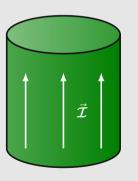
## **Announcements**

- Exam 2
  - Take-home portion due today at 7pm
  - Deliver the hard-copy in person or email me a pdf of everything (including the signed cover page!)
- Homework
  - I'm trying to get Homework 11 out today, due after Thanksgiving
  - On all the Ch 6 material
  - Only 1 more homework after that!

A very long silver (diamagnetic) rod carries a uniformly distributed current  $\mathcal{I}$  along the  $+\hat{z}$  direction. What is the direction of the bound volume current?

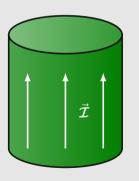


$$A. +\hat{z}$$

$$\mathsf{C}$$
.  $+\epsilon$ 

D. 
$$-\dot{q}$$

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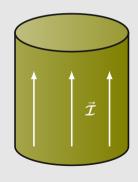
$$A. +\hat{z}$$

B. 
$$-2$$

D. 
$$-\dot{q}$$

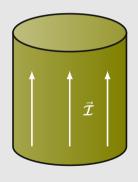
In the same long silver (diamagnetic) rod, what would be the direction of the auxiliary field  $\vec{\mathbf{H}}$  and  $\vec{\mathbf{M}}$ ?

- A. Both in the  $\hat{\phi}$  direction
- B. Both in the  $-\hat{\phi}$  direction
- C.  $\vec{\mathbf{H}}$  in  $\hat{\phi}$  direction, but  $\vec{\mathbf{M}}$  in  $-\hat{\phi}$  direction
- D.  $\vec{\mathbf{H}}$  in  $-\hat{\phi}$  direction, but  $\vec{\mathbf{M}}$  in  $\hat{\phi}$  direction

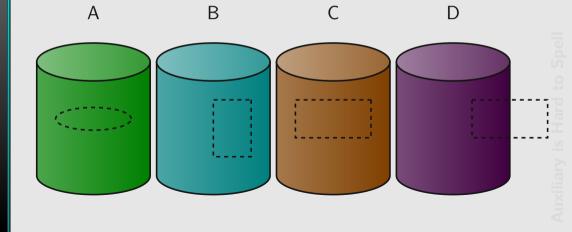


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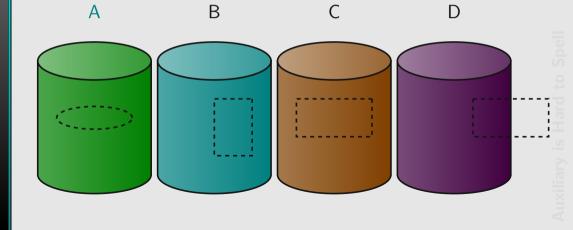
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- D.  $\vec{\mathbf{H}}$  in  $-\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$  direction, but  $\vec{\mathbf{M}}$  in  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$  direction



Say you wanted to determine the magnitude of  $\vec{\mathbf{H}}$  inside the rod using an Amperian loop. What would be the most useful loop to draw?



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Take the case of a short, cylindrical iron magnet, which has some baked-in magnetization pointing in the  $\hat{z}$  direction. What can you conclude about the auxiliary field  $\vec{H}$ ?

- A.  $\vec{\mathbf{H}} = 0$
- $\vec{\mathbf{H}} = \vec{\mathbf{M}}$
- $\mathbf{C}.\ \vec{\mathbf{H}}=-\vec{\mathbf{M}}$
- D. None of the above

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Take an infinitely long, cylindrical (radius= R), iron magnet with a "frozen-in" magnetization given by:

$$\vec{\mathbf{M}} = M_0 \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}$$

What is the magnitude of the magnetic field outside the magnet?

- A. 0
- B.  $\mu_0 M_0$
- $C. \mu_0 M_0 R$
- D.  $\mu_0 \frac{M_0 R}{s}$

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