ed field ! Due 4	bivergence theorem: $\int_{V} E.dS = \int_{V} \nabla \cdot EdV$ of a changing magnetic field.
	Stoke's theorem: \$\int_E.de = \forall \times F.ds \\ \text{Daje:} \\ \text{Daje:}
	No:
E	m 2016
5	CTION A
	24 24 24
U	$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^{3} \hat{x}_{1} + y^{3} \hat{y}_{1} + z^{3} \hat{z}_{2} \right)$
m-9-8	a) Electrostatic fields are conservative \rightarrow $E = -\nabla V$
(Curl of a concervative flelds are 0.
	Cut of \Rightarrow concervative these $\exists \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
	7 y 2 2
	7 1 0 Table 2
	b) $surface integral f = 0 f = 0$
31.	Enda = (pdv
	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$
	J. E dY = I P dY E DY
	296 . 10.33
LIF	V.E = 3×2 +3 y2 +3 72
	$\nabla, \overline{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{e}_0}$
	$=\frac{3}{2}(x^2+y^2+z^2)$
	and the state of t
	$Q = 36 \frac{\pi}{40} \int_{0}^{20} d\rho \int_{0}^{9} r^{4} \sin\theta dr$
	29,00,000
	project times; per one of the project of the delication of the project of the pro
	$\frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}$
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	Q . 66 Ta ⁵
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	1978 PANESA WINAS HE COLLEGE PARE
	(a) Invariant quantity: Quantity that romains unchanged under a certain transformation.
(2)	(a) Invariant quantity: Quantity that remains unchanges once to rent Lorentz invariant is an invariant awantity that remains unchanged under Lorentz
	(1) The charge of an electron: Invariant
	To me and an inght in a vaccium: Tryanant
A Captain's Product	The charge density of a class of electrons: Not incurred

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* (*)	(b) Interval between two extents	(102 (1)2 - 12		THE STATE OF THE S
	Section 100 Chairs	$(ds)^2 = (dn)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dy)^2$	(95)-c3(9F)	
	(I) Spacelike: $(ds)^2 > 0$		19.27	11.5
	(I) Timelike: (ds)2 < 0	7 6		
			(7xEl.gda = = =	B.9da
(3)	Gouss's Law: 7 in differential form:	V.E. P		
	Faraday's law:		€.d£ = -3	t s
		DKE= - 9B	B E. dl =	36 B
		∂Ł	€ E.dL = -	94
	V.F. = P			
	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \underline{\mathbf{e}}_{\mathbf{o}}$	1	DXE = - 0B	
	J. V. E dV = I SUP dV		∂ €	
			Taking surface integral	
	Using Divergence theorem: I F. dS =	[V. F. d.V	(TVE) IC > C	- 10
		Jy Sk	2 9F 10 (AXE) 9F 10	B. 93
	∫ <u>€</u> . d5 = <u>@</u>	Un		
	5 €₀		ng Stoke's theorem: 6	L'OK = DKE.
V. E = Peo	GAUSS SE.ada = S. V.E	44	€ E.dl = -d f s	3 45
DXE 36			oc at s	- A 5:
5	FARADAL $\int E \cdot a dq = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \int e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \int e^{-\frac{\pi}$	dV	$\oint_{C} E.dL = -\partial E$	
	SE-ada = B	V	0c 9F	
(4)	a Retarded fime: $t'=t-7/C$			
	The retarded time is the time when the	field began to amon	part Q Q the	
	emitted to an observer. " eetor	ded " is used to propo	enso of amount of the	ere it was
	a charge diritibution at a time and	observer due to finite!	speed. Therefore an obser	vac overdeam
	a charge direttibution of a time ret	torded by r	2000 7417 0480	ie expanditel.
(E				
	Show that the differentials of a function	in of retarded time, t'	, wit time of position on	2:
	2 f(f') = 2 f(f')			
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	~~	DAAAA	- 01	
	of(t') = of(t') ot	SFRIXI 1:	AN An	
	9f 9f, 9F	1/1/14	or or	
	using t'= t - 7/2	2 f(E') = ?	SPCE') 2+'	
	de'	9r	$\frac{\partial f(t')}{\partial t'} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial r} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial r}$	= -1
			of(e')	
ntain's Dradust	: 9f(f,) 3 f(f,)		of,	
aptain's Product	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$			

