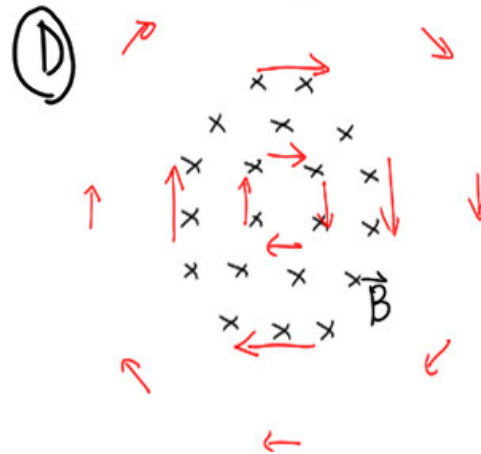
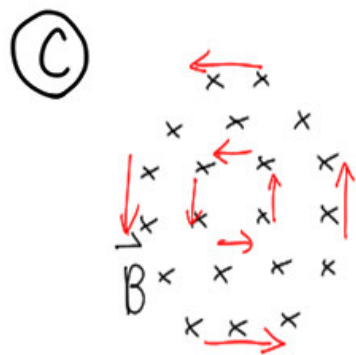
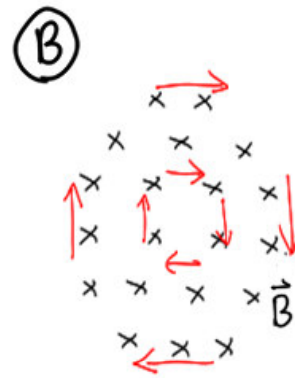
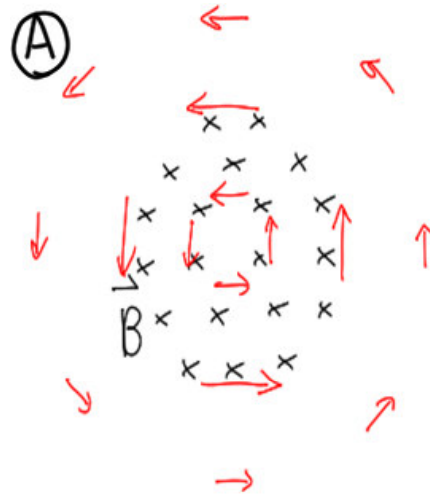


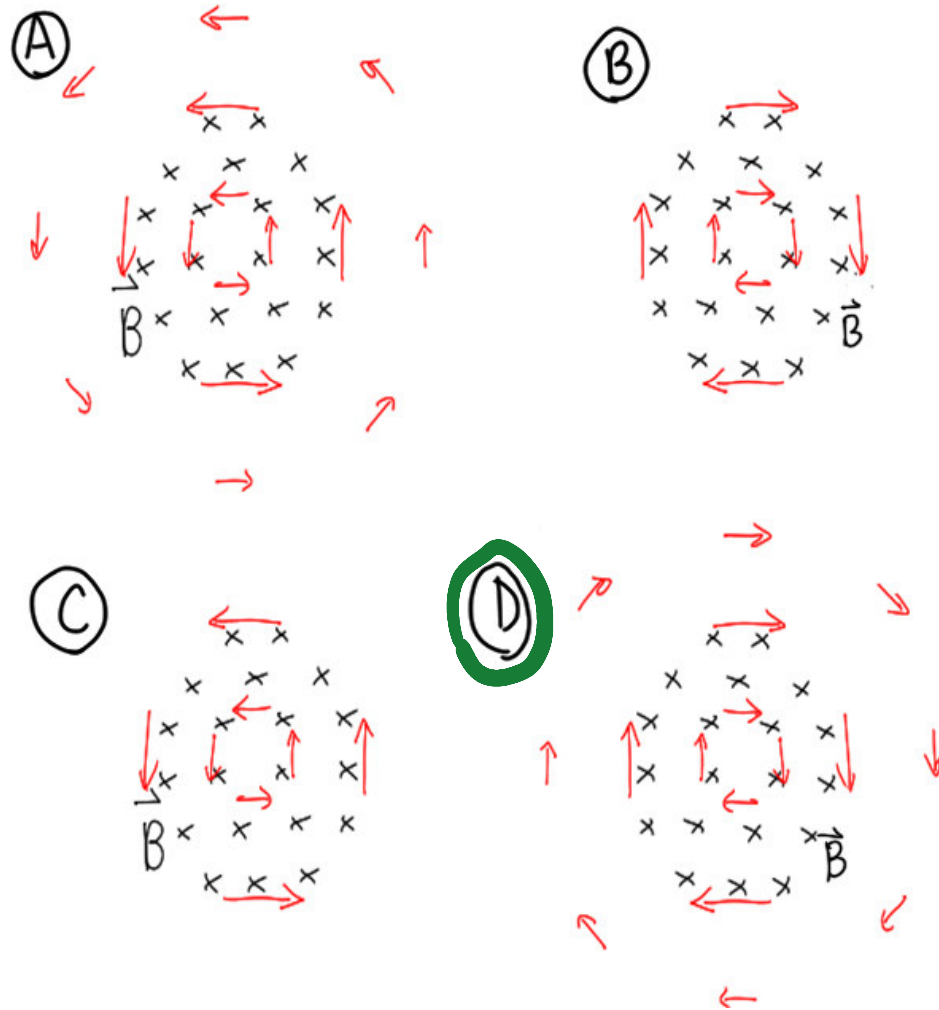
The magnetic field due to a long solenoid is shown in black in the pictures below. If the current in the solenoid is decreasing, which of the pictures best represents the induced electric field (red arrows)?



