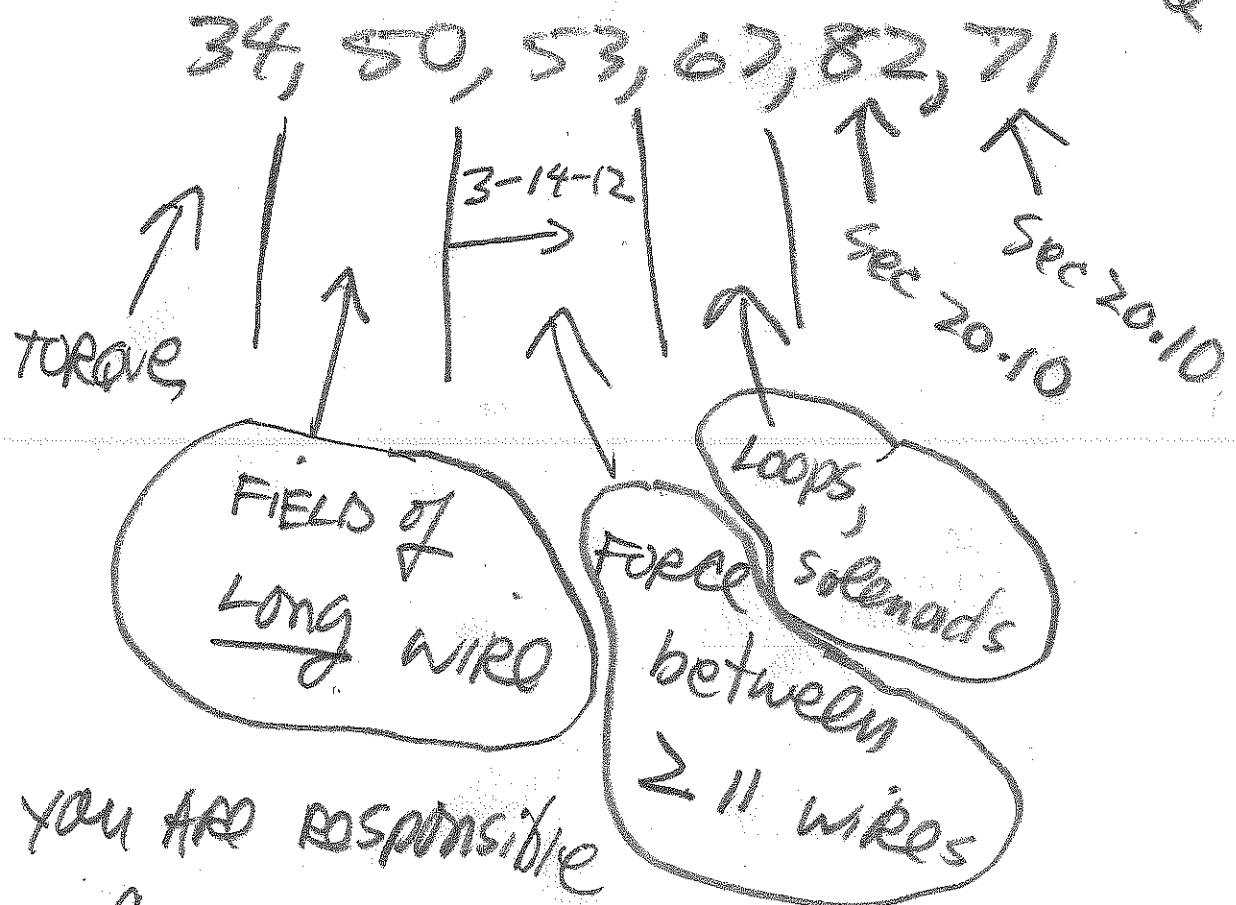


CH 20 sample test 2

TURN INS! $\leftarrow$ FORCE $\leftarrow$ MOTION w/ FORCE $\leftarrow$ FORCE on wire

