

691/3 Phs.

UG/5th Sem/PHY-H-DSE-T-01/22

**U.G. 5th Semester Examination-2022**

**PHYSICS**

**[HONOURS]**

**Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)**

**Course Code : PHY-H-DSE-T-01**

**(Advanced Mathematical Physics-II)**

Full Marks : 60

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

1. Answer any **five** questions: 2×5=10
- a) Define Euler angles.
  - b) What is meant by conditional probability?
  - c) What is cyclic coordinate?
  - d) What is generalised potential?
  - e) What is probability density function?
  - f) What is random variable in probability?
  - g) State least action principle.

*[Turn Over]*



2. Answer any **four** question: 5×4=20

- a) Show that for a system of one degree of freedom the transformation

$$Q = \arctan\left(\frac{\alpha q}{p}\right), \quad P = \frac{\alpha q^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{p^2}{\alpha^2 q^2}\right)$$

is canonical. 5

- b) Derive Lagrange's equations from d'Alembert's principle. 5

- c) Show that  $q_k = [q_k, H]$ , where  $q_k$  is the generalized coordinate and  $H$  is the Hamiltonian. What are the condition for canonical transformation? 2+3

- d) State and explain binomial probability distribution function with example. 5

- e) State and prove Bayes theorem. Define mean, variance and standard deviation of a variable. 2+3

- f) Find the expression for standard deviation of Poisson distribution. 5



3. Answer any **three** questions: 10×3=30

- a) i) Define cyclic groups.
- ii) Let  $G$  be a group. Suppose  $a, b \in G$ , such that (a)  $ab=ba$  and (b)  $[0(a), 0(b)]=1$ . Show that  $0(ab) = 0(a)0(b)$ .
- iii) Let us consider a system formed with three particles, of equal mass  $m$ , constrained to move on a straight line. They interact via a potential that depends only on the relative distance between them. Give the constant of the motion, associated with spatial translations.

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

- b) State and prove Hamilton's principle. Use Hamilton's principle to find the equation of motion of the one dimensional harmonic oscillator. 10

- c) i) A dynamical system has generalized co-ordinates  $q_i$  and generalized momenta  $p_i$ . Verify the following properties of the Poisson brackets:

$$[q_i, q_j] = [p_i, p_j] = 0, [q_i, p_j] = \delta_{ij}.$$



- ii) If  $p$  is the momentum conjugate to a position vector  $r$  and  $L=r \times p$ , evaluate  $[L_x, L_y]$ ,  $[L_y, L_x]$  and  $[L_x, L_x]$ . 5+5
- d) i) Show that minimum distance between two points in a plane is a straight line.
- ii) Derive Euler-Lagrange's equation of motion using the method of calculus of variations. 5+5
- e) Discuss the Homomorphism and Isomorphism of group. Differentiate between spherical top and symmetric top. Write down the principle of least squares. 3+4+3