

# 2022-PH-14-26

EE24BTECH11004 - ANKIT JAINAR

- 1) What is the maximum number of free independent real parameters specifying an  $n$ -dimensional orthogonal matrix?
  - a)  $n(n-2)$
  - b)  $(n-1)^2$
  - c)  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$
  - d)  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
- 2) An excited state of Ca atom is  $[\text{Mg}]3p^5 4s^2 3d^1$ . The spectroscopic terms corresponding to the total orbital angular momentum are
  - a) S, P, and D
  - b) P, D, and F
  - c) P and D
  - d) S and P
- 3) On the surface of a spherical shell enclosing a charge-free region, the electrostatic potential values are as follows: One quarter of the area has potential  $\phi_0$ , another quarter has potential  $2\phi_0$ , and the rest has potential  $4\phi_0$ . The potential at the centre of the shell is (You can use a property of the solution of Laplace's equation.)
  - a)  $\frac{11}{4}\phi_0$
  - b)  $\frac{11}{2}\phi_0$
  - c)  $\frac{7}{3}\phi_0$
  - d)  $\frac{7}{4}\phi_0$
- 4) A point charge  $q$  is performing simple harmonic oscillations of amplitude  $A$  at angular frequency  $\omega$ . Using Larmor's formula, the power radiated by the charge is proportional to
  - a)  $q\omega^2 A^2$
  - b)  $q\omega^4 A^2$
  - c)  $q^2\omega^2 A^2$
  - d)  $q^2\omega^4 A^2$
- 5) Which of the following relationships between the internal energy  $U$  and the Helmholtz free energy  $F$  is true?
  - a)  $U = -T^2 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \frac{F}{T} \right) \right]_V$
  - b)  $U = +T^2 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \frac{F}{T} \right) \right]_V$
  - c)  $U = +T \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right]_V$
  - d)  $U = -T \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right]_V$
- 6) If nucleons in a nucleus are considered to be confined in a three-dimensional cubical box, then the first four magic numbers are
  - a) 2, 8, 20, 28
  - b) 2, 8, 16, 24
  - c) 2, 8, 14, 20
  - d) 2, 10, 16, 28
- 7) Consider the ordinary differential equation  $y'' - 2xy' + 4y = 0$  and its solution  $y(x) = a + bx + cx^2$ . Then

- a)  $a = 0, c = -2b \neq 0$   
 b)  $c = -2a \neq 0, b = 0$   
 c)  $b = -2a \neq 0, c = 0$   
 d)  $c = 2a \neq 0, b = 0$
- 8) For an Op-Amp based negative feedback, non-inverting amplifier, which of the following statements are true?  
 a) Closed loop gain < Open loop gain  
 b) Closed loop bandwidth < Open loop bandwidth  
 c) Closed loop input impedance > Open loop input impedance  
 d) Closed loop output impedance < Open loop output impedance
- 9) From the pairs of operators given below, identify the ones which commute. Here  $l$  and  $j$  correspond to the orbital angular momentum and the total angular momentum, respectively.  
 a)  $l^2, j^2$   
 b)  $j^2, j_z$   
 c)  $j^2, l_z$   
 d)  $l_z, j_z$
- 10) For normal Zeeman lines observed  $\parallel$  and  $\perp$  to the magnetic field applied to an atom, which of the following statements are true?  
 a) Only  $\pi$ -lines are observed  $\parallel$  to the field  
 b)  $\sigma$ -lines  $\perp$  to the field are plane polarized  
 c)  $\pi$ -lines  $\perp$  to the field are plane polarized  
 d) Only  $\sigma$ -lines are observed  $\parallel$  to the field
- 11) Pauli spin matrices satisfy  
 a)  $\sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta - \sigma_\beta \sigma_\alpha = i\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \sigma_\gamma$   
 b)  $\sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta - \sigma_\beta \sigma_\alpha = 2i\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \sigma_\gamma$   
 c)  $\sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta + \sigma_\beta \sigma_\alpha = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \sigma_\gamma$   
 d)  $\sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta + \sigma_\beta \sigma_\alpha = 2\delta_{\alpha\beta}$
- 12) For the refractive index  $n = n_r(\omega) + in_{im}(\omega)$  of a material, which of the following statements are correct?  
 a)  $n_r$  can be obtained from  $n_{im}$  and vice versa  
 b)  $n_{im}$  could be zero  
 c)  $n$  is an analytic function in the upper half of the complex  $\omega$  plane  
 d)  $n$  is independent of  $\omega$  for some materials
- 13) Complex function  $f(z) = z + |z - a|^2$  ( $a$  is a real number) is  
 a) continuous at  $(a, a)$   
 b) complex-differentiable at  $(a, a)$   
 c) complex-differentiable at  $(a, 0)$   
 d) analytic at  $(a, 0)$