

Begin your response to **QUESTION 4** on this page.

4. (10 points, suggested time 20 minutes)

Two particles, 1 and 2, have different mass and charge as described by the following.

- Particle 1 has mass M and negative charge $-Q$.
- Particle 2 has mass $\frac{M}{2}$ and positive charge $+2Q$.

In separate trials, a device is used to accelerate each particle in the $-y$ -direction from rest through a potential difference of absolute value $|\Delta V|$. The polarity of the potential difference can be adjusted so that a particle with either positive charge or negative charge can be accelerated in the $-y$ -direction by the device. Gravitational effects are negligible.

After moving through the potential difference, particles 1 and 2 exit the device with kinetic energies K_1 and K_2 , respectively.

(a) **Calculate** the ratio $\frac{K_2}{K_1}$.

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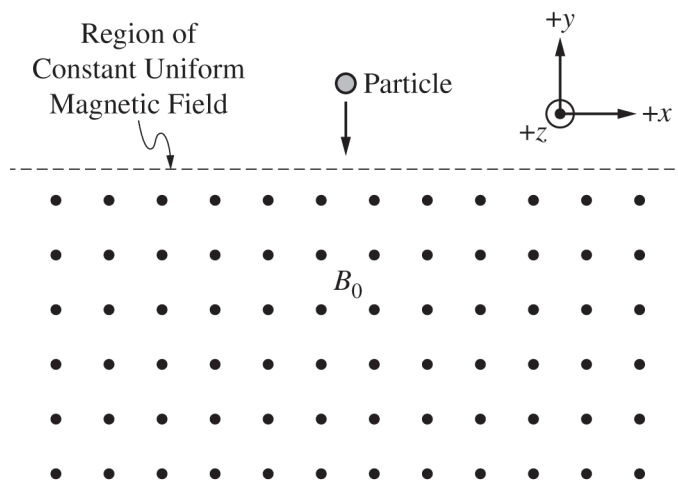


Figure 1

After exiting the device, the particles enter a large region of constant uniform magnetic field of magnitude B_0 that is directed in the $+z$ -direction (out of the page), as shown in Figure 1. Each particle is moving in the $-y$ -direction when entering the region, and each particle is moving in the $+y$ -direction when exiting the region.

(b)

i. **Determine** an expression for the speed of Particle 2 in the region. Express your answer in terms of M , K_2 , and physical constants, as appropriate.

ii. **Derive** an expression for the horizontal distance Δx between the locations where Particle 2 enters and leaves the region. Express your answer in terms of M , Q , K_2 , B_0 , and physical constants, as appropriate.

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- (c) On the following diagram in Figure 2, **sketch** and clearly **label** the paths of both particles 1 and 2 in the region.

