

Reg.	No). :	
Name			



I Semester B.Sc. Degree (CCSS – Reg./Supple./Improv.)

Examination, November 2015

Core Course in Physics

1B01 PHY: PHYSICS PRIMERS

(2014 Admn. Onwards)

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 40

Instruction: Write answers only in English.

SECTION - A

Ar	nswer all questions. Very short answer type, each question carries 1 mark.
1.	Light radiation of frequency υ is quanta of energy E =
2.	Albert Einstein was awarded Nobel prize for
3.	The semiconductor device which was known as "wonder child of electronics" is
4.	The operator ∇^2 is called (4x1=4)

SECTION-B

Answer any seven. Short answer type, each question carries 2 marks.

- 5. "Magnetic monopole doesnot exist", show it mathematically.
- 6. State Stokes theorem.
- 7. Distinguish between Transverse wave and Longitudinal wave with example.
- 8. Explain S.H.M. and give one example.
- 9. "Universe is expanding". Illustrate with Hubble's law.
- 10. Briefly explain L.H.C Experiment.
- 11. What do you mean by "Chandrasekhar limit"?

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- 12. Derive the differential equation for one dimensional wave motion.
- State and explain Fourier theorem.
- 14. State the postulates of Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity. (7×2=14)

SECTION-C

Answer any four. Short essay/problem type, each question carries 3 marks.

- 15. Analyse Square wave using Fourier theorem.
- 16. Given f(x, y, z) = r, Evaluate ∇r , and all the convergence of the second sec
- 17. Equation of a progressive wave is $y = A \cos 240 (t x/32)$, where x and y are in meters. Find:
 - 1) Velocity
 - 2) Frequency
 - Phase difference between two points 0.5 m apart.
- 18. Prove that $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times F) = 0$.
- Explain Ultra Violet Catastrophy.
- 20. Give the volume element for Cylindrical coordinate system and hence find out $(4 \times 3 = 12)$ the volume of a cylinder of radius R.

SECTION - D

Answer any two. Long essay type, each question carries 5 marks.

- 21. Discuss the development of quantum mechanics from the limitations of Classical mechanics.
- 22. Check product rule $\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})$ by calculating each term separately for the functions $\vec{A} = xi + 2yj + 3zk$ and $\vec{B} = 3yi - 2xj$
- 23. Explain composition of two rectangular simple harmonic motions of same time period and Lissajous figure.
- 24. Explain longitudinal waves in gases. (2×5=10)