CSIR NET PS DEC 2025
(IFAS SOLVED PAPER)

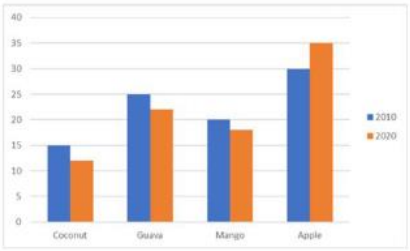
PART A

Question ID :916710256
Q.1 The minimum height of a plane vertical mirror that will allow a 6-feet tall person to see himself fully in it
1. depends on the distance between the person and the mirror
2. is 3 feet
3. is 4.5 feet
4. is 6 feet

Question ID : 916710245
Q2. A recent survey suggests that the total fertility rate in a country has fallen below 2.1, the population replacement ratio. This necessarily implies that the
1. infant mortality rate has increased reducing the net fertility ratio.
2. total population will decline.
3. population of young people is going to increase with a faster rate in the long run if the same status continues.
4. proportion of elderly people is going to decrease in the long run if the same status continues.

Question ID : 916710251
Q.3 A lady bought some apples, each costing Rs. 25, and some bananas each costing Rs 6, for a total of Rs. 378. In how many ways could she have chosen the numbers of apples and bananas?
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question ID : 916710258
Q4. The numbers (in millions) of coconut, guava, mango and apple trees in a region in 2010 and 2020 are shown in the following figure.



The maximum relative change in numbers was for
1. coconut trees
2. guava trees
3. mango trees

4. apple trees

Question ID : 916710246

Q5. In an exam, questions of three difficulty levels hard, medium, and easy fetch respectively 7, 3, and 2 marks if correct and 0 if incorrect. Three students got 30 marks each but in three different ways, though the total number of questions correctly answered by each student was the same. Then what could be the total number of questions correctly answered by each of these students?

1. 12
2. 10
3. 9
4. 6

Question ID : 916710247

Q6.The value of $1+\left(\frac{1}{2^1}+\frac{1}{3}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{7}\right)+\cdots+\left(\frac{1}{2^9}+\cdots+\frac{1}{10123}\right)$ lies between

1. 2 and 10
2. 11 and 20
3. 21 and 30
4. 31 and 40

Question ID : 916710254

Q.7 How many 5-digit numbers can be formed from the digits 0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9, using each at most once, which are divisible by 5?

1. 120
2. 240
3. 360
4. 720

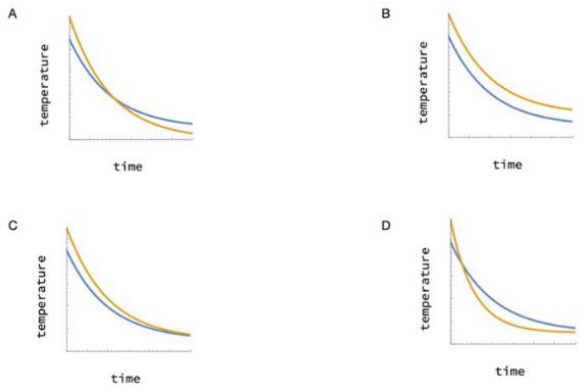
Question ID : 916710260

Q.8 Three periodic events repeat every 24 seconds, 54 seconds, and 56 seconds. If they coincide at 10:20:00, when will they next coincide?

1. 10:35:12
2. 10:45:20
3. 10:45:12
4. 10:35:20

Question ID : 916710250

Q9. Two identical metal bars are heated to different temperatures and allowed to cool in the same surroundings. Which one of the following figures correctly shows their cooling curves?



1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Question ID : 916710257

Q10. Some, but not all, faces of a six-faced cubical fair die are painted red (R) and theremaining green (G); and the die is thrown until red faces come up on top 4 times. Consider the following sequences of colours listed left to right as they appear on the top.

A: GRRRR

B: GRGRRR

Which one of the following is true?

1. A is more probable than B
2. B is more probable than A
3. Both have the same probability
4. Whether A or B is more probable depends upon how many faces are painted green

Question ID : 916710252

Q11. In a community, some artists are teachers, no teacher is a painter, all painters are artists, and all teachers are professionals. Then it can be definitely asserted that

1. no painter is a professional
2. all artists are professionals
3. no professionals are teachers
4. some artists are professionals

Question ID : 916710243

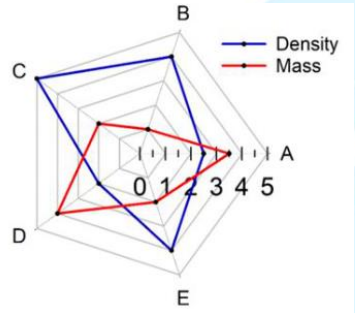
Q12. What is the minimum number of pourings required to transfer exactly 6L of water from a 12L fully filled container to an 8L empty container when a 5L empty container is also available to use?

