

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

Quiz duration: 10 minutes

Name:

Student ID:

Signature:

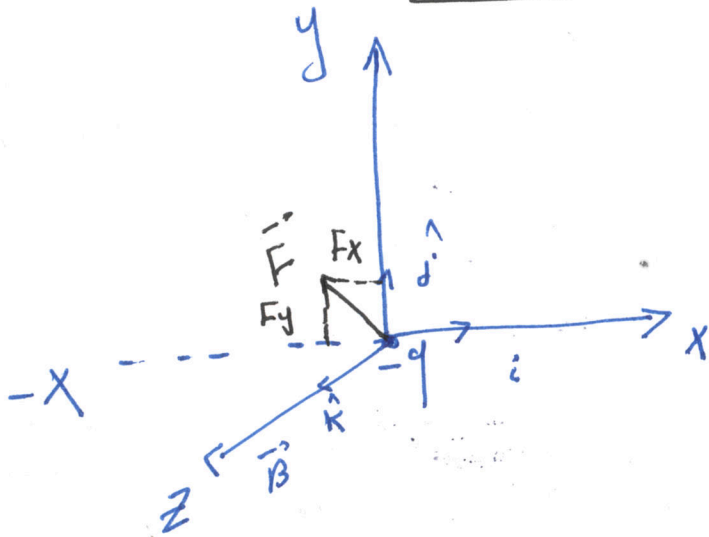
Suppose a uniform magnetic field with strength $C > 0$ exists along the positive z direction. Find and sketch the subsequent motion of a point charge with mass m and charge $q < 0$ after it is released from the origin with an initial velocity $\vec{v} = A(\hat{i} + \hat{j})$, where $A > 0$ is constant.

The magnetic force is given by

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = -|q| A c (\hat{i} \times \hat{k} + \hat{j} \times \hat{k})$$

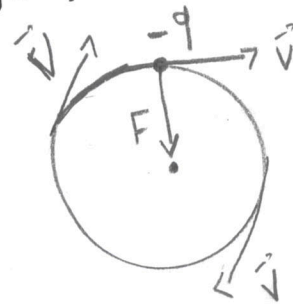
$$= -|q| A c (-\hat{j} + \hat{i}) = |q| A c (\hat{j} - \hat{i})$$

$$\vec{F} = |q| A c (\hat{j} - \hat{i})$$



$$F_x = -|q| A c$$

$$F_y = |q| A c$$



Circular motion of the charged particle $q < 0$ in the magnetic field.

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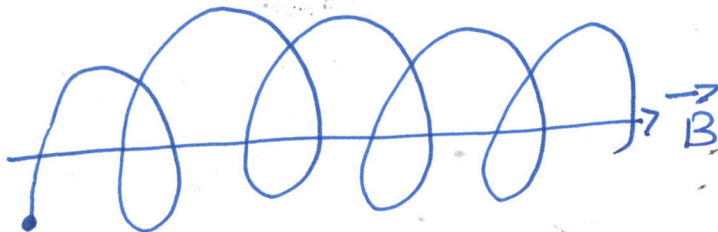
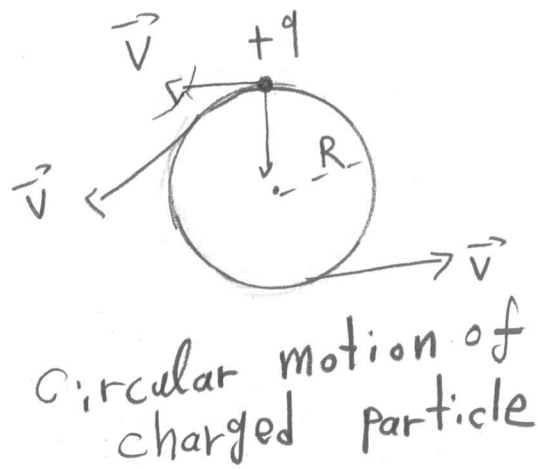
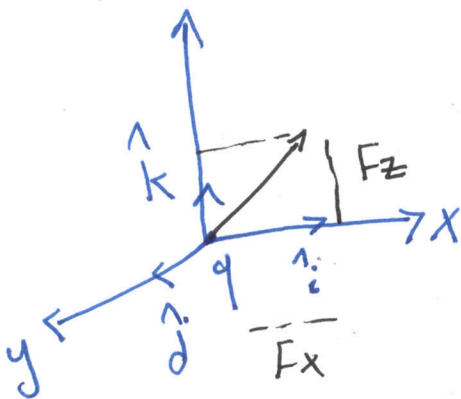
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Suppose a uniform electric field with strength $C > 0$ along the x direction is simultaneously present with a uniform magnetic field with strength $D > 0$ along the y direction. Sketch and describe the subsequent motion of a point charge with mass m and charge $q > 0$ after it is released from the origin with zero velocity.

