

Royal College of Arts Science and Commerce
TYBSc Physics
Semester: V

Paper: I – USPH501: Mathematical, Thermal and Statistical Physics
Sample Questions

1	In a non-uniform sample space, all sample points have
	a equal probability
	b Different probability
	c Zero probability
	d Exactly 1 probability.
2	From a group of 10 people how many ways a President and a Vice-President can be chosen?
	a 10
	b 20
	c 50
	d 90
3	In a Binomial Distribution, if 'n' is the number of trials and 'p' is the probability of success, then the mean value is given by _____
	a np
	b n
	c p
	d np(1-p)

4	<u>Binomial Distribution is a _____.</u>
a	<u>Continuous distribution</u>
b	<u>Discrete distribution</u>
c	<u>Irregular distribution</u>
d	<u>Not a Probability distribution</u>
5	<u>In a Binomial Distribution, the mean and variance are-----.</u>
a	<u>equal</u>
b	<u>unequal</u>
c	<u>mean is twice the variance</u>
d	<u>variance is twice the mean</u>
6	The value of $\sin iz$, where z is a complex number is also same as
a	$\sinh z$
b	$i \sinh z$
c	$\cosh z$
d	$i \cosh z$
7	A differential equation is considered to be ordinary if it has
a	one dependent variable
b	more than one dependent variable
c	one independent variable
d	more than one independent variable

8	The value of $\sin(ini)$ is
a	i
b	1
c	-1
d	$-i$

9	<u>The value of $\ln(1 + i)$, where \ln is natural logarithm, is</u>
a	<u>$\ln\sqrt{2} - i\pi/4$</u>
b	<u>$\ln\sqrt{3} - i\pi/2$</u>
c	<u>$\ln\sqrt{2} + i\pi/4$</u>
d	<u>$\ln\sqrt{2} - i\pi/2$</u>
10	Which of these does not come under partial differential equations?
a	Laplace's equation
b	Equations of motion
c	1-D wave equation
d	Heat equation
11	The property of system which remains same in all parts of a system is known as
a	Macroscopic Property
b	Microscopic and Macroscopic property
c	Microscopic property
d	Microscopic state of all states

12	<p>The distribution of energy associated with the dominant configuration is known as</p> <p>a Bose Einstein distribution</p> <p>b Fermi Dirac distribution</p> <p>c General Distribution</p> <p>d Boltzmann Distribution</p>
13	<p>What is the weight associated with the configuration corresponding to observing 40 heads after flipping a coin 100 times?</p> <p>a $1.37 * 10^{28}$</p> <p>b $2.37 * 10^{28}$</p> <p>c $3.37 * 10^{28}$</p> <p>d $4.37 * 10^{28}$</p>
14	<p>Consider the general labelling of systems as open, closed, or isolated. The first allows the exchange of matter and energy with its surroundings; the second allows only the exchange of energy, whereas the third allows no exchange at all. Which of the following statements is correct?</p> <p>a An open system obeys the rules of the canonical ensemble.</p> <p>b An open system obeys the rules of the microcanonical ensemble.</p> <p>c A closed system obeys the rules of the microcanonical ensemble.</p> <p>d An isolated system obeys the rules of the canonical ensemble.</p>

15	The translational partition function of a H atom is 8×10^{33} at 3700k in a volume of $0.064m^3$. What is the thermal wavelength value in meter.	
a	10^{-12}	
b	4×10^{-12}	
c	2×10^{-11}	
d	20×10^{-13}	
16	Particles which are identical, indistinguishable and have zero or integral spin are called _____	
a	Fermions	
b	Positrons	
c	Bosons	
d	Neutrons	

17	_____ do not obey Pauli's principal	
a	Bosons	
b	Neutrons	
c	Positron	
d	Electron	

18	According to law of equipartition of energy every mode of vibration is	
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	associated with an average energy
a	$\frac{1}{2}kT$
b	$\frac{3}{2}kT$
c	kT
d	$2kT$

19	The number of quantum states lying between p and $p + dp$ from the concept of phase space is given by
a	$g(p)dp = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} p dp$
b	$g(p)dp = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} p^2 dp$
c	$g(p)dp = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} p^3 dp$
d	$g(p)dp = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} p^4 dp$
20	If r is coefficient of reflection, t is coefficient of transmission and a is coefficient of absorption. For perfectly black body for all wavelengths
a	$r + a + t = 0$
b	$r + a + t < 1$
c	$r + a + t > 1$
d	$a = 1$