



সমাস্তো মন্ত্র সমিতিঃ সপ্তমী

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2022

GE1-P1-PHYSICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

The question paper contains GE-1A and GE-1B. Candidates are required to answer any *one* from the *two* courses and they should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.

GE-1A

MECHANICS

GROUP-A

Answer any *five* questions from the following

1×5 = 5

1. If $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = \hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - \hat{k}$, then calculate $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$. 1
2. What does 'rotational invariance of space' imply? 1
3. What is meant by a conservative force? 1
4. Find out the dimension of modulus of rigidity. 1
5. Write down the differential equation of a simple harmonic motion. 1
6. What do you understand by the centre of mass of a system of particles? 1
7. Give an example of inertial frame of reference. 1
8. Write the expression of relativistic addition of two velocities. 1

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

5×3 = 15

9. (a) For what value of m , the two vectors $\vec{A} = m\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = -2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ will be perpendicular to each other? 3
- (b) If $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A} - \vec{B}|$, then prove that \vec{A} and \vec{B} are perpendicular to each other. 2

10. For a particle subjected to a central force prove that:
- (a) the particle moves in a fixed plane. 2
 - (b) the areal velocity of the radius vector remains constant. 3
11. On the basis of Lorentz transformation explain:
- (a) length contraction 2½
 - (b) time dilation. 2½
12. Solve the following differential equation:
 $y^2 y' - x^2 = 0$ given that $y(1) = 0$. 5
13. A particle of mass 2 kg is initially at rest at co-ordinates (-2, +4) m. At $t = 0$ it is acted upon by two forces $\vec{F}_1 = (-6\hat{i} - 4\hat{j})\text{N}$ and $\vec{F}_2 = (-3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j})\text{N}$
 Examine the system and work out:
- (a) the velocity of the particle, in vector component form, at $t = 10$ sec. 3
 - (b) the displacement of the particle, in vector component form at $t = 10$ sec. 2

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

10×2 = 20

- 14.(a) Derive an expression for the total energy of a harmonic oscillator. 4
- (b) What are the characteristics of SHM? 2
 - (c) A body executes SHM of amplitude 1.0 cm and frequency 12 cycles/second. What is the velocity when displacement is 0.5 cm? 4
- 15.(a) Define elastic limit, perfect elasticity and Poisson's ratio. Write the relation between Young's modulus (Y), Bulk's modulus (k) and Poisson's ratio. 5+2
- (b) If the Young's modulus (Y) and Bulk's modulus of elasticity (k) for silver be 7.25×10^{11} dyne/cm² and 11×10^{11} dyne/cm² respectively, find the Poisson's ratio for silver. 3
16. Write short notes on:
- (a) Twisting couple on a cylinder 5
 - (b) Kepler's law of planetary motion. 5
- 17.(a) Show that if the total torque acting on a particle is zero then, the angular momentum is always conserved, 3
- (b) Given, $\vec{A} = x^2 z \hat{i} - 2y^3 z^3 \hat{j} + xy^2 z \hat{k}$, find $\nabla \cdot \vec{A}$ at the point (0, 1, 1). 2
 - (c) Prove that: $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) + \vec{B} \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{A}) + \vec{C} \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = 0$ 5

GE-1B

THERMAL PHYSICS AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS

GROUP-A

1. Answer any *five* questions from the following: 1×5 = 5
- What are extensive thermodynamic variables? Give an example.
 - Write the dimension of entropy.
 - Why C_p is greater than C_v ?
 - In cyclic process write the form of first law of thermodynamics.
 - What is the relation between mean free path and density of a gas?
 - Write the physical significance of entropy.
 - Give an example of second order phase transition.
 - Draw indicator diagram for isochoric process.

