

# Notes for the Physics GRE to Ace

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pGRE stands for Physics subject test for Graduate Record Examination (GRE). This test is designed and taken by Educational Testing Service (ETS). The test consists of 100 questions with 5 choices, and you have 2 hours and 50 minutes to do it. This means, you only have an average of 1.7 minutes per problem. This is why many test takers found it's difficult. But, I want to note here from the very beginning, there are some tricks that makes calculations much simpler and which do not require special knowledge.

Unlike general GRE and TOEFL, pGRE is a paper-based test. And, it yields a total score on a 200 to 900 score scale in 10-point increments. Most of the questions can be answered on the basis of how much knowledge and understanding do you have in your first three years of undergraduate physics. You must use International system (SI) of units. You are not allowed to use a calculator during the test. But, the test center will provide you a table sheet of information representing various physical constant and a few conversion factors, log book, pencils, and test book along with the bubble answer sheets. Do not worry about you cannot do calculations without a calculator because it's enough to know or guess an answer out of five from your approximate numerical value. Even though pGRE will test your physics solving brilliance but it may also test your ability on certain mathematical method and their applications in physics. We are lucky that nothing is subtracted from a score if you answer a question incorrectly or leave it blank. But, in the past, they used to penalize incorrect answer by subtracting one quarter per incorrect answer from your score.

The pGRE is offered 3 times per year, in April, September, and October. Most people prefer to take pGRE either in September or October. It's up to you. The cost of the test is 150\$ all around the world. You can send four scores for free after you gave your test. But in TOEFL, you can add/delete/modify your score recipients after you register for that test. For an additional score report per recipient, you need to pay 27\$. You can view your scores online from your ETS GRE account for free. The reason we need to send our score to the University (i.e. score recipient) in-order to authorize our score. This means if you send your score by your email account or uploading score's pdf from application portal, the admission committee will consider it as unofficial. Your scores can be reportable for five years following your test date. For example, scores for a test taken on October 27, 2018, are reportable through October 26, 2023. If you want to register for pGRE from Nepal, you need to go to Nabil Bank either at Teendhara (Durbar Marg)

branch or Chabahil branch, Kathmandu. Please make sure you have created an ETS account for GRE along with your personal information.

Let me give you some insights of the pGRE syllabus by ETS. This is given below.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Classical Mechanics (20%)</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Kinematics . . . . .	3
1.1.1	Linear Motion in the inertial frame of reference . . . . .	3
1.1.2	Projectile motion . . . . .	4
1.1.3	Uniform circular motion . . . . .	4
1.2	Newton's laws of motion . . . . .	5
1.3	Frictional Force . . . . .	6
1.4	Confused words in the Classical Mechanics . . . . .	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Electromagnetism (18%)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Quantum Mechanics (12%)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics (10%)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Atomic Physics (10%)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Optics and wave phenomena (9%)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Specialized topics (9%)</b>	<b>7</b>
7.1	Mathematical methods . . . . .	7
<b>8</b>	<b>Special Relativity (6%)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Laboratory methods (6%)</b>	<b>7</b>

Before I start, it will be fruitful if I give you some relevant tricks to tackle the pGRE problems. These tricks will also be mentioned more elaborately in each section. The tricks goes like these:

- **Always Guess:** If you can eliminate at-least one answer then, guess it.
- **Order of Magnitude:** Your arithmetic does not need to be exact so, I suggests you to save time by neglecting decimal larger than 1 or 2.
- **Dimensional Analysis:** You can eliminate some possible answers because they have incorrect dimensions. If you can figure it out, it obviously save a lot of time. You probably have known that mass (M), length (L), and time (T) are the most commonly used fundamental units in the Classical Mechanics. I mean, every physical quantities (i.e. force, momentum, and so on) in this topic can be expressed as the products of powers of these.

- **Take limits:** It would be a good step, if you check the given five choice answers to see if they really make sense within certain limits.

I want to note here, you need to memorize some important values which will not be given in the formula sheet of your test book. These are shown below.

- 13.4 eV -Maximum binding energy for Hydrogen atom
- 931.5 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> -Energy equivalence with one atomic mass unit (amu)
- 1.007316 amu -Mass of the proton
- 1.008701 amu -Mass of the neutron
- 0.000549 amu -Mass of the electron
- 511.4 KeV/c<sup>2</sup> -Energy equivalence with the mass of the electron
- 1.22 -Coefficient in the Rayleigh criterion
- 2.7 K -Temperature of the cosmic microwave background
- $3 \times 10^{-3}$  m.K -Wien's Law coefficient

Let's get started from the notes that I have taken for my pGRE test. I will use the convention of numbering on for the equation that is worth to memorize for the test.

## 1 Classical Mechanics (20%)

It includes kinematics, Newton's laws, work and energy, oscillatory motion, rotational motion about a fixed axis, dynamics of systems of particles, central forces and celestial mechanics, three-dimensional particle dynamics, Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formalism, non-inertial reference frames, and elementary topics in fluid dynamics.

### 1.1 Kinematics

#### 1.1.1 Linear Motion in the inertial frame of reference

**Average velocity**

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

**Instantaneous velocity**

$$v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = v(t)$$

## Acceleration

$$a = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt} = a(t)$$

If acceleration is zero then, the velocity will be constant. Likewise, if velocity is constant then, acceleration will be zero.

