

B.Sc. PHYSICS
SECOND SEMESTER
ELECTRICITY & MAGNETISM
BSP – 921 IDMn
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 1:30 hrs.

Full Marks: 35

[Objective]

Time: 15 mins.

Marks: 10

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

- The electric field for a point charge goes as (in spherical polar coordinates)
 - $1/r$
 - $1/r^2$
 - $1/r^3$
 - $1/r^4$
- Physically, the electric field is
 - force per unit charge
 - force per unit length
 - force per unit current
 - force per unit area
- Choose the correct statement.
 - Field lines begin from positive charges.
 - Field lines begin from negative charges.
 - Field lines can terminate in midair.
 - Field lines can cross each other.
- If σ is the charge per unit surface, then over an area A , the total charge would be
 - σ
 - σA
 - σ^2
 - σ/A
- The flux of an electric field through a surface is
 - $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a}$
 - $\int \vec{E} \times d\vec{a}$
 - $\int E^2 da$
 - None of these
- The curl of an electrostatic field is
 - ρ/ϵ_0
 - ρ
 - $\epsilon_0\rho$
 - 0
- Magnetic force in a charge Q , moving with velocity \vec{v} in a magnetic field \vec{B} , is the Lorentz force, and it is expressed as
 - $\vec{F}_{mag} = Q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
 - $\vec{F}_{mag} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
 - $\vec{F}_{mag} = Q\vec{v}$
 - $\vec{F}_{mag} = Q\vec{B}$

8. $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = ?$

a. Q
c. μ_0

b. I
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. $\nabla \times \vec{B} = ?$

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

b. $\mu_0 \vec{j}$
d. $\mu_0^3 \vec{j}$

(Descriptive)

Time : 1 hr. 15 mins.

Marks : 25

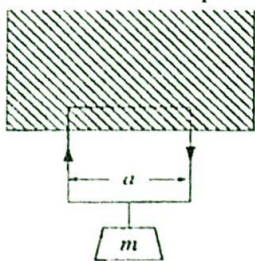
[Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest]

1. Draw the field lines for 1.25×4
=5
- a. a charge q
 - b. a charge $2q$
 - c. two equal charges separated by some distance.
 - d. two equal and opposite charges separated by some distance.
2. a. 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
- b. 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. a. 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
- b. Suppose the electric field in some region is found to be $\vec{E} = kr^3\hat{r}$, in spherical coordinates (k is some constant).
- i. Find the charge density ρ .
 - ii. Find the total charge contained in a sphere of radius R , centered at the origin.
- Hint: $\left[\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta v_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right]$
4. a. Show that magnetic forces do not work. 2+3+3+
2=10
- b. 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.

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

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

5. a. A rectangular loop of wire, supporting a mass m , hangs vertically with one end in a uniform magnetic field \vec{B} , which points into the page in the shaded region as shown in the figure. For what current I , in the loop, would the magnetic force upward exactly balance the gravitational force downward? 5+5=10



in the figure. For what current I , in the loop, would the magnetic force upward exactly balance the gravitational force downward?

b. Suppose that the magnetic field B points in the x -direction and the electric field E in the z -direction. A particle at rest is released from the origin, what path will it follow? Give a qualitative explanation of

your answer.

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