Reg. No.:
Name:



## **Mid-Term Examinations - November 2021**

| Programme | : | B. Tech.                                | Semester        | : | Fall 2021-22     |
|-----------|---|---|-----------------|---|------------------|
| Course    | : | Introduction to Computational Chemistry | Code            | : | CHY1005          |
| Faculty   | : | Dr. Saurav Prasad                       | Slot/ Class No. | : | B21+B22+B23/0322 |
| Time      | : | 1 ½ hours                               | Max. Marks      | : | 50               |

## **Answer all the Questions**

Sub. **Question Description** Q.No. Marks Two resistors of resistances  $R_1 = 200 \pm 3$  ohm and  $R_2 = 300 \pm 4$  ohm are connected (a) 1 in series, (b) in parallel. Find the equivalent resistance of the (a) series combination, (b) parallel combination. Use 10 for (a) the relation  $R = R_1 + R_2$ , and for (b)  $\frac{1}{R'} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$  and  $\frac{\Delta R^1}{R'^2} = \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1^2} + \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2^2}$ . A famous relation in physics relates 'moving mass' m to the 'rest mass'  $m_o$  of a particle 2 (b) in terms of its speed v and the speed of light, c. Soumili recalls the relation almost correctly but forgets where to put the constant c. She writes:  $m = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - v^2\right)^{1/2}}$ 5 Guess where to put the missing c with proper reasoning. State the number of significant figures in the following: (a)  $0.007 \text{ m}^2$ (b)  $0.2370 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ 5 (c) 6.320 J (d)  $6.032 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ (e)  $0.0006032 \text{ m}^2$ 3 Calculate the percentage change in a given energy level of a particle in a cubic box 10 when the length of the edge of the cube is decreased by 10 percent in each direction. The normalized wavefunctions for a particle confined to move on a circle are  $\psi(\phi)$  = 4  $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2}e^{-im\phi}$ , where  $m=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\pm 3,\ldots$  and  $0\leq\phi\leq 2\pi$ . Determine  $\langle\phi\rangle$ 10 (expectation value of  $\phi$ ). The operator for  $\phi$  is just multiplication by  $\phi$ . Can heat flow spontaneously from hot body to cold body? Which law of 5 (a) 5 thermodynamics explains this phenomenon? Explain in detail. Do all spontaneous reactions lead to an increase in entropy of the system? Justify your (b) 5 answer.