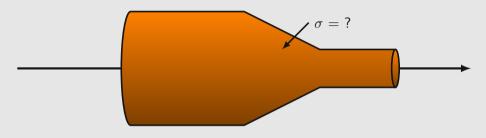
Announcements

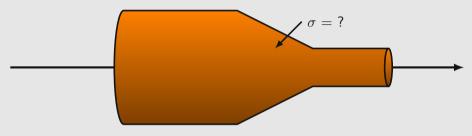
- Homework
 - Homework 12 is posted!
 - 5 problems but generally I think more straightforward
 - If you have it to me on time I'll do everything I can to have it graded by the last day of class.
- Forgot to mention that I decided to give everyone an extra point on the Exam 2 since the in-class portion maybe ended up a smidgeon long.
- Still working on the grade reports, sorry. It's been a crazy week.
- I'll be giving blood or at the Senior talks the entire afternoon if you are trying to find me.
- Read the rest of 7.2 for Monday



- A. No charge will accumulate
- B. Positive charge will accumulate
- C. Negative charge will accumulate
- D. Positive will accumulate on the top and negative on the bottom

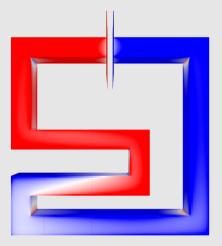
Q1

Still looking at the narrowing piece of our copper here. Assuming there is a steady current flowing through the copper what can you say about surface charge collecting on the sloped walls?



- A. No charge will accumulate
- B. Positive charge will accumulate
- C. Negative charge will accumulate
- D. Positive will accumulate on the top and negative on the bottom

Demo for Surface Current



A circuit with an ideal battery is attached to a resistor. The force per charge inside the battery is

$$ec{\mathbf{f}} = ec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} + ec{\mathbf{E}}$$

and A and B are the locations of the two terminals of the battery. How many of the following statements are true?

$$\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{\mathbf{f}} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$
 $\qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ $\qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \int_A^B \vec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ $\qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \int_A^B \vec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

- A. 1
- B. 2
- **C**. 3
- D. 4

$$\vec{\mathsf{f}} = \vec{\mathsf{f}}_{\mathit{hat}} + \vec{\mathsf{E}}$$

and A and B are the locations of the two terminals of the battery. How many of the following statements are true?

$$\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{\mathbf{f}} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$
 $\qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ $\qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \int_A^B \vec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ $\qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \int_A^B \vec{\mathbf{f}}_{bat} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Given that the emf is the line integral of the total force per unit charge around a closed loop, what are the units of the emf? (And can you prove it?)

- A. Joules
- B. Amps
- C. Newtons
- D. Volts

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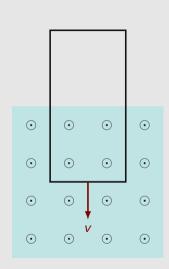
A metal bar moves with a constant speed to the right. A constant magnetic field points into the page. What happens to the electrons in the bar (as seen in the frame of the moving bar)?

- A. They move upward
- B. They move downward
- C. They move right
- D. Nothing

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- B. They move downward
- C. They move right
- D. Nothing

One end of a rectangular metal loop enters a region of uniform magnetic field $\vec{\mathbf{B}}$ pointing out of the page. As the loop enters the field is there a non-zero emf around the loop?

- A. Yes, current will flow CW
- B. Yes. current will flow CCW
- C. No



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- C. No

