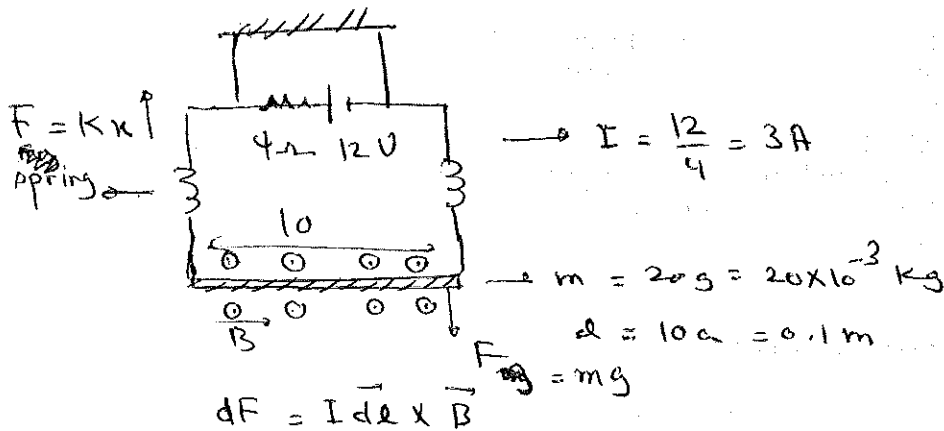


5.3



$\rightarrow F_{\text{spring}} = kx + kx$
 $F_g = mg \quad \rightarrow k = \frac{mg}{2x} = \frac{(20 \times 10^{-3})(9.81)}{2(2 \times 10^{-3})}$

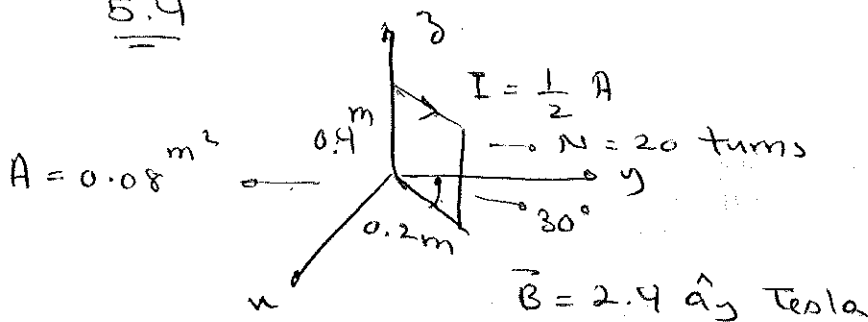
$F_B = I l B = 2kx' = 2k(5 \times 10^{-3})$

$\rightarrow I l B = 2kx'$

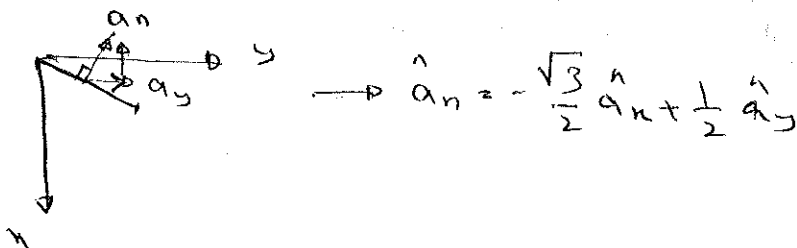
$B = \frac{2mg}{2x} \cdot \frac{x'}{I l} = \frac{mg}{I l} \cdot \left(\frac{x'}{x}\right)$

$\rightarrow B = \frac{(20 \times 10^{-3})(9.81)(5 \times 10^{-3})}{3 \times (0.1)(2 \times 10^{-3})} = 1.635 \text{ Tesla}$

