IE OPTIMIST CLASSES IIT-JAM TOPPERS



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CSIR-NET-JRF RESULTS 2022, CLASSIS AND LIST CLASSIS TO A SECOND LIST CL



SANNU OPTI



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DASRATH RJ06000682



VIVEK UK01000439



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GATE PAPER 2020

Define [x] as the greatest integer less than or equal to x, for each $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$. If y = [x], then

area under y for $x \in [1,4]$ is

(a) 6 S

(c) 1

(d) 3

He is known for his unscrupulous ways. He tears to deceive people. always sheds

(a) Crocodile

(b) Crocodile's

(c) Fox's

(d) Fox

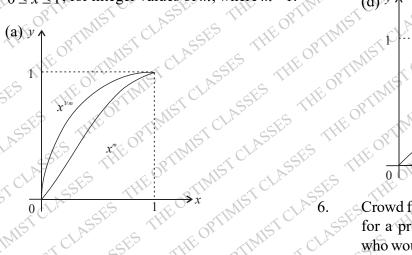
Jofra Archer, the England fast bowler, is than accurate.

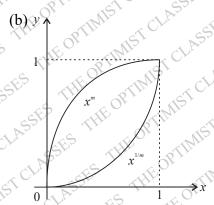
(a) Less fast

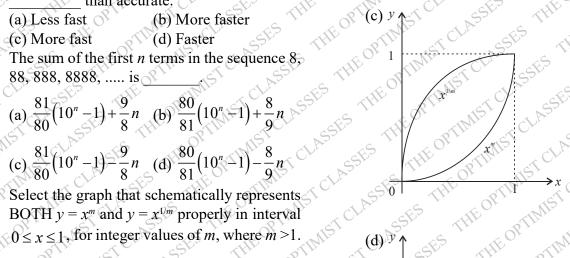
(b) More faster

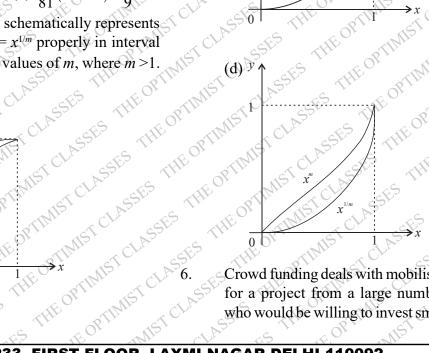
(c) $\frac{y}{80}$ (d) $\frac{81}{80}(10^{n}-1) + \frac{9}{8}n$ (e) $\frac{80}{81}(10^{n}-1) + \frac{8}{9}n$ (f) $\frac{81}{80}(10^{n}-1) - \frac{9}{9}n$ (g) $\frac{80}{81}(10^{n}-1) + \frac{8}{9}n$

5. Select the graph that schematically represents
BOTH $y = x^m$ and $y = x^{1/m}$ properly in interval $0 \le x \le 1$, for integer values



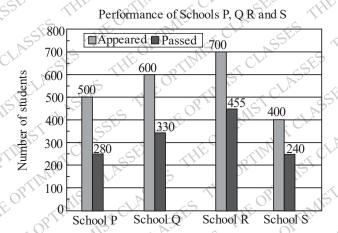






6. Crowd funding deals with mobilisation of funds for a project from a large pure. who would be willing to invest smaller amounts

- (a) Funds raised through large contributions on web-based platforms.
- (b) Funds raised through unwilling contributions on web-based platforms.
- (c) Funds raised through voluntary contributions on web-based platforms.
- (d) Funds raised through coerced contributions on web-based platforms.
- P, Q, R and S are to be uniquenly coded using α and β . If P is coded as $\alpha\alpha$ and Q as $\alpha\beta$, then R and S, respectively, can be coded as
 - (a) $\beta \alpha$ and $\beta \beta$
- (b) αβandββ
- (c) ββandαα
- (d) $\beta \alpha$ and $\alpha \beta$
- The bar graph shows the data of the students who appeared and passed in an examination for four schools P, Q, R and S. The average of success rates (in percentage) of these four schools is



- (a) 59.3%
- (b) 58.5%
- (c) 59.0%
- (d) 58.8%
- I do not think you know the case well enough to have opinions. Having said that, I agree with your other point.

What does the phrase "having said that" mean in the given text?

