

Gate Questions

EE24BTECH11013-DASARI MANIKANTA

- 1) The energy levels of a particle of mass m in a potential of the form
- $$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
- are given, in terms of quantum number $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, by [February 2007]
- $\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar\omega$
 - $\left(2n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar\omega$
 - $\left(2n + \frac{3}{2}\right) \hbar\omega$
 - $\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) \hbar\omega$
- 2) The electromagnetic field due to a point charge must be described by Lienard-Weichert potentials when [February 2007]
- the point charge is highly accelerated.
 - the electric and magnetic fields are not perpendicular.
 - the point charge is moving with velocity close to that of light.
 - the calculation is done for the radiation zone, i.e far away from the charge.
- 3) The strangeness quantum numbers is conserved in [February 2007]
- strong, weak and electromagnetic interactions .
 - weak and electromagnetic interactions only.
 - strong and weak interactions only.
 - strong and electromagnetic interactions only.
- 4) The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ are [February 2007]
- 6, 1 and $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 - 2, 5 and $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 - 6, 1 and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 - 2, 5 and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

- 5) A vector field is defined everywhere as $(F) = -\frac{y^2}{L}\hat{i} + z\hat{k}$. The net flux of (F) associated with a cube of side L , with one vertex at the origin and sides along the positive X , Y , and Z axes, is [February 2007]

- a) $2L^3$
- b) $10L^3$
- c) $4L^3$
- d) None of the above

- 6) If $(r) = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$, then [February 2007]

- a) $\nabla \cdot (r) = 0$ and $\nabla \left| (r) \right| = \frac{(r)}{r}$
- b) $\nabla \cdot (r) = 2$ and $\nabla \left| (r) \right| = \hat{r}$
- c) $\nabla \cdot (r) = 2$ and $\nabla \left| (r) \right| = \frac{(r)}{r}$
- d) $\nabla \cdot (r) = 3$ and $\nabla \left| (r) \right| = \frac{(r)}{r}$

- 7) Consider a vector $(p) = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ in the coordinate system $(\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k})$. The axes are rotated anti-clockwise about the Y axis by an angle of 60° . The vector (p) in the rotated coordinate system $(\hat{i}', \hat{j}', \hat{k}')$ is [February 2007]

- a) $(1 - \sqrt{3})\hat{i}' + 3\hat{j}' + (1 + \sqrt{3})\hat{k}'$
- b) $(1 + \sqrt{3})\hat{i}' + 3\hat{j}' + (1 - \sqrt{3})\hat{k}'$
- c) $(1 - \sqrt{3})\hat{i}' + (3 + \sqrt{3})\hat{j}' + 2\hat{k}'$
- d) $(1 - \sqrt{3})\hat{i}' + (3 - \sqrt{3})\hat{j}' + 2\hat{k}'$

- 8) The contour integral $\oint \frac{dz}{z^4 + a^4}$ is to be evaluated on a circle of radius $2a$ centered at the origin. It will have contributions only from the points [February 2007]

- a) $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}a$ and $\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}a$
- b) ia and $-ia$
- c) $ia, -ia, \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}}a$ and $\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}a$
- d) $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}a, \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}a, \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}}a$ and $\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}a$

- 9) Inverse Laplace transform of $\left(\frac{s+1}{s^2-4} \right)$ is [February 2007]

- a) $\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$
- b) $\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x$
- c) $\cosh x + \frac{1}{2} \sinh x$
- d) $\cosh 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sinh 2x$

- 10) The points, where the series solution of the Legendre differential equation

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}+1\right)y = 0$$

will diverge, are located at [February 2007]

- a) 0 and 1
- b) 0 and -1
- c) -1 and 1
- d) $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{2}$

- 11) Solution of the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^4$, with the boundary condition that $y = 1$ at $x = 1$, is [February 2007]

- a) $y = 5x^4 - 4$
- b) $y = \frac{x^4}{5} + \frac{4x}{5}$
- c) $y = \frac{4x^4}{5} + \frac{1}{5x}$
- d) $y = \frac{x^4}{5} + \frac{4}{5x}$

