

Closed book. No calculators are to be used for this quiz.

Quiz duration: 10 minutes

Name:

Student ID:

Signature:

A particle with charge  $q$  moves with a velocity of  $\vec{v} = (2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + \hat{k})$  m/s in a region in which the magnetic field is  $\vec{B} = (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$  T. Determine the magnetic force on this particle.

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= q (2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}) \times (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$$

$$= 4\hat{k} + 6\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} + 12\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{F} = (10\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}) \text{ N}$$

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A particle with initial velocity  $\vec{v}_0 = 4 \times 10^3 \hat{i}$  (m/s) and charge  $q = 4 \times 10^{-9}$  C enters a region of uniform electric and magnetic fields. The magnetic field in the region is  $\vec{B} = -0.3 \hat{j}$  (T) and the gravitational force is negligible. If the particle passes through the region undeflected, calculate the electric field vector in the region.

$$q\vec{E} = -q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{E} = -4 \times 10^3 (-0.3) \hat{i} \times \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{E} = 1.2 \times 10^3 \hat{k} \text{ N/C}$$

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A wire carries a steady current of  $I=1.6\text{A}$ . A straight section of the wire, with a length of 1 m, along the x-axis lies within a uniform magnetic field of  $\vec{B}=1.6\hat{k}\text{ (T)}$ . If the current flows in +x direction, calculate the magnetic force vector on the wire.

$$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I dx \hat{i} \times B \hat{k}$$

$$= (1.6) \cdot (1.6) dx \underbrace{\hat{i} \times \hat{k}}_{-\hat{j}}$$

$$= -2.56 dx \hat{j}$$

$$\underline{dx = 1\text{m}}$$

⇒

$$\vec{F} = -2.56 \hat{j} \text{ N}$$



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Show that the work done by the magnetic force on a charged particle moving in a magnetic field is zero for any displacement of the particle.

$$W = \vec{F}_{\text{mag}} \cdot d\vec{s} = (\vec{F}_{\text{mag}} \cdot \vec{v}) dt = 0$$

Since  $\vec{F}_{\text{magnet}} \perp \vec{v}$

$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

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OR:  $q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{dW}{dt} = 0$

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A magnetic force of  $\vec{F} = (4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})$  N acts on a particle with charge  $q$  moving in a uniform magnetic field of  $\vec{B} = (2\hat{k})$  T. Determine the velocity vector of this particle.

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} = q(x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \times 2\hat{k}$$

$$4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} = q(-2x\hat{j} + 2y\hat{i})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = 2yq, \quad y = \frac{2}{q} \\ -3 = 2xq, \quad x = \frac{-3}{2q} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \underline{\underline{\left(\frac{3}{2}\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}\right) \text{ m/s}}}$$