- (a) Contrary to what I have said
- (b) As opposed to what I have siad
- (c) In addition to what I have said
- (d) Despite what I have said
- Select the word that first the analogy:

Build: Building:: Grow:

- (a) Growed
- (b) Growth

- (c) Grown
- (d) Grew

A particle X is produced in the process $\pi^+ + p \rightarrow K^+ + X$ via ths strong interaction. If the quark content of the K^+ is $u\bar{s}$, the quark content of X is

- (a) $u\overline{d}$
- (c) uud
- (d) uus

A particle is moving in a central force given by

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{k}{r^3}\hat{r}$$
, where \hat{r} is the unit vector point-

ing away from the center of the field. The potential energy of the particle is given by

(a)
$$-\frac{k}{r^2}$$

(b)
$$\frac{k}{r^2}$$

(c)
$$-\frac{k}{2r^2}$$

(d)
$$\frac{k}{2r^2}$$

The total angular momentum j of the ground state of the ¹⁷O nucleus is

OPTIMIS(a) 1

- (c) 1

14. OP A conducting sphere of radius 1m is placed in air. The maximum number of electrons that can be put on the sphere to avoid electrical breakdown is about 7×10^n , where *n* is an integer. the value of *n* is

Assume:

Breakdown electric field strength in air is

$$|\vec{E}| = 3 \times 10^6 V / m$$

Permittivity of free space $\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} F / m$

[Electron charge $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} C$]

Which one of the following is a universal logic gate?

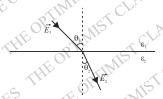
- (a) NOT
- (b) AND
- (c) OR
- (d) NAND

A medium $(\varepsilon_r > 1, \mu_r = 1, \sigma > 0)$ is semi-trans parent to an electromagnetic wave when

- (a) Conduction current ≪ Displacement cur-
- (b) Both conduction current and Displacement current are zero
- (c) Conduction current > Displacement current

(d) Conduction current = Displacement cur-

Which one of the following relations determines the manner in which the electric field lines are refracted across the interface between two dielectric media having dielectric constants ε_1 and ε_2 (see figure)?



- (a) $\varepsilon_1 \cot \theta_1 = \varepsilon_2 \cot \theta_2$
- (b) $\varepsilon_1 \sin \theta_1 = \varepsilon_2 \sin \theta_2$
- (b) $\varepsilon_1 \cos \theta_1 = \varepsilon_2 \cos \theta_2$
- (d) $\varepsilon_1 \tan \theta_1 = \varepsilon_2 \tan \theta_2$
- Let \hat{a} and \hat{a}^{\dagger} , respectively denote the lowering and raising operators of a one dimensional simple harmonic oscillator. Let $|n\rangle$ be the energy eigenstate of the simple harmonic oscillator. Given that $|n\rangle$ is also an eigenstate of

 $\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}\hat{a}$, the corresponding eignevalue is

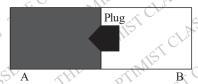
- (a) n(n+1)
- (b) n^2
- (c) $(n+1)^2$
- (d) n(n-1)

Which one of the following is a solution of

$$\frac{d^2u(x)}{dx^2} = k^2u(x), \text{ for } k \text{ real } ?$$

- (a) $\sin hx$
- (b) $\cos kx$
- (c) $\sin kx$

As shown in the figure, an ideal gas is confined to chamber A of an insulated container, with vacuum in chamber B. When the plug in the wall separating the chambers A and B is removed, the gas fills both the chambers. Which one of the following statements is true



(a) Internal energy of the gas increases as its atoms have more space to move around

(b) Temperature of the gas decreases as it expands to fill the space in chamber B

(c) the temperature of the gas remains unchanged

(d) Internal energy of the gas decreases

If \vec{E} and \vec{B} are the electric and magnetic fields respectively, then $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$ is

> (a) Odd under parity and even under time reversal

> (b) Even under parity and even under time re-

(c) Even under parity and odd under time re

(d) Odd under parity and odd under time rever-

A hydrogenic atom is subjected to a strong magnetic field. In the absence of spin orbit coupling, the number of doubly degenerate states created out of d-level is

Which one of the following is the correct binary equivalent of the hexadecimal F6C?

