21P207

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Name:

Reg.No:

SECOND SEMESTER M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS - PG)

(Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)

CC19P PHY2 C06 - MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS - II

(Physics)

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : 3 HoursMaximum : 30 Weightage

Section A

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 weightage.

- 1. Locate and name all the singularities of $f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(3z+2)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_2f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}(z-1)_3f(z)=z_{3+z_4+2}($
- 2. Find the residue of the function $f(z)=z(z-1)(z+1)^2f(z)=z(z-1)(z+1)^2$ at z=-1.
- 3. State and prove Lagrange theorem of subgroups.
- 4. What is meant by reducible representation?
- 5. What are the features of an SO(2) group?
- 6. Give one application of Euler equation.
- 7. Write a short note on seperable Kernel method in solving integral equation.
- 8. Contrast the interpretation of Green's function in Sturm-Liouville eigenvalue equation with ordinary inhomogenous Sturm-Liouville equation.

 $(8 \times 1 = 8 \text{ Weightage})$

Section B

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 5 weightage.

- 9. State and prove Cauchy's integral theorem. Illustrate with a suitable example.
- 10. Explain the homomorphism of groups. Establish the homomorphism between SU(2) and SO(3) groups.
- 11. Derive Euler's equation by applying variational principle. How can it be generalized for the case of several dependent and several independent variables?
- 12. Solve the Fredholm integral $e_{-x^2}=\int \infty -\infty e_{-(x-t)^2} \phi(t) dt e_{-x^2}=\int -\infty \infty e_{-(x-t)^2} \phi(t) dt$ using the Fourier convolution technique.

 $(2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ Weightage})$

Section C

Answer any *four* questions. Each question carries 3 weightage.

- 13. Find the analytic function for the following cases. (a) $u(x,y)=x_3-3xy_2u(x,y)=x_3-3xy_2$ (b) v(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysinxv(x,y)=e-ysix
- 14. Obtain the Laurent expansion of $ze_z(z-1)ze_z(z-1)$ about z = 1

- 15. Starting from an element subject to the only condition $A^n = E$, the identity element, such that n is the smallest integer satisfying the condition, generate the group.
- 16. Obtain an equation for a particle sliding on a cylindrical surface.
- 17. Derive the volterra integral equation corresponding to y''(x) y(x) = 0, y(0) = 0, y(0) = 1.
- 18. Show that Greeen's function is symmetric using Eigenfunction expansion method.
- 19. Find the Green's function for operator $L=d_2d_{x2}L=d_2d_{x2}$ with boundary conditions y(0)=0 and y'(1)=0.

 $(4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ Weightage})$
