## 3 (Sem-3/CBCS) PHY HC 1

#### though horner are 2023

#### PHYSICS

(Honours Core)

Paper: PHY-HC-3016

### (Mathematical Physics-II)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

# The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- 1. Answer the following questions:  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 
  - (a) Define the ordinary point of a second order differential equation.
  - (b) Show that  $P_0(x) = 1$ .

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- (c) Write the Laplace equation in spherical polar co-ordinate system.
- (d) A partial differential equation has
  - (i) one independent variable

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- more than one dependent variable (ii)
- two or more independent variables (iii)
- no independent variable. (iv)

(Choose the correct option)

If A and B are two square matrices of (9) order n, show that Trace(A+B) = TraceA + TraceB

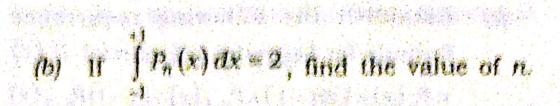
Which one of the following is the value

- (f)of  $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})$ ?
  - $\sqrt{\pi/2}$  source sing

  - (iii)
- Define self adjoint of a matrix. (g)
- Answer the following questions: 2×4=8 2.
  - Check the behaviour of point x = 0 for the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{6}{x}y = 0$$

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- (c) Express the Fourier series in complex form.
- (d) Verify the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & i\sin\theta \\ i\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$
 is a unitary

matrix.

- 3. Answer **any three** of the following questions: 5×3=15
  - (a) Find the power series solution of the following differential equation (5)

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
about  $x = 0$ .

(b) Define Gamma function. Show that

$$\int_{1-x_{1}}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (x)$$
 1+4=5

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- Establish the following recurrence formula for Legendre polynomial  $P_n(x)$ (c)  $n P_n(x) = (2n-1)x P_{n-1}(x) - (n-1)P_{n-2}(x)$
- (d) Show that the Fourier expansion of the function f(x) = x,  $0 < x < 2\pi$  is

$$x = \pi - 2 \left[ \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots \right]$$

- What is eigenvalue of a matrix? Show that the eigenvalues of Hermitian 1+4=5 matrix are real.
- 4. Answer any three of the following questions: Find the power series solution of the
  - (a) (i) If  $P_n(x)$  be the polynomial of Legendre's differential equation, show that

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$
 6

Prove that
$$\int_{1}^{1} x P_n(x) P_{n-1}(x) dx = \frac{2n}{4n^2 - 1}$$

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(b) 
$$\beta(m,n) = \beta(n,m) = 1+1+3=5$$

(ii) If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, show that

 $A^2-4A-5I=0$  where I and 0 are the unit matrix and the null matrix of order 3 respectively. Also use this result to find  $A^{-1}$ . 3+2=5

Find the Fourier series expansion of (c)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -\pi < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Also show that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots \qquad 6+4=10$$

Diagonalize the following matrix

anothibase this mognifications is 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 in  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  is  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

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(ii) Show that the generating function for Hermite polynomial 
$$H_n(x)$$
, for integral  $n$  and real value of  $n$  is given by

$$e^{2xt-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} H_n(x)$$
 5

(e) (i) Write the one dimensional diffusion equation (heat flow equation) and find the general solution of the same by the method of separation of variable. 3+2+6

io moiemaque esites vermos entrem 1+7=8 (ii) For the Pauli spin matrices

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and }$$

 $\sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  show that

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$$\left[\sigma_{1}, \sigma_{2}\right] = 2i\sigma_{3}$$

(f) (i) Write the Orthogonality conditions of sine and cosine functions.

11/2+11/2=3

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(ii) A square wave function is represented as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{for } -\pi < x < 0 \\ h, & \text{for } 0 \le x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Draw the graphical representation of the wave function and expand the same in Fourier series.

1+6=7