**E)** There is no electric field induced

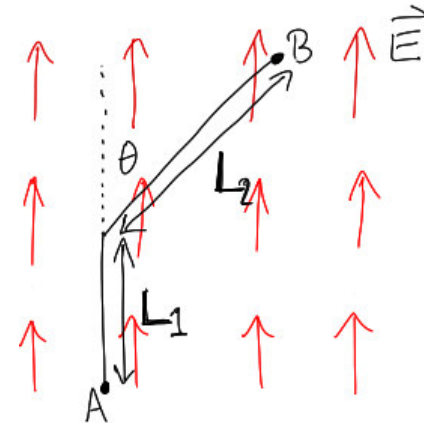
**EXTRA:** If the red arrows instead represented magnetic field, what could the black vectors represent? Which picture would be correct with this interpretation?

The magnetic field due to a long solenoid is shown in black in the pictures below. If the current in the solenoid is decreasing, which of the pictures best represents the induced electric field?



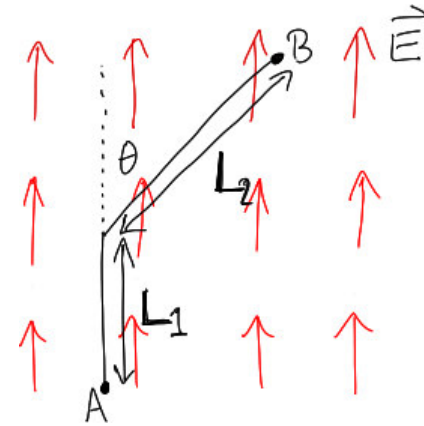
**E)** There is no electric field induced

In the diagram to the right, a charge  $Q$  is moved from point A to point B in a constant electric field with magnitude  $E$ . The work done by the electric field on the charge during this process is



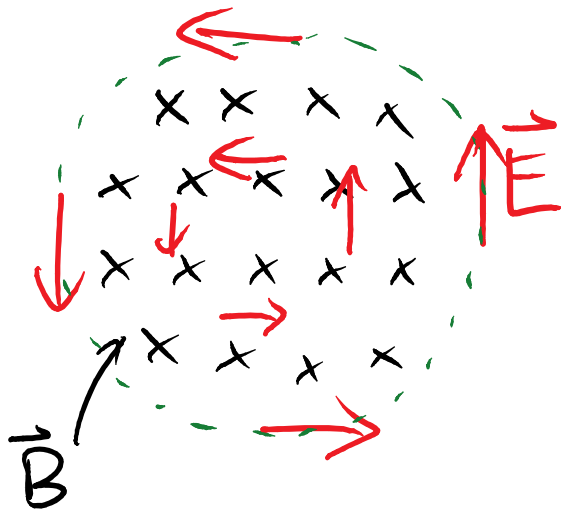
- A)  $E Q L_1$
- B)  $E Q L_1 + E Q L_2$
- C)  $E Q L_1 + E Q L_2 \cos(\theta)$
- D)  $E Q L_1 + E Q L_2 \sin(\theta)$

In the diagram to the right, a charge  $Q$  is moved from point A to point B in a constant electric field with magnitude  $E$ . The work done by the electric field on the charge during this process is

