



Useful constants: $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$, $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$, $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}$, $k = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2}$, $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}}$ and $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A}^2}$

ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Question I: (20 Marks, 2 per each)

Circle the correct answer for all of the following TEN multiple-choice questions.

1. Object A has a charge of $+2 \mu\text{C}$, and object B has a charge of $+6 \mu\text{C}$. Which statement is true about the electric forces on the objects?

- (a) $F_{AB} = -3F_{BA}$ (b) $F_{AB} = -F_{BA}$ (c) $F_{AB} = F_{BA}$ (d) $F_{AB} = 3F_{BA}$

2. Which of the following expressions represents Gauss' Law?

- (a) $\oint E \cdot dA = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ (b) $\int E \cdot dA = 0$ (c) $\int E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0}$ (d) $\oint E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0}$

3. Which of the following expressions represent the electric potential of two negative charges Q and q , at a distance r from each of them?

- (a) $\frac{kQq}{r}$ (b) $\frac{k(Q+q)}{r}$ (c) $-\frac{k(Q+q)}{r}$ (d) $\frac{k(q-Q)}{r}$

4. In a certain region of space, the electric field is zero. From this we can conclude that the electric potential in this region is:

- (a) Zero (b) Constant (c) Positive (d) Negative

5. The capacitance of a capacitor depends on:

- (a) Dimensions of the capacitor.
(b) Applied voltage on the capacitor.
(c) Charge on the capacitor.
(d) b and c.

6. In a region of uniform electric field E , a charged particle experiences an acceleration a . If a second particle with twice the charge and twice the mass of the first enters that same region, it will experience an acceleration of:

- (a) $0.25 a$ (b) a (c) $0.5 a$ (d) $2.0 a$

(5)

7. A cylindrical wire has a radius r and length ℓ . If both r and ℓ are doubled, the resistance of the wire:

- (a) Increase
- (b) Decrease
- (c) Remain the same
- (d) None of these

8. A charged particle is moving perpendicular to a magnetic field in a circle with a radius r . The magnitude of the magnetic field is increased. Compared to the initial radius of the circular path, the radius of the new path is:

- (a) Smaller
- (b) Larger
- (c) Equal in size
- (d) None of these

9. In using Kirchoff's rules, you generally assign a separate unknown current to each:

- (a) Resistor in the circuit
- (b) Loop in the circuit
- (c) Branch in the circuit
- (d) Battery in the circuit

10. A unit that can express magnetic flux is:

- (a) $N \cdot m^2 / C$
- (b) $V \cdot m$
- (c) $T \cdot m$
- (d) $N \cdot m / \text{Amp}$.

Question II:

(30 Marks, 6 per each)

Solve ALL the following FIVE problems.

Problem 1

A flat sheet of paper measuring $22\text{ cm} \times 28\text{ cm}$ is placed in a uniform electric field of 100 N/C . What is the flux through the paper if the paper makes an angle 90° with the electric field? What is the flux through the paper if the paper makes an angle of 30° .

(2)

Problem 2

A resistance thermometer, which measures temperature by measuring the change in resistance of a conductor, is made from platinum and has a resistance of 50Ω at 20°C . When immersed in a vessel containing melting indium, its resistance increases to 76.8Ω . Calculate the melting point of indium. For platinum $\alpha = 3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.

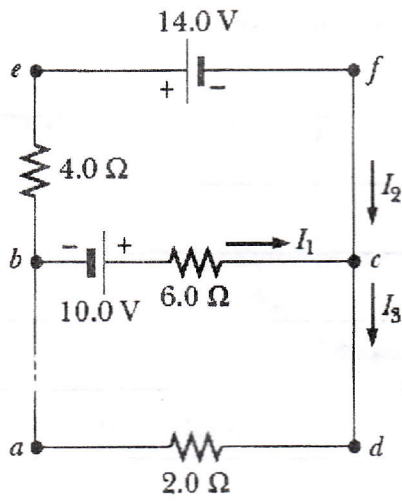
Problem 3

In an experiment designed to measure the magnitude of a uniform magnetic field, electrons are accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 350 V . The electrons travel along a curved path of radius 7.5 cm in a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to the velocity of the electron. What is the magnitude of the field?

(2)

Problem 4

Find the currents I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 in the circuit shown below.



(0)

Problem 5

A plane loop of wire of area $A = 5 \text{ cm}^2$ is placed in a region where the magnetic field is perpendicular to the plane of the loop. The magnetic field B varies with time according to $B = 3t - 2t^2$. Find the induced emf at $t = 4 \text{ s}$.

End of the Exam.....Good Luck

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Constants: $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Question I: _____ (20 Marks, 2 per each)

Circle the correct answer for all of the following TEN multiple-choice questions.

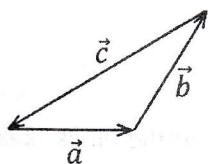
1. During a short interval of time the speed v in m/s of an automobile is given by $v = at^2 + bt^3$, where the time t is in seconds. The units of a and b are respectively:

- (a) $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2$; $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^4$ (b) s^3/m ; s^4/m (c) m/s^2 ; m/s^3 (d) m/s^3 ; m/s^4

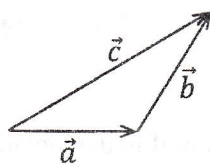
2. If a car is travelling eastward and speeding up, what is the direction of the acceleration of the car?

