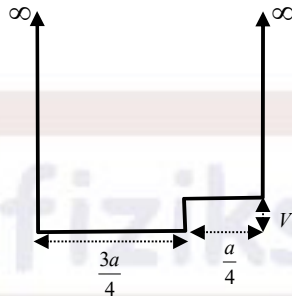


**Test Your fiziks concepts!****Topic: Quantum Mechanics****(For CSIR NET-JRF, GATE, JEST and TIFR Aspirants)**

**Q.** A particle of mass  $m$  in an infinite potential well of width  $a$  is subjected to a perturbation,

$$V' = \frac{h^2}{40ma^2} \text{ as shown in figure, where } h \text{ is Planck's constant.}$$



The first order energy shift of the fourth energy eigenstate due to this perturbation is

- (a)  $\frac{h^2}{40ma^2}$       (b)  $\frac{h^2}{80ma^2}$       (c)  $\frac{h^2}{120ma^2}$       (d)  $\frac{h^2}{160ma^2}$

**Ans.: (d)**

**Solution.:**

$$E_n^{(1)} = \frac{\text{Strength of perturbation} \times \text{length of the perturbation}}{\text{length of the well}} = \frac{\frac{h^2}{40ma^2} \times \frac{a}{4}}{a} = \frac{h^2}{160ma^2}$$

**Note:**

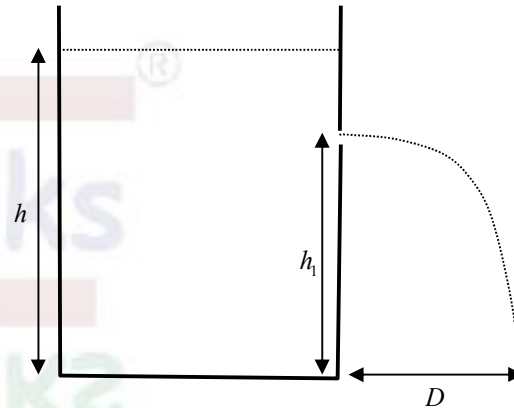
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**Test Your fiziks concepts!****Topic: Modern Physics****(For PGT: KVS, NVS, DSSSB, State Education Boards, etc.)**

**Q.** A tank, placed on the ground, is filled with water up to a height  $h$ . A small hole is made at a height  $h_1$  such that  $h_1 < h$ . The water jet emerging from the hole strikes the ground at a horizontal distance  $D$ , as shown schematically in the figure. Which of the following statements is correct? ( $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity)

- (a) Velocity at  $h_1$  is  $\sqrt{2gh_1}$   
 (b)  $D = 2(h - h_1)$   
 (c)  $D$  will be maximum when  $h_1 = \frac{2}{3}h$   
 (d) The maximum value of  $D$  is  $h$

**Ans: (d)****Solution:**

(a) The velocity of water exiting the hole is:  $v = \sqrt{2g(h - h_1)}$ .

Thus option (a) is incorrect

(b) The time taken for the water to reach the ground is determined by the vertical motion:

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{g}}$$

The horizontal distance traveled by the water is:  $D = v.t = \sqrt{2g(h - h_1)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{g}} = 2\sqrt{h_1(h - h_1)}$

Thus, the option (b) is incorrect.

(c) To maximize  $D$ , take the derivative of  $D$  and set it equal to zero

$$\frac{dD}{dh_1} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{h_1(h - h_1)}} [(h - h_1) - h_1] = 0 \Rightarrow h - 2h_1 = 0 \Rightarrow h_1 = \frac{h}{2}. \text{ Thus option (c) incorrect.}$$

(d) Maximum Value of  $D$ : At  $h_1 = \frac{h}{2}$ , substitute into  $D = 2\sqrt{h_1(h - h_1)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{h}{2}(h - \frac{h}{2})} = h$

Thus, the option (d) is correct.

**Note:**

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**Test Your fiziks concepts!****Topic: Quantum Mechanics****(For CSIR NET-JRF, GATE, JEST and TIFR Aspirants)**

**Q.** A particle has wavefunction  $\psi(x, y, z) = Nze^{-\alpha(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$  where  $N$  is a normalization constant and  $\alpha$  is a positive constant. In this state, which one of the following options represents the eigenvalues of  $L^2$  and  $L_z$  respectively?

Some values of  $Y_\ell^m$  are:  $Y_0^0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}$ ,  $Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$ ,  $Y_1^{\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\phi}$

(a) 0 and 0

(b)  $\hbar^2$  and  $-\hbar$

(c)  $2\hbar^2$  and 0

(d)  $\hbar^2$  and  $\hbar$

**Ans.: (c)**

**Solution.:** In spherical polar coordinate,  $z = r \cos \theta$  and  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

$\therefore \psi(x, y, z) = Nze^{-\alpha(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \therefore \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = Nr \cos \theta e^{-\alpha r^2}$

Thus  $\ell = 1$  and  $m_\ell = 0$

The eigenvalue of  $L^2 = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2 = 2\hbar^2$

The eigenvalue of  $L_z = m_\ell \hbar = 0$

**Note:**

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**Test Your fiziks concepts!****Topic: Electronics****(For IIT-JAM, JEST, TIFR and CUET Aspirants)**

**Q.** The sum of three binary numbers, 10110.10, 11010.01, and 10101.11, in decimal system is:

- (a) 70.75                      (b) 70.25                      (c) 70.50                      (d) 69.50

**Ans.:** (c)

**Solution.:**  $(10110.10)_2 = 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \cdot (1 \times 2^{-2} + 0 \times 2^{-2})$

$$= (16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 0) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 0\right) = 22.5$$

$(11010.01)_2 = (1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0) \cdot (0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2})$

$$= (16 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 0) \cdot \left(0 + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 26.25$$

$(10101.11)_2 = 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \cdot (1 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2})$

$$= (16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 21.75$$

Thus  $22.5 + 26.25 + 21.75 = 70.50$

**Note:**

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Learn Physics in Right Way

**Test Your fiziks concepts!****Topic: Modern Physics****(For PGT: KVS, NVS, DSSSB, State Education Boards, etc.)**

**Q.** A fission device explodes into two pieces of rest masses  $m$  and  $0.5m$  with no loss of energy into any other form. These masses move apart respectively with speeds  $\frac{c}{\sqrt{13}}$  and  $\frac{c}{2}$ , with respect to the stationary frame. If the rest mass of the device is

- (a)  $1.2m$                       (b)  $1.3m$                       (c)  $1.4m$                       (d)  $1.6m$

**Ans.: (d)**

**Solution.:**

$$MC^2 = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{13}}} + \frac{(0.5m)c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} \Rightarrow M = 1.04m + 0.57m \Rightarrow M = 1.61m \Rightarrow f = 1.61$$

**Note:**

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