5.4



n-y plane



$$\vec{T} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

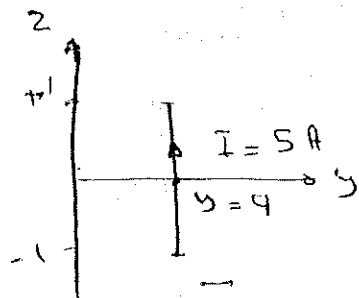
$$\vec{m} = NIA \hat{a}_n \rightarrow \vec{T} = NIA B \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \hat{a}_x + \frac{1}{2} \hat{a}_y \right) \times \left(\hat{a}_y \right)$$

$$= (20) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (0.08) (2.4) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \hat{a}_z$$

$$= -1.663 \hat{a}_z$$

↻ clockwise torque

5.5



$$\vec{B} = 0.2 \cos \phi \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\vec{B} = B_r \hat{a}_r$$

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

$$d\vec{\ell} = dz \hat{a}_z$$

$$\rightarrow d\vec{F} = I \int_{-1}^1 dz \hat{a}_z \times B_r \hat{a}_r = I B_r z \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{F} = (5)(0.2 \cos \phi)(2) \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$= 2 \cos \phi \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\text{at } \phi = \pi/2 \rightarrow F = 0$$

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

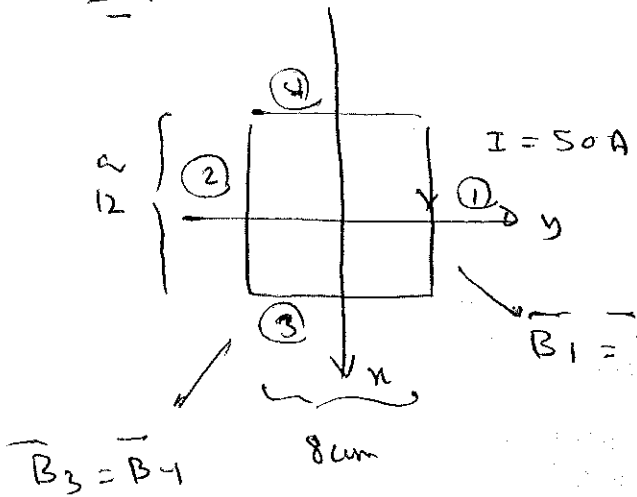
$$d\vec{\ell} = r d\phi \hat{a}_\phi \big|_{r=4}$$

$$\rightarrow W = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \cos \phi \hat{a}_\phi \cdot (-4 d\phi \hat{a}_\phi)$$

$$= -8 \Delta \ln \phi \big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\vec{F} = 2 \cos \phi \hat{a}_\phi \rightarrow F_{\max} = 2 \text{ at } \phi = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F} = 2 \hat{a}_\phi$$

5.7



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi r \sqrt{4r^2 + l^2}} \hat{a}_\phi$$

For ① $\vec{B}_1 = \frac{-\mu_0 (50)(12a)}{2\pi(4a) \sqrt{4(4a)^2 + (12a)^2}} \hat{a}_z$

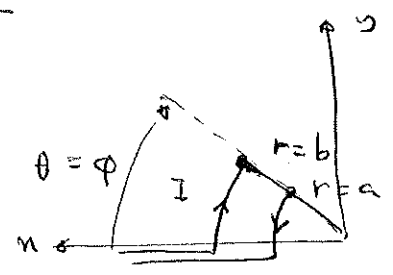
$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{300000}{\sqrt{208}} \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\vec{B}_3 = \frac{-\mu_0 (50)(8a)}{2\pi(6a) \sqrt{4(6a)^2 + (8a)^2}} \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{B}_3 = \frac{40000}{3\sqrt{208}} \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B}_{total} &= 2\vec{B}_1 + 2\vec{B}_3 \\ &= -6.01 \times 10^{-4} \hat{a}_z \\ &= -0.6 \hat{a}_z \text{ mT} \end{aligned}$$