- - (a) 1100 0110 1111 (b) 0110 1100 0111
 - (c) 1111 0110 1100
- (d) 0110 1111 1100

A quantum particle is subjected to the poten-

tial
$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x \le -\frac{a}{2} \\ 0, & -\frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ \infty, & x \ge \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

The ground state wave function of the particle is proportional to

- (a) cos
- (c) cos

Choose the correrct statement related to the Fermi energy $(E_{\scriptscriptstyle F})$ and the chemical potential

- (μ) of a metal.
- (a) $\mu > E_F$ at finite temperature
- (b) $\mu < E_F$ at 0 K
- (c) $\mu = E_F$ only at 0 K
- (d) $\mu = E_F$ at finite temperature

The number of distinct ways the primitive unit cell can be constructed for the two dimensional lattice as shown in the figure is

27. Particle A with angular momentum $j = \frac{3}{2}$ decays into two particles B and C with angular momenta j_1 and j_2 , respectively.

If $\left|\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}\right\rangle_A = \alpha \left|1,1\right\rangle_B \otimes \left|\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle_C$, the value of α is ______.

28. For a complex variable z and the contour c:|z|=1 taken in the counter clockwise direc-

tion, $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{c} \left(z - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{3}{z^2} \right) dz = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$

- 29. A particle Y undergoes strongs decay $Y \to \pi^- + \pi^-$. The isospin of Y is _____.
- Far from the Earth, the Earth's magnetic field can be approximated as due to a bar magnet of magnetic pole strength $4 \times 10^{14} Am$. Assume this magnetic field is generated by a current carrying loop encircling the magnetic equator. The current required to do so is about $4 \times 10^n A$, where n is an integer. The value of n is _____. (Earth's circumference : $4 \times 10^7 m$)
- 31. Consider a diatomic molecule formed by identical atoms. If E_{ν} and E_{e} represent the energy of the vibrational nuclear motion and respectively, then in terms of the electronic mass m and nuclear mass M, $\frac{E_{\nu}}{E_{e}}$ is proportional to
 - (a) $\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{3/2}$ (b) $\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{1/2}$
 - (c) $\frac{m}{M}$ (d) $\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)$
- 32. A real invertible 3×3 matrix M has eigenvalues λ_i , (i = 1, 2, 3) and the corresponding eigenvectors are $|e_i\rangle$, (i = 1, 2, 3) respectively. Which

one of the following is correct?

(a)
$$M^{-1}|e_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda_i}|e_i\rangle$$
, for $i = 1, 2, 3$

- (b) $M^{-1}|e_{i}\rangle = \lambda_{i}|e_{i}\rangle$, for i = 1, 2, 3
- (c) The eigenvalues of M and M^{-1} are not related.

(d)
$$M|e_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda_i}|e_i\rangle$$
, for $i = 1, 2, 3$

Let p be the momentum conjugate to the generalized coordinate q. If the transformation

$$Q = \sqrt{2}q^m \cos p$$

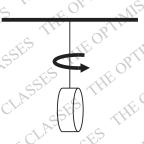
$$P = \sqrt{2}q^m \sin p$$

is canonical, then m =

- If a particle is moving along a sinusoidal curve, the number of degree of freedom of the particle.
 - A small disc is suspended by a fiber such that it is free to rotate about the fiber axis (see figure). For small angular deflections, the Hamiltonian for the disc is given by

$$H = \frac{p_{\theta}^2}{2I} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\theta^2.$$

where I is the moment of inertia and α is the restoring torque per unit deflection. The disc is subjected to angular deflections (θ) due to thermal collisions from the surrounding gas at temperature T and P_{θ} is the momentum conjugate to θ . The average and the root-mean square angular deflection, θ_{avg} and θ_{rms} , respectively



(a)
$$\theta_{avg} = 0$$
 and $\theta_{rms} = \left(\frac{k_B T}{\alpha}\right)^{3/2}$

(b)
$$\theta_{avg} \neq 0$$
 and $\theta_{rms} = \left(\frac{k_B T}{\alpha}\right)^{1/2}$

(c)
$$\theta_{avg} \neq 0$$
 and $\theta_{rms} = \left(\frac{k_B T}{\alpha}\right)^{3/2}$

(d)
$$\theta_{avg} = 0$$
 and $\theta_{rms} = \left(\frac{k_B T}{\alpha}\right)^{1/2}$

- 36. In the center of mass frame, two protons each having energy 7000 GeV, collide to produce protons and anti-protons. The maximum number of anti-protons produced is _____. (Assume the proton mass to be $1 \ GeV/c^2$)
- 37. Consider the Lagrangian

$$L = a \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + b \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + cxy$$
, where a, b and c

are constant. If P_x and P_y are the momenta conjugate to the coordinates x and y respectively, then the Hamiltonian is

(a)
$$\frac{p_x^2}{4a} + \frac{p_y^2}{4b} - cxy$$
 (b) $\frac{p_x^2}{a} + \frac{p_y^2}{b} + cxy$