1. 4
2. 5
3. 6
4. 7

Question ID : 916710248

Q13. The geometric mean of 100 observations is 25. If each observation is multiplied by 4, what will be the new geometric mean?
1. 100
2. 50
3. 25
4. $(25 \times 4)^{1/2}$

Question ID : 916710241
Q14. The following figure shows densities and masses of five objects (A to E).



The object with the largest volume is
1. A
2. B
3. D
4. E

Question ID : 916710259
Q15. Five students graduated from a college, not all in the same year, after each has studied for four years. If batchmates Jiten and Anwar were between Ramesh and Prakash but senior to Sam while Ramesh had left the college before Jiten took admission, then it is certain that
1. Anwar was the most senior
2. Ramesh was the most senior
3. Sam was the most junior
4. Prakash was the most junior

Question ID : 916710249
Q16. Which among the following cities can be said most appropriately to bear the same relation to Tamil Nadu that Pune bears to Maharashtra; Surat to Gujarat and Asansol to West Bengal?
1. Tirupati
2. Mysore
3. Chennai
4. Coimbatore

Question ID : 916710255
Q17. Alloy A is formed by mixing iron (Fe) and nickel (Ni) in the ratio 3:4, while alloy B is formed by mixing Fe and Ni in the ratio 9:5. If equal quantities of alloys A and B are melted together to form a new alloy C, what will be the ratio of Fe to Ni in the alloy C?

1. 4:3
2. 5:3
3. 15:13
4. 13:9

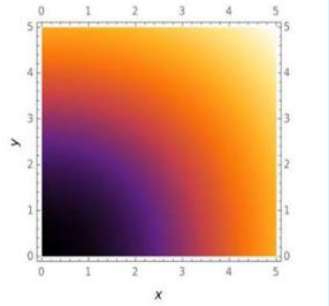
Question ID : 916710244

Q18. Suppose $a_1, a_2, \ldots\ldots, a_{300}$ are integers such that $a_{i-1} + a_i + a_{i+1} = 2025$ for all i = 2,3,..., 299. If $a_7 = -5, a_9 = 37$, then the value of a_{106} is

1. 1993
2. 37
3. -5
4. 2030

Question ID : 916710253

Q19. The following plot shows temperature as a function of x and y. Along which path is the temperature change minimum?



1. x = constant or y = constant
2. $\frac{y}{x^2}$= constant
3. $y^2 + x^2 =$ constant
4. yx = constant

Question ID : 916710242

Q20. In a class, 40% and 20% students passed in Mathematics and Physics, respectively, and 10% students passed in both subjects. What is the probability of a randomly selected student to have passed in Physics if the student already passed in Mathematics?

1. 1/2
2. 1/20
3. 1/4
4. 2/25

PART B

Question ID : 916710276

Q21. A fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ of the volume of a parallel plate capacitor is filled with dielectric of relative permittivity x = 1.5 (as shown in the figure).

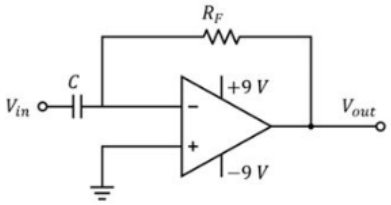
$\kappa = 1.5$

When the filled volume is reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total volume, the capacitance is smaller by a factor of

1. $\frac{7}{6}$
2. $\frac{5}{6}$
3. $\frac{3}{4}$
4. $\frac{2}{3}$

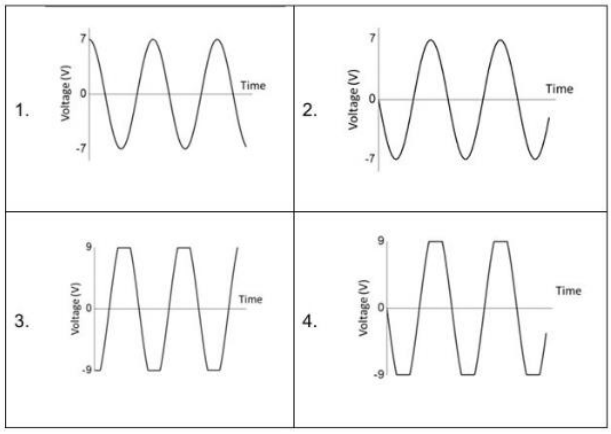
Question ID : 916710280

Q22. In the circuit shown below, the input voltage is $V_{in}(t) = 0.3\ sin\ 50t\ (Volts)$ and C 100 μF, $R_F = 10\ k\Omega$.



