



- (vi) Intensity of light depends upon  
a) Velocity  
b) Wavelength  
c) Amplitude  
d) Frequency
- (vii) In case of critical damping, the motion of a system is  
a) Oscillatory  
b) Vibratory  
c) Harmonic  
d) Non-oscillatory
- (viii) The population of electron in different energy states of a system in the thermal equilibrium is governed by  
a) Bragg's law  
b) Einstein relations  
c) Boltzmann distribution law  
d) Wien's displacement law
- (ix) When a spring with spring constant  $k$  is cut into three equal parts, the force constant of each of the part would be  
a)  $k/3$   
b)  $3k$   
c)  $k$   
d) None of these
- (x) The quality factor  $Q$  for an L-C-R circuit is  
a)  $\omega R/L$   
b)  $\omega/LR$   
c)  $\omega L/R$   
d)  $R/L\omega$
- (xi) When the frequency of the applied force ( $\omega'$ ) and the natural frequency of vibration ( $\omega$ ) are equal, the value of maximum amplitude is given by  
a)  $\frac{f}{\sqrt{2b\omega'}}$   
b)  $\frac{f}{2b\omega}$   
c)  $\frac{f}{\sqrt{2b\omega}}$   
d)  $\frac{f}{\sqrt{2b\omega\omega'}}$
- (xii) Choose which pair of observables of a particle cannot be measured precisely at the same time.  
a) Spin and color  
b) Energy and torque  
c) Position and momentum  
d) Size and speed
- (xiii) In a quarter-wave plate, the path difference between the O-ray and E-ray is  
a)  $\lambda/4$   
b) 0  
c)  $\lambda/2$   
d)  $2\lambda$
- (xiv) The number of optic axes in a uniaxial crystal is  
a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4
- (xv) If  $\omega_0$  is the angular frequency of a body and  $k$  is the damping constant, then its quality factor is  
a)  $\omega_0/k$   
b)  $2\omega_0/k$   
c)  $\omega_0/2k$   
d) None of these

**Group-B**

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Distinguish between group velocity ( $v_g$ ) and phase velocity ( $v_p$ )? (3)
3. (3)

Two polarizers are crossed to each other; a third polarizer is placed between them which makes an angle  $\theta$  with the first polarizer. An unpolarized light of intensity  $I_0$  is incident on the first one and passes through all the three polarizers. Calculate the intensity of the light which emerges from the second polarizer.

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4. Describe the physical interpretation of wave-function in quantum mechanics. (3)
5. Calculate the time period of the liquid column of length  $l$  in a U-tube, if it is depressed in one arm by  $x$ ,  $d$  is the density of the liquid and  $A$  is the cross-sectional area of the arm of the U-tube. (3)

OR

If the wavelength of the radiation of the He-Ne laser is 632.8 nm, calculate the energy of the radiation. (3)

6. Stimulated emission is used in laser action instead of spontaneous emission. Justify your answer? (3)

OR

Solve the normalization constant  $a$  if the wave function has the following form (3)

$$\psi(x) = a \sin \frac{\pi x}{L}, \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq L$$
$$= 0, \text{ otherwise.}$$

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Express the relationship between Einstein's A and B coefficients. (5)
8. State the conditions for over damped, critically damped and under damped motion. (5)
9. What is Rayleigh criterion? What is the limit of resolution of an optical instrument? (5)
10. Write down Schrödinger's equation for one-dimensional motion for a free particle in a one-dimensional potential box. Apply appropriate boundary conditions to calculate its eigen energies. (5)
11. Derive the diameter of Airy disc. (5)

OR

(5)

A Newton's ring experiment is performed with a source of light having two wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ . It is found that the  $n^{\text{th}}$  dark ring due to  $\lambda_1$  coincides with  $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$  dark ring due to  $\lambda_2$ . If the radius of curvature of the Plano-convex lens is  $R$ , then prove

that the radius of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order dark ring for  $\lambda_1$  is given by  $\sqrt{\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}} R$ .

12.

Derive the relation  $v_g = v_p - \lambda \frac{dv_p}{d\lambda}$ .

(5)

OR

Deduce Stefan's law from Planck's radiation formula.

(5)

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