

3LC1316



VIT

Vellore Institute of Technology

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Continuous Assessment Test I – Nov 2022

Programme	B. Tech	Semester	Fall 2022-23
Course	Engineering Physics	Code	BPHY101L
Faculty	Dr. Satyanarayana Kumar	Slot	D1+TD1
Time	90 minutes	Class Number	CH2022231700331
		Max. Marks	50

Check both sides of the question paper

Answer any FIVE Questions (5 x 10 = 50)

1.	a.	Write down the one-dimensional wave equation satisfied by the function $y(x, t)$ with wave speed c . Mention the two general solutions of a wave traveling along the $+x$ and $-x$ directions respectively.	3
	b.	Check whether the function $g(x, t) = 2e^x \sin(t)$ represents a viable solution of the one-dimensional wave equation with speed of the wave being equal to 1. Support your answer with appropriate steps.	7
2.	a.	The equation of a mechanical wave is given by $f(x, t) = 0.1 \sin(2\pi t - 0.1\pi x)$. What are the values of frequency, speed, wavelength, wavenumber and amplitude of the wave? What is the direction of propagation of the wave?	6
	b.	Consider two strings of linear mass densities ρ_1 and ρ_2 joined with each other and stretched with tension T . A traveling transverse wave approaches the boundary where the two strings are in contact. If $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 1/2$, find the fraction of incident amplitude that is reflected and transmitted at the boundary.	4

At $x=0$

5/5

Q. Q.2

2/2

3.		Neatly draw and write down the expression $f(x)$ for the standing wave configuration corresponding to the 3rd harmonic for a string of length $L = 1 \text{ m}$. $f(0) = 0$ and $f(L) = 0$. The amplitude of the standing wave is 10 cm . Identify and write down the location of all the nodes and antinodes. Show that $f(x)$ is a standing wave eigenmode of $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ and find the wavenumber and frequency. Take the wave speed, $c = 1 \text{ m/s}$.	10
4.		The x , y and z components of a vector field are $F_x = 2[x^2 + y^2 z \sin(xz)]$, $F_y = p y \cos(xz) + qz$ and, $F_z = 2xy^2 \sin(xz) + 4y$. Find the numerical values of the constants p and q such that the curl of this vector field vanishes. What is the value of $p + q$?	10
5.		Write down the equations for Gauss's law, Faraday's law and Ampere's law (with the correction-term) in their differential form. Applying these equations in vacuum, demonstrate that the electric field satisfies the wave equation.	10
6.	a.	Below are given the direction of electric field (\vec{E}) and propagation direction (\hat{k}) for a plane electromagnetic wave in free space. What is the direction of the magnetic field in each of the following cases ? (i) \vec{E} is along positive x -direction, \hat{k} is along negative y -direction (ii) \vec{E} is along negative x -direction, \hat{k} is along positive z -direction (iii) \vec{E} is along negative y -direction, \hat{k} is along positive x -direction (iv) \vec{E} is along negative y -direction, \hat{k} is along positive y -direction	4
	b.	In your own words, briefly explain the principle and the significance of the Hertz experiment. Use a neat diagram to support your answer.	6

Handwritten notes and diagrams below the table:

Diagram 1: A coordinate system with $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ axes. A vector \vec{E} is shown along the positive x -axis, and a vector \hat{k} is shown along the negative y -axis. A circled '2' is next to it.

Diagram 2: A coordinate system with $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ axes. A vector \vec{E} is shown along the negative x -axis, and a vector \hat{k} is shown along the positive z -axis.

Diagram 3: A coordinate system with $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ axes. A vector \vec{E} is shown along the negative y -axis, and a vector \hat{k} is shown along the positive x -axis. A circled '2' is next to it.

Diagram 4: A coordinate system with $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ axes. A vector \vec{E} is shown along the negative y -axis, and a vector \hat{k} is shown along the positive y -axis.

Handwritten text: $\vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \vec{S}$, $\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \times \hat{k}$, $\vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \vec{S}$, $\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \times \hat{k}$.