

2019

**PHYSICS**

(Honours)

**Paper : PHYH-DC - 1****[CBCS]**

Full Marks : 25

Time : Two Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates are required to give their answers  
in their own words as far as practicable.*

1. Answer any five questions from the following :

2×5=10

(a) Show that the field  $\vec{F} = \hat{i}(2xy + z^2) + \hat{j}x^2 + \hat{k}(2xz)$  is conservative.

(b) Solve the following simultaneous equations :

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -wy \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = wx$$

(c) With the help of divergence theorem, show that

$$\int (\vec{\nabla}\phi \times \vec{\nabla}\psi) \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

P.T.O.

(d) Evaluate the integral  $I = \int_0^2 x^2 \delta(2x-1) dx$ .

(e) Find out a unit vector perpendicular to the surface  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 11$  at the point (4, 2, 3).

(f) Comment on the homogeneity of the differential equation  $aye^{x/y} dx + \left( y - axe^{x/y} \right) dy = 0$ .

(g) Define polar and axial vectors. Give example of each.

(h) If  $u(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$ , then find  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ .

2. Answer any *three* questions from the following :

5×3=15

(a) Verify Gauss's divergence theorem for the vector  $\vec{A} = 4xz\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j} + yz\hat{k}$  w.r.t. a unit cube with two opposite corners at (0,0,0) and (1,1,1). 5

(b) (i) Given :  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ ,

diagonalise  $A$ .

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(ii) Find a similarity transformation matrix  $B$  which diagonalises  $A$ . 2+3=5

(c) Express  $\vec{\nabla}$  in spherical polar coordinates and determine  $\vec{\nabla}\psi(r, \theta, \phi)$  where  $\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = 2r \sin \theta + r^2 \cos \phi$ . 3+2=5

(d) (i) Evaluate the integral  $\int x^2 y dV$  where  $V$  is the closed region bounded by the planes  $4x + 2y + z = 8$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $z = 0$ .

(ii) Solve  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$  3 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1 $\frac{1}{2}$ =5

(e) Solve the following equation :

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = x^2 \cos(x)$$

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