

## Physics - 2 (ISB11PH211)

### Tutorial-4

Q.1. (a)  $\vec{E} = 7.5 \text{ kV/m}$

$\omega = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ rad/sec}$

$\lambda = c \times T = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} = \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 10^9} = 0.942 \text{ m}$

(b)  $\omega = 2\pi \nu$

$\nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{2 \times 10^9}{2 \times 3.14} = 318.5 \text{ MHz}$

(c)  $T = \frac{1}{\nu} = 3.14 \text{ nsec}$

(d)  $H_0 = \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{\mu_0}} \times E_0 = 19.91 \text{ Amp/m}$

Q.2. (a)  $k = 1 \text{ rad/m}$ .  $\vec{H} = -0.2 \cos(\omega t - z) \hat{i} + 0.5 \sin(\omega t - z) \hat{j} \text{ A/m}$

(b)  $\frac{k}{\omega} = \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{kc}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}} = 1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/sec}$

(c)  $\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = 376.72 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = 188.36 \Omega$

(d)  $\vec{E} = \frac{-1}{\epsilon \omega} \vec{k} \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{\epsilon \omega} (0.5 \sin(\omega t - z) \hat{i} + 0.2 \cos(\omega t - z) \hat{j})$

Q.3. (a)  $I = \langle S \rangle = \frac{3.8 \times 10^{26}}{4\pi (9 \times 10^{30})^2} = 3.7 \times 10^3 \text{ W/m}^2$

$P = \frac{2I}{c} = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N/m}^2$

(b) The force on the chunk  $F = pA = 1 \mu\text{W}$

The Gravitation force of the sun  $F_g = \frac{G M m}{r^2} = 0.16 \text{ N}$

$F_g \gg F$

Q.4. (a)  $I = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{P}{m^2} = 3.97 \times 10^9 \text{ W/m}^2$

(b)  $P_r = \frac{I}{c} = 13.2 \text{ Pa}$

(c)  $F_r = P_r \pi r^2 = 1.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$

(d)  $F_r = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{F_r}{m} = 3.14 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$

Q.5.  $E_1 = 2a_x - 3a_y + 5a_z$

$D_1 = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r E_1 = 4\epsilon_0 a_x - 6\epsilon_0 a_y + 10\epsilon_0 a_z$

$E_2 = 2a_x - 3a_y + \epsilon_{z2} a_z$

$D_2 = D_{x2} a_x + D_{y2} a_y + 10\epsilon_0 a_z$

$D_{x2} = 2\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r = 10\epsilon_0$

$D_{y2} = -3\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r = -15\epsilon_0$

$D_{z2} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \epsilon_{z2} = 10\epsilon_0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_{z2} = 2$

$\vec{E}_1 \cdot \hat{a}_z = |\vec{E}_1| \cos(90^\circ - \theta_1)$

$\theta_1 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{38}}\right) = 54.2^\circ$

Similarly,  $\theta_2 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{E}_2 \cdot \hat{a}_z}{|\vec{E}_2|}\right) = 29.0^\circ$

Q.6.  $B_1 = 1.29a_x + 0.8a_y + 10.4a_z$

$H_1 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (8a_x + 5.33a_y + 2.67a_z) 10^{-2}$

$B_2 = B_{x2} a_x + B_{y2} a_y + 0.4a_z$

$H_2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (8a_x + 5.33a_y + 10^2 \mu_0 H_{z2} a_z) 10^{-2}$

$B_{x2} = \mu_0 H_{x2} = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

$B_{y2} = 5.33 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

$H_{z2} = \frac{B_{z2}}{\mu_0} = \frac{0.4}{\mu_0} \text{ A/m}$

$\theta_1 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{B}_1 \cdot \hat{a}_z}{|\vec{B}_1|}\right) = 15.5^\circ$

$\theta_2 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{B}_2 \cdot \hat{a}_z}{|\vec{B}_2|}\right) = 76.5^\circ$