

- 1) For the transformation

$$Q = \sqrt{2q} e^{-1+2\alpha} \cos p, P = \sqrt{2q} e^{\alpha-1} \sin p$$

(where  $\alpha$  is a constant) to be canonical, the value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (2018)

- 2) Given

$$\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{df(x)}{dx} + f(x) = 0,$$

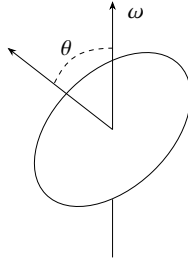
and boundary conditions  $f(0) = 1$  and  $f(1) = 0$ , the value of  $f(0.5)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (up to two decimal places). (2018)

- 3) The absolute value of the integral

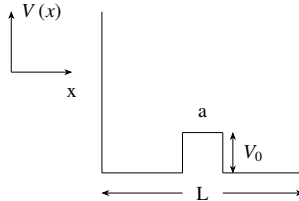
$$\int \frac{5z^3 + 3z^2}{z^2 - 4} dz,$$

over the circle  $|z - 1.5| = 1$  in the complex plane, is \_\_\_\_\_ (up to two decimal places). (2018)

- 4) A uniform circular disc of mass  $m$  and radius  $R$  is rotating with angular speed  $\omega$  about an axis passing through its center and making an angle  $\theta = 30^\circ$  with the axis of the disc. If the kinetic energy of the disc is  $\alpha m \omega^2 R^2$ , the value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (up to 2 decimal places). (2018)



- 5) The ground state energy of a particle of mass  $m$  in an infinite potential well is  $E_0$ . It changes to  $E_0(1 + \alpha \times 10^{-3})$  when there is a small potential bump of height  $V_0 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{50mL^2}$  and width  $a = \frac{L}{100}$ , as shown in the figure. The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (up to two decimal places). (2018)



- 6) An electromagnetic plane wave is propagating with an intensity  $I = 1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$  in a medium with  $\epsilon = 3\epsilon_0$  and  $\mu = \mu_0$ . The amplitude of the electric field inside the medium is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^3 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$  (up to one decimal place). (2018)

$$(\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}, \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}, c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1})$$

- 7) A microcanonical ensemble consists of 12 atoms with each taking either energy 0 state or energy  $\epsilon$  state. Both states are non-degenerate. If the total energy of this ensemble is  $4\epsilon$ , its entropy will be \_\_\_\_\_  $k_B$  (up to one decimal place), where  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant. (2018)

- 8) A two-state quantum system has energy eigenvalues  $\pm\epsilon$  corresponding to the normalized states  $|\psi_{\pm}\rangle$ . At time  $t = 0$ , the system is in quantum state  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\psi_{+}\rangle + |\psi_{-}\rangle)$ . The probability that the system will be in the same state at  $t = \frac{h}{(6\epsilon)}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (up to two decimal places). (2018)
- 9) An air-conditioner maintains the room temperature at  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$  while the outside temperature is  $47^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The heat conducted through the walls of the room from outside to inside due to temperature difference is  $7000\text{ W}$ . The minimum work done by the compressor of the air-conditioner per unit time is \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{W}$ . (2018)
- 10) Two solid spheres  $A$  and  $B$  have the same emissivity. The radius of  $A$  is four times the radius of  $B$ , and the temperature of  $A$  is twice the temperature of  $B$ . The ratio of the rate of heat radiated from  $A$  to that from  $B$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (2018)
- 11) The partition function of an ensemble at a temperature  $T$  is:

$$Z = \left( 2 \cosh \left( \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right) \right)^N$$

where  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant. The heat capacity of this ensemble at  $T = \frac{\epsilon}{k_B}$  is  $XNk_B$ , where the value of  $X$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (up to two decimal places). (2018)

- 12) An atom in its singlet state is subjected to a magnetic field. The Zeeman splitting of its  $650\text{ nm}$  spectral line is  $0.03\text{ nm}$ . The magnitude of the field is \_\_\_\_\_ Tesla (up to two decimal places).

$$(e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}\text{ C}, m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}\text{ kg}, c = 3.0 \times 10^8\text{ ms}^{-1})$$

(2018)

- 13) The quantum effects in an ideal gas become important below a certain temperature  $T_0$  when the de Broglie wavelength corresponding to the root mean square thermal speed becomes equal to the inter-atomic separation. For such a gas of atoms of mass  $2 \times 10^{-26}\text{ kg}$  and number density  $6.4 \times 10^{25}\text{ m}^{-3}$ ,  $T_0 = \text{_____} \times 10^{-3}\text{ K}$  (up to one decimal place). (2018)

$$(k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}\text{ J/K}, h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}\text{ J} \cdot \text{s})$$