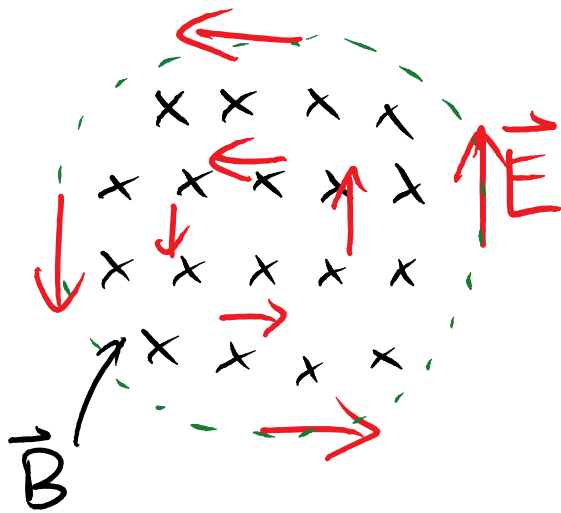


- A)  $E Q L_1$
- B)  $E Q L_1 + E Q L_2$
- C)  $E Q L_1 + E Q L_2 \cos(\theta)$**
- D)  $E Q L_1 + E Q L_2 \sin(\theta)$
- E) I have no idea, but for some reason I feel like pizza

The magnetic field in a solenoid of radius  $R$  is described by a function of time  $B(t)$ . Determine the magnitude of the electric field at the outside of the solenoid in terms of  $R$ ,  $B$ , and  $dB/dt$ .



The magnetic field in a solenoid of radius  $R$  is described by a function of time  $B(t)$ . The magnitude of the electric field at the outside of the solenoid is



A)  $R^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$

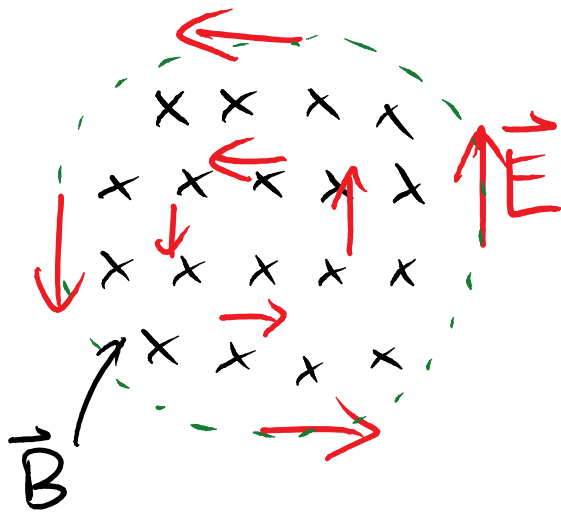
B)  $B$

C)  $\frac{1}{2} R \frac{dB}{dt}$

D)  $\pi R^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$

E) None of the above

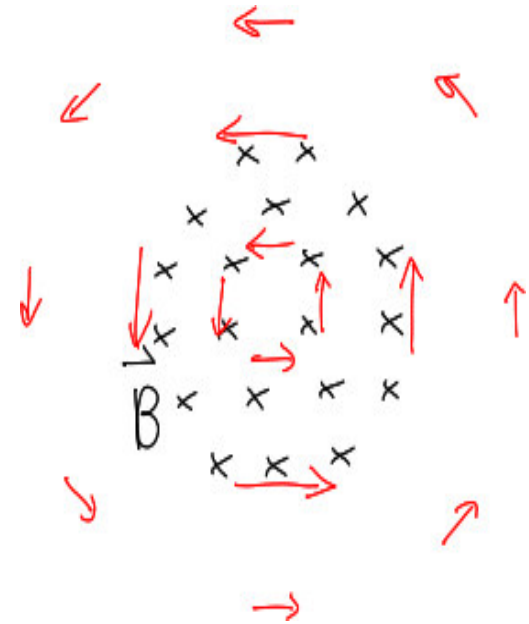
The magnetic field in a solenoid of radius  $R$  is described by a function of time  $B(t)$ . The magnitude of the electric field at the outside of the solenoid is



- A)  $R^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$
- B)  $B$
- C)  $\frac{1}{2} R \frac{dB}{dt}$
- D)  $\pi R^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$
- E) None of the above

In the picture to the right, the magnetic field in the central region is produced by a solenoid. If the red arrows show an electric field that is being induced by changes in this magnetic field, we can say

- A) the current in the solenoid is increasing.
- B) the current in the solenoid is decreasing.
- C) Either A or B are possible
- D) This scenario is impossible: the electric field induced by the magnetic field should be pointing clockwise.





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