

SUMMARY HOMEWORK 4

Due Thurs, Dec 11 in conference

Shown on the next page is a copy of what the front page of Exam 4 will look like.

After that are the problems you need to do and submit. These problems are similar (but not identical!) to what you can expect on the exam.

Do all the problems indicated. However, only a subset of them will be selected for grading.

The problems of Faraday and Lenz's law do not have to be submitted, as you will not have seen this material in lecture by then. However they are included to give you a feeling of the sort of problems you should be able to do.

The exam will not be as long as this homework, it is designed to be done in 50 minutes.

There is no need to submit this packet with your homework. Do your work on sheets of paper and observe the following guidelines in submitting your work:

- (1) Do your work on standard 8 ½" x 11" paper (lined or unlined). STAPLE the sheets together (no dog ears please!). Loose sheets that are lost are your responsibility.
- (2) PRINT your name and conf sec # on the top page.
- (3) Show all your work clearly in order to be eligible for full or partial credit.
- (4) Box or circle your answers so that they are easy to pick out.
- (5) Keep 3 significant figures except when told otherwise. Don't forget units. A vector should be specified in terms of unit vectors or by its magnitude and direction.

Name: _____
 Section: _____

EXAMINATION 4

Show ALL work (with logically complete statements!) on these pages. If you require more room, write the extra work on the preceding page ... the page facing the problem statement.

Numerical answers should be expressed to 3 significant digits. Answers should carry units, wherever necessary. Express vectors in **i, j, k** notation or else indicate their magnitude and direction unambiguously. Place your answer in the BOX, where provided.

The symbols \bullet and \otimes will be used to denote magnetic fields (or currents) coming out of the page or going into it, respectively.

This exam is CLOSED BOOK, CLOSED NOTES.

Electron charge = $-1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$, Electron mass = $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$

Proton charge = $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$, Proton mass = $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}$

$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$, $\mathbf{F} = I(\mathbf{L} \times \mathbf{B})$, $F=ma$, $F = mv^2/R$, $R = mv/qB$, $E = vB$

$$d\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\mathbf{l} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2}, \quad \mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{T} \cdot \text{m} / \text{A}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, \quad F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi r}, \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2a}, \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 NIa^2}{2(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI, \quad \Phi_B = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A} = BA \cos \theta$$

$$Emf = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C} = \hat{\mathbf{i}}(B_y C_z - B_z C_y) + \hat{\mathbf{j}}(B_z C_x - B_x C_z) + \hat{\mathbf{k}}(B_x C_y - B_y C_x)$$

1	
2	
3	
4	

Problems carry the following points:

1=xx,2=xx,3=xx,4=xx

DO THE FOLLOWING FIVE PROBLEMS.

In all the problems below, take the unit vectors \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} and \mathbf{k} to be as follows:

\mathbf{i} points to the right in the plane of the page

\mathbf{j} points to vertically up in the plane of the page

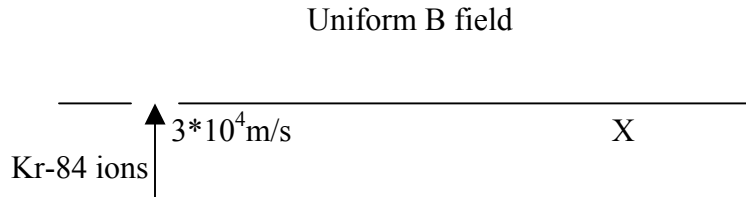
\mathbf{k} points out of the page

Magnetic fields and currents pointing into the page are denoted by the symbol \times

Magnetic fields and currents pointing out of the page are denoted by the symbol \bullet

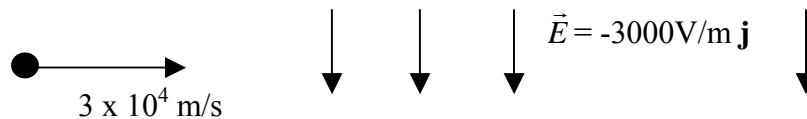
These conventions will also be followed on the exam

1. Positively charged Kr-84 ions (mass = 1.4×10^{-25} kg, charge = $+1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C) pass through a mass spectrometer that selects ions of speed of 3×10^4 m/s and makes them enter a region with a uniform magnetic field (see sketch below). The ions are curved by the magnetic field and hit a photographic plate at a point X that is 0.075 m directly to the right of their point of entry.



