

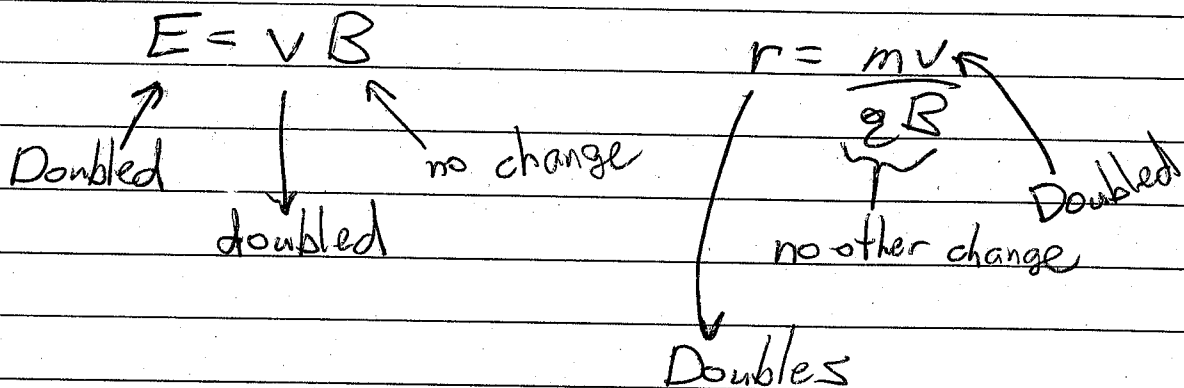
#14 Induced EMF needs change.

- Rotating Magnet
- Rotating Coil
- Moving Magnet to/from coil
- Transformer with AC input

No EMF from

- No magnetism at all
- Steady magnetism w/ no motion.

#20 Velocity Selector  $\rightarrow$  Mass Spec



#19

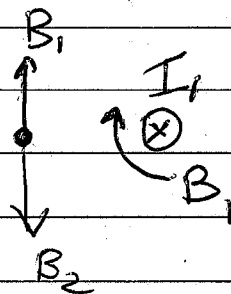
$$r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{(7.64 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg})(3000 \text{ m/s})}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(0.5 \text{ T})}$$

$$= 2.87 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\approx 2.9 \text{ mm}$$

②

$$I_2 = ?$$



We want  $B=0$  @  $\bullet$ .

$I_1$  makes CW field.

@  $\bullet$ .  $B_1$  is up.

Need  $B_2$  to be down.

$\therefore I_2$  makes CW B field.

$I_2$  is into page.

#16

$$B_1 = B_2$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\mu_0} I_1}{2\cancel{\pi} r_1} = \frac{\cancel{\mu_0} I_2}{2\cancel{\pi} r_2}$$

$r_2$  is twice as big as  $r_1$   
 $I_2$  must be  $2 \times I_1$

$$I_1 = 3A \Rightarrow I_2 = 6A$$

#12 Solenoid  $B = \mu_0 n I / l = 3.1 \text{ mT}$

#13 Flux  $\Phi = NBA = (1000)(3.1 \times 10^{-3})(0.0785)$   
 $= 0.247 \text{ Tm}^2$   
 $\approx 0.2 \text{ Wb}$

#10  $B_{\text{coil}} = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2R}$

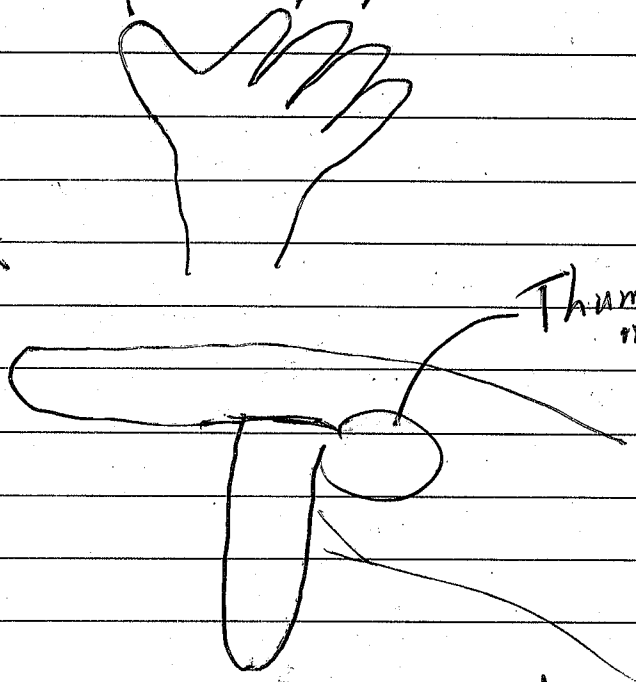
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#8 To levitate  $F_B = \sim$  (up)