Considering the opamp to be ideal and neglecting the transients, the best representation of the output voltage $V_{out}(t)$ is

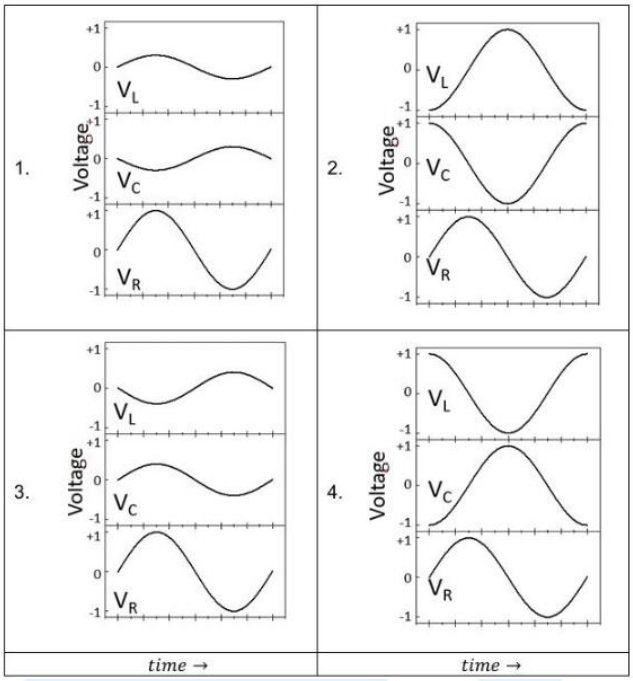
Ans=3



Question ID : 916710278

Q23. In an ideal series LCR circuit, which one of the following best represents the steady-state voltage waveforms V_L, V_c, V_R (only one cycle is shown) across L, C and R as a function of time at resonance frequency

Ans=4



Question ID : 916710266

Q24. If $\hat{\vec{L}}$ is the angular momentum operator for a quantum particle, then $\hat{\vec{L}} \times \hat{\vec{L}}$ is

1. h^2
2. $-ih\hat{\vec{L}}$
3. 0
4. $ih\hat{\vec{L}}$

Question ID : 916710269

Q25. A quantum particle of mass m is moving in a potential

$V(x,y) = \frac{mw^2}{8}[5(x^2+y^2)+8xy]$.

The lowest energy eigenstate with degeneracy has an energy

1. $\frac{7}{2}hw$
2. $\frac{3}{2}hw$
3. $4hw$
4. $\frac{5}{2}hw$

Question ID : 916710267

Q26. A spin $\frac{1}{2}$ particle is in a magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_x\hat{x} + B_y\hat{y}$ for which the spin- dependent Hamiltonian is $\hat{H} = -A\hat{\vec{S}}.\vec{B}$ (A is a positive constant and $\hat{\vec{S}}$ is the spin-operator). The eigenvalues of the Hamiltonian are

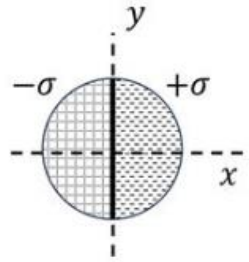
1. $\pm A\frac{h}{2}(B_x + B_y)$
2. $\pm A\frac{h}{2}\sqrt{B_xB_y}$

3. $\pm A\frac{h}{2}\left(B_x^2+B_y^2\right)$
4. 0

Question ID : 916710282
Q27. B,C and F are three systems which have particles of same mass and same number density kept at the same low temperature T. Here C is a classical ideal gas, F is a free Fermi gas and B is a free Bose gas, with pressures $P_C.P_F$ and P_B respectively. Then
1. $P_B > P_C > P_F.$
2. $P_F > P_C > P_B$
3. $P_C > P_F > P_B$
4. $P_C > P_B > P_F$

Question ID : 916710261
Q28. Commutator of two matrices A and B is defined as $[A,B]=AB-BA$ and the anti-commutator as $\{A,B\}=AB+BA.If\ \{A,B\}=0$. Then we can express $[A,BC]$ as
1. $B\{A,C\}$
2. $-B\ [A,C]$
3. $-B\{A,C\}$
4. $[A,B]C$

Question ID : 916710274
Q29. A circular disc of radius R is made of 2 halves (as shown in the figure), separated by a dielectric of negligible thickness (along the y axis.)



If the surface charge density on the right half is $+\sigma$ and that on the left half is $-\sigma$ the dipole moment of the disc is
1. $P_x=0,P_y=\frac{1}{3}\sigma R^3$
2. $P_x=0,P_y=\frac{4}{3}\sigma R^3$
3. $P_x=\frac{1}{3}\sigma R^3,P_y=0$
4. $P_x=\frac{4}{3}\sigma R^3,P_y=0$

Question ID : 916710283
Q30. A classical mono-atomic ideal gas is in thermal equilibrium at temperature T. The velocity of a molecule of this gas, of mass m, is $\vec{v}=\ v_x\hat{x}+v_y\hat{y}+v_z\hat{z}$. The value of the ensemble average $\langle v_x^2v_y^2\rangle$ is
1. $\left(\frac{k_BT}{2m}\right)^2$

2. $\left(\frac{k_B T}{m}\right)^2$
3. $\left(\frac{3k_B T}{2m}\right)^2$
4. $\left(\frac{2k_B T}{2m}\right)^2$

Question ID : 916710268

Q31. An isolated two-electron quantum state is described by the orbital angular momentum quantum number I and the total spin S. An allowed value of l and S is

