

**Subject:** Physics

**Semester:** Two

**Course Name:** Mathematical Physics & Electricity and Magnetism

**Existing Base Syllabus:** HS Maths and Physics

**Course Level:** PHY151

**Syllabus showing each unit against class number and marks**

Unit no.	Unit content	No. of classes	Marks/Credit
<b>Theory</b>			
<b>Part A: Mathematical Physics (Theory)</b>			
Unit 1- Differential equations	First and second order ordinary differential equations (ODE). Homogeneous and inhomogeneous differential equations. Solutions of first order ODE – integrating factors (physical examples – radioactive decay, Newton’s law of cooling, particle falling under gravity through a resistive medium). Concept of initial/boundary conditions. Solutions of second order ODE with constant coefficients - complementary function and particular integral (physical examples-simple harmonic oscillation, forced vibration). Wronskian- definition and its use to check linear independence of 2nd order homogeneous linear differential equation.  Partial differential equations (PDE) (physical examples – wave equation, diffusion equation, Laplace and Poisson equation – introduction only). Exact and inexact differentials. Concept of variable separation in a PDE.	10	Credit - 1
Unit– II: Matrices	Properties of matrices. Determinant and rank. Transpose and complex conjugate of matrices. Hermitian and anti-Hermitian matrices. Unitary and orthogonal matrices. Representation of linear homogeneous and inhomogeneous equations through matrix equation. Inverse of a matrix. Eigen values and eigen-vectors. Cayley-Hamilton Theorem (statement only), Diagonalization of simple matrices.	5	
<b>Part B – Electricity and Magnetism (Theory)</b>			
Unit I: Electric field	Electrostatic field, electric flux. Gauss’s law. Application of Gauss’s law to charge distributions with planar, spherical and	13	Credit - 2

and electric potential	cylindrical symmetries. Conservative nature of electrostatic field. Electrostatic potential. Electrostatic energy of a system of charges. Electrostatic boundary conditions. Laplace's and Poisson's equations. Uniqueness theorem. Application of Laplace's equation involving planar, spherical and cylindrical symmetries. Potential and electric field of a dipole. Force and torque on a dipole. Capacitance of a system of charged conductors. Parallel plate capacitor. Capacitance on an isolated conductor.		
Unit –II: Dielectric properties of matter	Electric field in matter. Polarisation, polarisation charges. Electrical susceptibility and dielectric constant. Capacitor (parallel plate, spherical and cylindrical) filled with dielectric. Displacement vector, $\vec{D}$ . Relation between $\vec{E}$ , $\vec{P}$ and $\vec{D}$ . Gauss's law in dielectrics.	4	
Unit –III: Magnetic field	Magnetic force on a point charge, definition and properties of magnetic field $\vec{B}$ . Curl and divergence. Vector potential, $\vec{A}$ . Magnetic scalar potential. Magnetic force on (i) a current carrying wire and (ii) between two elements. Torque on a current loop in a uniform magnetic field. Biot-Savart's law and its simple application: straight wire and circular loop. Current loop as a magnetic dipole and its dipole moment (analogy with electric dipole). Ampere's circuital law and its application to (i) solenoid and (ii) torus.	6	
Unit–IV: Magnetic properties of matter	Magnetization vector, $\vec{M}$ . Magnetic intensity, $\vec{H}$ . Magnetic susceptibility and permeability. Relation between $\vec{B}$ , $\vec{H}$ and $\vec{M}$ . Ferromagnetism. B-H curve and hysteresis.	2	
Unit–V: Electrical circuits	AC circuits: Kirchhoff's laws for AC circuits. Complex reactance and inductance. Series LCR circuits and parallel LCR circuits: (i) phasor diagram, (ii) resonance, (iii) power dissipation, (iv) quality factor, and (v) band width. Ideal constant-voltage and constant-current sources. Thevenin theorem and Norton theorem (only statements and solving of related problems).	5	
<b>Laboratory</b>			
	<b><u>At least four from the following:</u></b>		Credit-1

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use a Multimeter for measuring (a) Resistances, (b) AC and DC Voltages, (c) DC Current, (d) Capacitances, and (e) Checking electrical fuses.</li> <li>2. To study the characteristics of a series RC circuit.</li> <li>3. To determine an unknown Low Resistance using Potentiometer.</li> <li>4. To determine an unknown Low Resistance using Carey Foster's Bridge.</li> <li>5. To compare capacitances using De' Sauty's bridge.</li> <li>6. Measurement of field strength <math>\vec{B}</math> and its variation in a solenoid (determine <math>\frac{dB}{dx}</math>).</li> <li>7. To verify the Thevenin and Norton Theorems.</li> <li>8. To verify the superposition and maximum power transfer theorems.</li> <li>9. To determine the self-inductance of a coil by Anderson's bridge.</li> <li>10. To study the response curve of a Series LCR circuit and determine its (a) Resonant frequency, (b) Impedance at resonance, (c) Quality factor Q, and (d) Band width.</li> <li>11. To study the response curve of a parallel LCR circuit and determine its (a) Anti-resonant frequency and (b) Quality factor Q.</li> <li>12. Measurement of charge and current sensitivity and CDR of Ballistic Galvanometer.</li> <li>13. Determine a high resistance by leakage method using Ballistic Galvanometer.</li> <li>14. To determine the self-inductance of a coil by Rayleigh's method.</li> </ol>		
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

	15. To determine the mutual inductance of two coils by the Absolute method.		
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

### **Reading list**

- [1] Essential Mathematical Methods for the Physical Sciences; K. F. Riley and M. P. Hobson, Cambridge University Press.
- [2] Advanced Engineering Mathematics; E. Kreyszic, John Wiley & Sons (New York)
- [3] Mathematical Methods for Physicists; G. B. Arfken, H. J. Weber and F.E. Harris, Elsevier
- [4] Mathematical Physics, H. K. Dass and Dr. Rama Verma, S. Chand Publication.
- [5] Mathematical Physics-I; Krishna K. Pathak and Sangeeta Prasher, Vishal Publishing Co, Jalalandhar (Delhi).
- [6] Introduction to Electrodynamics, D. J. Griffiths.
- [7] Electricity and Magnetism [With electromagnetic theory and special theory of relativity], D. Chattopadhyay and P. C. Rakshit, 2013, New Central Book Agency (P) Limited.
- [8] Electricity, Magnetism and Electromagnetic Theory, S. Mahajan and S. R. Choudhury, 2012, Tata Mcgraw.
- [9] Schaum's outline of Theory and Problems of Electromagnetics, J. A. Edminister.
- [10] Electromagnetics, B. B. Laud, New Age International Publishers.
- [11] Feynman Lectures Vol. 2, R. P. Feynman, R. B. Leighton, M. Sands, 2008, Pearson Education.
- [12] Electricity and Magnetism, Edward M. Purcell, 1986, McGraw-Hill Education.
- [13] Elements of Electromagnetics, M. N. O. Sadiku, 2008. Pearson Education.
- [14] Electricity and Magnetism, J. W. Fewkes and J. Yarwood, Vol. I, 1991, Oxford Univ. Press.

### **Graduate Attributes**

#### **i. Course Objective**

- *To introduce the methods of solving differential equations.*
- *To introduce various concepts of matrix algebra.*
- *Electric field from vector calculus point of view and use of potential formulation to solve electrostatic problems.*
- *Magnetic fields of current carrying conductors, torus, solenoids etc. Study magnetic properties of matter.*
- *Study and analysis of AC circuits like LCR, and use of network theorems in electrical circuits.*