5.9



$$d\vec{H} = \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}}{4\pi R^3}$$

$$d\vec{l}_b = b d\phi \hat{a}_\phi \rightarrow \vec{R}_b = -b \hat{a}_r$$

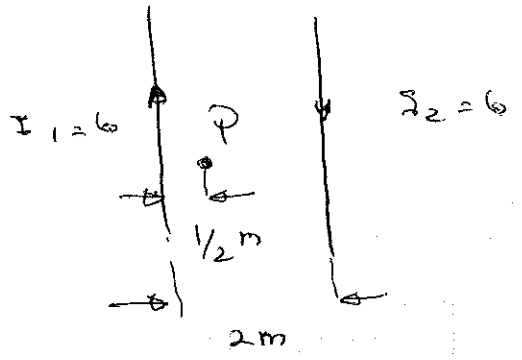
$$d\vec{l}_a = a d\phi \hat{a}_\phi \rightarrow \vec{R}_a = -a \hat{a}_r$$

$$\vec{H} = \vec{H}_b + \vec{H}_a$$

$$= \frac{I b^2 \phi}{4\pi b^3} \hat{a}_z - \frac{I a^2 \phi}{4\pi a^3} \hat{a}_z$$

$$= \frac{I \phi}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right) \hat{a}_z$$

8.12



$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\vec{B}_P = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi(\frac{1}{2})} \hat{a}_{in} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{into the} \\ \text{page} \end{array} \right.$$

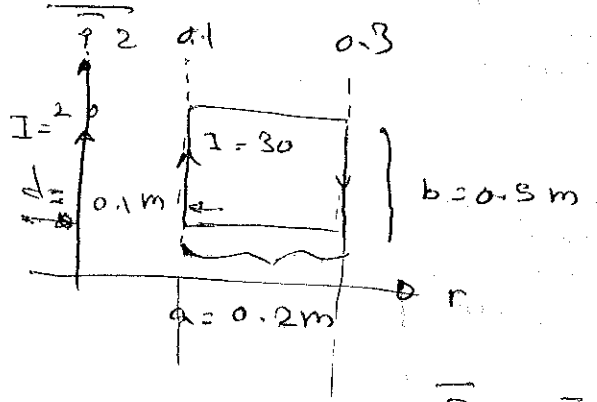
$$\vec{B}_{2P} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi(\frac{3}{2})} \hat{a}_{in}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_P + \vec{B}_{2P}$$

$$= \frac{3\mu_0}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{8\mu_0}{\pi} \hat{a}_{in} = 32 \times 10^{-7} \hat{a}_{in} = 3.2 \hat{a}_{in} \text{ mT}$$

8.15



$$\vec{B}_{0.1} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d} \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\vec{B}_{0.3} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(d+a)} \hat{a}_\phi$$

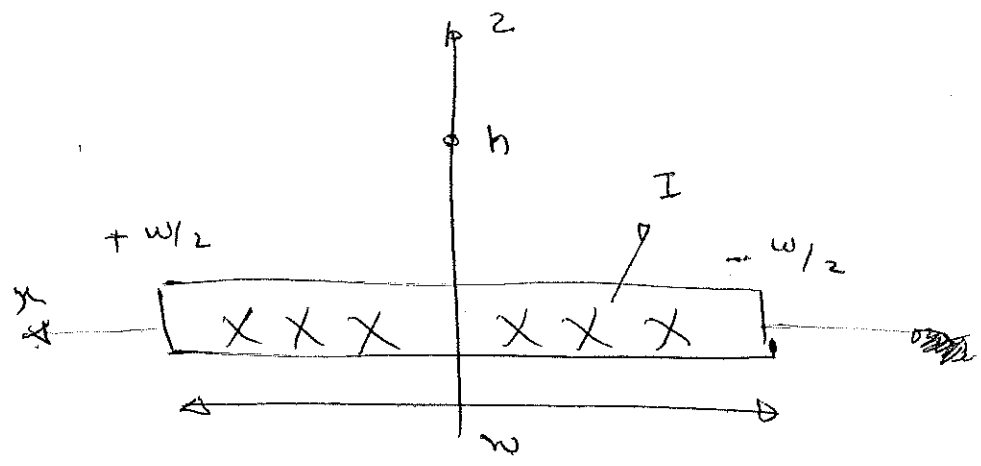
$$\vec{F} = I_2 \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F}_{0.1} = I_2 b \hat{a}_2 \times \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d} \hat{a}_\phi = \frac{-\mu_0 I_1 I_2 b}{2\pi d} \hat{a}_r$$