1. $S = 1, l = 0$
2. $S = 0, l = 1$
3. $S = 1, l = 1$
4. $S = 1, l = 2$

Question ID : 916710263

Q32. If C be the unit circle traversed clockwise, then the integral $\oint_C dz\,|1 + 2z|^2$ equals

1. $-4\pi i$
2. $-\pi i$
3. 0
4. $-2\pi i$

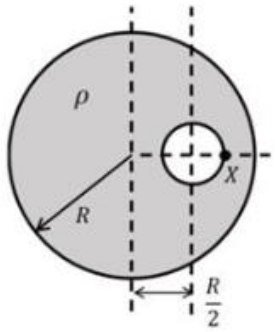
Question ID : 916710271

Q33. A fly of mass m rests on the edge of a uniform horizontal disc of radius R and mass M. The disc is free to rotate about the vertical axis through its centre. Initially the disc is stationary. The fly starts to walk around the circumference of the disc with speed v relative to the disc. The speed of the fly for a stationary observer is

1. $\frac{mv}{M+2m}$
2. $\frac{mv}{M-2m}$
3. $\frac{mv}{M+2m}$
4. $\frac{mv}{M-2m}$

Question ID : 916710275

Q34. A solid sphere of radius R has uniform charge density p. A spherical volume of radius $\frac{R}{4}$ is scooped out from the sphere as shown. The electric field at the point marked X is ($\hat{r}$ denotes the unit vector along the radially outward direction)



1. $\frac{2pR}{9\varepsilon_0}\hat{r}$
2. $\frac{pR}{6\varepsilon_0}\hat{r}$
3. $\frac{pR}{3\varepsilon_0}\hat{r}$
4. $\frac{pR}{9\varepsilon_0}\hat{r}$

Question ID : 916710265

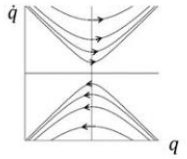
Q35. A quantum mechanical particle in a harmonic potential has the wave function $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\psi_0(x) + \psi_1(x)]\ at\ t = 0$, where $\psi_0(x)$ and $\psi_1(x)$ are the wave functions of the ground state and the first excited state respectively. If the frequency of the oscillator is w, the probability density of finding the particle at x after time $t = \frac{\pi}{w}$ is

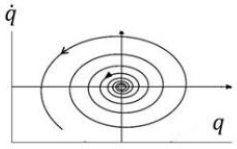
1. $\frac{1}{2}[\psi_1(x) - \psi_0(x)]^2$
2. $\frac{1}{2}[\psi_1(x) + \psi_0(x)]^2$
3. $\frac{1}{2}[\psi_1(x) - i\psi_0(x)]^2$
4. $\frac{1}{2}|\psi_1(x)|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|\psi_1(x)|^2$

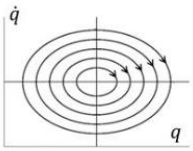
Question ID : 916710273

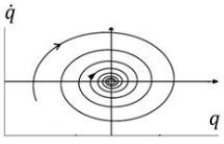
Q36. Which of the following figures best represents the motion of an oscillator described by the differential equation $\ddot{q} + \dot{q} + q = 0$ in $q - \dot{q}$ plane?

Ans=4

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

Question ID : 916710264

Q37. Let p(x) be the probability density function for a positive real variable x, and $g(a) = \int_0^\infty p(x)\, e^{-ax} dx$. If $g'(a)$ and $g''(a)$ are respectively first and second derivatives of $g(a)$ with respect to a, which of the following gives the variance of x?

1. $g''(0) - [g'(0)]^2$
2. $g''(0) + [g'(0)]^2$
3. $[g''(0) - g'(0)]^2$
4. $\frac{g''(0)}{g'(0)g(0)}$

Question ID : 916710284

Q38. Five indistinguishable atoms are sitting on the distinguishable vertices of a pentagon. The atoms can be in one of the two states: g with energy 0, and e with energy E. However neighbouring atoms cannot both be in the e state. The partition function of this system at temperature T, is

1. $1 + 5e^{-\frac{E}{K_B T}} + 2e^{-\frac{2E}{K_B T}}$
2. $1 + 5e^{-\frac{E}{K_B T}} + 3e^{-\frac{2E}{K_B T}}$
3. $1 + 5e^{-\frac{E}{K_B T}} + 10e^{-\frac{2E}{K_B T}}$
4. $1 + 5e^{-\frac{E}{K_B T}} + 5e^{-\frac{2E}{K_B T}}$

