



RE-3471-72

M. Sc. (Electronics) (Part - I) Examination

April / May - 2010

Quantum Mechanics, Mathematical &
Computational Methods : Paper - I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 52

RE-3471

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दशावेक निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य कपवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :
M. SC. (ELECTRONICS) - 1

Name of the Subject :
Quantum Mechanics, Mathematical & Computational Methods - 1

Subject Code No. : 3 4 7 1 Section No. (1, 2,.....) : 1

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

- (2) Use separate answer books.
(3) Symbols used have their usual meaning.
(4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- 1 (a) Explain Hilbert space. 2
(b) Briefly discuss the admissibility condition on the wave function. 2
(c) Find $[J_z, J_-]$ 2
(d) For Pauli's matrices prove that $\sigma_x \sigma_y = -\sigma_y \sigma_x = i \sigma_z$. 2
- 2 (a) Define Normalize and Non normalize wave function. Explain probability interpretation and box normalization procedure. 5
(b) Find :
(1) $[x, P_x]$
(2) $[L_x, L_y]$ 4

OR

- 2 (a) Deduce the expression for total scattering cross section and scattering amplitude using Green's function. 5
- (b) Obtain the Schrodinger equation for a linear harmonic oscillator. 4
- 3 (a) Using abstract operator method show that the energy eigenvalue of harmonic oscillator is 5
- $$\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) h\omega_c, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
- (b) For an electron accelerated through 100 volts, calculate the De Broglie wavelength. 4

OR

- 3 (a) Discuss the ammonia molecule as a two state system. 5
- (b) Prove that linear momentum P_x is self adjoint operator. 4

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Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="M. SC. (ELECTRONICS) - 1"/>	<input type="text" value="Student's Signature"/>
Name of the Subject :	
<input type="text" value="Quantum Mechanics, Mathematical & Computational Methods - 1"/>	
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text" value="2"/>

- (2) Use separate answer books.
(3) Symbols used have their usual meaning.
(4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- 4 (a) State the necessary and sufficient condition for a differential to be exact differential. 2
(b) Find the Laplace transform of 1. 2
(c) Explain the convergence tests for the series solution of the differential equation. 2
(d) Compare the errors involved in the different methods of numerical integration. Express them in terms of the step size. 2

- 5 (a) Obtain the series solution of the hypergeometric equation 5
$$x(x-1)y'' + [(1+a+b)x - c]y' + aby = 0$$

(b) Evaluate the eigenvalues and eigenfunction of the 4

$$\text{matrix } \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ using Jacobi method.}$$

OR

- 5 (a) Show that the Fourier Sine and Cosine transforms of e^{-at} are 5

$$g_s(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\omega}{\omega^2 + a^2}$$

$$g_c(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{\omega^2 + a^2}$$

- (b) Test the series solution for convergence. 4

6 (a) Explain the details of the least square method for the curve fit. Apply it to the case of a linear regression analysis between two dependent variables. 5

(b) Fit a linear fit to the following data and determine the regression coefficients. 4

$x:$	1	2	3	4	5
$y:$	3	4	5	6	8

OR

6 (a) Obtain the solutions of differential equation 5

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + f(x)y = 0 \text{ using the WKB method.}$$

(b) Discuss Poisson and Gaussian Distributions in details. 4