	No:
(5) (
	Remonence, Br: value of B when H is returned
100 10	to 0
	Br. 10 U.
	Coerctvity, Hc = Yalve of H required to radioe
	He He O offer saturation.
	A STATE A RANGE OF THE STATE OF
	The first term of the ment of the state of t
	A TOTAL DE L'ANGUES E TRANSPORTE DE L'ANGUES ANNO ANTINO DE L'ANGUES A
	(b) For permanent magnets -> must use hand magnetic material (large receivity and remanence)
	(b) For parmanent magness must use hard magness come manners con magness con m
-	C → Because it is hard to demogratise once magnetised.
(-)	Freshel aquations for reflection of an electromagnetic wave that is incident in air (fr=1, µr=1) on the
(6)	plane surface of a dielectric material are given by
	plane surrue or a bleecome plane of
	$r_{11} = \cos \theta_{\xi} - n \cos \theta_{\xi}$
	$\cos \theta_{\epsilon} + \cos \theta_{\epsilon}$ $\cos \theta_{\epsilon} + \cos \theta_{\epsilon}$
	plan a milenu
	Bi = The angle of inclosence
	0 t : The ongle of transmission
	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED
	(a) Physical significance of the symbols 11,12 and n in these equations.
	Ti: gives amplitude reflection of porallel component of wave
	r_: Gives amplitude reflection of transaterse component of wave.
	n: Refractive index of dielectric; n=VEr
	(b) θ; = θr
	misin Oi = 12 sin Ot
	$\sin \Theta_{c} = 0$, $\sin \Theta_{c}$.
	(6) L.d. L'.d = L".d Kis in direction of travelor for each of the 3 waves (incident, re
	and transmitted waves).
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	(A to mit of the Empirical of the Line of
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	SECTION B
	I SECTION S
<u>(3</u>	(a) Amorphous silica: complex refractive index $n = 1.2 + (4.1 \times 10^{-11})i$ for infrared radiation with an angular frequency, $w = 9.4 \times 10^{14} s^{-1}$.
	(I) k = = nw
	С
	$k = (3.76 \times 10^6) + (1.284 6 \times 10^{-4}) c$
	(I) Expression for the electric field of a plane wave with angular frequency 9.4 × 10 10 5
	travelling through emorphous silication the x-direction and polarized in the z-direction
	$E = E_0 e^{i(kn - wt)} \hat{z}$
	= Eo e ([(3.76×106)+(2846×10-4)x]n-(9.4×1014)+) = = = [1.2846×10-4)n e ([(3.76×106)n-(9.4×1014)+]
	Eo e 2
	(II) Amplitude of the electric field -> other travelling 1.0 km.
	$30000 = 1 \times 10^{-3}$
	= Eo e - (1.2846×10-4) (10-3)
	: 6.87944 Eo
	2 0.88 E0
	(N) Place relocity \Rightarrow $V_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$
	$\frac{(3.76 \times 10^{6}) - (1.2846 \times 10^{4})i}{(3.76 \times 10^{6}) + (1.2846 \times 10^{4})i} \times \frac{(3.76 \times 10^{6}) - (1.2846 \times 10^{4})i}{(3.76 \times 10^{6}) + (1.2846 \times 10^{4})i}$
	(3-76×10 ⁶)+ (1.2846×10 ⁻⁴)i (3-46×10 ⁻¹)c
OONT FORGE	$= (2.5 \times 10^8) - i(8.541 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ ms}^{-1}$
HE UNITS!	(b) Toroidal ring: internal radius, e
	-quare cross section -> side length a.
	LIH material Coil N turns -> Carries a current I.
	has relative permeability, Mr.
	Assume: All of the magnetic flux is restricted to the ring.
	(I) LIH = Linear: Xe is independent of E (or Xm of B) P depends linearly on E
	Isotropic: P is parallel to E (or M to H)
A Control C	Homogeneus: We does not yary with position
A Captain's Product	For LIH material, we can write $P = \epsilon_0 \times e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Since $D = \epsilon_0 E + P$ $= \epsilon_0 (1 + 2 \epsilon_0) E$

er=(I+Xe)