9/16, 31, 78,

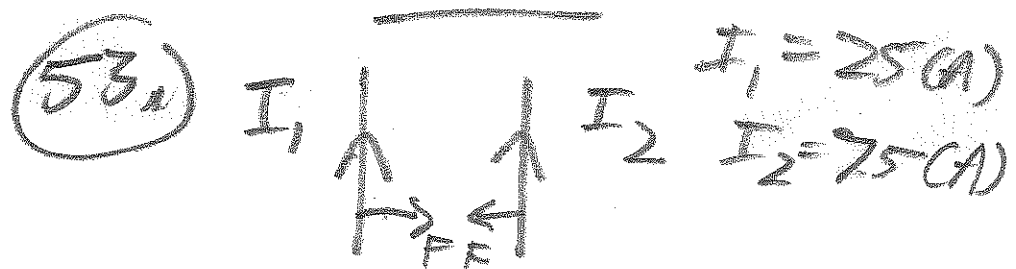


YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE

for: #9, 16, 31, 78, 34, 50

* MORE REVIEW

3-17-14 STARTUP:



2B - 3-14-14

530

IN OUT

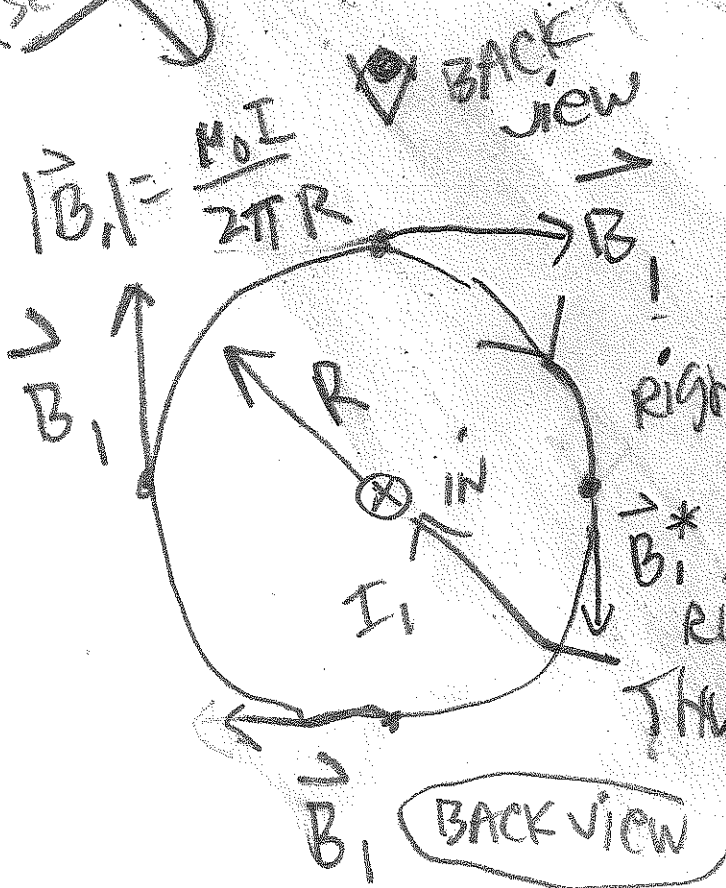
Front view
(next page)