Question ID : 916710272

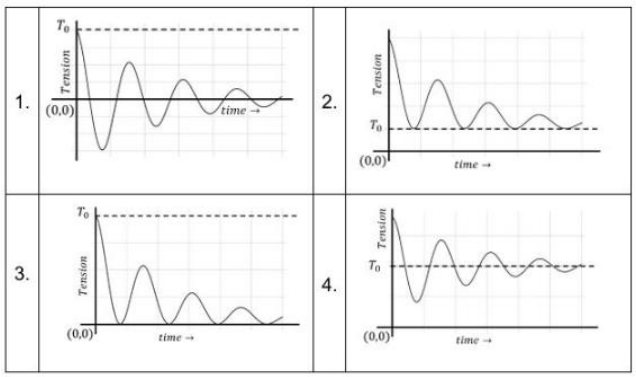
Q39. The position and velocity vector of a particle changes from $\vec{R}_1$ to $\vec{R}_2$ and $\vec{V}_1$ to $\vec{V}_2$ as time changes from t_1 to t_2. If $\vec{r}(t), \vec{a}(t)$ are instantaneous position and acceleration vectors of the particle then the integral $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathrm{dt}\big(\vec{r}(\mathrm{t}) \times \vec{a}(\mathrm{t})\big)$ is

1. $\vec{R}_2 \times \vec{V}_1 - \vec{R}_1 \times \vec{V}_2$
2. $\vec{R}_2 \times \vec{V}_2 - \vec{R}_1 \times \vec{V}_1$
3. $\vec{R}_1 \times \vec{V}_1 - \vec{R}_2 \times \vec{V}_2$
4. $\vec{R}_1 \times \vec{V}_2 - \vec{R}_2 \times \vec{V}_1$

Question ID : 916710270

Q40. A bow has a taut string of tension T_0 (when it is at rest). The string is pulled and released at time t = 0.Which plot best represents the tension in the bow string as a function of time?

Ans=2



Question ID : 916710285

Q.41. A 1-dimensional random walker's displacement is always positive and is equally likely to be anywhere in the range $[L, L+b]$. After N statistically independent steps the mean distance covered by the walker is

1. NL
2. $N\sqrt{L^2+b^2}$
3. $N\left(L+\frac{b}{2}\right)$
4. $NL+b\sqrt{N}$

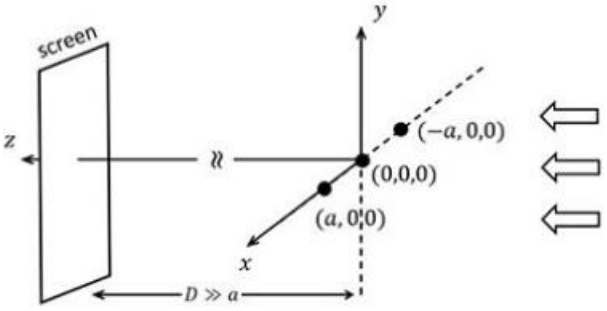
Question ID : 916710262

Q.42 The residue of $f(z)=\frac{\cos \pi z}{(1-z^2)^3}$ at z=1 is

1. $\frac{\pi^2}{16}$
2. $\frac{3}{16}$
3. $\frac{3+\pi^2}{16}$
4. $\frac{3-\pi^2}{16}$

Question ID : 916710279

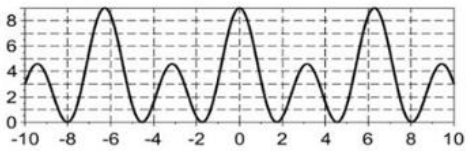
Q43. Three identical pinholes separated by distance a along the x-axis are illuminated by a collimated monochromatic coherent beam of light (wavelength λ) as shown in the figure below.



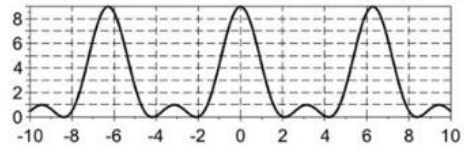
The intensity (in arbitrary units) pattern of fringes obtained on a screen kept at distance $D(D >> a)$ along the z-axis is best represented by $x\left(in\ units\ of\ \frac{\lambda D}{2\pi a}\right)$

Ans=2

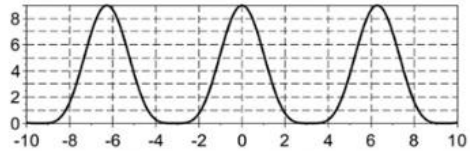
1.



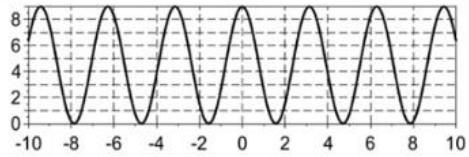
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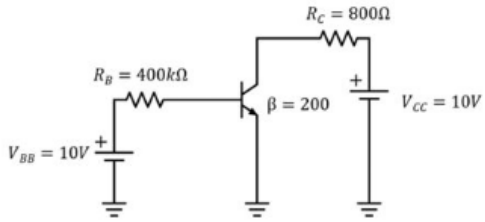


4.