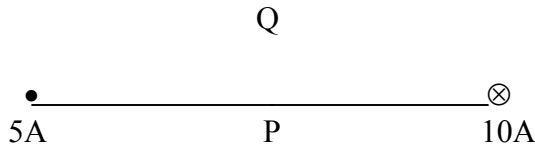
- Copy the above figure on your answer sheet and sketch the path followed by the ions on it.
- Calculate the magnitude and direction of the uniform magnetic field. Specify the direction in terms of the unit vectors defined above.
- Calculate the time taken by the ions to hit the plate after they enter the field.
- Some Kr-86 ions (same charge but larger mass) are present in the beam with the same speed as the Kr-84 ions. Will they hit the plate to the LEFT or RIGHT of X?

2. It is desired to construct a velocity selector for Kr-84 ions that will pick out ions of speed 3×10^4 m/s, as needed in problem 1. Suppose the ions move horizontally from left to right so that their velocity is $(3 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s})\mathbf{i}$, see sketch below. When they enter the velocity selector they encounter an electric field $\vec{E} = (-3000 \text{ V/m})\mathbf{j}$, see sketch below.



- Calculate the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field in the velocity selector if the ions are to go straight through in the \mathbf{i} direction without deflection.
- Suppose it is desired to use the above velocity selector to pick out Kr-86 ions of the same speed (these ions have the same charge as the Kr-84 but a slightly larger mass). How will the strength of the magnetic field have to be changed?
- If the Kr-84 ions were doubly ionized (i.e. had a charge of $+2e$), how would the magnetic field in part (a) have to be changed?

3. Shown below are two wires 100cm apart, the left carrying a current of 5A out of the page and the right a current of 10A into the page. The point P is midway between the wires.



- Calculate the magnetic field at P due to the left wire, expressing your answer in terms of the unit vectors $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$.
- Calculate the magnetic field at P due to the right wire (again express answer in terms of $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$).
- Calculate the total magnetic field at P due to both wires.
- Draw an arrow at Q, which is vertically above P, showing the approximate direction of the total magnetic field there. (You will get full credit if arrow is in the right quadrant).
- The magnetic field vanishes somewhere on the line joining the two wires. Where does this happen: to the left of 5A wire, in between the two wires or to the right of the 10A wire?
- As a followup to (e), calculate the exact place on the line joining the wires where the magnetic field vanishes.
- A long wire is placed at P, parallel to the other two wires, and carrying a current of 3A out of the page. Calculate the force experienced by a 1cm portion of this wire, expressing your answer in terms of the unit vectors $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$.

4. Problem 28.76

5. Problem 28.42

The problems below do not have to be submitted for grading. However they are excellent practice problems, of the type you could get on the exam. Their solutions will also be posted.

Exercises 28.23, 28.24 and 28.28

The following problems are all connected with Faraday's law and Lenz's law:

Ex. 29.2, 29.10, 29.15, 29.19, 29.20

A rectangular loop of wire of dimensions 4cm x 5cm lies in the x-y plane, with the 4cm side being parallel to the x-axis and the 5cm side parallel to the y-axis. Take the normal to the loop to be along \mathbf{k} . The loop is in a uniform magnetic field that changes with time according to the equation $\mathbf{B} = (-.05t \mathbf{i} + .05t \mathbf{k})$ T, where the time t is to be taken in seconds. (a) Calculate the flux through the loop at $t = 20$ s. (b) Calculate the emf induced in the loop. How does it change with time? (c) Determine the direction of the induced current in the loop if one looks down on it from a point on the positive z-axis.