

S.Y.B. Sc. (Physics)
Semester I (Paper I)
PH211: MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN PHYSICS

Syllabus

1. Complex Numbers

- 1.1 Introduction to complex numbers.
- 1.2 Rectangular, polar and exponential forms of complex numbers
- 1.3 Argand diagram
- 1.4 Algebra of complex numbers using mathematical and Argand diagram
- 1.5 De-Moivre's Theorem
- 1.6 Powers, roots and log of complex numbers.
- 1.7 Trigonometric, hyperbolic and exponential functions.
- 1.8 Applications of complex numbers to determine velocity and acceleration in curved motion
- 1.9 Problems

2. Partial Differentiation

- 2.1 Definition of partial differentiation
- 2.2 Successive differentiation
- 2.3 Total differentiation
- 2.4 Exact differential
- 2.5 Chain rule
- 2.6 Theorems of differentiation
- 2.7 Change of variables from Cartesian to polar co-ordinates.
- 2.8 Implicit and explicit functions
- 2.9 Conditions for maxima and minima (without proof)
- 2.10 Problems.

3. Vector Algebra

- 3.1 Introduction to scalars and vectors:
- 3.2 dot product and cross product of two vectors and its physical significance
- 3.3 Scalar triple product and its geometrical interpretation.
- 3.4 Vector triple product and its proof.
- 3.5 Problems.

4. Vector Analysis

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Scalar and vector fields
- 4.3 Differentiation of vectors with respect to scalar.
- 4.4 Vector differential operator and Laplacian operator
- 4.5 Gradient of scalar field and its physical significance.
- 4.6 Divergence of scalar field and its physical significance
- 4.7 Curl of vector field

4.8 Vector identities

- a. $\nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0$
- b. $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{V}) = 0$
- c. $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \phi) = \nabla^2 \phi$
- d. $\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{A}) = \nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{A} + \phi (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})$
- e. $\nabla \times (\phi \mathbf{A}) = \phi (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + (\nabla \phi) \times \mathbf{A}$
- f. $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})$

4.9 Problems.

5. Differential Equation

5.1 Frequently occurring partial differential equations (Cartesian coordinates)

5.2 Degree, order, linearity and homogeneity of differential equation.

5.3 Concept of Singular points. Example of singular points

($x = 0$, $x = x_0$ and $x = \infty$)

of differential equation.

5.4 Problems.

Additional Activity:

Four tutorials containing 10 unsolved problems each from suggested references.

Reference Books:

1. *Methods of Mathematical Physics* by Laud, Takwale and Gambhir
2. *Mathematical Physics* by B. D. Gupta
3. *Mathematical Physics* by Rajput and Gupta
4. *Mathematical Methods in Physical Science* by Mary and Boas
5. *Vector analysis* by Spiegel and Murrey
6. *Mathematical Methods for Physicists* by Arfken and Weber, 5th Edition, Academic Press.

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FOR S.Y.B. Sc. (Physics)
Semester II (Paper I)
PH221: OSCILLATIONS, WAVES AND SOUND

Syllabus

1. Undamped Free Oscillations

- 1.1 Different types of equilibria (stable, unstable, and neutral equilibrium)
- 1.2 Potential well and periodic oscillations, Approximation of a general potential well $V(x)$ to a parabola for small oscillations
- 1.3 Definition of linear and angular S.H.M.
- 1.4 Differential equation of S.H.M. and its solution (exponential form)
- 1.5 Composition of two perpendicular linear S.H.Ms. for frequencies 1:1 and 1:2 (analytical method)
- 1.6 Lissajous's figures and its uses, Applications (mechanical, electrical and optical)
- 1.7 Problems.

2. Damped Oscillations

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Differential equation of damped harmonic oscillator and its solution, discussion of different cases.
- 2.3 Logarithmic decrement

- 2.4 Energy equation of damped oscillations
- 2.5 Power dissipation
- 2.6 Quality factor
- 2.7 Application: LCR series circuit
- 2.8 Problems.

3. Forced Oscillations

- 3.1 Forced oscillation with one degree of freedom
- 3.2 Differential equation of forced oscillation and its solution (transient and steady state) Amplitude of forced oscillation
- 3.3 Resonance and its examples: mechanical (Barton's pendulum), optical (sodium vapour lamp),
- 3.4 Velocity and Amplitude resonance
- 3.5 Sharpness of resonance
- 3.6 Energy of forced oscillations
- 3.7 Power dissipation
- 3.8 Quality factor and Bandwidth
- 3.9 Application of forced oscillations
- 3.10 Equation of coupled oscillations,
- 3.11 Problems.

4. Wave Motion

- 4.1 Differential equations of wave motion in continuous media
- 4.2 Equations for longitudinal waves and its solution (one dimension only)
- 4.3 Equation for transverse waves and its solution (one dimension only)
- 4.4 Energy density and intensity of a wave
- 4.5 Discussion of seismic waves
- 4.6 Problems.

5. Doppler Effect

- 5.1 Explanation of Doppler effect in sound
- 5.2 Expression for apparent frequency in different cases.
- 5.3 Asymmetric nature of Doppler effect in sound
- 5.4 Doppler effect in light, symmetric nature of Doppler effect in light.
- 5.5 Applications: Red shift, Violet shift, Radar,
- 5.6 Problems.

6. Sound

- 6.1 Definition of sound intensity, loudness, pitch, quality and timber
- 6.2 Acoustic intensity level measurement
- 6.3 Acoustic pressure and its measurement
- 6.4 Reverberation time and Reverberation of a hall
- 6.5 Sabine's formula (without derivation)
- 6.6 Stroboscope
- 6.7 Problems

Reference Books:

1. *Waves and Oscillations, Stephenson*
2. *The physics of waves and oscillations, N. K. Bajaj, Tata McGraw- Hill, Publishing co. ltd.*
3. *Fundamentals of vibration and waves, SPPuri, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing co. ltd.*
4. *A text book of sound, Subramanyam and Brijlal, Vikas Prakashan*
5. *Sound, Mee, Heinmann, Edition - London*
6. *Waves and Oscillations, R.N. Chaudhari, New age international (p)ltd.*

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