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PHYSICS 211

FINAL EXAM

(TIME: TWO HOURS)

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FINAL EXAM PAPERS WILL BE SHOWN ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, ROOM 121 PHYSICS DEPARTMENT, FROM 11:00 AM TILL 2:00 PM

February 10, 1998

NAME: _____

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SECTION: _____

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1. A spherical, **NON-CONDUCTING** shell has an inner radius $r = a$ and an outer radius $r = b$. The shell contains a uniform charge density of $-|\rho| \text{ C/m}^3$.

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a) Find the force (magnitude and direction) on a test charge q_0 located at $r = a/2$.

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b) Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) for $a < r < b$.

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c) What is the electric field (magnitude and direction) for $r > b$?

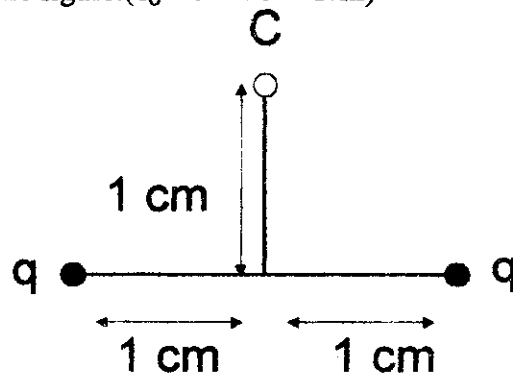
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d) What is the potential for $r > b$?



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2. Two charges ($q = -3.0 \mu\text{C}$ each) are fixed in space and separated by a distance $d = 2.0 \text{ cm}$ as shown in the figure. ($\epsilon_0 = 9 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$)



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- a) Calculate the electric potential at point C.

4%

- b) How much work should be done to bring a third charge ($Q = +2.0 \mu\text{C}$) slowly from infinity to the point C in the figure.

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- c) Determine the potential energy U of the system of three charges with the third charge in place at C.

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3. Two conducting spheres, one of radius 6.0 cm and the second one of radius 12.0 cm, have initially each a charge of 30 nC. Both spheres are very far apart from each other. The spheres are subsequently connected by a fine, conducting wire. Find:
($\epsilon_0 = 9 \cdot 10^{-12}$ F/m)

6%

- a) the final charge on each sphere

$$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{2} q_2$$

$$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

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- b) the potential of each sphere

$$V = k \frac{q}{r}$$

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4. The plates of an isolated parallel plate capacitor attract each other with a force given by

$$F = q^2 / (2\epsilon_0 A)$$

where A is the area of the plates and q is the charge on the plates.

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- a) Derive the above equation by calculating the work necessary to increase the plate separation from x to $x + dx$.

$$F = \frac{q^2}{2\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{q}{d/\epsilon_0 E}$$

$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{q^2 d}{2\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$W = F \times d$$

$$F = \frac{W}{d} = \frac{q^2}{2\epsilon_0 A}$$

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- b) The area of the plates of the parallel plate capacitor is 100 cm^2 , the plate separation is 1 mm , and the capacitor is connected to a battery of 1000 V . Calculate the force with which the plates attract each other? ($\epsilon_0 = 9 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$)

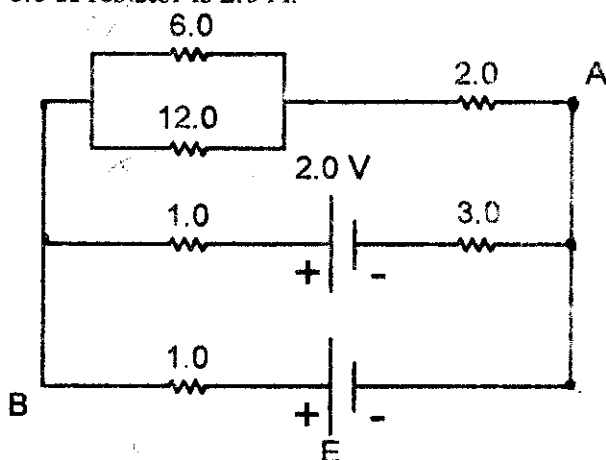
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- c) What will be this force with which the plates attract each other, if the capacitor is disconnected from the battery and is then immersed in olive oil? The dielectric constant k of olive oil is 5.0.

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Given the circuit shown in the figure with all the resistors expressed in ohms The current in the 6.0Ω resistor is 2.0 A .



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a) Find the magnitude and the directions of the currents in all branches.

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b) Find the emf of the battery E.

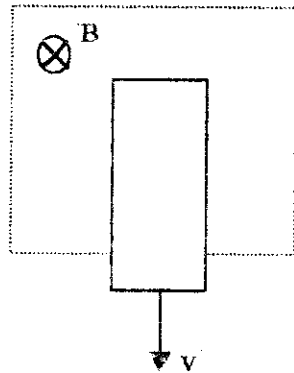
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c) Find the potential difference V_{AB} between the points A and B.

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6. A rectangular closed, conducting loop of wire is 50 cm long and 6 cm wide, and has a mass $m = 5.0$ g. The loop is initially at rest in a region in which a horizontal magnetic field $B = 2.0$ T exists.

The loop is then released to fall under its own weight, acquiring a terminal speed of $v = 0.30$ m/s.



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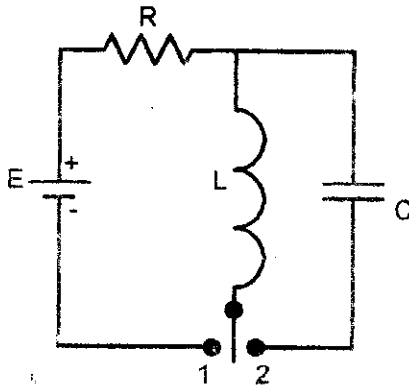
a) Find the direction of the induced current.

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b) Find the resistance of the loop.

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7. In the circuit shown in the figure, $R = 0.2 \Omega$, $L = 40 \text{ mH}$, $C = 20 \mu\text{F}$, and $E = 1.0 \text{ V}$. The capacitor is initially uncharged. The switch is first thrown to position 1 and then 0.2 s later thrown to position 2.



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- a) Find the period of the resulting oscillation.

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- b) Find the energy stored in the LC circuit.

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- c) Find the maximum potential difference on the capacitor.

10%

8. The four basic equations of electromagnetism (Maxwell's equations) are:

$$\text{I: } \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

$$\text{II: } \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

$$\text{III: } \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{IV: } \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

Assume that the existence of magnetic monopoles is firmly established by experiment. Let q_m be the expression for the strength of the presumed magnetic monopole, analogous to the basic electric charge e .

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a) Which of the above four equations will have to be modified?
What would be the new equations?

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b) What are the SI (MKS) units for q_m ?