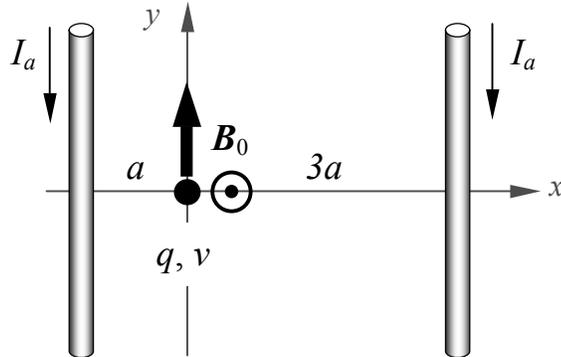


Two very long wires are oriented parallel to the y axis and carry identical but *unknown* currents I_a in the *same* direction. The wires cross the x -axis at positions $x = -a$ and $+3a$. The wires produce a magnetic field at the origin with known magnitude B_0 and direction $+z$ (i.e., out of the page). Finally, a particle of charge q passes through the origin, with velocity v in the $+y$ direction.



$$a = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$B_0 = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$

$$q = 30 \text{ mC}$$

$$v = 5 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$I_a = ?$$

NOTE: Whenever you are asked for a **vector** quantity, give **both** its magnitude **and** direction.

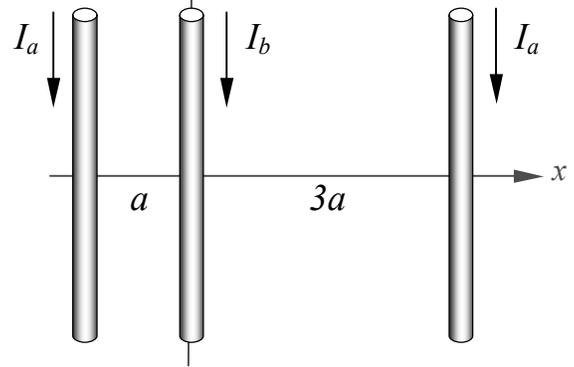
- Using the given magnitude and direction of the magnetic field B_0 at the origin, determine the current I_a . Bear in mind that I_a might be *negative*, indicating directions opposite to those shown in the figure. [6]

- What is the force F on the charged particle as it crosses the origin? [4]

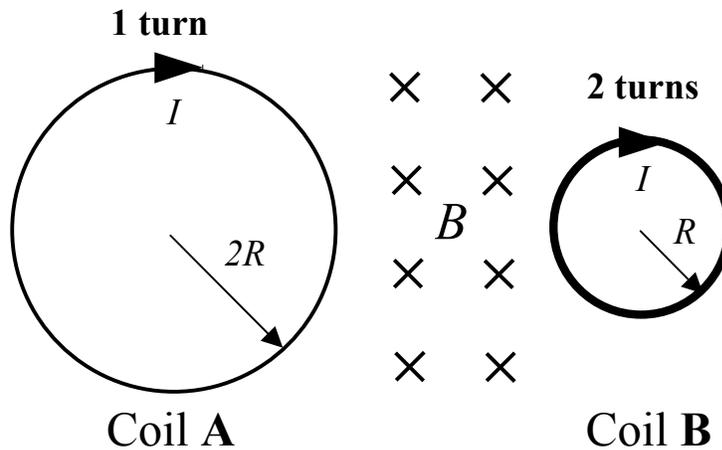
Name: _____ Sec. _____

P212: Quiz 1, Week 8

- 3) Now, a third wire is placed at the origin instead of the charged particle. This wire is also parallel to the y -axis, and carries current $I_b = 0.5$ A in the negative y direction. What is the force F exerted on a segment of length $L = 4$ cm of the third wire by the first two? [4]



- 4) Two circular coils, **A** of radius $2R$, and **B** of radius R , are situated in a region of constant magnetic field B directed into the page as shown in the figure below. Coil **A** has 1 turn while coil **B** has 2 turns. Identical currents I flow in each coil, both in the clockwise direction. Compare the magnitude of potential energies U_A and U_B of coils **A** and **B**. Provide a brief but clear explanation of your answer. [6]



- a) $|U_A| < |U_B|$ b) $|U_A| = |U_B|$ c) $|U_A| > |U_B|$