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3 (Sem-3/CBCS) PHY HC 1

2022

PHYSICS

(Honours)

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 **any seven** of the following questions : 1×7=7

- (a) Define the singular point of a second order linear differential equation.
- (b) If  $P_n(x)$  and  $Q_n(x)$  are two independent solutions of Legendre equation, then write the general solution of the Legendre equation.
- (c) Give one example where Hermite polynomial is used in physics.

Contd.

(d) The function  $P_n(1)$  is given as

- (i) zero
- (ii) -1
- (iii)  $P_n(-1)$
- (iv) 1

(Choose the correct option)

(e) Define trace of a matrix.

(f) What is the rank of a zero matrix ?

(g) Define self-adjoint matrix.

(h) What do you mean by eigenvector ?

(i) Which one of the following represents an equation of a vibrating string ?

(i)  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$

(ii)  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = c \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$

(iii) None of the above

(Choose the correct option)

(j) Write the Laplace equation spherical polar co-ordinate system.

(k) Define gamma function.

(l) State the Dirichlet condition for Fourier series.

2. Answer **any four** of the following questions :  
2×4=8

(a) Check whether Frobenius method can be applied or not to the following equation :

$$2x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x-5)y = 0$$

(b) If  $\int_{-1}^{+1} P_n(x) dx = 2$ , find the value of  $n$ .

(c) If  $A$  and  $B$  are Hermitian matrices, show that  $AB + BA$  is Hermitian whereas  $AB - BA$  is skew-Hermitian.

(d) Verify that  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ , where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(e) Given matrices

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

show that  $\sigma_1 \sigma_2 - \sigma_2 \sigma_1 = 2i\sigma_3$ .

(f) Using the property of gamma function evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x} dx$$

- (g) Write the degree and order of the following partial differential equations :

(i)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$

(ii)  $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^3 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$

- (h) Find the value of  $a_0$  of the Fourier series for the function  $f(x) = x \cos x$  in the interval  $-\pi < x < \pi$ .

3. Answer **any three** of the following questions:  
5×3=15

- (a) (i) Why is the function  $(1-2xh+h^2)^{-1/2}$  known as a generating function of Legendre polynomial ? 1

- (ii) Show that

$$(1-2xh+h^2)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x)h^n$$

where  $P_n(x)$  is the Legendre polynomial. 4

- (b) Evaluate explicitly the Legendre's polynomials  $P_2(x)$  and  $P_3(x)$ .

$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$$

- (c) Write the recursion formula for gamma function. Prove that

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} = 1.772$$

- (d) What is diagonalize matrix ?  
Diagonalize the following matrix :

$$1+4=5$$

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

- (e) Express the matrix :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ as a sum of symmetric and skew-symmetric matrix.}$$

- (f) What is adjoint of a matrix ? For the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$  verify the theorem

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

where  $I$  is unit matrix.

$$1+4=5$$

- (g) If the solution  $y(x)$  of Hermite's differential equation is written as

$$y(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^{k+r}, \text{ show that the allowed values of } k \text{ are zero and one only.}$$

- (h) Find the Fourier series representing  $f(x) = x, 0 < x < 2\pi$

4. Answer **any three** of the following questions :  
10×3=30

- (a) (i) Verify that the matrix

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is orthogonal.} \quad 2$$

- (ii) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and also find  $A^{-1}$ .  
5+3=8

- (b) Obtain the power series solution of the Legendre equation

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

- (c) (i) Obtain the following orthogonality property of Legendre polynomial :

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0 \text{ for } m \neq n \quad 6$$

- (ii) Show that

$$H_0(x) = 1 \text{ and } H_1(x) = 2x \quad 2+2=4$$

- (d) Prove the following recurrence relations :  
4+3+3=10

$$(i) \quad n P_n = (2n-1)x P_{n-1} - (n-1)P_{n-2}$$

$$(ii) \quad x P'_n - P'_{n-1} = n P_n$$

$$(iii) \quad 2x H_n(x) = 2n H_{n-1}(x) + H_{n+1}(x)$$

- (e) What is periodic function ? Express the periodic functions in a series of sine and cosine functions. What are Fourier coefficients ? Determine the Fourier coefficients.  
1+1+1+7=10

- (f) (i) Using the method of separation of variables, solve :  
6

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u, \text{ where } u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$$

(ii) Find the eigenvalues of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 4$$

(g) (i) If  $H_n(x)$  be the polynomial of Hermite differential equation, prove that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} H_n^2(x) dx = 2^n \sqrt{\pi} \cdot n! \quad 7$$

(ii) Prove that the following matrix is unitary :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+i) & \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) \\ \frac{1}{2}(1+i) & \frac{1}{2}(1-i) \end{bmatrix} \quad 3$$

(h) Deduce the one dimensional wave equation of transversely vibrating string under tension  $T$ . Solve the equation by the method of separation of variables.

$$7+3=10$$