 $\nabla x H = \hat{J}_{f_1} \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$ $\nabla v = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$ $\nabla \cdot Q = \rho_f$ $\nabla \cdot Q = 0$

Į.	
Among	-Moxwell

Date: within the material of the ring: DXH = 7t + 9D (1) The magnetic intensity H = NI & Ampere's law: $\nabla \times H = J_{f}$ Wing Stoke's theorem \$ H. de = [I. ds = I since there are I turns, 98= q= =+ L90 & + 955 (GET HE PROPER WAY TO) INCLUDE ANGLE B = 40 (H+M) (II) B = No (# + xm H) 1+2m= pr = µ0 (1+ xm) H Energy density > associated with a M = 1 (MONT NI). (NI) magnetic fleld = 1 [MoAIr (NI)2] dy=rdrdpdz magnetic energy = 1 MoMr (NI)2

bred within the ring BELAUSE OF THE Ared within the ring = 1 Mohr (NE) 2 2Ha [In] R $= \frac{M_r \mu_0 N^2 \tilde{L}^2 q}{4 \Pi} = \ln \left(\frac{R + q}{R} \right)$

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. The current alpeale has strength Io SI and	oscillates with angular frequency w.
" the magnetic held that it produces is given by	the real and a
i games a Quieti ag	The real part of the expression
B(r) = No ToSL Sno [-iw +]	To A
An L tc F	i y
3 contributions to the fields: r-3; Elec	cfrostatic fleid
produced by a Hertzian r-? : Int	uction field
NO10 + =	ortion field
A. Amt of mall electrons to a 1.	S. S.
in a sero distances and sero	ongular frequency, with w > 0 faster than r
TELD = MOTO OK SIND - IW +	1 (cos(kr-wt) + isin(kr-wt) } \$
711	1.7
= Ma Ta SI aiga S aiga	
4r rc	os(kr-wt) + w sin(kr-wt) + 1 cos(kr-wt)
	16
ignate	1 6 00 61 11 7 1
	1 isin (tr-wt) d
(Re[B(c)] Mo Io Sl sin A W	50(15, 111)
417	sin(kr-wt) + 1 cos(kr-wt))
	<u></u>
B(r) = No Jo Sl sing [1]	3160
4n L r ² J	Slx= 181/17/sinod
B(r) = Mol Slxf 4n r2	
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	(B) Limit of lorger: B(c) = \$\rho\to\left\ sn\theta\left[-iw + i] e \(\frac{\text{ter=wt}}{r^2} \)	
	B(C) = No ToSl stab (-iw) p An (rc) e i(kr-wt) p	
	B x I r here is?	
	(I) Consistion for the rodilation term in the expression for the fleid B to aleminate	
	$-i\omega \gg \frac{1}{r^2}$	
	(11) 55	
	C C W= ZNC C=f	
	-i2n >> 1	
	1 7	
	r>>> > i2n	
	Not including $-i = \frac{\omega}{rc} > 1$	
	21 >> 1	
	7, 1	
	r >> \(\(\)	
	21	1
	Limit of large dictances, the electric field that is associated with the radiation magnetic field that is a second to the field that is a second to th	12 gluen
	ECT) = Mo Io Se sino (-iw) e i(tr-at) ô	
	Find the read part: No Io St sing (-iw) { cos (kr-wt) + i sin (kr-wt)}	
	1) 1	
	ee[[(r)]= 40 [osl (w) sing sin (kr-wt) 6	•
S= 1 (Ex	(x B)	
1,0	3:	= MH
(5)= Re((= KE B(c) = NO TO SR (W) Sin D Sin (kr - wt) &	
From WK	Mo (4n) (2c)	
A Captain's Prod	Mat. St. Vin O.	