$$\vec{F}_{0.3} = -I_2 b \hat{a}_2 \times \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(a+d)} \hat{a}_\phi = + \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 b}{2\pi(a+d)} \hat{a}_r$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{0.1} + \vec{F}_{0.3} = \frac{-\mu_0 I_1 I_2 b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{a+d} \right) \hat{a}_r$$

$$= \frac{-2(20)(30)(\frac{1}{5})(\frac{1}{2})}{4\pi(3/10)} \times 10^{-7} \hat{a}_r = -0.4 \hat{a}_r \text{ mN}$$



$$\vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_\phi \quad \text{and} \quad \int \vec{J}_s \cdot d\vec{n} = \frac{I}{w} dx$$

$$\hat{a}_\phi = -\frac{h}{\sqrt{x^2+h^2}} \hat{a}_x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+h^2}} \hat{a}_z$$

considering the symmetry

$$\rightarrow d\vec{H} = \frac{-\frac{I}{w} dx}{2\pi\sqrt{x^2+h^2}} \left\{ \frac{h}{\sqrt{x^2+h^2}} \hat{a}_x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+h^2}} \hat{a}_z \right\}$$

again by symmetry \hat{a}_z components will cancel

$$\rightarrow H_x = -\frac{Ih}{2\pi w} \int_{-w/2}^{w/2} \frac{dx}{x^2+h^2} = -\frac{Ih}{2\pi w} \times \frac{1}{h} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{h} \Big|_{-w/2}^{w/2}$$

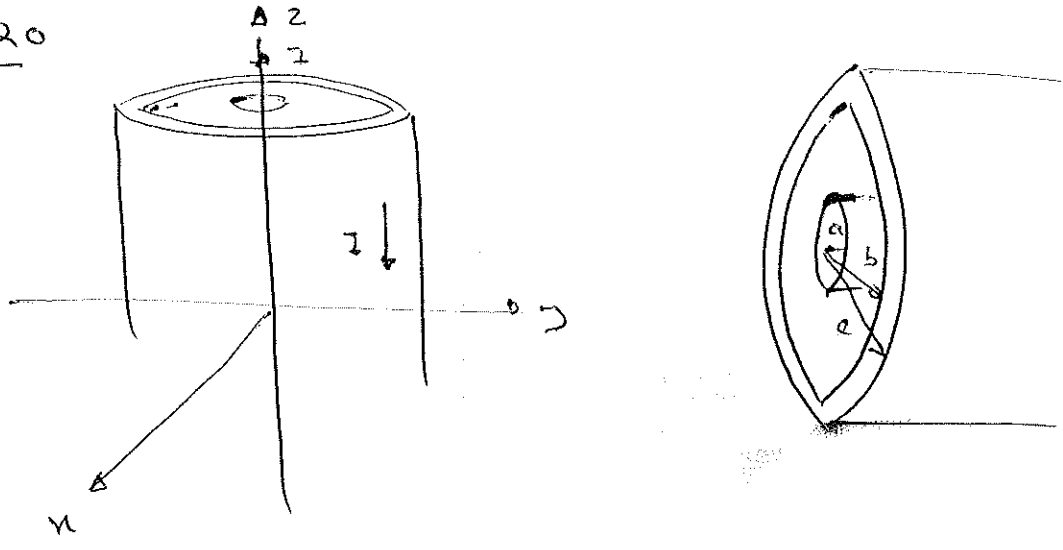
$$= -\frac{I}{\pi w} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{w}{2h} \right) \hat{a}_x \quad \text{at } (0,0,h)$$

$$(b) d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I dy \hat{a}_y \times \frac{-\mu_0 I}{\pi w} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{w}{2h} \right) \hat{a}_x$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{\pi w} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{w}{2h} \right) dy \hat{a}_z$$

$$\rightarrow dF = \int_{-w/2}^{w/2} d\vec{F} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{\pi w} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{w}{2h} \right) \hat{a}_z \rightarrow \vec{F}_{1/2} = F' = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{\pi w} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{w}{2h} \right) \hat{a}_z$$

