3 (Sem-4/CBCS) PHY HC1

2023

PHYSICS

(Honours Core)

Paper: PHY-HC-4016

(Mathematical Physics-III)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- 1. Give short answers to the following questions: 1×7=7
 - (a) Find the principal value of i^i .
 - (b) Define a multiply connected region in complex plane.
 - (c) Find the value of $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-a)}\right\}$ for s > a.

- (d) What does the equation |z-i|=2 represent?
- (e) State convolution theorem of Fourier transform.
- (f) Write the transformation rule for a covariant tensor of rank two.
- (g) Plot the number $e^{(1+i\frac{\pi}{4})}$.
- 2. Answer the following questions: 2×4=8
 - (a) Define simple pole and essential singularity.
 - (b) Establish the shifting property of Fourier transform.
 - (c) Find inverse Laplace transform of $t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

- (d) Show that the number of independent components of a skew-symmetric tensor of rank 2 in n-dimensional space is $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}.$
- 3. Answer any three questions of the following: 5×3=15
 - (a) Check the analyticity and hence find derivative of the function $f(z) = \sin z$. 3+2=5
 - (b) Find the value of the integral $\int_{-\infty}^{1+i} (x-y-ix^2) dz$ along real axis from

z=0 to z=1 and then along the line parallel to imaginary axis from z=1 to z=1+i.

(c) Find the Fourier sine transform of a function defined by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos \alpha t, & 0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \\ 0, & t > \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

(d) Evaluate:

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{(s+1)}{s^2(s+2)^3}\right\}$$

(e) Define Levi-Civita symbol in three dimensional space. Show that

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$$
 2+3=5

- 4. Answer the following questions: (any three)
 10×3=30
 - (a) (i) Prove Cauchy-Riemann conditions for analytical functions. What is the sufficient condition for a function to be analytic? 4+1=5

(ii) Show that $|z_1 + z_2| \le |z_1| + |z_2|$

3

- (iii) Give Laurent series expansion for function f(z).
- (b) (i) What are symmetric and antisymmetric tensors? Show that every tensor can be expressed as the sum of two tensors, one of which is symmetric and the other antisymmetric in a pair of covarient or contravarient indices.

 2+3=5
 - (ii) What is Kronecker delta? Prove that Kronecker delta is a mixed tensor of second rank. 1+4=5
- (c) (i) Define Laplace transform of a function F(t). Show that

$$L(1) = \frac{1}{s}$$
, $s > 0$ and

$$L(e^{kt}) = \frac{1}{s-k}, s > k$$
 1+2+2=5

(ii) Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{6}{2s-3} - \frac{3+4s}{9s^2-16} + \frac{8-6s}{16s^2+9}$$

(d) Find the Fourier transform of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, & |x| \le 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence, evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

(e) Evaluate any two of the following integrals: 5×2=10

(i)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

(ii)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

(iii)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta}$$

(f) (i) The Laplace transform of $\sin 3t = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$ and the Laplace

transform of $\cos 5t = \frac{s}{s^2 + 25}$. Find the Laplace transform of $5 \sin 3t + 3 \cos 5t$ using linearity property of Laplace transform. 5

(ii) Find the inverse Laplace transform of $4s+5/(s-1)^2(s-2)$.