B(r) = Mo To Sl sino (iw rc) e -iler-wt) }

	No:
	$B(r) = \mu_0 I_0 \delta l \sin \theta \left(-iw \right) e^{i(kr - wt)} $ $E(r) = \mu_0 I_0 \delta l \sin \theta \left(-iw \right) e^{i(kr - wt)} $ $\frac{1}{4\pi} e^{i(kr - wt)} $
	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \times \underline{\beta}^* = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{\mu_0 \log L}{4\pi} \right)^2 \sin^2 \theta \left(\frac{w^2}{r^2 c} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$
(b)	Time avaraged Rounting vector:
	$\overline{N} = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{\epsilon}{N} = \frac{\epsilon}{N}$
	En: electric field amplitude
	E. M. permitivity and permeability.
	Strange Modific Cold as Cold a
	· Oscillating at 925 MHz
	· Located in a vacuum at the origin of spherical mordinates (v, θ, ϕ)
	- point r : r = 5.0 m
197	Φ ₁ = 30 ° Φ ₂ = 60 °
	time-averaged value of the Paynting vector has a magnitude 3-0 × 10-3 Wm-2
	THE - CAN AGE VALUE OF THE TOST THE TEST THE STATE OF THE
0	- Calculate the max possible value of the magnitude of the fine-averaged Poynting vector at a distance of 20 m from the dipole.
NOT SURE	() Re[E(c)] = Mo To Sl(W/r) sin (tr-wt) &
HETHER TO WE	
orthe whole truption.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Assuming (1 is the proper way: Then, Eo = No Io El (N) sin ()
Cart nizozo	$\overline{N} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\epsilon}{\mu} \left(\frac{\mu_0 J_0 \delta l(w)}{4\eta} \right) \frac{\pi Q}{r} \right]^2$ $\mu_0 = \frac{4\eta \times 10^{-7} H/m}{r}$
	$\overline{N} = \int_{\mathcal{M}}^{E} (I_0 Sl)^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\omega}{r} \right) \sin \theta \right)^2 \qquad \qquad \omega_2 2\pi f = 2\pi \left(925 \times 10^6 \right) Hz$
	$N = \frac{1}{2} \int_{M} \left(\frac{\mu_0 \operatorname{Is} \mathcal{E}}{4\eta} \right)^2 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\Gamma^2}$ $A = 0.3$
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(9)	(9) (I) Plasma: A condition of matter Containing on approclable fraction of freely moving charged
	particles. There are sufficient no of these charged particles to cause the electromagnetic
	properties of the medium to be significantly different from those of solds, liquids and go
	florma is an ionised gos consisting of positive ions and free electrons such that there is no
	overall charge
	(π) $w_0 = N_e e^2 $ For $N_0 = 10^{12}$
	$(T) \qquad w_p = \sqrt{N_e e^2} \qquad \text{For } N_e = 10^{12}$
	5.63 XID T S-1 (CHECK UNIT)
	(CHECK ONIT)
	$c^2 \left(\omega^2 \right)$
	(A) $\omega \ll \omega_p$ (B) $\omega \gg \omega_p$
	$(H) \psi \ll W_{p} \qquad (B) \omega \gg \omega_{p}$
	$\frac{k^2 = \omega^2 \left(- \omega_p^2 \right)}{C^2 \left(- \omega_p^2 \right)} \qquad \qquad k^2 = \omega^2$
1	$\frac{C^2}{C^2} \left(\frac{w^2}{w^2} \right) \qquad \qquad k^2 = w^2$
	$\frac{k^2 - \omega_0^2}{c^2}$
	no althemation.
	16°20, we have absorption
	of energy and damping over
	some attenuation length, L.
	establish legth, C.
*	(v) Electromagnetic plane wave - angular Arequency, w
	- travelling in the z-direction
	· normally incident on a dielectric window in a chamber containing
	a collisionless isotropic plasma that has plasma treavency, we = 21 x 108 s
	The state of the s
	(4) Show that the ratio of the amplitude of the electric field in the planna at a distance z
	from the window to the amplitude just inside the window when wewp is given by
	Wp VI - 42°,
	2
	Assume that the field is constant across a plane with constant 2 within a beam'
	defined by the area of the window.
	$V_5 = \omega_5 / \omega_5 / \omega_5 / \omega_5 / \omega_5$
	$V_{S} = \frac{C_{S}}{m_{S}} \left(1 - \frac{m_{S}}{m_{S}} \right)$ Electromagnetic blane move
	$+ E(z,t) = E_0 e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$
	$k = \frac{\omega}{C} \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
n's Product	For W(W) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	For $w < wp$: $k = \frac{w}{c} \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{wp}{w^2} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow k = \frac{w\hat{c}}{c} \left(\frac{wp}{w^2} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}$