GROUP-B

Answer any *three* questions from the following

5×3 = 15

- Find the expression of work done during adiabatic process. 3
 - 5.6 litre of helium gas at STP is adiabatically compressed to 0.7 litre. Taking the initial temperature T_1 , find the expression of work done in the process. 2
Given $\gamma = 5/3$.
- Show that for an irreversible thermodynamic process change in entropy is positive. 4
 - State the third law of thermodynamics. 1
- Prove the first $T-dS$ equation 5

$$TdS = C_v dT + T\alpha E_T dV$$

Where, α is the volume coefficient expansion, E_T = Thermal elasticity.
- Find the coefficient of viscosity of a gas due to transport phenomena for vertical case. 5
- State and explain law of equipartition of energy. 2
 - A system is composed of two level atoms, the excited state is 0.1 eV above the ground state. At $t = 27^\circ\text{C}$ find the fraction of atoms at the first excited state. 3

GROUP-C

Answer any two questions from the following

10×2 = 20

7. (a) Represent a Carnot cycle on (i) P-V diagram (ii) T-S diagram and hence find the efficiency of a Carnot cycle. $1\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$
- (b) Show that working between the same temperature, no heat engine can be more efficient than a reversible one. 3
- (c) A Carnot engine has an efficiency of 30%. Its efficiency is to be increased to 50%. By what must the temperature of the source be increased if the sink is at temperature 300 K? 3
8. (a) Establish Maxwell's four thermodynamic relations. 6
- (b) Prove that: (i) $U = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F/T)}{\partial(1/T)} \right\}_V$ (ii) $F = \left\{ \frac{\partial(G/P)}{\partial(1/P)} \right\}_T$ 2+2
9. (a) What are assumptions of MB-Statistics? 3
- (b) An ideal gas containing N -particles at $T = 300$ K, obeys the MB-Statistics. Calculate 3+2+2
- (i) Average thermal energy in eV.
- (ii) Internal energy and
- (iii) Heat capacity at constant volume.
- 10.(a) State Wien's displacement law and explain in graph for the two different temperatures. 3
- (b) Derive the expression for Joule-Thomson coefficient. 5
- (c) Define inversion temperature and Boyle temperature and write the relation between this two temperatures. 2

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‘समानो मन्त्रः सगितिः समानी’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Programme 1st Semester Examination, 2022

DSC1/2/3-P1-PHYSICS

MECHANICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A / বিভাগ-ক / সমূহ-ক

1. Answer any *five* questions from the following:

1×5 = 5

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:

कुनै पाँच प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख –

(a) Give two examples of conservative force.

সংরক্ষী বলের দুটি উদাহরণ দাও।

संरक्षी बलको दुईवटा उदाहरण देऊ।

(b) What is the difference between real force and virtual force?

বাস্তব বল ও অলীক বলের মধ্যে পার্থক্য কী?

‘real force’ र ‘virtual force’ माझ के भिन्नता छ ?

(c) What is solenoidal vector?

সলিনয়ডাল ভেক্টর কী?

‘Solenoidal vector’ भनेको के हो ?

(d) What is the limiting value of Poisson’s ratio?

পয়সন অনুপাতের মানের তাত্ত্বিক সীমা কত?

‘Poisson’s ratio’ को सीमित मूल्य के हो ?

(e) What is the unit of torque?

টর্কের একক কী?

‘Torque’ को एकाइ के हो ?

(f) What do you mean by ‘Damped Vibration’?

‘অবমন্দিত কম্পন’ কাকে বলে?

‘Damped Vibration’ भन्नाले के बुझिन्छ ?

(g) What is the value of universal gravitational constant in SI system?

SI পদ্ধতিতে সর্বজনীন মহাকর্ষীয় ধ্রুবকের মান কত?

‘Universal gravitational constant’ को SI सिस्टममा मान के हो ?

(h) Write down the two postulates of Einstein’s special theory of relativity.

আইনস্টাইন-এর বিশেষ আপেক্ষিকতাবাদের স্বীকার্য দুটি লেখ।

आइन्स्टाइनको सापेक्षताको विशेष सिद्धान्तको दुईवटा अभिधारणाहरू लेख।

GROUP-B / विभाग-ख / समूह-ख

Answer any three questions from the following

5×3=15

निम्नलिखित से-कোন तिनटि प्रश्नेर उत्तर दाओ

कुनै तीनवटा प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख

2. (a) Find the unit vector which is perpendicular to both the vectors:

$$\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} \text{ and } \vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$$

एकटि एकक भेक्टर निर्णय कर या $\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ एवं $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ भेक्टर दुटिर उभयेरइ उपर लख।

एकाइ भेक्टर खोज जुन $\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ र $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ सदीशहरूमा लम्ब हुन्छ।

- (b) Prove that $\frac{d}{dt}(\phi\vec{A}) = \phi\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\phi}{dt}\vec{A}$.

$$\text{प्रमाण करः } \frac{d}{dt}(\phi\vec{A}) = \phi\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\phi}{dt}\vec{A}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\phi\vec{A}) = \phi\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\phi}{dt}\vec{A} \text{ प्रमाणित गर्नुहोस्।}$$

3. (a) Define gravitational potential energy.

