Reg. No Name

## B.SC DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION OCTOBER 2016 SEMESTER - 5: PHYSICS (CORE COURSE) COURSE: U5CRPHY5 - CLASSICAL AND QUANTUM MECHANICS

Time: Three Hours
Max. Marks: 60

## Part A <br> (Very short answer questions) <br> (Answer all questions) Each question carries 1 Mark

1. Number of degrees of freedom of a rigid body moving freely in space is
(a) zero
(b) eight
(c) four
(d) six
2. Planck's constant has
a) the dimensions of action
b) Units of energy multiplied by time
c) Units of momentum multiplied by length
d) Units of angular momentum.
3. If the temperature of the blackbody is halved the wavelength corresponding to the maximum emission of radiation becomes
(a) 2 times
(b) 4 times (c) $1 / 2$ times
(d) $1 / 4$ times
4. A kinetic energy operator in 1 dimension is
(a) $\frac{-\hbar^{2}}{2 m} \frac{d^{2}}{d x^{2}}$
(b) $\frac{-1}{2 m} \frac{d^{2}}{d x^{2}}$
(c) $\frac{-\hbar^{2}}{2 m} \frac{d^{2}}{d x^{2}}$
(d) $\frac{-\hbar^{2}}{2 m} \frac{d^{2}}{d t^{2}}$
5. The energy eigen values of a particle trapped in an one dimensional potential well are proportional to
(a) $\sqrt{n}$
(b) $n$
(c) $n^{2}$
(d) $n^{3}$
6. In a $\qquad$ system, the generalized forces are derivable from a potential energy $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}\left(\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{k}}\right)$
7. The generalized momentum associated with an ignorable or cyclic coordinate is a $\qquad$ for the system
8. The ultraviolet catastrophe is associated with $\qquad$
9. The rest mass of a photon is $\qquad$
10. What is zero point energy?

## Part B (Short answer) <br> (Answer any Seven questions) Each question carries $\mathbf{2}$ Marks

11. Define the principle of virtual work.
12. Mention two difficulties that arise due to the constraints in the solution of mechanical problems.
13. Show that generalized momentum conjugate to a cyclic co-ordinate is conserved.
14. Why do you say that Compton effect cannot be explained by classical physics?
15. Define Ultraviolet catastrophe.
16. What do you understand by the stationary state?
17. What are well behaved wave functions?
18. Distinguish between phase velocity and wave velocity.
19. Why is the wave nature of matter not noticeable in our daily observations?
$(2 \times 7=14)$

## Part C (Problem/Derivations) <br> (Answer any Four question) Each question carries 4 Marks

20. Set up the Hamiltonian and Hamilton's equation of motion for planetary motion.
21. State and Prove D'Alembert's principle.
22. In a series of experiments on the determination of the mass of the $\omega^{0}$ particle, the results showed a variation of $\pm 20 m_{e}$, where $m_{e}$ is the electron mass. What is the lifetime of these particles?
23. What potential difference must be applied to stop the fastest photoelectrons emitted by a surface when electromagnetic radiation of frequency $1.5 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~Hz}$ is allowed to fall on it. The work function of the surface is 5 eV
24. Show that $\left[L^{2}, L_{z}\right]=0$
25. An electron in a one dimensional infinite potential well goes from the $n=4$ to $n=2$ level. the frequency of the emitted photon is $3.43 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~Hz}$. Find the width of the box.
$(4 \times 4=16)$

## Part D (Long answer questions)

(Answer any Two question) Each question carries 10 Marks
26. What is Hamilton's principle? Derive Lagrange's equation for a conservative system using Hamilton's principle.
27. (a) What is Hamiltonian function? Explain its physical significance. Prove that the Hamiltonian H of a conservative system is equal to the total energy of the system.
(b) Establish Hamiltonian function for linear harmonic oscillator and the equation for the motion of it.
28. What is meant by Compton effect? Derive an expression for the Compton shift.
29. Set up the Schrodinger equation for a one dimensional harmonic oscillator. Solve the equation and hence find the energy eigenvalues of the oscillator.
$(10 \times 2=20)$
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