

M.Sc. PHYSICS  
FIRST SEMESTER  
ELECTRODYNAMICS  
MSP – 104 IDMN

**SET  
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 1:30 hrs.

Full Marks: 35

( Objective )

Time: 15 mins.

Marks: 10

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X10=10

1. The electric field for a point charge goes as (in spherical polar coordinates)
  - a.  $1/r$
  - b.  $1/r^2$
  - c.  $1/r^3$
  - d.  $1/r^4$
2. Physically, the electric field is
  - a. force per unit charge
  - b. force per unit length
  - c. force per unit current
  - d. force per unit area
3. Choose the correct statement.
  - a. Field lines begin on positive charges.
  - b. Field lines begin on negative charges.
  - c. Field lines can terminate in midair.
  - d. Field lines can cross each other.
4. If  $\sigma$  is the charge per unit surface, then over an area  $A$ , the total charge would be
  - a.  $\sigma$
  - b.  $\sigma A$
  - c.  $\sigma^2$
  - d.  $\sigma/A$
5. The flux of an electric field  $\vec{E}$  through a surface is
  - a.  $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a}$
  - b.  $\int \vec{E} \times d\vec{a}$
  - c.  $\int E^2 da$
  - d. None of these
6. The curl of an electrostatic field is
  - a.  $\rho/\epsilon_0$
  - b.  $\rho$
  - c.  $\epsilon_0\rho$
  - d. 0
7. Magnetic force in a charge, moving with velocity  $\vec{v}$  in a magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ , is the Lorentz force, and it is expressed as
  - a.  $\vec{F}_{mag} = Q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
  - b.  $\vec{F}_{mag} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
  - c.  $\vec{F}_{mag} = Q\vec{v}$
  - d.  $\vec{F}_{mag} = Q\vec{B}$
8.  $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = ?$ 
  - a.  $Q$
  - b.  $I$
  - c.  $\mu_0$
  - d. 0

9. The continuity equation reads as

a.  $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

c.  $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{\rho}{t}$

b.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

d.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \rho$$

10.

a.  $\vec{j}$

c.  $\mu_0^2 \vec{j}$

$\nabla \times \vec{B} = ?$

b.

$$\mu_0 \vec{j}$$

d.

$$\mu_0^3 \vec{j}$$

**( Descriptive )**

Marks: 25

Time : 1 hr.15 mins.

*[ Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest ]*

1. Draw the field lines for

1.25×4  
=5

- i. a charge  $q$
- ii. a charge  $2q$
- iii. two equal charges separated by some distance.
- iv. two equal and opposite charges separated by some distance.

2. i. Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) a distance  $z$  above the midpoint between two equal charges,  $q$ , a distance  $d$  apart. 5+5=10

ii. Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) a distance  $z$  above the midpoint between two equal but opposite charges,  $q, -q$ , a distance  $d$  apart.

3. i. A long cylinder carries a charge density that is proportional to the distance from the axis:  $\rho = ks$ , for some constant  $k$ . Find the electric field inside this cylinder. 4+3+3  
=10

ii. Suppose the electric field in some region is found to be  $\vec{E} = kr^3\hat{r}$ , in spherical coordinates ( $k$  is some constant).

(a) Find the charge density  $\rho$ .

(b) Find the total charge contained in a sphere of radius  $R$ , centered at the origin.

Hint: 
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta v_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

2.5×4  
=10

4. i. Show that magnetic forces do not work.

ii. Find the magnetic field at the center of a square loop, which carries a steady current  $I$ . Let  $R$  be the distance from center to side.

iii. Find the field at the center of regular  $n$ -sided polygon, carrying a steady current  $I$ . Again, let  $R$  be the distance from the center to any side.

iv. Deduce the result for the field at the center of a circular loop, in the limit  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

[Hint:  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi s} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1)$ ]

4+6=10

5. i. Write down the Maxwell's equations in free space.

ii. Show that Electric field satisfies the three-dimensional wave equation. [Identity:  $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E}$ ]

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