Question ID : 916710281

Q44. In the transistor circuit given below the voltage V_{CC} fluctuates by 5%. Then the fluctuation in V_{CE} would be closest to (take $V_{BE} = 0.7V$)



1. 8%
2. 7%
3. 6%
4. 5%

Question ID : 916710277

Q45. Two well separated conducting spheres (A and B) of radii 10 cm and 20 cm carry charges +30 C and -20 C respectively. When they are connected by a thin conducting wire, the final charge on A is Q_A and that on B is Q_B. The values of Q_A and Q_B respectively, are closest to

1. 6.7 C and 3.3 C
2. 2.0 C and 8.0 C
3. 3.3 C and 6.7 C
4. 8.0 C and 2.0 C

Section: PART-C

Question ID : 916710305

Q46. In a one-dimensional chain of atoms, the phonon energy dispersion is given by $E = A|\sin ka|$. Here, A is a constant, k is a vector in the reciprocal space and a is lattice spacing. The density of states is proportional to

1. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2-E^2}}$
2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2+E^2}}$
3. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{A-E}}$
4. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{A+E}}$

Question ID : 916710314

Q47. Suppose that the volume and the surface terms are the most dominant ones in the semi-empirical formula for the binding energy of a nucleus. Let C_S and C_V be the coefficients of the surface and volume terms. Which of the following is a criterion for stability of the nucleus?

1. $A > \left(\frac{C_S}{C_V}\right)^3$
2. $A < \left(\frac{C_S}{C_V}\right)^3$
3. $A > \left(\frac{2C_S}{3C_V}\right)^3$
4. $A < \left(\frac{2C_S}{3C_V}\right)^3$

Question ID : 916710294

Q48. The Lagrangian of a two-particle system is given by
$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2) - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\left(q_1^2 + q_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}q_1q_2\right)$.
The normal mode frequencies (in units of ω) are

1. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}, \frac{1}{2}$
2. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$
3. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}, \sqrt{2}$
4. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}, \sqrt{2}$

Question ID : 916710304

Q49. A spherical gaseous ball of radius 15 m was formed with a temperature $T = 3 \times 10^5\ K$. The gas expands adiabatically and its temperature drops to $5 \times 10^3\ K$. Given $y = \frac{5}{3}$ for this gas, the radius of the ball becomes approximately

1. 212 m
2. 86 m
3. 137 m
4. 116 m

Question ID : 916710287

Q50. In a heap of 20 biased coins, 17 have a 60% probability of showing heads while the other three special coins have a 90% probability of doing so. A coin is selected at random and tossed. If the result is a head, the probability that it was one of the three special coins is best approximated by

1. 0.18
2. 0.14
3. 0.21
4. 0.26

Question ID : 916710286

Q.51 Find the curve that extremizes the functional $I(y) = \int_0^1 \left[\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 12xy\right] dx$ for the given boundary conditions y(0) = 0 and y(1) = 1

1. $y = x^3$
2. $y = x^2$
3. $y = 2x^2 - x$
4. $y = 3x^3 - 2x^2$

Question ID : 916710290

Q.52 For a particle in the angular momentum state $|l = 4, m_l = 2\rangle$, the expectation value of the operator $L_x L_y$ is

1. $-h^2$
2. h^2
3. $-ih^2$
4. ih^2

Question ID : 916710313

Q53. Consider the cross-sections

$\sigma_1 = \sigma(p + n \to \Delta^+ + n)$ and $\sigma_2 = \sigma(p + n \to \Delta^0 + p)$

where the (Δ^+, Δ^0) are part of the baryon decuplet. Then

1. one of the $\sigma_{1,2}$ vanishes identically.
2. $\sigma_1 \gg \sigma_2$, with both being non-zero.
3. $\sigma_1 \ll \sigma_2$, with both being non-zero.
4. $\sigma_1 \approx \sigma_2$.

Question ID : 916710303

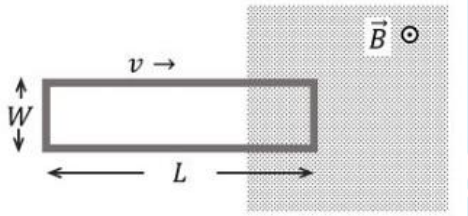
Q54. Consider a one-dimensional lattice (with lattice spacing α) along X-axis with sites labelled by x = 0,1,2....L. A particle carrying a charge -q can occupy any one of these sites. An electric field of strength E is applied in the positive x-direction. The average energy of the particle at a temperature 7 (in the $limit\ L \to \infty$) is $\left(\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}\right)$

1. $\frac{Eqa}{e^{\beta Eqa} - 1}$
2. $\frac{Eqa}{1 + e^{\beta Eqa}}$
3. $\frac{Eqa}{2}$

4. $-Eqa$

Question ID : 916710298

Q55. A long rectangular metallic loop of width W and length $L(>> W)$ starts entering a region, where there is a uniform magnetic field B perpendicular to the plane of the loop. The resistance of the loop is R and its mass is M. If v_0 is the velocity of the loop just before entering the region, then neglecting the self-inductance effect, the velocity at a later time t is



1. $v(t) = \frac{v_0}{1+\frac{B^2W^2}{MR}t}$
2. $v(t) = \frac{v_0}{1+\left(\frac{B^2W^2}{MR}t\right)^2}$
3. $v(t) = v_0 e^{-\frac{B^2W^2}{MR}t}$
4. $v(t) = \frac{v_0}{1+\ln\left(1+\frac{B^2W^2}{MR}t\right)}$

