

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 086.**  
**(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2011-12 & thereafter)**

**SUBJECT CODE : 11PH/MC/QR64**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION APRIL 2017**  
**BRANCH III - PHYSICS**  
**SIXTH SEMESTER**

**REG. No. \_\_\_\_\_**

**COURSE : MAJOR – CORE**  
**PAPER : QUANTUM MECHANICS AND RELATIVITY**  
**TIME : 30 MINS. MAX. MARKS : 30**

**SECTION – A**

**TO BE ANSWERED IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS: (30 x 1 = 30)**

**I Choose the Correct Answer:**

- Momentum of photon can be expressed as  
a)  $h/\lambda$                       b)  $h/v$                       c)  $h/p$                       d)  $h v$
- The group velocity of the wave  $V_g$  is given as  
a)  $d\omega/dk$                       b)  $dk/d\omega$                       c)  $dk/d\lambda$                       d)  $dk/dp$
- The expectation value of a particle trapped in a box of wide L is  
a)  $L/2$                       b)  $L$                       c)  $L/4$                       d)  $L/8$
- The wave function  $\psi(x)$  must approach zero as  
a)  $x \rightarrow \infty$                       b)  $x \rightarrow -\infty$                       c)  $x \rightarrow 0$                       d) both a&b
- Which of the following wave function is acceptable in quantum mechanics  
a)  $\sin x$                       b)  $\tan x$                       c)  $\operatorname{cosec} x$                       d)  $\tan^2 x$
- An object travelling at speed of light would have  
a) finite mass                      b) infinite mass                      c) zero mass                      d) depends on rest mass
- If a 4Kg substance is fully converted into energy the energy produced is  
a)  $3.6 \times 10^{17} \text{ J}$                       b)  $3.6 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$                       c)  $3.6 \times 10^{15} \text{ J}$                       d)  $3.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ J}$
- Quantum mechanical operator for total energy in time dependent form  
a)  $\frac{ih}{2\pi} \partial/\partial t$                       b)  $ih \partial/\partial t$                       c)  $i \partial/\partial t$                       d)  $\partial x/\partial t$
- A rod 1 meter long moving with a velocity 0.6 c will appear to a stationary observer as  
a) 0.1m                      b) 0.2m                      c) 0.8m                      d) 1m
- A striking illustration of both time dilation and length contraction occurs in the particle  
a)  $\alpha$                       b)  $\beta$                       c) neutron                      d)  $\mu$  meson
- The speed with which a clock should move so that it may appear to lose 1 minute in each hour is  
a)  $5.4 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$                       b)  $5.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$                       c)  $5.4 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$                       d)  $5.4 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$

12. For a particle in a box of length  $L$  the general formula for the permitted De broglie wave lengths of the particle is  
 a)  $2L/n$                       b)  $n/2L$                       c)  $2L/n$                       d)  $2n/L$
13. The zero point energy of a linear harmonic oscillator is  
 a)  $1/2 \ h\nu$                       b)  $h\nu$                       c)  $1/2 \ v$                       d)  $1/2 \ h\nu^2$
14. For non-dispersive medium the relation between group velocity ( $V_g$ ) and velocity ( $V_p$ )  
 a)  $V_g > V_p$                       b)  $V_g < V_p$                       c)  $V_g = V_p$                       d)  $V_g$  is inversely propotional to  $V_p$
15. Parity operator is defined by the relation  
 a)  $Pf(r)=f(-r)$                       b)  $Pf(r)=f(r)$                       c)  $Pf(r)=1/f(r)$                       d)  $Pf(r)=1/f(-r)$

## II Fill in the blanks:

16. The quantum operator of momentum is \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Unaccelerated reference frame is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. A body which appears to be spherical to an observer at rest will appear to be an \_\_\_\_\_ to a moving observer.
19. The potential energy of a particle outside the box \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The quantity  $\psi^2$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## III State whether true or false:

21. In Newtonian mechanics mass of a body does not depend on velocity of its motion .
22. For dispersive medium group velocity is less than phase velocity.
23. Uncertainty principle can prove the non-existence of electron in the medium.
24.  $[x, p_x] = i\hbar$ .
25. Davisson and Germer experiment verifies Debroglie hypothesis.

## IV Answer briefly:

26. State postulates of special theory of relativity.
27. What does negative result of Michelson-Morley experiment suggest?
28. What is twin paradox?
29.  $[x^2, P_x] =$
30. Write the time dependent Schrodinger equation.



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**TIME : 2 ½ HOURS** **MAX. MARKS : 70**

**SECTION – B**

**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS:**

**(5 x 5 = 25)**

1. Calculate the wavelength of an  $\alpha$ -particle accelerated through a potential difference of 2000 volts. Given  
Mass of proton =  $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}$   
Planck's constant =  $6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ .
2. Calculate the energy difference between the ground state and the first excited state for an electron in one dimension rigid box of length  $10^{-8} \text{ m}$ . ( $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ ,  $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ )
3. Normalise the following wave function in one dimension  
 $\Psi(x) = Ae^{-\alpha x}$  for  $x > 0$   
 $= Ae^{+\alpha x}$  for  $x < 0$  where  $\alpha$  is positive constant.
4. How fast would a rocket have to go relative to an observer for its length to be contracted to 99% of its length at rest.
5. The rest mass of a electron is  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ . What will be its mass if it were moving with  $4/5$  times the speed of light.
6. Explain Lorentz-Fitzgerald length contraction.
7. Obtain the normalized eigen function for a particle in a one dimensional box.

**SECTION – C**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS:**

**(3 X 15 = 45)**

8. Explain Davisson and Germer experiment.
9. Obtain time-independent Schrodinger equation.
10. Obtain the commutation relation for  $L_x$ ,  $L_y$ , and  $L_z$ , the components of angular momentum operator. Show that  $L^2$  commutes with any of the three components.
11. Explain Michelson-Morley experiment with a neat diagram.
12. Obtain Einstein's mass energy relation.



