## GOVERNMENT ZIRTIRI RESIDENTIAL SCIENCE COLLEGE

| Subject $:$ | Physics |
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| Paper name $:$ | Thermodynamics and Mathematical Physics-I |
| Paper No $:$ | Phy/II/EC/03 |
| Semester $:$ | II |

A. Multiple choice questions [25 (5 from each unit)]

1. The mean kinetic energy of a molecule is
a) directly proportional to $\sqrt{T}$
b) inversely proportional to $\sqrt{T}$
c) directly proportional to $T$
d) inversely proportional to $T$
2. Pressure remaining constant, the temperature at which the rms velocity of nitrogen will be double of its value at NTP is
a) $815^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
b) $818^{\circ} \mathrm{Cx}$
c) $915^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
d) $918^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
3. Energy associated with 1 gram molecule of a triatomic gas having 6 degrees of freedom is
a) $U=2 R T$
b) $U=3 R T$
c) $U=6 R T$
d) $U=7 R T$
4. In VanderWaal's equation of real gas, correction for pressure,
a) $p \propto V$
b) $p \propto V^{2}$
c) $p \propto P$
d) $p \propto P^{2}$
5. In thermal conductivity, the amount of heat flowing from the hotter to the colder surface is proportional
a) inversely to time of flow
b) inversely to surface area
c) directly to surface area
d) directly to the separation of surface
6. The first law of thermodynamics is based on the principal of conservation
a) momentum
b) energy
c) mass
d) none of these
7. The efficiency of a heat engine can never be

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a) zero
b) $30.5 \%$
c) $50 \%$
d) $100 \%$
8. The physical concept of entropy is that entropy may be taken as
a) thermal length
b) thermal height
c) thermal inertia
d) none of these
9. In an adiabatic process, change in entropy is
a) maximum
b) half
c) two-third
d) zero
10. Third law of thermodynamics states that "at absolute zero, the entropy tends to be
a) infinite
b) maximum
c) zero
d) negative
11. In cylindrical coordinate system, the intersection of the coordinate surfaces $\rho=c_{1}$ and $\phi=c_{2}$ is
a) a circle
b) a semi-circle
c) an ellipse
d) a straight line
12. Identify the correct statement in regards to the nature of the tensors as stated below
a) Gradient is covariant, velocity is contravariant
b) Velocity is covariant, gradient is contravariant
c) Velocity is contravariant, acceleration is covariant
d) Acceleration is covariant, gradient is contravariant
13. If $\vec{r}$ is a position vector in 3D Cartesian coordinate system, then $\nabla^{2} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|}$ equals
a) infinity
b) one
c) zero
d) three
14. In cylindrical system, time derivative of unit vector $\frac{d \hat{\varrho} \varnothing}{d t}$ equals

