Printed Page:- 03 Subject Code:- BCSBS0101 **Roll. No:** NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA (An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow) **B.Tech** SEM: I - THEORY EXAMINATION - (2023 - 2024) **Subject: Physics for Computing Science Time: 2 Hours** Max. Marks: 50 **General Instructions: IMP:** *Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.* 1. This Question paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice *Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.* 2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question. 3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary. 4. Assume suitable data if necessary. 5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential order. 6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked. **SECTION-A** 15 1. Attempt all parts:-1-a. In damped oscillation the directions of the restoring force and the resistive force 1 (CO1) are the same (a)

- (b) are opposite
- (c) may be same or opposite
- (d) have no relation with each other

1-b. The ray which obeys Snell's law of refraction is known as (CO2)

- (a) ordinary ray
- (b) extraordinary ray
- (c) simple ray
- (d) electric ray

1-c. Which law is Maxwell's IIIrd equation? (CO3)

- (a) Gauss' law
- (b) Lenz's law
- (c) Faraday's law
- (d) Ampere's Law

1-d. The internal energy of a substance	depends on (CO4)
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- (a) Pressure
- (b) Volume

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	(d) Velocity	
1-e.	The Ruby laser is a kind of solid-state laser in which the wavelength of laser is (CO5)	1
	(a) 6328Å	
	(b) 6943Å	
	(c) 10600Å	
	(d) None of the above	
2. Att	tempt all parts:-	
2.a.	What do you understand by simple harmonic motion (SHM)? (CO1)	2
2.b.	What are O-ray and E-ray in double refraction? (CO2)	2
2.c.	What is displacement current? (CO3)	2
2.d.	What is the first law of thermodynamics? (CO4)	2
2.e.	What do you mean by a metastable state? (CO5)	2
<u>SEC</u>	<u>ΓΙΟΝ-Β</u>	15
3. An	swer any <u>three</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	An 8 kg mass attached to a spring is observed to oscillate with a period of 2 seconds. What is the period of oscillation if a 12 kg mass is attached to the spring? (CO1)	5
3-b.	Two slits separated by a distance of 0.2 mm are illuminated by a monochromatic light of wave length 550 nm. Calculate the fringe width on a screen at a distance of 1 m from the slits. (CO2)	5
3.c.	If the relative permeability and relative permittivity of the medium are 1.0 and 2.25, respectively. Find the speed of the electromagnetic wave in this medium. (CO3)	5
3.d.	What is the maximum possible cycle efficiency of a heat engine operating between a heat source at 400^{0} C and a heat sink at 30 0 C? (CO4)	5
3.e.	A silica glass optical fibre has a core refractive index of 1.47 and cladding refractive index of 1.450. Calculate the numerical aperture of the optical fibre (CO5)	5
SEC	<u>FION-C</u>	20
4. An	swer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Find the expression for quality factor in damped harmonic oscillator. (CO1)	4
4-b.	What is the differential equation for damped harmonic oscillations? Find the solution of it for the underdamped condition. (CO1)	4
5. An	swer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	Derive an expression for n th dark Newton's ring in reflected light. (CO2)	4
5-b.	Explain the production of linearly polarised light. (CO2)	4

6. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-

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Temperature

(c)

6-a.	Derive equation of continuity for current density. (CO3)	4
6-b.	Explain the difference among the insulators, semiconductors and conductors with the help of energy band diagram. (CO3)	4
7. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	What is thermodynamics? State the zeroth law of thermodynamics. (CO4)	4
7-b.	What do you mean by heat engine? Define the efficiency of heat engine. (CO4)	4
8. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Describe the basic principle of an optical fibre. Illustrate the structural parts of optical fibre. (CO5)	4
8-b.	Discuss the construction and working of neodymium laser. (CO5)	4

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