

EGERTON



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

REGULAR PROGRAMME- NJORO CAMPUS

RESIT EXAM

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

PHYS 212: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM I

STREAMS: BED (SC), BSC

TIME: 2 HOURS

EXAMINATION SESSION: OCTOBER

YEAR: 2018

INSTRUCTIONS

Read the questions carefully before answering

Answer question **ONE** (Compulsory) and any other **THREE** questions

Question one comprises **40 marks** and the rest **10 marks** each

Mass of an electron, $m_e = 1.6 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}$

Mass of an proton, $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}$

Charge of an electron, $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Permittivity constant, $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{Nm}^{-2}$

Electrostatic constant, $k_e = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2 \text{C}^{-2}$

Universal Gravitational constant, $k_g = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{kg}^{-2}$

*process by which energy
is converted from one form
to another in which
amplitude as a result
of dissipation in energy.
= process by which
amplitude decays in
time as a result of dissipation
in energy*

QUESTION ONE (30 Marks)

- a) A battery has an emf of 12.0 V and an internal resistance of $0.050\ \Omega$. Its terminals are connected to a load resistance of $3.00\ \Omega$. Find the current in the circuit and the terminal voltage of the battery. (3 marks)
- b) State the first law of electrostatics (1 mark)
- c) State any two properties of a charge (2 marks)
- d) Differentiate between conductors and insulators (2 marks)
- e) State Coulomb's law (1 mark)
- f) An electron and a proton of a hydrogen atom are separated by a distance of approximately $5.3 \times 10^{-11}\text{ m}$. Find the magnitude of the electric force and the gravitational force between the two particles. (4 marks)
- g) Consider three point charges located at the corners of a right triangle as shown in figure 1 where $q_1 = q_3 = 50\ \mu\text{C}$, $q_2 = 2.00\ \mu\text{C}$ and $a = 0.100\text{ m}$. Find the resultant force exerted on q_3 . (4 marks)

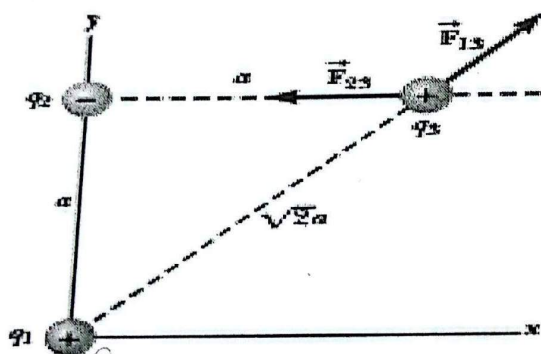


Figure 1

- h) In order to measure the magnitude of a uniform magnetic field, electrons are accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 350 V and then enter a uniform magnetic field that is perpendicular to the velocity vector of the electrons. The electrons travel along a curved path because of the magnetic force exerted on them, and the radius of the path is measured to be 7.5 cm. What is the magnitude of the magnetic field? (4 marks)
- i) Outline any three rules for drawing electric field lines (3 marks)

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- j) A rod of length l , has a uniform positive charge per unit length λ and a total charge Q . Calculate the electric field at a point P that is located along the long axis of the rod and a distance a from one end. (3 marks)
- k) A battery has a specified potential difference ΔV between its terminals and establishes that potential difference between conductors attached to the terminals. A 12-V battery is connected between two parallel plates. The separation between the plates is $d = 0.30$ cm, and we assume the electric field between the plates to be uniform. Find the magnitude of the electric field between the plates. (3 marks)

QUESTION TWO (10 Marks)

A uniform electric field \vec{E} is directed along the x axis between parallel plates of charge separated by a distance d . A positive point charge q of mass m is released from rest at a point A next to the positive plate and accelerates to a point B next to the negative plate.

- a) Find the speed of the particle at B by modeling it as a particle under constant acceleration. (5 marks)
- b) Find the speed of the particle at B by modeling it as a no isolated system in terms of energy (4 marks)
- c) Hence or otherwise, comment on the two results in a and b above (1 mark)

QUESTION THREE (10 Marks)

- a) A spherical Gaussian surface surrounds a point charge q . Describe what happens to the total flux through the surface if the
- Charge is tripled (2 marks)
 - Radius of the sphere is doubled
- b) Three resistors are connected in parallel as shown in figure 2. A potential difference of 18.0 V is maintained between points a and b.

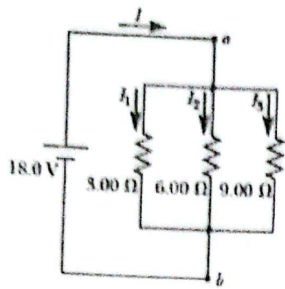


Figure 2

- i. Calculate the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (2 marks)
- ii. Find the current in each resistor. (3 marks)
- iii. Calculate the power delivered to each resistor (3 marks)

c) QUESTION FOUR (10 Marks)

- a) Define the term capacitance (1 mark)
- b) An electron in an old-style television picture tube moves toward the front of the tube with a speed of 8.0×10^6 m/s along the x-axis. Surrounding the neck of the tube are coils of wire that create a magnetic field of magnitude 0.025 T, directed at an angle of 60° to the x axis and lying in the xy plane. Calculate the magnetic force on the electron. (5 marks)
- c) A solid cylindrical conductor of radius a and charge Q is coaxial with a cylindrical shell of negligible thickness, radius b greater than a, and charge -Q. Find the capacitance of this cylindrical capacitor if its length is l. (4 marks)

QUESTION FIVE (10 Marks)

- a) The radius of a 22-gauge nichrome wire is 0.32 mm. If the resistivity of nichrome wire is $10^{-6} \Omega\text{m}$, calculate the resistance of per unit length of this wire. (3 marks)
- b) An electric heater is constructed by applying a potential difference of 120 V across a Nichrome wire that has a total resistance of 8.00 Ω . Find the current carried by the wire and the power rating of the heater. (4 marks)
- c) An immersion heater must increase the temperature of 1.50 kg of water from 10.0°C to 50.0°C in 10.0 min while operating at 110 V. What is the required resistance of the heater? (3 marks)