(c)
$$\frac{p_x^2}{2a} + \frac{p_y^2}{2b} + cxy$$
 (d) $\frac{p_x^2}{2a} + \frac{p_y^2}{2b} - cxy$

38. The Planck's energy density distribution is

given by
$$u(\omega) = \frac{\hbar \omega^3}{\pi^2 c^3 \left(e^{\hbar \omega/k_B T} - 1\right)}$$
. At long

wavelengths, the energy density of photons in thermnal equilibrium with a cavity at temperature T varies as T^{α} , where α is

- 39. Let u^{μ} denote the 4-velocity of a relativistic particle whose square $u^{\mu}u_{\mu} = 1$. If $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ is the Levi-Civita tensor then the value of $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}u^{\mu}u^{\nu}u^{\rho}u^{\sigma}$ is _____.
- 40. A sinusoidal voltage of the form $V(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t)$ is applied across a parallel plate capacitor placed in vacuum. Ignoring the edge effects, the induced *emf* within the region between the capacitor plates can be expressed as a power series in ω . The lowest non-vanishing exponent in ω is
- 41. According to the Fermi gas model of the nucleus, the nucleons move in a spherical volume of radius $R(=R_0A^{\frac{1}{3}})$, where A is the mass number and R_0 is an empirical constant with

the dimensions of length). The Fermi energy of the nucleus $E_{\scriptscriptstyle E}$ is proportional to

a)
$$\frac{1}{R_0}$$

(b) R_0^2

(c)
$$\frac{1}{R_0^2}$$

(d) $\frac{1}{R_0^3}$

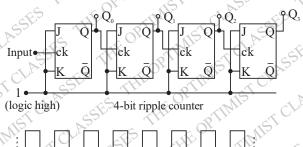
42. Consider the Hamiltonian $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}'$ where

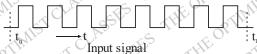
$$\hat{H}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \hat{H}' \text{ is the time inde-}$$

pendent perturbation given by

$$\hat{H}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k & 0 \\ k & 0 & k \\ 0 & k & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } k > 0. \text{ If, the maxi-}$$

mum energy eigenvalue of \hat{H} is 3eV corresponding to E = 2eV, the value of k (rounded off to three decimal places) in eV is ______. Consider a 4-bit counter constructed out of four flip-flops. It is formed by connecting the J and K inputs to logic high and feeding the Q output to the clock input of the following flip-flop (see the figure). The input signal to the counter is a series of square pulses and the change of stated is triggered by the falling edge. At time $t = t_0$ the output are in logic low state $(Q_0 = Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = 0)$. Then at $t = t_1$, the logic state of the output is





(a)
$$Q_0 = 1$$
, $Q_1 = 0$, $Q_2 = 1$ and $Q_3 = 0$

(b)
$$Q_0 = 0$$
, $Q_1 = 1$, $Q_2 = 1$ and $Q_3 = 1$

(c)
$$Q_0 = 1$$
, $Q_1 = 0$, $Q_2 = 0$ and $Q_3 = 0$

(d)
$$Q_0 = 0$$
, $Q_1 = 0$, $Q_2 = 0$ and $Q_3 = 1$

Let $S = \{|e_1\rangle, |e_2\rangle, |e_3\rangle\}$. Let R^3 denote the three-dimensional real vector space. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) S is an orthonormal set

(a)
$$S$$
 is an orthonormal set
(b) S is a basis for R^3
(c) $\sum_{i=1}^{3} |e_i\rangle|e_i\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
(d) S is a linearly dependent set

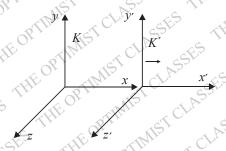
- A uniform magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$ exists in an inertial frame K. A perfect conducting sphere moves with a constant velocity $\vec{v} = v_0 \hat{x}$ with respect to this inertial frame. The rest frame of the sphere is K' (see figure). The electric and magnetic fields in K and K' are related as

$$\vec{E}'_{\parallel} = \vec{E}_{\parallel} \qquad \vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma \left(\vec{E}_{\perp} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\vec{B}'_{\parallel} = \vec{B} \qquad \vec{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma \left(\vec{B}_{\perp} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \times \vec{E} \right)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(v/c\right)^2}}$$

The induced surface charge density on the sphere (to the lowest order in v/c) in the frame



- (a) Uniform over the sphere
- (b) Maximum along z'
- (c) Maximum along y'
- (d) Maximum along x'
- A free particle of mass M is located in a threedimensional cubic potential well with impenetrable walls. The degeneracy of the fifth ex-

cited state of the particle is \hat{S} denotes \hat{S}_{ij} denotes the spin opertor defined as

$$\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 Which one of the following is correct?

