There are 8 problems you are to complete via the web at

http://capa.etsu.edu/

You will gain access to this set by typing in your CAPA Student Number and CAPA ID which will be supplied to you. These problems will be graded and must be completed by 6:00 p.m. on Friday, February 24, 2017. **Start working on these problems immediately**! Don’t wait until the last day to start them. One never knows when the network will go down, and you will not be able to use this as an excuse for not doing your CAPA problems. As a matter of fact, there will be no allowed excuses for not doing your CAPA homework.

The following problems will not be graded, but should be done for review for Exam 2. The solutions are posted on the course web page. **Try to work these problems out by yourself before looking at the solutions I have supplied for you.**

1. In the figure below, $\Delta V = 30 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 12 \text{ }\Omega$, $R_2 = 18 \text{ }\Omega$, $R_3 = 9.0 \text{ }\Omega$, and $R_4 = 6.0 \text{ }\Omega$. Find the equivalent resistance of this circuit.
2. Using Kirchhoff’s rules, (a) find the current in each resistor shown in the figure below and (b) find the potential difference between points c and f. In this figure, $E_1 = 70.0 \text{ V}$, $E_2 = 60.0 \text{ V}$, $E_3 = 80.0 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 2.00 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 3.00 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $R_3 = 4.00 \text{ k}\Omega$.

3. An uncharged capacitor and a resistor are connected in series to a source of emf. If $E = 9.00 \text{ V}$, $C = 20.0 \mu\text{F}$, and $R = 100 \text{ }\Omega$, find (a) the time constant of the circuit, (b) the maximum charge on the capacitor, and (c) the charge on the capacitor after one time constant.

4. (a) Find the direction of the force on a proton ($q = +e$) moving through the magnetic fields in the figures drawn in the solutions. (b) Repeat part (a), assuming the moving particle is an electron ($q = -e$).

5. A proton travels with a speed of $3.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ at an angle of $37^\circ$ with the direction of the 0.30 T magnetic field in the $+y$ direction. What are (a) the magnitude of the magnetic force on the proton and (b) the proton’s acceleration?

6. A wire carries a current of 10.0 A in a direction that makes an angle of $30.0^\circ$ with the direction of a magnetic field of strength 0.300 T. Find the magnetic force on a 5.00-m length of wire.

7. An eight-turn coil encloses an elliptical area having a major axis of 40.0 cm and a minor axis of 30.0 cm. The coil lies in the plane of the page and carries a clockwise current of 6.00 A. If the coil is in a uniform magnetic field of $2.00 \times 10^{-4}$ T directed towards the left of the page, what is the magnitude of the torque on the coil? Hint: The area of an ellipse is $A = \pi ab$, where $a$ and $b$ are, respectively, the semimajor and semiminor axes of the ellipse.

8. Consider the mass-spectrometer shown in the figure drawn in the solutions. The electric field between the plates of the velocity selector is 950 V/m, and the magnetic field in both the velocity selector and the deflection chamber have magnitudes of 0.930 T.
Calculate the radius of the path in the system for a single charged ion with mass $m = 2.18 \times 10^{-26}$ kg.

9. Two wires are separated by $d = 10.0$ cm and carry currents of $I = 5.00$ A in opposite directions. Find the magnitude and direction of the net magnetic field (a) at a point midway between the wires; (b) at a point $P_1$, 10.0 cm to the right of the wire on the right; and (c) at a point $P_2$, $2d = 20.0$ cm to the left of the wire on the left.

10. What current is required in the windings of a long solenoid that has 1000 turns uniformly distributed over a length of 0.400 m in order to produce a magnetic field of magnitude $1.00 \times 10^{-4}$ T at the center of the solenoid?

11. Consider a place where Earth’s magnetic field has strength of $0.520 \times 10^{-4}$ T and makes an angle of $62.0^\circ$ with the horizontal. At this location a magnetic compass points towards true north. What is the magnetic flux in a rectangular loop of wire that is 15.0 by 25.0 cm and is lying on a table? What is the magnetic flux in this loop if it is mounted vertically on a north wall? On an east wall?

12. A strong electromagnet produces a uniform field of 1.60 T over a cross-sectional area of 0.200 m$^2$. We place a coil having 200 turns and a total resistance of 20.0 Ω around the electromagnet. We then smoothly decrease the current in the electromagnet until it reaches zero in 20.0 ms. What is the current induced in the coil?

13. A jet with a wingspan of 60.0 m is flying horizontally at a speed of 300 m/s at an altitude of 1.98 km. At the location of the jet, the Earth’s magnetic field is 50.0 µT pointing 58.0° below the horizontal. What voltage is generated between the wingtips as a result of these conditions?

14. A flat coil enclosing an area of 0.10 m$^2$ is rotating at 60 rev/s, with its axis of rotation perpendicular to a 0.20 T magnetic field. (a) If there are 1000 turns on the coil, what is the maximum voltage induced in the coil? (b) When the maximum induced voltage occurs, what is the orientation of the coil with respect to the magnetic field?

15. A 2.00 H inductor carries a steady current of 0.500 A. When the switch in the circuit is thrown open, the current is effectively zero after 10.0 ms. What is the average induced emf in the inductor during this time?

16. A 6.0-V battery is connected in series with a resistor and an inductor. The series circuit has a time constant of 600 µs, and the maximum current is 300 mA. What is the value of the inductance?

17. An air-core solenoid with 68 turns is 8.00 cm long and has a diameter of 1.20 cm. How much energy is stored in its magnetic field when it carries a current of 0.770 A?