

Q1

## EARTH'S CHARGE

TREAT EARTH AS EQUIPOTENTIAL.  
CHARGE RESIDES ON SURFACE.

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad \text{w/ } R = \text{EARTH'S RADIUS} \\ = 6400 \text{ km.}$$

$$Q = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2 \cdot E$$

$$Q \approx 4.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Coulombs}$$

Q2.

(a)

$$\vec{M} = \chi_m \vec{H}$$

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{I}_f = \vec{I}_0$$

$$H = \frac{I_0}{2\pi r} \quad r > r_0$$

$$\vec{M}(r) = \chi_m \frac{I_0}{2\pi r} \hat{\varphi} \quad r > r_0$$

(b)

$$\vec{J}_b = \nabla \times \vec{M}$$

USE SPHERICAL COORDS.

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{d}{dr} (r M_\varphi) \right] \hat{\theta}, \quad M_\theta = M_r = 0$$

$$\vec{J}_b = 0$$

NO VOLUME CURRENT IN  $H_2O$

(c) AT WIRE SURFACE  $\vec{K}_b = \vec{M}(r=r_0) \times \hat{z}$

$$= \frac{\chi_m I_0}{2\pi r_0} \hat{\varphi} \times (-\hat{r}^a)$$

$H_2O$  NORMAL POINTS TOWARD WIRE

$$= \frac{\chi_m I_0}{2\pi r_0} \hat{z} \quad (\text{PARALLEL TO } \vec{I}_0)$$

$$I_b = K_b \cdot 2\pi r_0 = \chi_m I_0$$

$$I_T = (1 + \chi_m) I_0$$

Q3

FALLING CHARGE

$$s(t=0) = s_0$$

USE IMAGES  $\nabla$ 

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q^2}{(2s)^2}$$

$$m\ddot{s} = \frac{-q^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{s^2}$$

FORCE IS ATTRACTIVE

$$m\ddot{s} = m \frac{dv}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} \Rightarrow v \frac{dv}{ds} = -\frac{C_0}{s^2}$$

~~$$C_0 = \frac{q^2}{16\pi m \epsilon_0}$$~~

$$v \frac{dv}{ds} = -\frac{C_0}{s^2}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{q^2}{16\pi m \epsilon_0}$$

$$\int v dv = \int -\frac{C_0}{s^2} ds$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{C_0}{s} + \text{const}$$

$$= \frac{C_0}{s} - \frac{C_0}{s_0}$$

$$v(t=0) = 0$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = - \left[ 2C_0 \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s_0} \right) \right]^{1/2}$$

$\uparrow$   $v$  IS NEGATIVE, TOWARD PLANE

Q3

$$\int_0^T dt = \int_{s_0}^0 \left[ \frac{s_0 s}{2c_0 (s_0 - s)} \right]^{1/2} ds$$

$$= \int_{s_0}^0 - \sqrt{\frac{cs}{s_0 - s}} ds \quad \text{w/ } c = \frac{s_0}{2c_0}$$

$$T = \sqrt{c} \left( \sqrt{s_0 s - s^2} - s_0 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{s}{s_0 - s}} \right) \Big|_{s_0}^0$$

$$= 0 - \left( -\sqrt{c} s_0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{s_0}{2c_0}} s_0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= s_0^{3/2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left[ \frac{8\pi m \epsilon_0}{g^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$T = \left[ \frac{2\pi^3 m \epsilon_0 s_0^3}{g^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Q4. ENERGY IN EARTH'S B-FIELD

$$E = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \int B^2 dV$$

$$B^2 = \left[ \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r^3} \right]^2 \left[ 9(\underline{m} \cdot \hat{r})^2 + m^2 - 6(\underline{m} \cdot \hat{r})(\underline{m} \cdot \hat{r}) \right]$$

$$= \left[ \right]^2 \left[ 3(\underline{m} \cdot \hat{r})^2 + m^2 \right]$$

$$= \left[ \right]^2 \left[ 3m^2 \cos^2 \theta + m^2 \right]$$

$$dV = r^2 dr d\varphi d(\cos \theta)$$

COMBINING

$$E = -\frac{\mu_0 m^2}{2 \cdot 16\pi^2} \int_{R_E}^0 \frac{dr}{r^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^{-1} (3\cos^2 \theta + 1) d(\cos \theta)$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 m^2}{2 \cdot 16\pi^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{3r^3} \right]_{R_E}^0 \cdot 2\pi \left[ \cos^3 \theta + \cos \theta \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 m^2}{16\pi} \left( \frac{1}{3R_E^3} \right) \left[ \cos^3 \theta + \cos \theta \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$E = + \frac{\mu_0 m^2}{12\pi R_E^3}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A}$$

$$m \approx 10^{23} \text{ A}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

$$R_E \approx 6400 \text{ km}$$

$$E = 1.27 \times 10^{18} \text{ Joules}$$

## Q5 MAGNETIC HORN

$$(a) \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \frac{\pi r^2 I}{\pi R^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2} \hat{\phi}$$

i.e.,  $\vec{B}$  is AZIMUTHAL

$$(b) \vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = -q v B \hat{r}$$

FORCE  
TOWARD  
CYLINDER AXIS,

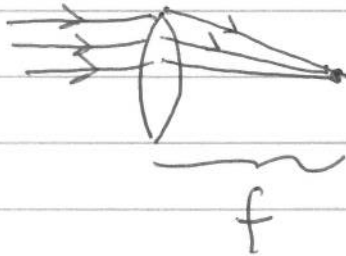
$$dP_r/dt = q v B \quad \text{NEWTON'S 2<sup>ND</sup> LAW}$$

$$P_r = \int q v B dt$$

$$= q v B (L/v) = q B L$$

$$P_r = \frac{q \mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2} \quad \text{at } r, \text{ RADIAL MOMENTUM}$$

(c) THINK OF A LENS FROM  
PHYS 1304 OR 1106.



BY SIMILAR TRIANGLES

$$r/f = P_r/P \quad \text{SINCE } P_r \propto r$$

$$f = P \cdot r/P_r = P \cdot r / \frac{\mu_0 I L r}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$f = \frac{2\pi R^2 P}{\mu_0 I L}$$

INDEPENDENT OF  $r$  