महाकर्षीय स्थितिशक्ति बलते की बोख ?

गुरुत्व क्षमता ऊर्जा परिभाषित गर्नुहोस्।

- (b) Find the expression of gravitational potential energy for a system of masses.

बस्तुसंस्थार महाकर्षीय स्थितिशक्तिर राशिमाला निर्णय कर।

द्रव्यमानको प्रणालीको लागि गुरुत्वाकर्षण क्षमता ऊर्जाको इक्सप्रेसन पत्ता लगाउनुहोस्।

4. (a) Prove that the total energy of a simple harmonic motion is constant.

प्रमाण कर ये सरल दोलनगतिर मोट शक्ति क्वबक हय।

प्रमाणित गर्नुहोस् कि साधारण हार्मोनिक गतिको कुल ऊर्जा स्थिर हुन्छ।

- (b) All simple harmonic motions are periodic motion but all periodic motions are not simple harmonic motion – Explain.

सब सरल दोलनगति पर्यावृत्त गति किन्तु सब पर्यावृत्त गति सरल दोलनगति नय — व्याख्या कर।

सबै साधारण हार्मोनिक गति आवधिक गति हुन् तर सर्वे आवधिक गतिहरू साधारण हार्मोनिक गतिहरू होइनन्। व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

5. Solve: $(x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = x^2$

$$\text{समाधान करः } (x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = x^2$$

$$\text{समाधान गर : } (x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = x^2$$

6. (a) Define rigidity modulus.

कुञ्चन गुणाङ्केर संज्ञा दाओ।

कठोरता मोड्युलस (Rigidity Modulus) परिभाषित गर।

- (b) Prove that $Y = 3k(1 - 2\sigma)$ for a homogeneous medium. The symbols have their usual meanings.
 কোনো সমসত্ত্ব মাধ্যমের ক্ষেত্রে প্রমাণ কর, $Y = 3k(1 - 2\sigma)$ । যেখানে চিহ্নগুলি প্রচলিত অর্থ বহন করে।
 এক সমান মাধ্যমকো लागि $Y = 3k(1 - 2\sigma)$ প্রমাণিত কর। প্রতীকগুলোর সামান্য অর্থহীন হওয়া চাই।

GROUP-C / বিভাগ-গ / সমূহ-গ

Answer any two questions from the following

10×2 = 20

নিম্নলিখিত যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

কোন দুইটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখ

7. (a) Establish the relation between torque and angular momentum.
 টর্ক ও কৌণিক ভরবেগের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক প্রতিষ্ঠা কর।

‘Torque’ র ‘Angular Momentum’ বীজকো সম্বন্ধ স্থাপিত কর।

- (b) Determine the velocity of rotation and revolution time of a satellite moving in a circular orbit.

বৃত্তাকার কক্ষপথে গতিশীল একটি উপগ্রহের প্রদক্ষিণ বেগ ও আবর্তনকাল নির্ণয় কর।

গোলকাকার কক্ষমা ঘূমনে উপগ্রহকো পরিক্রমাকো গতি র রেডলুশনকো সময় নির্ধারণ কর।

- (c) If earth suddenly contracts to half of its present radius keeping its mass constant, what would be the length of a day?

ভর অপরিবর্তিত রেখে যদি পৃথিবীর ব্যাসার্ধ অর্ধমান রাখা হয়, তবে তার দিনের দৈর্ঘ্য কত হবে ?

যদি পৃথিবীতে আপনো দ্রব্যমান স্থির রাখতে, অচ্যাক আশনো বর্তমান ত্রিভুজাকো আধামা সঙ্কুচিত হুস্ত মনে, এক দিনকো লম্বাই কতি হুস্ত ?

- (d) What is Geostationary satellite?