(a) The eigenstates of spin operatr \hat{S}_x are
$$|\uparrow\rangle_x \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } |\uparrow\rangle_x \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(b) In the spin state $\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$, upon the measurement of \hat{S}_x and the integral of the spin is \hat{S}_x .

$$\left|\uparrow\right\rangle_{x} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\-1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \left|\uparrow\right\rangle_{x} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $|\uparrow\rangle_x \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } |\uparrow\rangle_x \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (b) In the spin state (b) In the spin state $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$, upon the measurement surement of \hat{S}_x , the probability for obtaining

$$\left|\uparrow\right\rangle_x$$
 is $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

th an
$$\left|\uparrow\right\rangle_x$$
 is $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

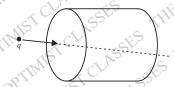
With (c) The eigenstates of spin operator e of and $\left|\uparrow\right\rangle_x \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\left|\downarrow\right\rangle_x \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$

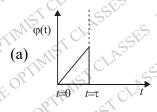
s $|\uparrow\rangle_x \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } |\downarrow\rangle_x \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (d) In the (d) In the spin state $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$, upon the measurement of \hat{S}_x , the proof surement of \hat{S}_x , the probability for obtaining

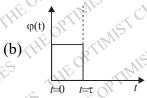
$$\left|\uparrow\right\rangle_{x}$$
 is $\frac{1}{4}$

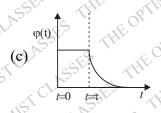
If $x = \sum a_k \sin kx$, for $-\pi \le x \le \pi$, the value of

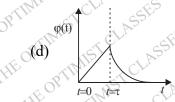
A charge q moving with uniform speed enters a cylindrical region in free space at t = 0 and exist the region at $t = \tau$ (see figure). Which one of the following options best describes the time dependence of the total electric flux $\varphi(t)$ through the entire surface of the cylinder?





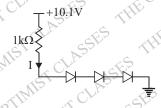






- 50. A plane electromagnetic wave of wavelength λ is incident on a circular loop of conducting wire. The loop radius is $a(a \ll \lambda)$. The angle (in degrees), made by the Poynting vector with the normal to the plane of the loop to generate
- 51. Consider the circuit given in the figure. Let the forward voltage drop across each diode be 0.7V. The current I (in mA) through the resistor is ____.

a maximum induced electrical signal, is



- 52. Consider a one-dimensional non-magnetic crystal with one atom per unit cell. Assume that the valence electrons (i) do not interact with each other and (ii) interact weakly with the ions. If *n* is the number of valence electrons per unit cell, then at 0*K*,
 - (a) The crystal is metallic for even values of n
 - (b) The crystal is metallic for odd values of n
 - (c) The crystal is non-metallic for any value of *n*
 - (d) The crystal is metallic for any value of n

- 53. The product of eigenvalues of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is
 - (a) 1 (c) 0 (d) 1
- 54. Which one of the following matrices does NOT represent a proper rotation in a plane?

(a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \\ -\cos\theta & \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$
 (b) $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ -\cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} (d) \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ -\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

The internal energy U of a system is given by $U(S,V) = \lambda V^{-2/3}S^2$, where λ is a constant of appropriate dimensions; V and S denote the volume and entropy, respectively. Which one of the following gives the correct equation of state of the system?

(a)
$$\frac{PV^{2/3}}{T}$$
 = constant (b) $\frac{PV}{T^{1/3}}$ = constant

(c)
$$\frac{PV^{1/3}}{T^2}$$
 = constant (d) $\frac{P}{V^{1/3}T}$ = constant

56. The radial wave function of a particle in a cen tral potential is given by

$$R(r) = A \frac{r}{a} \exp\left(-\frac{r}{2a}\right)$$
, where A is the normal-

ization constant and a is positive constant of suitable dimensions. If γa is the most probable distance of the particle from the force center, the value of γ is