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a) $-\dot{\varnothing} \hat{e}_{\rho}$
b) $\dot{\varnothing} \hat{e}_{\varnothing}$
c) $\dot{\varnothing} \hat{e}_{\rho}$
d) 0
15. In spherical coordinate system, the scale factor $h_{\theta}$ is
a) $r \sin \theta$
b) $r$
c) 1
d) 0
16. If $A$ and $B$ be two symmetric matrices of same order, then the product $A B$ is symmetric if
a) $(A B)^{T}=B^{T} A^{T}$
b) $(A B)^{T}=-B^{T} A^{T}$
c) $A B=B A$
d) $A B=-B A$
17. The total number of independent elements in a symmetric matrix of order $4 \times 4$ is
a) 8
b) 10
c) 12
d) 16
18. Let $A$ be a matrix such that $A^{\Theta}=A$, then $B^{\Theta} A B$ is a $\qquad$ matrix.
a) hermitian
b) skew-hermitian
c) may be hermitian or skew-hermitian
d) none of these.
19. If $A$ be a real symmetric matrix and $P$ its diagonalizing matrix, then $P$ is $\qquad$ matrix.
a) a symmetric
b) a skew-symmetric
c) a unitary
d) an orthogonal
20. If $A$ is invertible, then $\operatorname{tr}\left(A C A^{-1}\right)$ is equal to
a) $\operatorname{tr} A$
b) $\operatorname{tr} C$
c) $\operatorname{tr} A^{-1}$
d) $\operatorname{tr} C^{-1}$
21. The value $\beta(m, 2)$ is
a) $\frac{1}{m}$
b) $\frac{1}{m+1}$
c) $\frac{1}{m(m+1)}$
d) $\frac{m}{m+1}$
22. The value of $\Gamma(2+m) \Gamma(1-m)$ is
a) $\frac{\pi}{\sin m \pi}$
b) $\frac{m \pi}{\sin m \pi}$
c) $\frac{(m+1) \pi}{\sin m \pi}$
d) $\frac{m(m+1) \pi}{\sin m \pi}$
23. The value of $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ is
a) $\pi$
b) $\pi \sqrt{2}$
c) $\sqrt{\pi}$
d) $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$
24. The value of $\Gamma\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$ is
a) $-\frac{8}{15} \sqrt{\pi}$
b) $-\frac{8}{5} \sqrt{\pi}$
c) $-\frac{8}{3} \sqrt{\pi}$
d) $-\frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\pi}$
25. The value of $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{25}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{25}\right) \ldots \ldots \Gamma\left(\frac{24}{25}\right)$ is
a) $\frac{(2 \pi)^{12}}{5}$
b) $\frac{(2 \pi)^{12}}{25}$
c) $\frac{2 \pi^{12}}{5}$

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d) $\frac{2 \pi^{12}}{25}$
B. Fill up the blanks [15 (3 from each unit)]

1. In kinetic theory of an ideal gas, molecules move at $\qquad$ in all directions.
2. At absolute zero, the molecules are in a perfect state of $\qquad$ -.
3. In $\qquad$ , heat is transmitted from one body to another body without heating the intervening medium.
4. $\qquad$ law of thermodynamics states that, "if two bodies $A$ and $B$ are each separateely in thermal equilibrium with a third body $C$, then $A$ and $B$ are also in thermal equilibrium with each other."
5. Amount of heat is taken to be $\qquad$ , if heat is supplied to the system.
6. In Carnot's engine, $\qquad$ is the working substance.
7. If $A^{i j}$ is an antisymmetric tensor and $B_{i}$ is a vector, then the product $A^{i j} B_{i} B_{j}$ will be $\qquad$
8. Symmetry property of a tensor is $\qquad$ under coordinate transformation
9. $\qquad$ theorem is valid for an open two sided surface bounded by a closed non-intersecting curve 'C' (simple closed curve)
10. If $A$ be a real symmetric matrix and $P$ its diagonalizing matrix, then $P$ is $\qquad$ matrix.
11. If $A$ is a unitary matrix and $B=A P$ where $P \neq O$, then $P B^{-1}$ is $\qquad$ matrix.
12. If $H$ is a Hermitian matrix, then $e^{i H}$ is $\qquad$ matrix.
13. $\beta(m+1, n)+\beta(m, n+1)=$ $\qquad$
14. The integral $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-2 x} x^{4} d x=$ $\qquad$ .
15. The integral $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \sin ^{7} \theta d \theta=$ $\qquad$ .

## Key Answers

A. Multiple choice questions [replace $x$ ]

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. d
12. c
13. c
14. b
15. d
16. a
17. c
18. a
19. a
20. d
21. b
22. C
23. a
B. Fill up the blanks [replace $x$ ]
24. Random
25. Rest
26. Radiation
27. Zeroth
28. Positive
29. Ideal gas
30. zero
31. invariant
32. Stokes theorem
33. an orthogonal
34. a unitary
35. a unitary
36. $\beta(m, n)$
37. $\frac{3}{4}$
38. $\frac{16}{35}$
