

Exam 2 Reviews:

Today, next Monday in class
and next Tuesday, April 3rd 5-6pm
in SIE 2111. Come with Questions.

On Canvas, see: Sample MT3.pdf.

No Class Friday. Exam 2 Fri ~~6th~~ 6th,
end of week 10.

Quiz 3.0 on Ampere's Law on Monday,
April 2nd.

1. A.

$$Q = 0.987 \text{ mC}$$

$$\vec{v} = 213 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\vec{F}_E$$

$$\vec{E} = 312 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$\vec{B}_{\text{out}}$$

$$= 0.567 \text{ T}$$

find net force on Q. Include direction.

$$\vec{F}_E = q\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$0.308 \text{ N}$$

$$F_E = 0.987 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C} \times 312 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = 0.308 \text{ N}$$

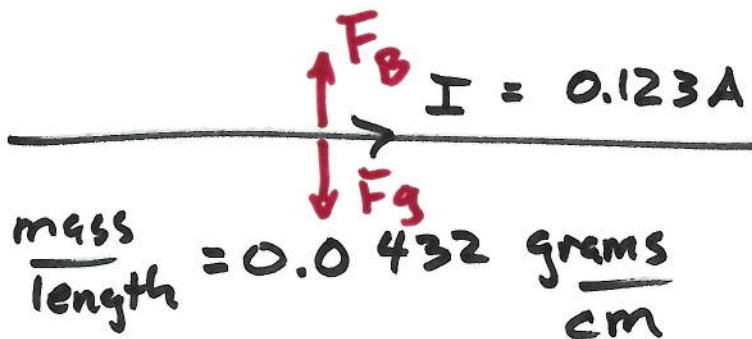
$$F_B = QvB \sin \theta = 0.987 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C} \cdot 213 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} (0.567 \text{ T})$$

$$= 0.119 \text{ N}$$

Bless You.

$$F_{\text{Net}} = 0.308\text{N} - 0.119\text{N} \quad \text{up the page} \\ = 0.189\text{N} \quad \text{up the page} \uparrow$$

1 B.



$I = 0.123\text{A}$ to the right

mass
length $= 0.0432 \frac{\text{grams}}{\text{cm}}$

Find \vec{B} needed to generate \vec{F}_B to counteract (cancel) gravity.

$$\vec{F}_B = I \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

\vec{B} into page

$$F = mg$$

$$I l B \sin 90^\circ = mg$$

$$B = \frac{mg}{I l} = \left(\frac{m}{l} \right) \frac{g}{I}$$

$$g = 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$I = 0.123\text{A}$$

need $\frac{m}{l}$ in $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}}$

$$\frac{m}{l} = 0.0432 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}}$$

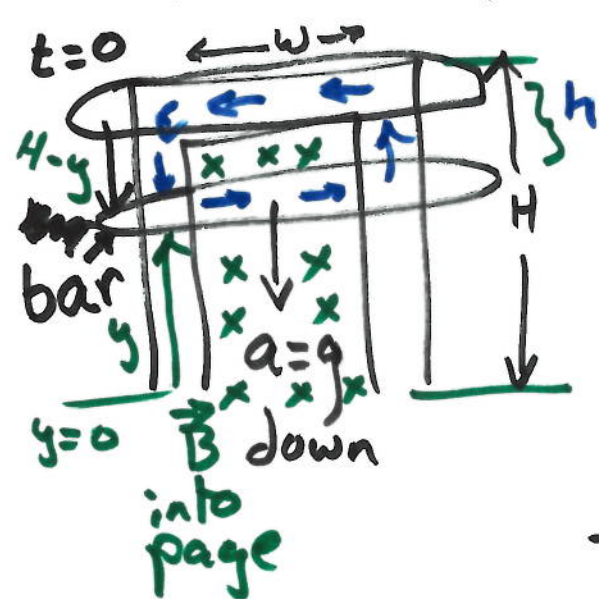
$$\frac{m}{l} = 0.00432 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}}$$

$$B = 4.32 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}} \times 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \div 0.123\text{A} =$$

$$B = 0.3442 \text{ T}$$

$$\frac{N}{A \cdot m} = T = \frac{N \cdot s}{C \cdot m} = \frac{kg}{C \cdot s}$$

2. Slight variation: I want to solve the sample Faraday's problem posted pre-Spring break.



$$y(t) = H - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

Find $V(t)$ in loop.

$$V = - \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

Lenz Law \rightarrow Direction of I .

$$V = \frac{d}{dt} \int B da$$

$$= B \frac{d}{dt} \int da$$

$$= B \frac{d}{dt} \left[w \left(\frac{1}{2} g t^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= B w g \frac{d}{dt} t^2$$

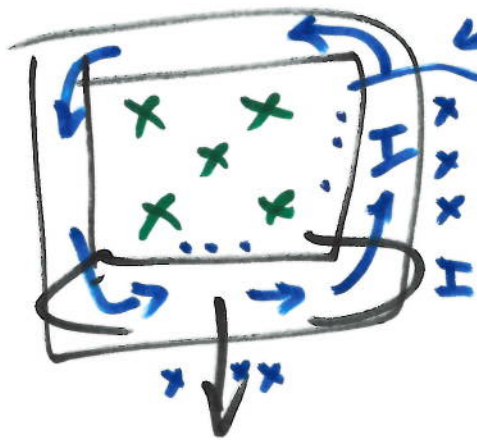
$$h(t) = H - y(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= H - y \\ &= H - \left(H - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \right) \\ &= H - H + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ h &= \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{area} = h \cdot w$$

$$V = B \omega r^2$$

at $t=0$, $V=0$
later, V increases



Since loop area increases blue field counters that.

3.A. In Faraday's law 3 things can change. List. Give example.

answer:

B , area, angle between them.

↑
move magnet closer / farther from loop of wire.

area: you could make loop bigger, or see problem 2 above.

angle:  spin magnet near loop of wire.