5.20



$r < a$: $I = \int \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{e} = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$

$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \hat{a}_z$, $\vec{H} = \frac{I'}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_\phi$, $I' = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r \frac{I}{\pi a^2} r dr d\phi$

$I' = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \cdot \frac{2\pi r^2}{2} = I \left(\frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)$

$\vec{H} = \frac{I \left(\frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_\phi$

$\vec{H}_1 = \frac{I}{2\pi a^2} r \hat{a}_\phi \quad 0 \leq r \leq a$

$a < r < b$

$\vec{H}_2 = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_\phi$

$b < r < c$

$\vec{J} = -\frac{I}{\pi(c^2 - b^2)} \hat{a}_z \rightarrow I' = I - \int_b^r \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{I}{\pi(c^2 - b^2)} r dr d\phi$

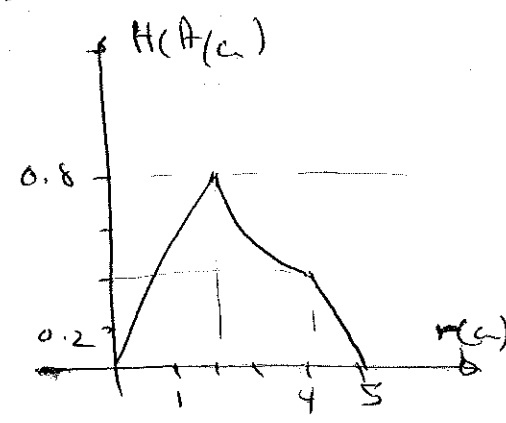
$I' = I - I \left(\frac{r^2 - b^2}{c^2 - b^2} \right) = I \left(\frac{c^2 - r^2}{c^2 - b^2} \right)$

$\vec{H}_3 = \frac{I \left(\frac{c^2 - r^2}{c^2 - b^2} \right)}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_\phi$

(b)
I = 10 A

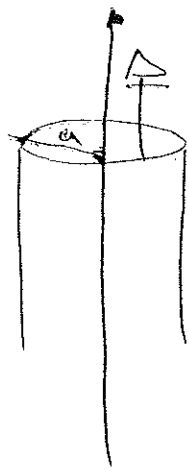
$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 4 \\ c = 5 \end{cases}$

$H_{max} = \frac{I}{2\pi a} = \frac{1000}{4\pi} = 0.79 \text{ A/c}$



B.21

7



$$\vec{J} = J_0/r \hat{a}_z$$

$r < a$

$$I = \int \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$H_\phi \int r d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r J_0/r r dr d\phi$$

$$\rightarrow H_\phi \cdot r \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi J_0 \cdot r \rightarrow H_\phi = J_0$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{H} = J_0 \hat{a}_\phi \quad a \leq r < \infty$$

$a < r$

$$I = 2\pi J_0 a$$

$$\rightarrow H_\phi (r \times 2\pi) = 2\pi J_0 a$$

$$\rightarrow H_\phi = \frac{J_0 a}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{H} = J_0 \frac{a}{r} \hat{a}_\phi \quad a \leq r < \infty$$

B.23

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{r} [1 - (3+3r)e^{-3r}] \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\vec{J} = \nabla \times \vec{H}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_r = 0 \\ H_z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{H} = -\frac{\partial H_\phi}{\partial z} \hat{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r H_\phi)}{\partial r} \hat{a}_z = \vec{J}$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d(r H_\phi)}{dr} \hat{a}_z = \vec{J}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{J} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[1 - (1+3r)e^{-3r} \right] \hat{a}_z$$

$$= 36e^{-3r} \hat{a}_z \quad \text{Amp} \cdot /m^2$$