ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION
CHAPTER - 38

1. (a) $\int E.dl = MLT^{-3}I^{-1} \times L = ML^2I^{-1}T^{-3}$

(b) $\vartheta BI = LT^{-1} \times MI^{-1}T^{-2} \times L = ML^2I^{-1}T^{-3}$

(c) $d\phi_s / dt = MI^{-1}T^{-2} \times L^2 = ML^2I^{-1}T^{-2}$

2. $\phi = at^2 + bt + c$

(a) a = $\left[\frac{\phi}{t^2}\right] = \left[\frac{\phi/t}{t}\right] = \frac{\text{Volt}}{\text{Sec}}$

b = $\left[\frac{\phi}{t}\right]$ = Volt

c = [ϕ] = Weber

(b) E = $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ [a = 0.2, b = 0.4, c = 0.6, t = 2s]

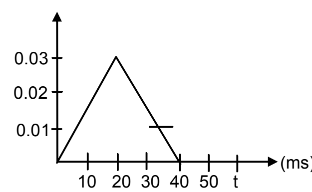
= 2at + b

= $2 \times 0.2 \times 2 + 0.4$ = 1.2 volt

3. (a) ϕ_2 = B.A. = $0.01 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 2 \times 10^{-5}$.

$\phi_1 = 0$

e = $-\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{-2\times10^{-5}}{10\times10^{-3}}$ = – 2 mV



ϕ_3 = B.A. = $0.03 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 6 \times 10^{-5}$

$d\phi = 4 \times 10^{-5}$

e = $-\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ = –4 mV

ϕ_4 = B.A. = $0.01 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 2 \times 10^{-5}$

$d\phi = -4 \times 10^{-5}$

e = $-\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ = 4 mV

ϕ_5 = B.A. = 0

$d\phi = -2 \times 10^{-5}$

e = $-\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ = 2 mV

(b) emf is not constant in case of → 10 – 20 ms and 20 – 30 ms as –4 mV and 4 mV.

4. ϕ_1 = BA = $0.5 \times \pi(5 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 5\pi\ 25 \times 10^{-5} = 125 \times 10^{-5}$

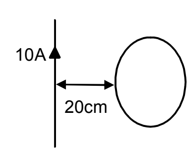
$\phi_2 = 0$

E = $\frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{t} = \frac{125\pi\times10^{-5}}{5\times10^{-1}}$ = $25\pi \times 10^{-4} = 7.8 \times 10^{-3}$.

5. A = 1 mm^2 ; i = 10 A, d = 20 cm ; dt = 0.1 s

e = $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{BA}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi d} \times \frac{A}{dt}$

= $\frac{4\pi\times10^{-7}\times10}{2\pi\times2\times10^{-1}} \times \frac{10^{-6}}{1\times10^{-1}} = 1\times10^{-10}\,V$.



6. (a) During removal,

ϕ_1 = B.A. = $1 \times 50 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 - 25 \times 0.5$ = 12.5 Tesla-m^2

$\phi_2 = 0, \tau = 0.25$

e = $-\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{dt} = \frac{12.5}{0.25} = \frac{125 \times 10^{-1}}{25 \times 10^{-2}} = 50V$

(b) During its restoration

$\phi_1 = 0$; $\phi_2 = 12.5$ Tesla-m^2 ; t = 0.25 s

E = $\frac{12.5 - 0}{0.25}$ = 50 V.

(c) During the motion

$\phi_1 = 0$, $\phi_2 = 0$

E = $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0$

7. R = 25 Ω

(a) e = 50 V, T = 0.25 s

i = e/R = 2A, H = i^2 RT

= 4 × 25 × 0.25 = 25 J

(b) e = 50 V, T = 0.25 s

i = e/R = 2A, H = i^2 RT = 25 J

(c) Since energy is a scalar quantity

Net thermal energy developed = 25 J + 25 J = 50 J.

