

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Ph.D. Entrance Examination-
PHYSICS

Answer key

1. (c) r^{-5}
2. (b) 25000 km
3. (c) $V_g V_p = c^2$
4. (a) it would have violate Maxwell equation, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
5. (c) on $p \sin (\theta/2)$
6. (d) 4
7. (c) 2
8. (a) 1/18
9. (c) $-\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$
10. (a) $6 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
11. (b) With increase in temperature, the critical magnetic field decreases linearly to zero.
12. (a) $R = \frac{mL}{ne^2 A \tau}$
13. (d) The operators have diagonalizable commuting matrices
14. (b) Exponentially decreasing
15. (c) 1/2
16. (a) 0
17. (c) Truncated octahedron
18. (d) All conservations hold true; the reaction is allowed
19. (d) All the above
20. (c) 1.25 R
21. (c) 1
22. (c) 6
23. (b) $\frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}}$ at constant V_{DS}
24. (c) $(A_1 + A_2)^2$
25. (c) 5/3
26. (c) Carrier concentration and mobility
27. (d) Inelastic scattering of photons

- 28. (b) It uses a brighter, more coherent electron source, leading to higher resolution.
- 29. (c) Provide continuous observation of the Sun
- 30. (a) The error resulting from representing a number with a finite number of digits
- 31. (a) Molar absorptivity, concentration, and path length
- 32. (d) To convert light pulses from the scintillator into an electrical signal and amplify it
- 33. (d) An endothermic reaction, such as decomposition or dehydration
- 34. (b) It has a very slow scanning speed, limiting its use for dynamic processes
- 35. (c) Electronic transitions
- 36. (b) Determining molecular rotation and electron spin resonance (ESR)
- 37. (b) To ensure that a random orientation of crystallites is exposed to the X-ray beam
- 38. (b) Providing a strong, monochromatic light source for scattering
- 39. (b) The power radiated in a specific direction compared to an isotropic source
- 40. (d) SILAR
- 41. (c) Hydrothermal synthesis
- 42. (d) Proton precession magnetometer
- 43. (c) Intermediate Frequency
- 44. (c) Dip coating
- 45. (d) All the above
- 46. (d) 4 Angstrom
- 47. (b) Experimental Research
- 48. (d) Giving credit to the original author for their ideas and words
- 49. (d) To ensure all citations are formatted in a consistent way
- 50. (a) A topic is a broad area of interest, while a hypothesis is a specific, testable statement.