Question ID : 916710310

Q56. The bond dissociation energy of OH molecule is 4.18 eV with rotational constant $18.8\ cm^{-1}$. For rotational induced dissociation, the minimum value of rotational quantum number is closest to

1. 114
2. 454
3. 45
4. 90

Question ID : 916710307

Q57. Consider a one-dimensional chain of atoms with lattice constant a. The energy of an electron with wave-vector k is $\epsilon(k) = \mu - 2y\cos ka$, where μ and y are constants. If an electric field $\vec{E}$ is applied along the chain, the time dependent velocity of the electron is proportional to (assume initial wave vector $k = k_0$ at t=0)

1. $sin^2\left(k_o a - \frac{eEa}{h}t\right)$.
2. $cos\left(k_o a - \frac{eEa}{h}t\right)$.
3. $sin\left(k_o a - \frac{eEa}{h}t\right)$.
4. $cos^2\left(k_o a - \frac{eEa}{h}t\right)$.

Question ID : 916710308

Q58. The excitations of a three-dimensional solid are bosonic in nature and their energy dispersion is given by $\epsilon_k \propto k^2$, in the long wavelength limit. If the chemical potential of the system is zero, the temperature dependence of specific heat of the system at low temperature is proportional to

1. T^3
2. $T^{\frac{3}{2}}$
3. $T^{\frac{5}{2}}$
4. $T^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Question ID : 916710315

Q59. For a spherical nucleus, consider the interior charge distribution to be

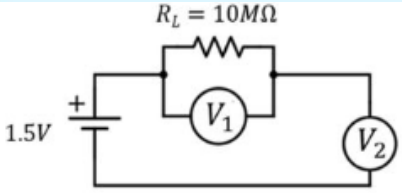
$\rho(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{1+exp[(r-R)a]}$

where ρ_0, R and a are constants of appropriate dimensions. In the limit $a \to 0^+$, the number of protons (charge e) inside a sphere of radius 2R is given by

1. $\frac{2\rho_0}{e}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)$
2. $\frac{\rho_0}{e}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)$
3. $\frac{8\rho_0}{e}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)$
4. $\frac{4\rho_0}{e}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)$

Question ID : 916710300

Q60. In the circuit shown below, the input impedance of voltmeters V_1 and V_2 are 10 MΩ. If $R_L = 10\ M\Omega$ and $V_{in} = 1.5\ V$.



The measured voltages by V_1 and V_2 are closest to

1. 0.5V and 1.0V, respectively
2. OV and 1.5V, respectively
3. 1.5V and OV, respectively
4. 1.0V and 0.5V, respectively

Question ID : 916710289

Q61. A one-dimensional quantum harmonic oscillator with frequency ω is in its ground state. Its normalised wave function is given by

$\psi(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi h}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left[-\frac{m\omega}{2h}x^2\right]$

The frequency is suddenly increased to 2ω. The probability of finding the particle in its new ground state is

1. $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

2. $\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
3. $\frac{2}{3}$
4. $\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Question ID : 916710297

Q62. Electromagnetic waves of frequency are incident on an electron gas, whose relaxation time is T. Let σ_{low} and σ_{high} represent the respective electrical conductivities of the gas in low frequency $(\omega\tau << 1)$ and high frequency $(\omega\tau \gg 1)$ limits. The ratio $\left(\sigma_{low}/\sigma_{high}\right)$ is

1. inversely proportional to ω^2.
2. directly proportional to ω^2.
3. independent of ω.
4. directly proportional to ω.

Question ID : 916710302

Q63. A thermistor measures an object's temperature T, by measuring its resistance R according to $R = AT^{-n}$, where A and n are positive constants. The observed resistances for different values of temperature (including environmental and instrumental sources of error) are

T(K)	R(Ω)
250	140
300	110
350	90

The estimated value of the exponent n, from the above data, is closest to

1. 2.0
2. 0.8
3. 1.3
4. 2.7

Question ID : 916710309

Q64. A cubic sample of edge length L is maintained at a temperature of 4K. The speed of sound in the material of the sample is $5 \times 10^3\ m/s$. The minimum value of L required to excite the lowest frequency phonon mode is closest to

1. 10 nm
2. 30 nm
3. 20 nm
4. 5 nm

Question ID : 916710299

Q65. An optical cavity of a laser, formed by two plane mirrors, is filled up with an active medium. The medium emits radiation at wavelengths 450 nm, 600 nm, and 750 nm. If the medium is continuously pumped, at which cavity length among the following, will all three wavelengths be amplified?

