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NPTEL

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Courses » Theory of groups for physics applications

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Unit 9 - Week 8

Course outline

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Week 1

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Week 8

• Lecture 29: Classical Groups- Topology-I

• Lecture 30: Classical Groups- Topology-II

• Lecture 31: SO(3) And Matrix Exponent-I

• Lecture 32: SO(3) And Matrix Exponent-II

Week 8- Assignment 8-MCQ

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2018-09-26, 23:59 IST.**

1) In the following groups which is/are connected group(s)?

1 point

$SU(2)$

$U(n)$

$GL(n, \mathbb{C})$

All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

All of the above

2) Identify the number of independent parameters in the group $Sp(6)$.

1 point

12

20

21

6

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

21

3) An $SU(2)$ matrix $u_{\hat{n}}$ is given as below, where τ^i are Pauli

1 point

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8-MCQ

Week8- Lecture
Slides and
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Week 12

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} + i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} + i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} - i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} - i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} - i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4) Obtain a closed form expression for the one parameter subgroup $\exp\{\alpha K_1\}$ where α is **1 point** a real parameter and $\{K_1\}_{ij} = \delta_{i0}\delta_{j1} + \delta_{j0}\delta_{i1}$, $i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3$ is the generator of Lorentz boosts along the x^1 axis.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh \alpha & -\sinh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ -\sinh \alpha & \cosh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cosh \alpha & \sinh \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \sinh \alpha & \cosh \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh \alpha & \sinh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh \alpha & \cosh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh \alpha & -\sinh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh \alpha & \cosh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh \alpha & \sinh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh \alpha & \cosh \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5) In the following groups which is simply connected group?

1 point



$SU(2)$

$U(n)$

$GL(n, \mathbb{C})$

None of the above.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$SU(2)$

6) In Special Relativity, the Minkowski metric is

1 point

valid on all Riemann sheets.

positive definite.

not positive definite.

None of the above.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

not positive definite.

7) For a Unitary matrix U we can write

1 point

$$U^{-1} = U^T$$

$$U^{-1} = U^\dagger$$

$$U^{-1} = U$$

$$U = U^\dagger$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$U^{-1} = U^\dagger$$

8) In Minkowski space, infinitesimal spacetime interval

1 point

can be positive, negative or zero

always positive

always negative

always takes a constant value

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

can be positive, negative or zero

9) In spherical polar coordinates in 3

1 point

dimensions, $(dl)^2 = (dr)^2 + r^2(d\theta)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta (d\phi)^2$, then the metric of this space can be

written in the $\begin{pmatrix} r \\ \theta \\ \phi \end{pmatrix}$ basis as,



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} r^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

10) Find the $\{q^2 p, p^2 q\}_{PB}$, where PB refers to the Poisson Bracket with respect to (q, p) . **1 point**



$$-3p^2 q^2$$



$$3pq^2$$



$$3p^2 q$$



$$3p^2 q^2$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$3p^2 q^2$$

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