Lorentz force is given by
 The velocity is in the direction of electric field.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \\ &= q[C\hat{i} + vD\hat{i} \times \hat{k}] \\ &= q[C\hat{i} + vD\hat{j}] \end{aligned}$$

$$F_x = qC \quad ; \quad F_z = qvD$$



q70
 The helical trajectory of positively charged particle (opposite in direction from negatively charged particle)

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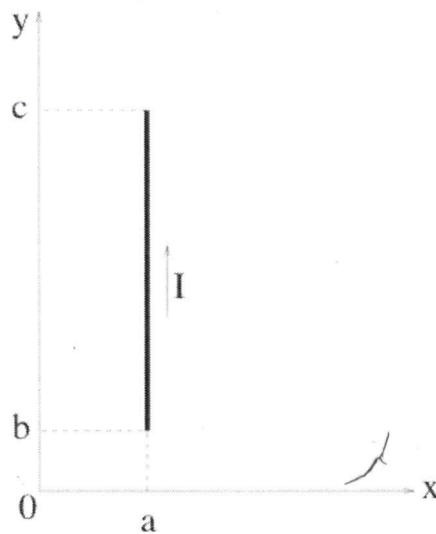
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Consider a piece of current carrying wire that is shown in x - y coordinate system as shown in the figure. Let's assume a non-uniform magnetic field is pointing along the positive k direction (out of the page) with magnitude Cy where $C > 0$ is constant. Find the magnetic force on the wire at this instant.

The magnetic force in a non-uniform magnetic field is given by

$$d\vec{F} = I (d\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B})$$

$$= I (dy \hat{j} \times Cy \hat{k})$$



$$\vec{F} = I C \int_b^c y dy \hat{i} = I C \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_b^c \hat{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = I C \left(\frac{c^2 - b^2}{2} \right) \hat{i}}$$

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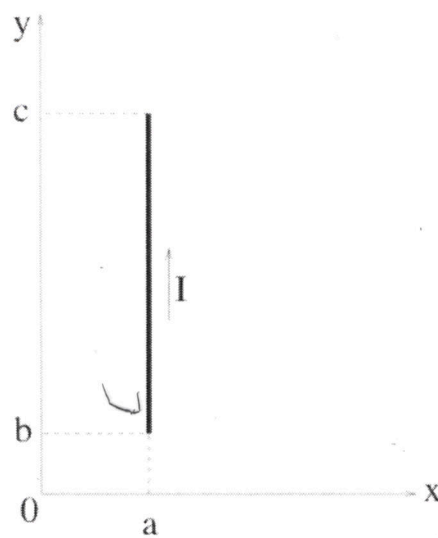
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Consider a piece of current carrying wire that is shown in x-y coordinate system as shown in the figure. Let's assume a non-uniform magnetic field is pointing along the negative \mathbf{k} direction (into the page) with magnitude Cxy where $C > 0$ is constant. Find the magnetic force on the wire at this instant.

Since the magnetic field is non-uniform we will use the formula

$$d\vec{F} = I (d\vec{l} \times \vec{B})$$



$$\vec{F} = \int_b^c dy (I \hat{j} \times (Cxy - \hat{k}))$$

$$= -IxC \int_b^c dy (\hat{j} \times \hat{k}) y = -IxC \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_b^c \right) \hat{i}$$

$$= +IxC \left(\frac{b^2 - c^2}{2} \right) = Iac \left(\frac{b^2 - c^2}{2} \right) \hat{i}$$

since $x = a$ at that instant.

The integration was performed along y-axis