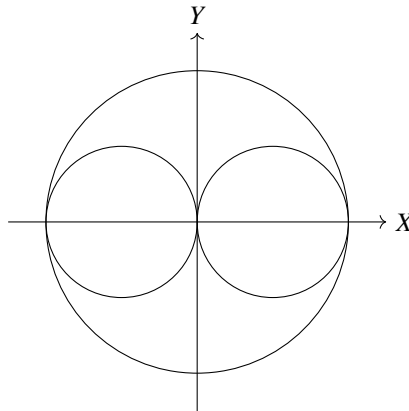
- 12) Match the following [February 2007]

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| P. rest mass | 1. timelike vector |
| Q. charge | 2. Lorentz invariant |
| R. four-momentum | 3. tensor of rank 2 |
| S. electromagnetic field | 4. conserved and Lorentz invariant |

- a) $P - 2, Q - 4, R - 3, S - 1$
- b) $P - 4, Q - 2, R - 1, S - 3$
- c) $P - 2, Q - 4, R - 1, S - 3$
- d) $P - 4, Q - 2, R - 3, S - 1$

- 13) The moment of inertia of a uniform sphere of radius r about an axis passing through its center is given by $\frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 \rho \right)$

A rigid sphere of uniform mass density ρ and radius R has two smaller spheres of radius $R/2$ hollowed out of it, as shown in the figure. The moment of inertia of the resulting body about the Y axis is: [February 2007]



- a) $\frac{\pi \rho R^5}{4}$
- b) $\frac{5\pi \rho R^5}{12}$
- c) $\frac{7\pi \rho R^5}{12}$
- d) $\frac{3\pi \rho R^5}{4}$

- 14) The Lagrangian of a particle of mass m is [February 2007]

$L = \frac{m}{2} \left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 \right) - \frac{V}{2} (x^2 + y^2) + W \sin \omega t$ where V , W , and ω are constants. The conserved quantities are:

- energy and z-component of linear momentum only.
 - energy and z-component of angular momentum only.
 - z-components of both linear and angular momenta only.
 - energy and z-components of both linear and angular momenta.
- 15) Three particles of mass m , each situated at $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, and $x_3(t)$ respectively, are connected by two springs of spring constant k and un-stretched length ℓ . The system is free to oscillate only in one dimension along the straight line joining all three particles. The Lagrangian of the system is: [February 2007]

- $L = \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_3}{dt} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{k}{2} (x_1 - x_2 - \ell)^2 - \frac{k}{2} (x_3 - x_2 - \ell)^2$
- $L = \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_3}{dt} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{k}{2} (x_1 - x_3 - \ell)^2 - \frac{k}{2} (x_3 - x_2 - \ell)^2$
- $L = \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_3}{dt} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{k}{2} (x_1 - x_2 + \ell)^2 - \frac{k}{2} (x_3 - x_2 + \ell)^2$
- $L = \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dx_3}{dt} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{k}{2} (x_1 - x_2 - \ell)^2 - \frac{k}{2} (x_3 - x_2 + \ell)^2$

- 16) The Hamiltonian of a particle is $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + pq$, where q is the generalized coordinate and p is the corresponding canonical momentum.

The Lagrangian is

[February 2007]

- $\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dq}{dt} + q \right)^2$
 - $\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dq}{dt} - q \right)^2$
 - $\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dq}{dt} \right)^2 + q \frac{dq}{dt} - q^2$
 - $\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dq}{dt} \right)^2 - q \frac{dq}{dt} + q^2$
- 17) A toroidal coil has N closely-wound turns. Assume the current through the coil to be I and the toroid is filled with a magnetic material of relative permittivity μ_r . The magnitude of magnetic induction (B) inside the toroid, at a radial distance r from the axis, is given by [February 2007]

- $\mu_r \mu_0 N I r$
- $\frac{\mu_r \mu_0 N I}{r}$
- $\frac{\mu_r \mu_0 N I}{2\pi r}$
- $\frac{2\pi \mu_r \mu_0 N I r}{r}$