57. Consider a simple cubic monoatomic Bravais lattice which has a basis with vectors

$$\vec{r}_1 = 0$$
, $\vec{r}_2 = \frac{a}{4}(\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z})$, \vec{a} is the lattice param-

eter. The Bragg reflection is observed due to the change in the wave vector between the incident and the scattered beam as given by

$$\vec{K} = n_1 \vec{G}_1 + n_2 \vec{G}_2 + n_3 \vec{G}_3$$
, where \vec{G}_1 , \vec{G}_2 , and \vec{G}_3 are primitive reciprocal lattice vectors. For $n_1 = 3$, $n_2 = 3$ and $n^3 = 2$, the geometrical structure factor is

58. For a gas of non-interacting particles, the probability that a particle has a speed v in the interval v to v + dv is given by

$$f(v)dv = 4\pi v^2 dv \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T}\right)^{3/2} e^{-mv^2/2k_B T}$$

If E is the energy of a particle, then the maximum in the corresponding energy distribution in units of E/k_BT occurs at _____ (rounded off to one decimal place).

- 59. An electron in a hydrogen atoms is in the state n = 3, l = 2, m = -2. Let \hat{L}_y denote the y-component of the orbital angular momentum operator If $(\Delta \hat{L}_y)^2 = \alpha \hbar^2$, the value of α is
- 60. The potential energy of a particle of mass m is 65. given by $U(x) = a \sin(k^2 x \pi/2)$, $a > 0, k^2 > 0$. The angular frequency of small oscillations of

(a)
$$k^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{m}}$$
 (b) $2k^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{m}}$ (c) $k^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{m}}$ (d) $k^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a}{m}}$

the particle about x = 0 is

61. Consider a gas of hydrogen atoms in the atmosphere of the Sun where the temperature is 5800K. If a sample from this atmosphere contains 6.023×10^{23} of hydrogen atoms in the ground state, the number of hydrogen atoms in the first excited state is approximately 8×10^n , where n is an integer. The value of n is _____. (Boltzmann constant $8.617 \times 10^{-5} eV/K$)

62. Let
$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\frac{1}{2n} \\ n, & -\frac{1}{2n} < x < \frac{1}{2n} \end{cases}$$

$$0, & \frac{1}{2n} < x < \frac{1}{2n}$$

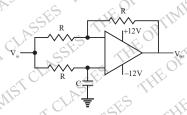
The value of $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(x) \sin x dx$ is ______

- 63. A hydrogen atom is in an orbital angular momentum state $|l, m = l\rangle$. If \vec{L} lies on a cone which makes a half angle 30° with respect to the z-axis, the value of l is _____.
- 64. The input voltage (V_{in}) to the circuit shown in

the figure is $2\cos(100t)V$. The output voltage

$$(V_{out})$$
 is $2\cos\left(100t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)V$. If $R = 1k\Omega$, the

value of $C(\ln \mu F)$ is



(a) 1

- (b) 10^s
- (c) 100
- (d) 0.1

Consider a two dimensional crystal with 3 atoms in the basis. The number of allowed optical branches (n) and acoustic branches (m) due to the lattice vibrations are

- (a) (n, m) = (4, 2)
- (b) (n, m) = (2, 4)
- (c) (n, m) = (1, 5)
- (d)(n,m)=(3,3)

ANSWER KEY

	. CV		
151.	(d)	2. c	P(c) 151
3<	(b) 4517	4.11	(d) (m)
5.115 ·	(c) A	<u>6.</u>	(c) (S
7.	(a)	8.	(c)
9.	(d)	10.	(c)
14.	(d)	<u>\$12.</u>	(c)
×13.	(b)	14.	(14 to 15)
15.	(d)	16.	(a) (h)
17.	(a)	18.	(d)
19.	(d)	20.	(c)
21.	(d) (m)	22.	(3)
23. 25.	(c) 08 ×	S24 .	(c)
<u>\$25.</u>	(c)	26.	(5)
27.	(1)	28.	(-2)
29.	(2)	30.	(7)
31.	(b)	32.	(a)
33.	(0.5)	34.	(1)
35.	(d) S	36.	(6999)
37.	(a)	38.	(1)
39.	(0)	40.	(2)
41.	(c) 55 ¹	42. (0	
43.	(d)	44.	(p) (III)
45.	(b) 55°	46.	(6)
47.	(b)	48.	(+1)
49.	(b)	55 50.	$(\pm 270 \pm 90)$
51.	(8)	52.	(b) (iii
53.	(d) 15	54.	(a)
55.	(c)	56.	(4)
57.	(1)	58.	(0.5)
59.	(1)	60.	(a)
61.	(14 to 15)	62.	$\mathcal{N}(0)$
63.	(3)	64.	(b) 5550
659	(a)	MI	1 S