### Kinematic equations of motion under constant acceleration: SUVAT rule

$$v = u + at \quad (1)$$

$$(x - x_0) = s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \quad (2)$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as \quad (3)$$

$$(x - x_0) = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t \quad (4)$$

### 1.1.2 Projectile motion

To solve projectile motion related problems, we only need equations of motion for *two dimensions*. This is because if you observe an object moving in the projectile motion, you will only see two components to study this motion. But I want to aware you this is not true for an object which is moving in a curvy way (or, approximately zigzag way). For example, boomerang. So, for the projectile motion, we only need is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{in } x\text{-axis: } x(t_1) &= x(t_0) + u_x t_1 \\ , \text{ and in } y\text{-axis: } y(t_1) &= y(t_0) + u_y t_1 - \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

where  $u_i$  refers to initial velocity in  $i$ -axis. In this type of motion, we assume an object will only falling under the influence of gravity so, we have additional term which is highlighted by gray color. In order to have mathematically correct equation, we also need negative sign in-front of it which suggest us, we need to change the direction of gravity along with the  $y$ -axis direction.

### 1.1.3 Uniform circular motion

The most simplest form of an orbit is circular path in-which its acceleration vector is decomposed into radial and tangential components. If its tangential acceleration is zero which means its tangential velocity is constant then, we can have uniform circular motion about the center of circle. So, there must be radially inward force acting on the object which we called as centripetal force. Thus, it keeps an object moving in a circular path with constant speed<sup>1</sup>. But, keep in mind that its radial acceleration is non-zero.

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<sup>1</sup>We use “speed” instead of velocity because we consider our velocity to be constant that means we don’t need to deal with the direction of this velocity. But note it, its magnitude play a very crucial role to be in a circular path.

### Radial or centripetal acceleration

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

### Angle

$$\theta = \frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}}$$

### Angular velocity

$$\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

### Relation of $v$ and $\omega$

$$v = r\omega \quad (5)$$

### Relation of $a$ and $\omega$

$$a = r\omega^2 \quad (6)$$

### Angular acceleration

$$\alpha = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t}$$

### Rotational equation of motion under constant angular acceleration

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t \quad (7)$$

$$\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\theta \quad (9)$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_0 + \omega)t \quad (10)$$

## 1.2 Newton's laws of motion

**First law:** A body continues in its state of rest or *uniform motion* unless any external *unbalanced force* act upon it.

**Second law:** The net force *on* a body is proportional to its rate of change of *linear momentum*.

$$F = \frac{dp}{dt} = ma$$

**Third law:** When a particle A exerts a force on another particle B (i.e.  $F_{AB}$ ), B simultaneously exerts a force on A (i.e.  $F_{BA}$ ) with the *same magnitude* in the *exactly opposite direction*.

$$F_{AB} = -F_{BA}$$

## 1.3 Frictional Force

$$F_f = \mu \times F_N \quad (11)$$

where,  $F_f$  refers to frictional force,  $F_N$  refers to normal force, and  $\mu$  refers to coefficient of the friction.

**Tips:**

- When interactions between the blocks become important, for example when they exert forces on one another through friction, then we must usually treat them as independent objects.
- If one block of mass “m” is sits on the top of the another block of mass “M”, and the blocks don’t slip then, two bodies are behaving as one with mass of (m+M). This means,  $\mu$  depends on the combination of “m” and “M”, rather than “m” or “M” individually. Also, both the blocks will experience the same acceleration. This makes our problem-solving time faster because we will only use the above concepts and Newton’s second law. But not the free body diagram procedure which is actually time-consuming.

## 1.4 Confused words in the Classical Mechanics

- *String* (i.e. straight wire or thread) and *Spring* (i.e. a helical metal coil).
- *Gravity* (i.e. gives the answer why every objects fall towards the earth) and *Cavity* (i.e. a hollow space inside solid or liquid)

## 2 Electromagnetism (18%)

It includes electrostatics, current and DC circuits, magnetic fields in free space, Lorentz force, induction, Maxwell’s equations and their applications, electromagnetic waves, AC circuits, and magnetic and electric fields in matter.

## 3 Quantum Mechanics (12%)

It includes fundamental concepts, solutions of the Schrödinger equation (like square wells, harmonic oscillators and hydrogen atoms), spin, angular momentum, wave function, symmetry, and elementary perturbation theory.

## 4 Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics (10%)

It includes the laws of thermodynamics, thermodynamic processes, equations of state, ideal gases, kinetic theory, ensembles, statistical concepts, calculation of thermodynamics quantities, thermal expansion, and heat transfer.

## **5 Atomic Physics (10%)**

It includes properties of electrons, Bohr's model, energy quantization, atomic structure, atomic spectra, selection rules, black-body radiation, X-rays, atoms in electric fields, and atoms in magnetic fields.

## **6 Optics and wave phenomena (9%)**

It includes wave properties, superposition, interference, diffraction, geometrical optics, polarization, and Doppler effect.

## **7 Specialized topics (9%)**

It includes Nuclear physics (e.g., nuclear properties, radioactive decay, fission reactions, and fusion reactions), Particle physics (e.g., fundamental properties of elementary particles), Condensed Matter physics (e.g., crystal structure, x-ray diffraction, thermal properties, electron theory of metals, semiconductors, and superconductors), and Miscellaneous (e.g., Astrophysics, Mathematical methods, and Computer applications).

### **7.1 Mathematical methods**

It includes single and multivariate calculus, co-ordinate systems (rectangular, cylindrical and spherical), vector algebra and vector differential operators, Fourier series, partial differential equations, boundary value problems, matrices and determinants, and function of complex variables.

## **8 Special Relativity (6%)**

It includes introductory concepts of relativity, simultaneity, energy and momentum, four-vectors, Lorentz transformation, velocity addition, time dilation, and length contraction.

## **9 Laboratory methods (6%)**

It includes data and error analysis, electronics, instrumentation, radiation detection, counting statistics, interaction of charged particles with matter, lasers and optical interferometers, dimensional analysis, and fundamental applications of probability and statistics.