Top view

$\mu \cdot 671 \div \text{sec } 20.5$
also sec 20.10

sec 20.7

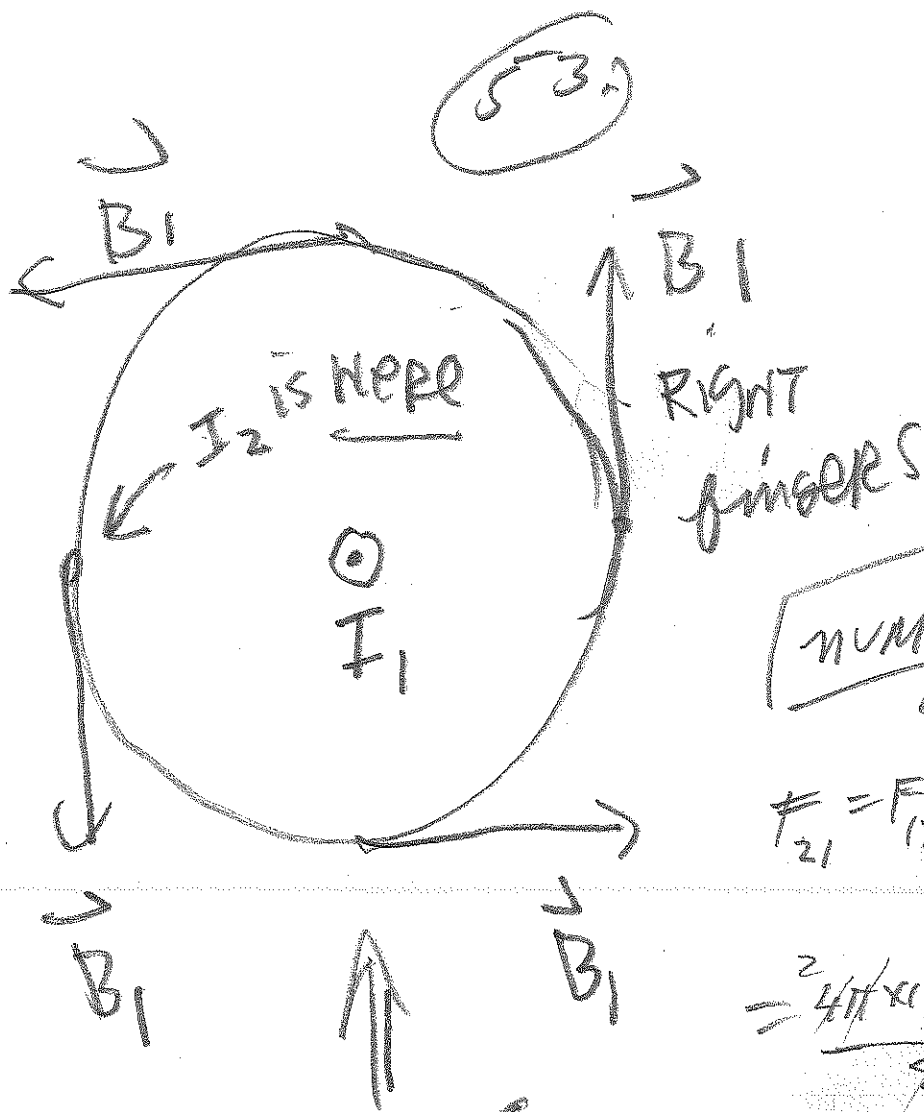
FORCE on 2 from 1



$$|\vec{F}_{21}| = \frac{I_1 \cdot L \cdot B \sin 90^\circ}{2Z1}$$

$$= I_2 L_2 \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d} \right) \cdot l$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I_2 L_2 I_1}{2\pi d}$$



NUMBERS

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ (units)}$$

$$F_{21} = F_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi d}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \cdot (75)(15)(25)}{2\pi \cdot (0.35)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^{-7} (15 \times 75)(25)}{(0.35)} = \boxed{1.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}}$$

front view

NOTE: $F_{12} = -F_{21}$

$$F_{12} = F_{21}$$

$$= \left| \vec{F}_{21} \right| = \left| -\vec{F}_{12} \right|$$

I_1

F_{12}

F_{21}

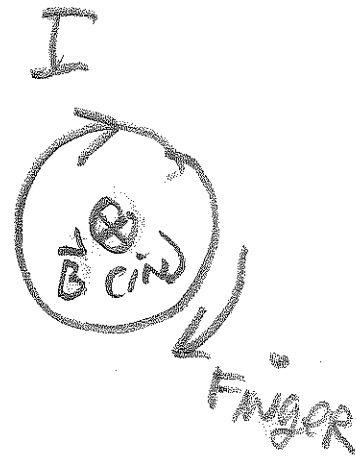
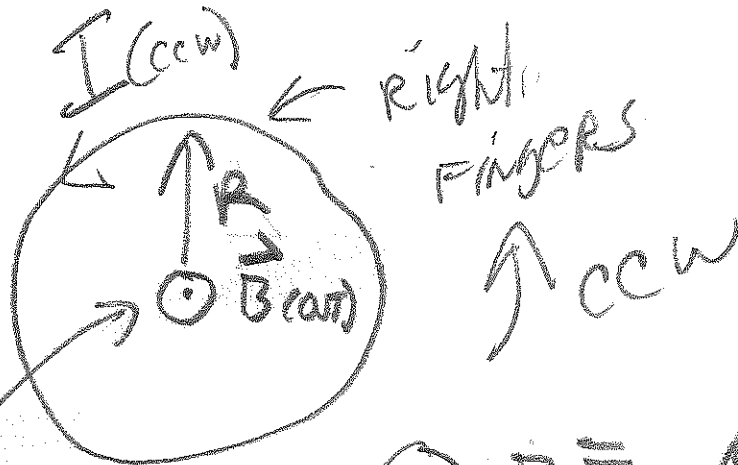
I_2

d

(67)

sec 20.9

WIRE LOOP

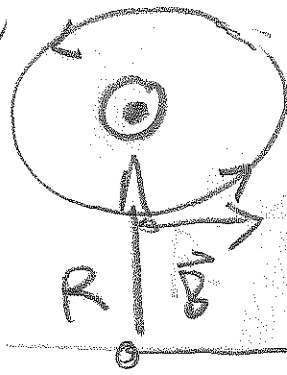


THUMB
(OUT)

