# Physics 2135 Exam 3 

## November 18, 2014

## Exam Total

Printed Name: $\qquad$

Rec. Sec. Letter: $\qquad$
Five multiple choice questions, 8 points each. Choose the best or most nearly correct answer.
$\qquad$ 1. Two long straight wires are parallel and a distance $2 R$ apart. The wires carry constant currents $I$ and $2 I$ in opposite directions, as shown in the diagram. What is the magnitude of the magnetic field at point $P$, located halfway between the two wires?
[A] $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi R}$
[B] $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi R}$
[C] $\frac{3 \mu_{0} I}{4 \pi R}$
[D] $\frac{3 \mu_{0} I}{2 \pi R}$

$\qquad$ 2. A long solenoid of $n$ turns per meter and radius $R$ carries a current $I$. If the current is decreased to $I / 2$ and the radius is doubled to $2 R$ while keeping $n$ constant, the magnitude of the magnetic field at the center of the solenoid
[A] remains unchanged
[B] increases by a factor of 2
[C] decreases by a factor of 2
[D] decreases by a factor of 4 .
3. A conducting loop is held stationary a fixed distance from a wire carrying a current $I$ as shown. If I is decreasing, the direction of the induced current in the loop is
[A] )
[B] 2
[C] ©
$[\mathrm{D}] \otimes$.
$\qquad$ 4. At a certain point in space and time, the magnetic field and Poynting vector of an electromagnetic wave are given by $\vec{B}=\left(10^{-5} \mathrm{~T}\right) \hat{k}$ and $\vec{S}=-\left(2 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right) \hat{j}$. What is the direction of the wave's electric field vector?
[A] $+x$
[B] -x
[C] +y
[D] -y
$\qquad$ 5. What is the best way to generate an EMF using Professor Pringle?
[A] Wrap him in rubberized magnets and drop him through a large steel tube.
[B] Put him in a giant gerbil wheel and attach the wheel to a generator.
[C] Coat him with conductive foil, put him in a large magnetic field, and shrink him with liquid nitrogen.
[D] None; cruelty to humans is not an objective of this course.
$\qquad$
6. (40 points total) Two positive point charges $q_{1}$ and $q_{3}$, and negative point charge $-q_{2}$ are moving with velocities $\vec{v}_{1}, \vec{v}_{2}$, and $\vec{v}_{3}$ as shown in the figure. At the instant shown, $q_{1}$ is at coordinates $(0, a),-q_{2}$ is at coordinates $(b, 0)$, and $q_{3}$ is at coordinates ( $a, b$ ). Express your answers in unit vector notation and in terms of parameters given in the problem.
(a) (10 points) Find the magnetic field at the origin due to charge $q_{1}$.

(b) (10 points) Find the magnetic field at the origin due to charge $-q_{2}$.
(c) (10 points) Find the magnetic field at the origin due to charge $q_{3}$.
(d) (10 points) Find the net magnetic field at the origin due to all three charges.
$\qquad$
7. (25 points total) Two semicircular arcs having radii of $2 R$ and $3 R$ are connected by radial wires at both ends. Both semicircles are centered at point $P$. There is a current $I$ flowing clockwise as indicated in the figure.
(a) (20 points) Find the magnetic fields $\vec{B}_{1}, \vec{B}_{2}, \vec{B}_{3}$, and $\vec{B}_{4}$ at point $P$ due to each of the four labeled segments.

(b) (5 points) Find the net magnetic field $\vec{B}_{P}$ at point $P$ due to all four segments combined.
8. (15 points total) A hollow metal cylinder of inner radius $a$ and outer radius $b$ carries a uniformly distributed current $I$ out of the page.
(a) (10 points) Use Ampere's Law to find the magnitude of the magnetic field a distance $2 b$ from the center of the cylinder

(b) (5 points) What is the direction of the magnetic field at the position marked $P$ (directly below the center of the cylinder)?

Circle one: $\downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \rightarrow \otimes \odot$
9. (40 points total) A conducting rod of length $H$ moves with constant speed $v$ on two horizontal frictionless conducting rails through a region of constant magnetic field perpendicular to the plane of the rails as shown in the diagram. A wire with resistance $R$ is connected to the two metal rails so that a complete circuit is formed. The rod and rails have negligible resistance.
(a) (10 points) What is the direction of the current induced in the circuit? (circle one) $) ~ \otimes \odot$

(b) (20 points) Begin with official starting equations and derive the expression for the magnitude $I$ of the induced current in terms of the parameters $v, H, R$, and $B$.
(c) (10 points) In this frictionless system the constant external force pulling the rod to the left at constant speed $v$ does work at a rate of $0.08 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{s}$. Find the power (in watts) dissipated in the resistor. Show all the work and reasoning leading to your answer.
10. (20 points total) The intensity of sunlight striking the earth at midday is about $1300 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. The distance between the sun and the earth is $1.50 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~m}$, and is much larger than the radii of either the sun or the earth. Show your starting equations where indicated.
(a) (10 points) How much solar energy does the sun emit from its surface in one minute?

OSE's:
(b) (10 points) What is the magnitude of the electric field associated with the sunlight that strikes the earth's surface at midday?

OSE's:
11. (20 points total) A laser pointer emits red light that then propagates through empty space as a narrow cylindrical beam, 3 mm in diameter. The average total energy density in the beam is $\langle u\rangle=2.0 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. Show your starting equations where indicated.
(a) (10 points) What is the intensity of the light in the laser beam?

OSE's:
(b) (10 points) The narrow laser beam strikes the surface of a perfectly reflecting square mirror, 5 cm on each edge, at normal incidence. Find the radiation pressure on the mirror.

OSE's:
$\qquad$