- (a) westward (b) eastward (c) downward (d) zero

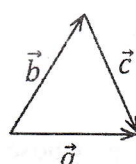
3. The vectors \vec{a} , \vec{b} , and \vec{c} are related by $\vec{c} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$. Which diagram below illustrates this relationship?



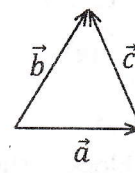
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

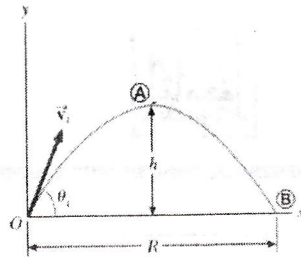
4. A ball is thrown upward. While the ball is in free fall, its acceleration:

- (a) increases (b) decrease (c) decrease and then increase (d) remains the same

5. If $A = [15, 80^\circ]$ and $B = 12i - 16j$, what is the magnitude of $A - B$?

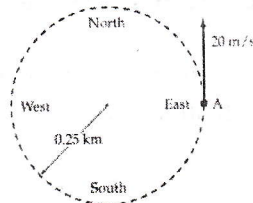
- (a) 15 (b) 35 (c) 32 (d) 23

6. At which point of trajectory of a projectile, the vertical component of velocity (v_y) is zero?



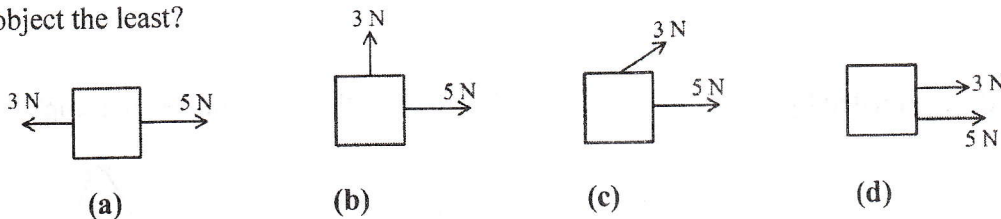
- (a) point A (b) point B (c) points A and B (d) points O and B

7. A car travels counterclockwise around a flat circle of radius 0.25 km at a constant speed of 20 m/s. When the car is at point A as shown in the figure, what is the car's acceleration?



- (a) 1.6 m/s^2 , north (b) 1.6 m/s^2 , west (c) 1.6 m/s^2 , east (d) 1.6 m/s^2 , south

8. Two forces, one with a magnitude of 3N and the other with a magnitude of 5N, are applied to an object. For which orientations of the forces shown in the diagrams is the magnitude of the acceleration of the object the least?

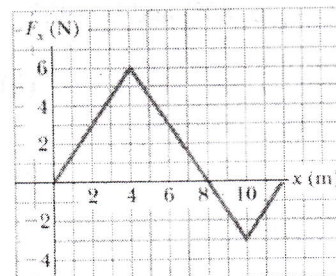


9. A block is sliding down a slope whose angle to horizontal is θ . Consider the mass of the block is m and the friction coefficient is μ_k . The acceleration of the block depends on:

- (a) m and μ_k only.
 (b) m and θ only.
 (c) θ and μ_k only.
 (d) m , μ_k , and θ .

10. The force acting on a particle varies as shown in figure below. The work done by the force on the particle as it moves (a) from $x = 0$ to $x = 10$ m is:

- (a) 24 J
 (b) -3 J
 (c) 21 J
 (d) 60 J



Question II:

(30 Marks, 7.5 per each)

Solve only FOUR of the following five problems

Problem 1

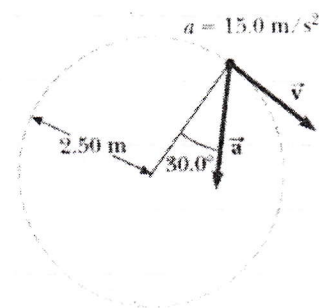
A jet lands on an aircraft carrier at 140 mi/h (≈ 63 m/s).

- (a) What is its acceleration (assumed constant) if it stops in 2 s?
- (b) What is the displacement of plane while it is stopping?

Problem 2

This figure represents the total acceleration of a particle moving clockwise in a circle of radius 2.5 m at a certain instant of time. At this instant, find

- (a) the radial acceleration,
- (b) the speed of the particle
- (c) its tangential acceleration.



Problem 4

A hockey puck on a frozen pond is given an initial speed of 25 m/s. If the puck always remains on the ice and slides 120 m before coming to rest, determine the coefficient of kinetic friction between the puck and ice.

Problem 5

A 15 kg block initially at rest is pulled to the right along a horizontal, frictionless surface by a 70 N force acting at 20° above the horizontal. The block is displaced 5 m.

- (a) Find the work done on the block by the 70 N force.
- (b) Find the block's speed after it has moved 5 m.
- (c) Find the acceleration of the block.

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End of the Exam.....Good Luck