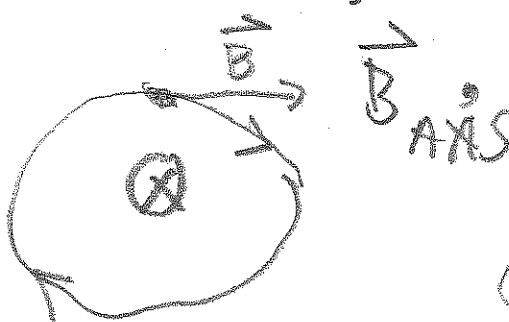
(a) $B_{\text{axis}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{B}_{\text{axis}}$

(b) $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2R}$ $\vec{B}$ $\vec{B}_{\text{axis}}$

side view



$|\vec{B}_{\text{axis}}| = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$



see fig 20.7
(c)

(67.) numbers $\rightarrow$ single loop ($N=1$)

$$(a.) B = \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7})(2)}{(2)(0.10)}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{(0.10)}$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-6} (T)$$

$\uparrow$
tesla



$$B = N \cdot B_0$$

solenoid in CAR-STARTER
N-loops

82.

Legend

⊗ ⊙
IN OUT



$$|\vec{B}_{\text{SUM}}| = |\vec{B}_{\text{WIRE}} - \vec{B}_{\text{LOOP}}|$$

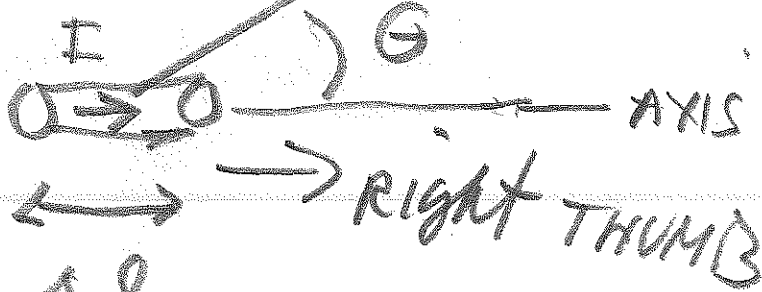
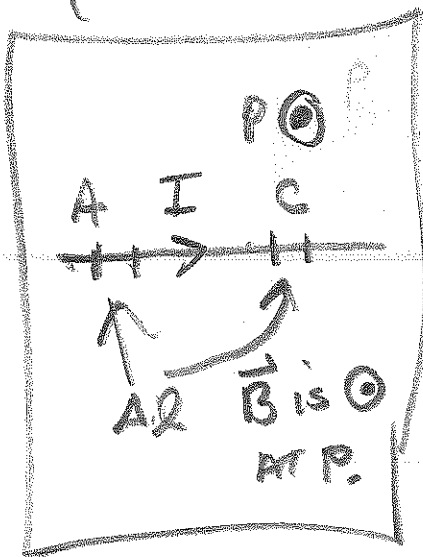
$$\frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2R} - \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R} = B_{\text{SUM}} = \left| \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2R} \right|$$

Section 20.10
fig 20.44

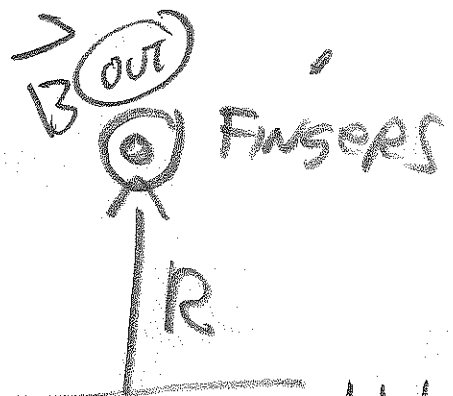
right
Fingers

$\frac{\mu_0 I \Delta L \sin \theta}{4\pi r^2}$ at P

$|\vec{\Delta B}| =$



analog



Sec. 20.7

THUMB



long
wire

$|\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$

RC lab - addendum
HINT

#e

$$\ln(V_0 e^{-t/RC})$$

$$= \ln V_0 + \ln(e^{-t/RC})$$

$$\ln V = \ln V_0 - \frac{t}{RC}$$