ভূ-সামান্য উপগ্রহ কাকে বলে ?

মুখ্যতমিক উপগ্রহ মনাকো কে হো ?

8. (a) What do you mean by elastic limit?

স্থিতিস্থাপক সীমা বলতে কী বোঝ ?

লৌহদার সীমা মনালো কে বুঝিন্ত ?

- (b) Prove that, the torsional couple per unit twist for a wire is $\frac{\pi r^4 R^2}{2l}$ where the

symbols have their usual meanings.

প্রমাণ কর যে, একটি তারের প্রতি একক পাকে মোড় ঘুরে হামক $\frac{\pi r^4 R^2}{2l}$, যেখানে চিহ্নগুলি প্রচলিত অর্থ বহন করে।

এটা তারকো लागि টর্সনাল কপল প্রতি একাই ডিষ্ট $\frac{\pi r^4 R^2}{2l}$ হো মনো প্রমাণিত গনুহোষ।

প্রতীকগুলোকো সামান্য অর্থ চাই।

- (c) Show that work done per unit volume for shearing strain $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ shearing strain \times shearing stress. 4

कृञन वलकृतर क्शेत्त्रे देखाओ ये, प्रतल एकक आयतने कृतकार्य $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ कृञन वलकृतर \times कृञन पीडन।

देखातनुहोस् कल शलयरलड स्ट्रेनको लागि प्रति इकाइ भोल्युम गरलएको काम $\frac{1}{2}$ शलयरलड स्ट्रेन \times शलयरलड स्ट्रेस हुन्छ।

9. (a) Establish the differential equation of a simple harmonic motion (SHM) and find its solution. 2+4

सरल दोलगतलर (SHM) अवकल समीकरणतल प्रतिष्ठा करोओ एवं एर समाधान कर।

साधारण हार्मोनलक गतल (SHM) को वलभेदक समीकरण स्थापना गर र यसको समाधान खोज।

- (b) The equation of a simple harmonic motion is given by $x = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ show that the relation between velocity v and acceleration a is $\omega^2 v^2 + a^2 = A^2 \omega^4$. 4

एकतल सरल दोलगतलर समीकरण $x = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ । देखाओ ये, वेग v ओ त्वरण a -एर मध्ये सम्पर्कतल हुल $\omega^2 v^2 + a^2 = A^2 \omega^4$ ।

साधारण हार्मोनलक गतलको समीकरण $x = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ द्वारा दलइएको छ। देखातनुहोस् कल वेग (v) र प्रवेग (a) बीचको सम्बन्ध $\omega^2 v^2 + a^2 = A^2 \omega^4$ हो।

- 10.(a) Explain briefly “length contraction” and “time dilation” in special theory of relativity. 3+3

वलशेष आपेक्षलकतावादेर ललरलखे “दैर्घ्य संकोचन” ओ “समयेर वलञ्जुतल” संक्षेपे व्वाख्या कर।

सापेक्षताको वलशेष सलद्वान्तमा ‘लम्बाइ संकुचन’ र ‘समय वलस्तार’ संक्षलप्त रूपमा व्वाख्या गर।

- (b) The half-life period of a particle moving with velocity 2.8×10^8 m/s is found to be 2×10^{-7} s. Determine the actual half-life period of the particle. 2

2.8×10^8 m/s वेगे गतलशील कणार अर्धजीवनकाल पाओया गेल 2×10^{-7} s। कणारतलर प्रकृत अर्धजीवनकाल ललरुण कर।

वेग 2.8×10^8 m/s संग चलने कणको अर्ध-जीवन अवधल 2×10^{-7} s छ भने, कणको वास्तवलक अर्ध-जीवन अवधल ललरुण गर।

- (c) Two particles are moving with velocity $0.8c$ towards each other. Find their relative velocity. $c =$ velocity of light. 2

दुतल कण पलरुम्पलनेर दलके $0.8c$ वेगे अग्रसर हुन्छे। तलदेर आपेक्षलक वेग कत ? $c =$ आलोर वेग।

दुई कणहरु एक अर्का अर्फ $0.8c$ को गतलमा सदरुतनु। तलनीहरुको सापेक्ष गतल पत्ता लगातनुहोस्। $c =$ प्रकाशको वेग।

—x—