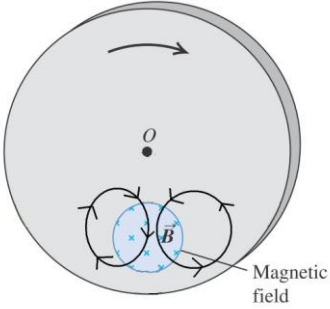


A

Part I Answer Sheet

(1)	$\frac{IlB}{\sqrt{3}k}$
(2)	compressed
(3)	negative
(4)	1/7
(5)	0
(6)	$\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$
(7)	$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$
(8)	$\frac{1}{2} \omega BR^2$
(9)	out
(10)	clockwise
(11)	
(12)	3A
(13)	3.3A
(14)	0.005s
(15)	0.3A
(16)	$4 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}$
(17)	1600Hz (15915Hz)
(18)	$3.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{J}$
(19)	12Ω
(20)	2400W
(21)	ABC
(22)	$1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{T}$
(23)	$5.7 \times 10^6 \text{A/m}$
(24)	$L_{\text{Al}} L_{\text{air}} L_{\text{copper}}$
(25)	right

1.

$$(a) B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I \frac{r^2}{a^2}, \text{ then } B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2}$$

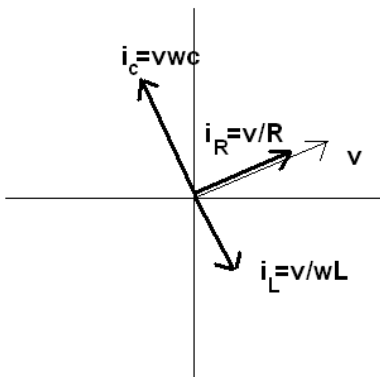
$$(b) B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I \text{ then } B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$(c) \text{ For a section with length } h, \text{ the flux is } \Phi = \int_a^b B h dr = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right). \text{ From } L = \frac{\Phi}{I}, \text{ the self-inductance per}$$

$$\text{unit length is } \frac{L}{h} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

2.

(a) Phasor diagram



$$(b) i = \sqrt{i_R^2 + (i_C - i_L)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{v}{R}\right)^2 + v^2 \left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)^2}, Z = \frac{v}{i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + \left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)^2}}$$

3.

$$(a) \text{ In a RC discharging circuit, } I_0 = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{10}{10} = 1(A), I(t) = I_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right), \text{ where } \tau = RC = 10 \times 20 \times 10^{-6} = 2 \times 10^{-4}.$$

$$\text{Then, the current at } 200\mu\text{s is } I(200 \times 10^{-6}) = 1 \times \exp\left(-\frac{200 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 10^{-4}}\right) = \frac{1}{e} = 0.368(A)$$

$$(b) \text{ The flux in small circuit } \Phi = N \int_c^{a+c} \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi r} dr = N \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{a+c}{c}\right). \text{ The induced emf}$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -N \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{a+c}{c}\right) \frac{dI}{dt}. \text{ And, } \frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{I_0}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right).$$

The current of the small circuit=

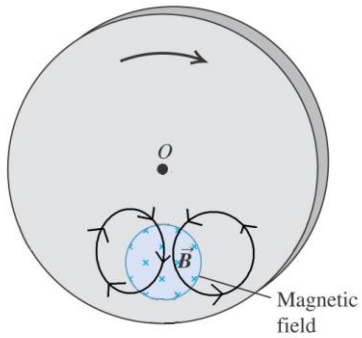
$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha 2N(a+b)} = \frac{\mu_0 b}{4\pi(a+b)\alpha} \ln\left(\frac{a+c}{c}\right) \frac{I_0}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) = \frac{4\pi 10^{-7} (0.2)}{4\pi 0.3} \ln(3) \frac{e^{-1}}{200 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.34 \times 10^{-4} (A)$$

(c) Counterclockwise.

B

(d)

(e) Part I Answer Sheet

(1)	negative
(2)	$\frac{IlB}{\sqrt{3}k}$
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(f)