

Roll No.....

Unique Paper Code : 32227502

Name of Paper : Advanced Mathematical Physics

Name of Course : **B.Sc. (Hons.) Physics-CBCS_DSE**

Semester : **V-Semester**

Duration: **3 Hours**

Maximum Marks: **75**

All questions carry equal marks.

Attempt four questions in all.

Use of Scientific calculator is allowed.

1. (a) For which value of k will the vector $[1, -2, k]$ belong to the subspace of R^3 spanned by the vectors $[3, 0, -2]$ and $[2, -1, -5]$?

(b) Let V be denoted by P_2 , the vector space consisting of all polynomials of degree ≤ 2 , and the zero polynomial. Let $S = \{P_1(x), P_2(x), P_3(x)\}$, where

$$P_1(x) = x^2 + 1, P_2(x) = x^2 + x, P_3(x) = x + 1$$

Does $\text{Span } P_2$?

(c) Consider the subset of R^4 given by

$$S = \{(1, -2, 0, 0), (0, 2, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1, 1), (0, 0, 2, 1)\}$$

Find a basis of $\text{span } S$ and extend it to a basis of R^4 .

(4.75, 7, 7)

2. (a) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the given matrix B .

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Find the inverse of matrix B .

(c) What constant should be multiplied to make the given matrix orthogonal?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6+6 + 6.75)

3. (a) Solve the given system of differential equations using matrix method:

$$y_1' = -y_1 + 4y_2$$

$$y_2' = 3y_1 - 2y_2$$

subject to the initial conditions $y_1(0) = 3, y_2(0) = 4$.

(b) If A is square matrix prove that $(e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$.

(15 + 3.75)

4. (a) Show that

$$\varepsilon_{ijm}\varepsilon_{klm} = \delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} - \delta_{il}\delta_{jk}.$$

(b) Show that there is no isotropic tensor of rank one except the null vector.

(10, 8.75)

5. (a) Prove that

$$(A \times B) \times (C \times D) = B[A \cdot (C \times D)] - A[B \cdot (C \times D)] \text{ using tensors.}$$

(b) Show that moment of inertia is a symmetric tensor of rank two.

(10, 8.75)

6. Show that dx^i is a contravariant vector and $\text{grad } \phi$ is a covariant vector. If $\phi(x^i)$ is scalar valued function of general coordinate (x^i) , prove that $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^i \partial x^j}$ does not form a tensor. Also find the coordinate tensor in which they form as second order tensor.

(18.75)