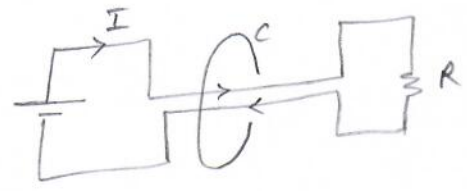


Solutions

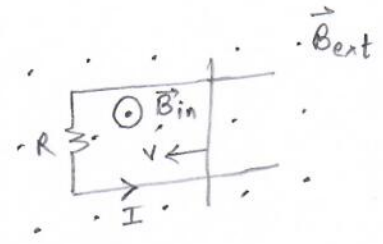
Prob. 1

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 (I - I) = 0$$



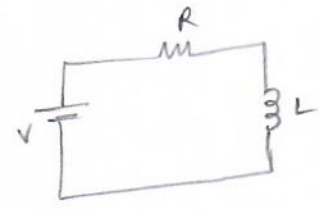
Prob. 2

Flux is decreasing
 \vec{B}_{in} is along \vec{B}_{ext}
 Current I is induced CCW



Prob. 3

In steady state I is constant.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$
 \Rightarrow voltage drop across L is zero.
 \Rightarrow voltage drop across R is V .



Prob. 4

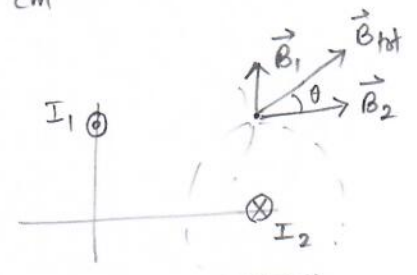
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.45 \times 10^9 \text{ 1/s}} = 12.2 \text{ cm}$$

Prob. 5

$$\vec{B}_1 = 0 \hat{i} + \hat{j} \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x} = 0 \hat{i} + \hat{j} 2.5 \mu T$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi y} \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j} = \hat{i} 6.7 \mu T + 0 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B}_{tot} = (6.7 \hat{i} + 2.5 \hat{j}) \mu T$$



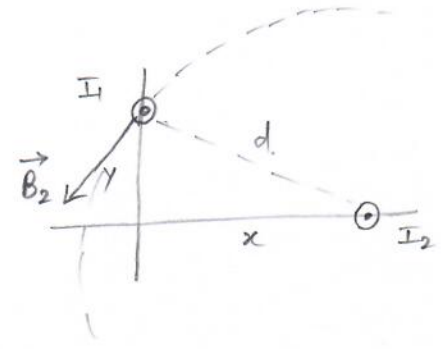
magnitude: $B_{tot} = \sqrt{6.7^2 + 2.5^2} = 7.2 \mu T$

direction: $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{2.5}{6.7}) = 21^\circ$ ccw w.r.t x .

Prob. 6

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{8.0^2 + 6.0^2} = 10. \text{ cm} = 0.10 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \hat{\phi} \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi d} = \hat{\phi} \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7})(2.0)}{2\pi (0.10)} = \hat{\phi} 4.0 \mu \text{ T}$$



on 1 by 2 $\vec{F}_{12} = I_1 \vec{L}_1 \times \vec{B}_2$

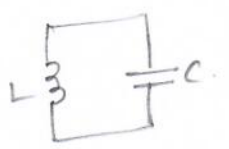
$$F_{12} = I_1 L_1 B_2 \sin 90$$

$$\frac{F_{12}}{L_1} = I_1 B_2 = (1.0) 4.0 \times 10^{-6} = 4.0 \mu \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

direction: towards I1, along the line connecting I1 and I2.
The wires attract.

Prob. 7

$$-L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{Q}{C} = 0$$



$$\frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{LC} Q = -\omega^2 Q$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\frac{[Q]}{T^2} = \frac{[Q]}{[LC]} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \right] = \frac{1}{T} = T^{-1}$$

$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ represents the angular frequency of oscillations between charging and discharging of capacitor in an LC circuit.