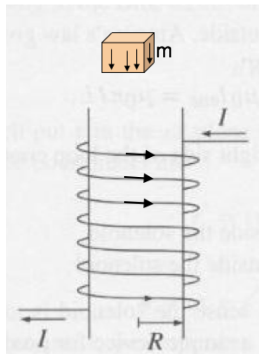
A small chunk of material (the “tan cube”) is placed above a solenoid. It magnetizes, weakly, as shown by small arrows inside. What kind of material must the cube be?

A. Dielectric
B. Conductor
C. Diamagnetic
D. Paramagnetic
E. Ferromagnetic



Predict the results of the following experiment: a paramagnetic bar and a diamagnetic bar are pushed inside of a solenoid.

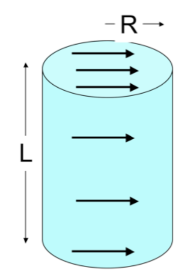
A. The paramagnet is pushed out, the diamagnet is sucked in
B. The diamagnet is pushed out, the paramagnet is sucked in
C. Both are sucked in, but with different force
D. Both are pushed out, but with different force

ANNOUNCEMENTS

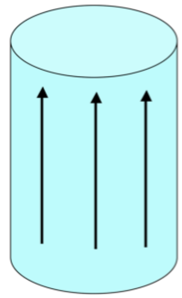
- 3 Classes left!
  - Today and Wednesday: normal lecture (finish Ch. 6)
  - Friday: conceptual assessment
    - Participation? Drop second lowest homework grade
- Final Exam
  - Thursday 12:45-2:45pm in this room
  - Details on Friday!

A solid cylinder has uniform magnetization $\mathbf{M}$ throughout the volume in the x direction as shown. What's the magnitude of the total magnetic dipole moment of the cylinder?

A. $\pi R^2 LM$
B. $2\pi RLM$
C. $2\pi RM$
D. $\pi R^2 M$
E. Something else/it's complicated!

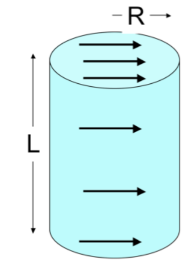


A solid cylinder has uniform magnetization $\mathbf{M}$ throughout the volume in the z direction as shown. Where do bound currents show up?



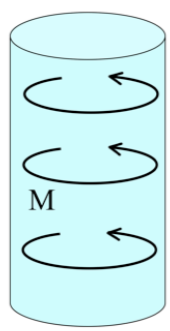
A. Everywhere
B. Volume only, not surface
C. Top/bottom surface only
D. Side (rounded) surface only
E. All surfaces, but not volume

A solid cylinder has uniform magnetization $\mathbf{M}$ throughout the volume in the x direction as shown. Where do bound currents show up?



A. Top/bottom surface only
B. Side (rounded) surface only
C. Everywhere
D. Top/bottom, and parts of (but not all of) side surface (but not in the volume)
E. Something different/other combination!

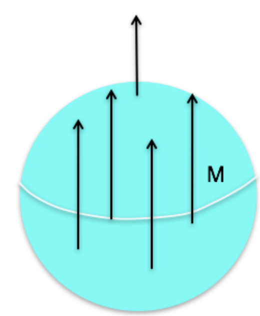
A solid cylinder has uniform magnetization $\mathbf{M}$ throughout the volume in the ϕ direction as shown. In which direction does the bound surface current flow on the (curved) sides?



A. There is no bound surface current.
B. The current flows in the $\pm\phi$ direction.
C. The current flows in the $\pm s$ direction.
D. The current flows in the $\pm z$ direction.
E. The direction is more complicated.

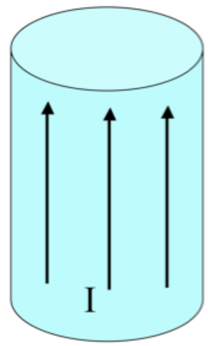
A sphere has uniform magnetization $\mathbf{M}$ in the $+z$ direction. Which formula is correct for this surface current?

A. $M \sin\theta\, \hat{\theta}$
B. $M \sin\theta\, \hat{\phi}$
C. $M \cos\phi\, \hat{\theta}$
D. $M \cos\phi\, \hat{\phi}$
E. Something else



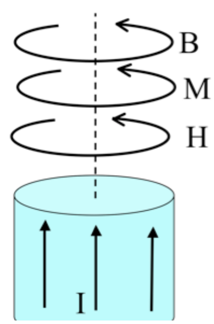
A very long aluminum (paramagnetic!) rod carries a uniformly distributed current I along the $+z$ direction. What is the direction of the bound volume current?

A. $\mathbf{J}_B$ points parallel to I
B. $\mathbf{J}_B$ points anti-parallel to I
C. It's zero!
D. Other/not sure



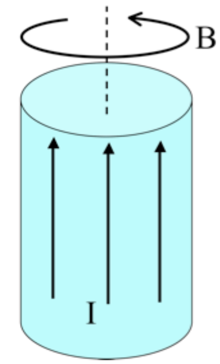
A very long aluminum (paramagnetic!) rod carries a uniformly distributed current I along the $+z$ direction. What is the direction of the bound volume current?

A. $\mathbf{J}_B$ points parallel to I
B. $\mathbf{J}_B$ points anti-parallel to I
C. It's zero!
D. Other/not sure



A very long aluminum (paramagnetic!) rod carries a uniformly distributed current I along the $+z$ direction. We know $\mathbf{B}$ will be CCW as viewed from above. (Right?) What about $\mathbf{H}$ and $\mathbf{M}$ inside the cylinder?

A. Both are CCW
B. Both are CW
C. $\mathbf{H}$ is CCW, but $\mathbf{M}$ is CW
D. $\mathbf{H}$ is CW, $\mathbf{M}$ is CCW
E. ???



A very long aluminum (paramagnetic!) rod carries a uniformly distributed current I along the $+z$ direction. What is the direction of the bound surface current?

A. $\mathbf{K}_B$ points parallel to I
B. $\mathbf{K}_B$ points anti-parallel to I
C. Other/not sure