K= iwp	(1- w/2) 1/2

	$k = \frac{i\omega_p}{C} \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_p^2}\right)^{1/2}$	
	No:	Date:
	$E(x,t) = E^0 G$	1/2 host all sy
	subs. $ic=\omega i \left(\frac{\omega_0^2-1}{\omega^2}\right)^{1/2}$ $c \left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega^2}\right)^{1/2} = \omega t$	$k = \frac{(\omega_p)^{1/2}}{(\omega_p)^{1/2}}$ $= \frac{(\omega_p)^{1/2}}{(\omega_p)^{1/2}} = \frac{(\omega_p)^{1/2}}{(\omega_p)^{1/2}} $
	Subs. $i = wi \left(\frac{w_{e}^{2}-1}{w^{2}}\right)^{1/2}$ $= \left(\frac{w_{e}^{2}-1}{w^{2}}\right)^{1/2} = wt$ $= \left(\frac{w_{e}^{2}-1}{w^{2}}\right)^{1/2} = wt$ $= \left(\frac{w_{e}^{2}-1}{w^{2}}\right)^{1/2} = wt$ $= \left(\frac{w_{e}^{2}-1}{w^{2}}\right)^{1/2} = wt$	
	The ratto of the amplifude: exp - w	$\frac{\sigma_{m}\rho^{m}\nu d\sigma}{(1-\frac{\omega^{2}}{\omega\rho^{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
0 .		
	(B) . Z=0.5m W=0.99 Wp=21110	\$ c ^{−1}
	Patto ⇒ 0-86266	
	· Limiting value, w zcl	
	Ratio => 0-350919 · · ·	
(P)	(I) Stin depth: $g = 1$ (with a let	proper explanation)
	(I) $E(r,t) = E_0 \exp [i(k\cdot r - wt)]$	medium → Irnear → finite conductivity of → No Aree charge
	$\frac{1c^2}{\omega^2} = N_0 \mu_r \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \left(1 + i \frac{9}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \omega} \right)$	
	Good conductor: 9>7EW	
	$\frac{\ell^2}{\omega^2} - \mu_0 \mu_r \in \left(1 + i \frac{g}{\epsilon \omega}\right)$	
	$\frac{t^2}{w^2} = \frac{2\mu_0\mu_r}{w}$ $\frac{t^2}{w^2} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0\mu_r} \frac{g}{w}$ $\int t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	+i) K= 1 (1+i) Juopegu
	£ = υμοριτ gω	k = \lowrgw + i \lowrgw
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117 2	(II) Vp= W in non-magnetic fix	<u>zid</u>
	2	
	2 to 2	
	= w 2	= 3.0 µm
	uo prguo	
	= (8.0×10/0)(2n) (3×10-6	
	Yp = 1.5079 × 106 ms-1	
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