$$F_B = I \ell B$$

Current = Index  
= left  
= West

Thumb points  
"out" = "up"

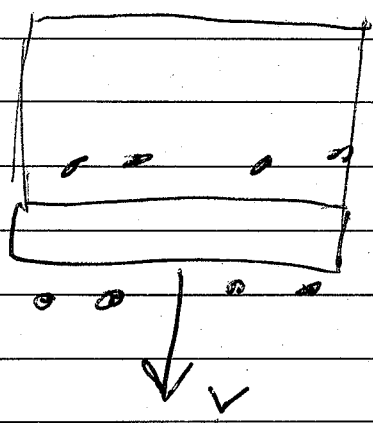


B = Middle  
= Bottom = South

#9:

$$F = qvB$$

↑     ↑     ↑  
Thumb I Mid



Thumb = left = direction charges  
are pushed  
To complete circuit, charges move CW  
around loop.

(4)

Two general categories of waves

- Transverse - displacement oscillates perpendicular to "ray"
- Longitudinal - motion is parallel to the "ray" = velocity of wave

Sound is Longitudinal  
Strings carry Transverse

Choice of oscillation direction for transverse waves is called polarization.

Water waves are mixed (Long. & Trans.)

Electromagnetic Waves are Transverse.

$\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are each perpendicular to the ray of light.

$\vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$  also

Polarization is direction of  $\vec{E}$ .

Reflection off water is mostly horizontally polarized.

Radio antennas are polarized.

③

## Types of EM Radiation

- Described by frequency or wavelength

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$\frac{v}{f} = \lambda$$

### Low Freq = Long Wavelength

- Radio, Microwave, IR
- 0 to 400 THz
- Cell phones 700 MHz - 5 GHz
- Low energy unless "bright"

### Light - Visible to eyes

- 400 - 750 THz
- Also 400 - 750 nm

### High Freq = Short Wavelength

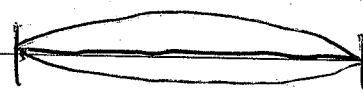
- UV, X-Rays, Gamma
- Over 750 THz
- High energy per particle, even at low intensities
- Ionizing Radiation - can break chemical bonds


6)


## Standing Waves

Formed when waves reflect back and forth. Motion along wave disappears.

### Similar Ends

	$\lambda_1 = 2L$	$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda_1} = \frac{v}{2L}$
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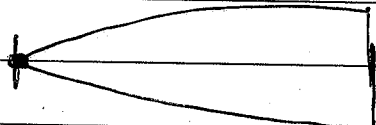
	$\lambda_2 = L$	$f_2 = \frac{v}{L} = 2f_1$
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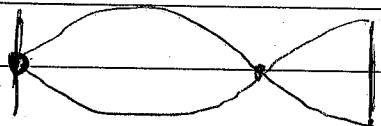
	$\lambda_3 = \frac{2}{3}L$	$f_3 = \frac{3v}{2L} = 3f_1$
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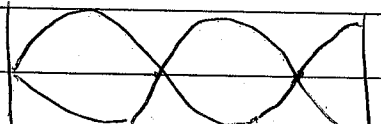
General:  $\lambda_m = \frac{2L}{m}$        $f_m = mf_1$

m = any integer  
m = harmonic #

### Different Ends (open-closed tube)

	$\lambda_1 = 4L$	$f_1 = \frac{v}{4L}$
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	$\lambda = \frac{4}{3}L$	$f_3 = 3f_1$
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	$\lambda = \frac{4}{5}L$	$f_5 = 5f_1$
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only odd harmonics!