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3 (Sem - 4 / CBCS) PHY HC I

2023

PHYSICS

(Honours Core)

Paper : PHY-HC-4016

(*Mathematical Physics-III*)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

Give short answers to the following questions :

1×7=7

- (a) Find the principal value of i^i .
- (b) Define a multiply connected region in complex plane.
- (c) Find the value of $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-a)}\right\}$ for $s > a$.

Contd.

(d) What does the equation $|z-1|$ represent ?

(e) State convolution theorem of Fourier transform.

(f) Write the transformation rule for a covariant tensor of rank two.

(g) Plot the number $e^{(1+i\frac{\pi}{4})}$.

2. Answer the following questions : 2

(a) Define simple pole and essential singularity.

(b) Establish the shifting property of Fourier transform.

(c) Find inverse Laplace transform of

(d) Show that the number of independent components of a skew-symmetric tensor of rank 2 in n -dimensional space is

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Answer **any three** questions of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) Check the analyticity and hence find derivative of the function $f(z) = \sin z$.

$$3+2=5$$

(b) Find the value of the integral

$$\int_0^{1+i} (x-y-ix^2) dz \text{ along real axis from}$$

$z=0$ to $z=1$ and then along the line parallel to imaginary axis from $z=1$ to $z=1+i$.

- (c) Find the Fourier sine transform function defined by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos \alpha t, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \\ 0, & t > \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

- (d) Evaluate :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s+1)}{s^2(s+2)^3} \right\}$$

- (e) Define Levi-Civita symbol in the dimensional space. Show that

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_k = \epsilon_{ijk} A_j B_i$$

4. Answer the following questions : (any two)

10 × 3 = 30

- (a) (i) Prove Cauchy-Riemann conditions for analytical functions. What is the sufficient condition for a function to be analytic ? 4

- (ii) Show that $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$

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- (iii) Give Laurent series expansion for function $f(z)$.

2

- (b) (i) What are symmetric and antisymmetric tensors ? Show that every tensor can be expressed as the sum of two tensors, one of which is symmetric and the other antisymmetric in a pair of covariant or contravariant indices.

2+3=5

- (ii) What is Kronecker delta ? Prove that Kronecker delta is a mixed tensor of second rank.

1+4=5

- (c) (i) Define Laplace transform of a function $F(t)$. Show that

$$L(1) = \frac{1}{s}, \quad s > 0 \quad \text{and}$$

$$L(e^{kt}) = \frac{1}{s-k}, \quad s > k \quad 1+2+2=5$$

(ii) Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{6}{2s-3} - \frac{3+4s}{9s^2-16} + \frac{8-6s}{16s^2+9}$$

(d) Find the Fourier transform of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence, evaluate :

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

(e) Evaluate any two of the following integrals : 5×2=

(i) $\int_{-x}^{+x} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$

(ii) $\int_0^x \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$

(iii) $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+4\cos\theta}$

(f) (i) The Laplace transform of $\sin 3t = \frac{3}{s^2+9}$ and the Laplace

transform of $\cos 5t = \frac{s}{s^2+25}$.

Find the Laplace transform of $5 \sin 3t + 3 \cos 5t$ using linearity property of Laplace transform. 5

(ii) Find the inverse Laplace transform of $4s+5/(s-1)^2(s-2)$. 5