1. 750 µm
2. 1500 µm

3. 600 µm
4. 450 µm

Question ID : 916710295
Q66. The Lagrangian $L = L(x, y, \dot{x}, \dot{y})$ is invariant under the transformation $x \to x + \epsilon y$ and $y \to y + \epsilon x$, for any infinitesimal real parameter $\in$. If P_x, P_y denote canonically conjugate momenta corresponding to x,y respectively, then the corresponding conserved quantity is
1. $yP_x - xP_y$
2. $yP_x + xP_y$
3. $xP_x + yP_y$
4. $xP_x - yP_y$

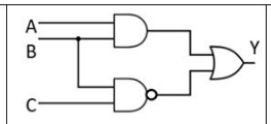
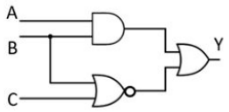
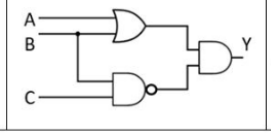
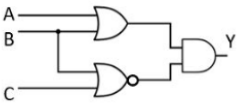
Question ID : 916710296
Q67. A monochromatic plane wave is incident normally from a dielectric medium A onto another dielectric medium B. The indices of refraction satisfy $n_A < n_B$. One-fourth of the incident energy is reflected back into medium A. Let $\vec{E}$ be the resultant electric field due to the superposition of the incident wave and the reflected wave. Then, the ratio of the two time- averages $\langle \vec{E}^2 \rangle_{min} / \langle \vec{E}^2 \rangle_{max}$ is
1. $\frac{1}{8}$
2. $\frac{1}{9}$
3. $\frac{4}{9}$
4. $\frac{1}{4}$

Question ID : 916710311
Q68. Consider an emission line of wave length λ= 550 nm of Argon (A = 40,Z=18) at a temperature 400K. The full Doppler width of the emission line will be closest to
1. $10^{-2} nm$
2. $10^{-1} nm$
3. $10^{-3} nm$
4. $10^{-5} nm$

Question ID : 916710301
Q.69 The digital logic circuit that would give the following truth table

A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

ANS=2

1.		2.	
3.		4.	

Question ID : 916710293

Q70. The Hamiltonian of a simple pendulum consisting of mass m attached to a massless string of length I is $H = \frac{P_\theta^2}{2ml^2} + mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$. If L denotes the Lagrangian, then $\frac{dL}{dt}$ is

1. $\frac{g}{l}\ P_\theta \cos\theta$
2. $\frac{-g}{l}\ P_\theta \sin\theta$
3. $\frac{-2g}{l}\ P_\theta \sin\theta$
4. $\frac{g}{l}\ P_\theta \cos(2\theta)$

Question ID : 916710306

Q71. A binary alloy consists of N_A number of A-type and N_B number of B-type atoms. The atoms sit on the sites of a simple cubic lattice and the nearest neighbours interact with each other. Assume an attractive interaction energy $-J(J > 0)$ between two like neighbours (AA or BB pair) and a repulsive interaction energy +J between two unlike neighbours (AB pair). If N is the total number of sites, then the average energy of the system at a very high temperature $(k_B T \gg J)$ is

1. $-3J\frac{(N_A - N_B)^2}{N}$
2. $3JN$
3. $3J\frac{(N_A - N_B)^2}{N}$
4. $-3J(N_A - N_B)$

Question ID : 916710292

Q72. In a high energy scattering experiment involving two identical particles, each of rest mass m_0. one particle is initially at rest, while the other one is incident upon it with energy E and momentum p. The total energy of the two-particle system in the centre-of-mass frame, in the limit $E \gg m_0 c^2$, is approximately given by

1. E
2. $2E$
3. $\sqrt{\frac{Em_0c^2}{2}}$
4. $\sqrt{2Em_0c^2}$

Question ID : 916710291

Q73. Consider the one-dimensional motion of a particle of positive charge q confined to an infinite potential well

$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ \infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$

which is subjected to a perturbing electric field $\vec{E} = E_0\hat{x}$. The shift in the ground state energy, to the first order in q, is

1. $\frac{q\pi E_0}{2}$
2. $-\frac{q\pi E_0}{2}$
3. $q\pi E_0$
4. $-q\pi E_0$

Question ID : 916710312

Q74. A hydrogen atom is in a weak external magnetic field $\vec{B}$. Consider an electron of this atom with $\left(l = 1, s = \frac{1}{2}\right)$ and total $j = \frac{3}{2}$. There are multiple energy levels for this electron due to the magnetic field. The energy spacing between any two adjacent levels (in units of $\mu_B B$) is

1. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. $\frac{1}{3}$
3. $\frac{3}{4}$
4. $\frac{4}{3}$

Question ID : 916710288

Q75. A sequence of polynomial $Q_n(x)[n = 0,1,2\ldots]$ satisfies the recursion relation $Q_{n+1}(x) - 2xQ_n(x) + 2nQ_{n-1}(x) = 0$, for all $n \geq 0$ [here $Q_{-1}(x) = 0$].

The generating function for the polynomials, $g(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} Q_n(x)$, satisfies

1. $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 2(t + x)g$
2. $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 2(t - x)g$
3. $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \frac{2(x-t)}{t} g$
4. $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 2 + (x + t)g$