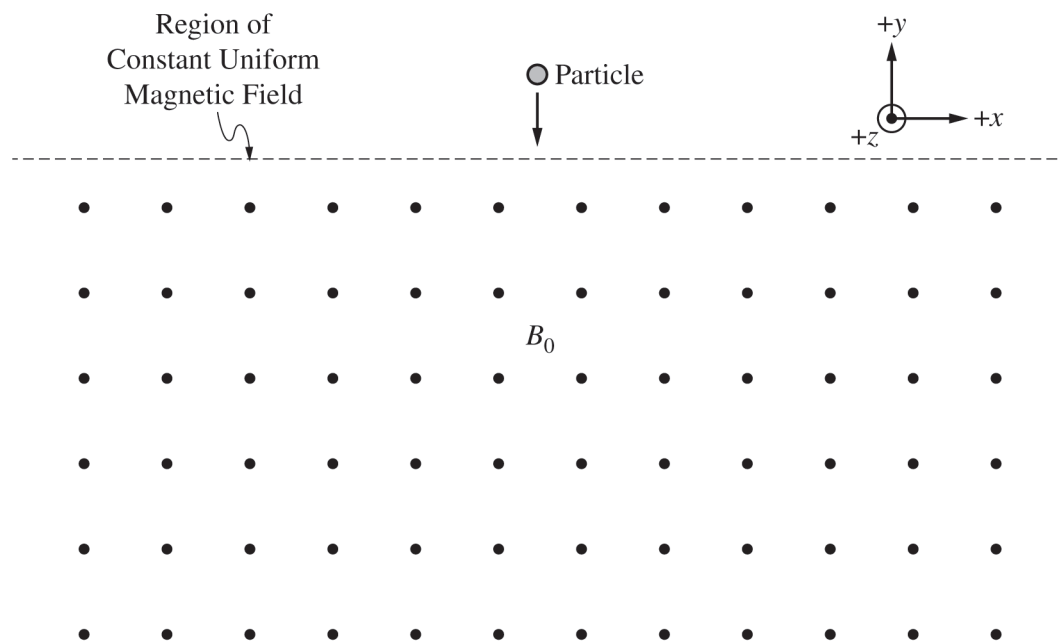


Figure 2

- (d) A uniform electric field is added to the region such that Particle 1 of negative charge $-Q$ travels with constant speed in a straight line through the region. **Determine** the direction of the electric field.

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Question 4: Short Answer/Other**10 points**

- (a) For indicating that the final kinetic energy of a particle is equal to $|q\Delta V|$ **1 point**

Scoring Note: Explicit indication of an absolute value is not required for this point to be earned.

Example Response

$$|q\Delta V| = K$$

- For $\frac{K_2}{K_1} = 2$ **1 point**

Example Solution

$$E_0 = E_f$$

$$\Delta U + \Delta K = 0$$

$$-\Delta U_E = \Delta K$$

$$|q\Delta V| = K$$

$$K_1 = |-Q\Delta V| = Q\Delta V$$

$$K_2 = |+2Q\Delta V| = 2Q\Delta V$$

$$\frac{K_2}{K_1} = \frac{2Q\Delta V}{Q\Delta V}$$

$$\frac{K_2}{K_1} = 2$$

Total for part (a) 2 point

Scoring Note: Parts (b)(i) and (b)(ii) can be scored together.

- (b)(i) For a correct expression for the speed of Particle 2 in terms of K_2 and M **1 point**

Example Response

$$v = 2\sqrt{\frac{K_2}{M}}$$

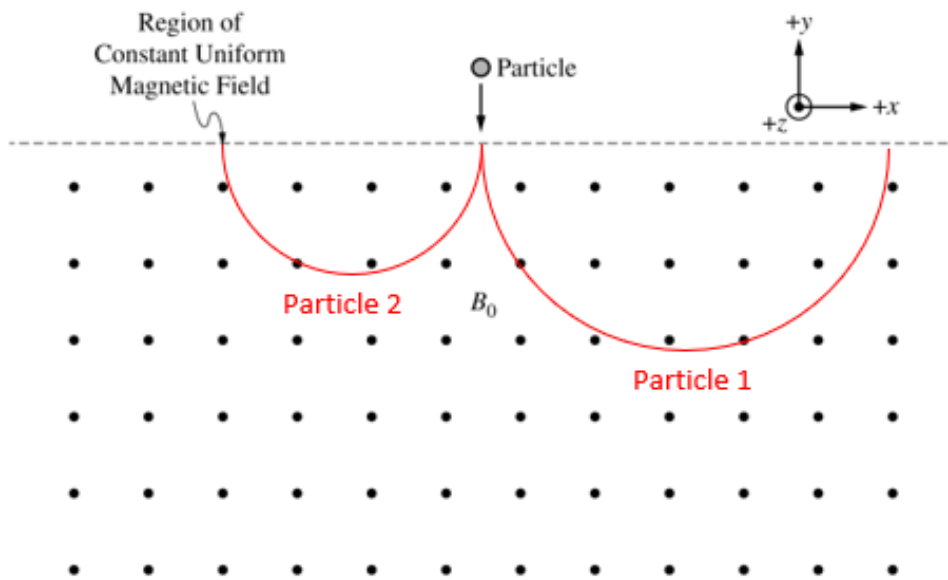
Example Solution

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)v^2$$

$$v = 2\sqrt{\frac{K_2}{M}}$$

| | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| (c) | For drawing a path for Particle 1 that is concave up and to the right | 1 point |
| | For drawing a path for Particle 2 that is concave up and in the opposite direction of Particle 1 | 1 point |
| | For drawing the path for Particle 1 with a larger radius of curvature than the path for Particle 2 | 1 point |

Example Response

Total for part (c) 3 points

| | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| (d) | For indicating one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the electric field is directed in the $+x$ -direction A direction of the electric field that is consistent with the path of Particle 1 drawn in part (c) | 1 point |
|-----|--|---------|

Example Response *$+x$ -direction*

Total for part (d) 1 point

Total for question 4 10 points