neutrality of the crystal but leads to distortions in the crystal structure.

Section	Q. No.								
	Marks								

प्र. सं.									
Q. No.	3								

Q.) A Unijunction Transistor (UJT) is a three layer, two junction semiconductor device commonly used in pulse generator circuits.

~~H.T~~

Construction :-

UJT consists of three layers of semiconductor material, N-type layer between two P-type layers.

- ① Emitter:- One end of the N-type material is the emitter terminal (E)
- ② Base - The P-type material on either side of the N-type region forms the base terminals.

Working:-

When a voltage is applied to the emitter relative to either base, or the UJT is in forward bias. This forward bias allows a small emitter current to flow from the emitter to the N-type material.

As the emitter current flows, there is a voltage drop across the N-type region, leading to a voltage gradient. When the emitter current reaches a certain threshold called the valley current, UJT undergoes a sharp decrease in impedance.

Section	Q. No.										
	Marks										

Q. No. This decrease in impedance results in a negative resistance region, which is exploited in UJT relaxation oscillator circuits.