8. A = 5 cm^2 = 5 × 10^{-4} m^2

B = B_0 sin ωt = 0.2 sin(300 t)

θ = 60°

a) Max emf induced in the coil

E = $-\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(BA\cos\theta)$

= $\frac{d}{dt}(B_0 \sin\omega t \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{1}{2})$

= $B_0 \times \frac{5}{2} \times 10^{-4} \frac{d}{dt}(\sin\omega t)$ = $\frac{B_0 5}{2} \times 10^{-4} \cos\omega t \cdot \omega$

= $\frac{0.2 \times 5}{2} \times 300 \times 10^{-4} \times \cos\omega t = 15 \times 10^{-3} \cos\omega t$

E_{max} = 15 × 10^{-3} = 0.015 V

b) Induced emf at t = (π/900) s

E = 15 × 10^{-3} × cos ωt

= 15 × 10^{-3} × cos (300 × π/900) = 15 × 10^{-3} × ½

= 0.015/2 = 0.0075 = 7.5 × 10^{-3} V

c) Induced emf at t = π/600 s

E = 15 × 10^{-3} × cos (300 × π/600)

= 15 × 10^{-3} × 0 = 0 V.

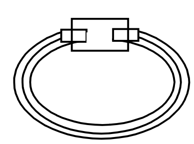
9. $\vec{B}$ = 0.10 T

A = 1 cm^2 = 10^{-4} m^2

T = 1 s

ϕ = B.A. = 10^{-1} × 10^{-4} = 10^{-5}

e = $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{10^{-5}}{1} = 10^{-5}$ = 10 μV



10. E = 20 mV = 20 × 10^{-3} V

A = $(2 \times 10^{-2})^2$ = 4 × 10^{-4}

Dt = 0.2 s, θ = 180°

$\phi_1 = BA$, $\phi_2 = -BA$

$d\phi = 2BA$

$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{2BA}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow 20 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{2 \times B \times 2 \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 10^{-1}}$

$\Rightarrow 20 \times 10^{-3} = 4 \times B \times 10^{-3}$

$\Rightarrow B = \frac{20 \times 10^{-3}}{42 \times 10^{-3}} = 5T$

11. Area = A, Resistance = R, B = Magnetic field

$\phi = BA = Ba \cos 0° = BA$

$e = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{BA}{1}$; $i = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{BA}{R}$

$\phi = iT = BA/R$

12. $r = 2$ cm $= 2 \times 10^{-2}$ m

n = 100 turns / cm = 10000 turns/m

i = 5 A

$B = \mu_0 ni$

$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10000 \times 5 = 20\pi \times 10^{-3} = 62.8 \times 10^{-3}$ T

$n_2 = 100$ turns

$R = 20\ \Omega$

$r = 1$ cm $= 10^{-2}$ m

Flux linking per turn of the second coil $= B\pi r^2 = B\pi \times 10^{-4}$

ϕ_1 = Total flux linking $= Bn_2\ \pi r^2 = 100 \times \pi \times 10^{-4} \times 20\pi \times 10^{-3}$

When current is reversed.

$\phi_2 = -\phi_1$

$d\phi = \phi_2 - \phi_1 = 2 \times 100 \times \pi \times 10^{-4} \times 20\pi \times 10^{-3}$

$E = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{4\pi^2 \times 10^{-4}}{dt}$

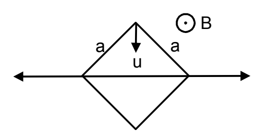
$I = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{4\pi^2 \times 10^{-4}}{dt \times 20}$

$q = Idt = \frac{4\pi^2 \times 10^{-4}}{dt \times 20} \times dt = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ C.

13. Speed = u

Magnetic field = B

Side = a

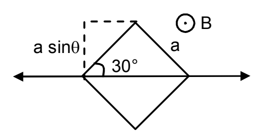


a) The perpendicular component i.e. a $\sin\theta$ is to be taken which is $\perp$r to velocity.

So, $l = a \sin\theta\ 30° = a/2$.

Net 'a' charge $= 4 \times a/2 = 2a$

So, induced emf $= B\vartheta l = 2auB$



b) Current $= \frac{E}{R} = \frac{2auB}{R}$

14. $\phi_1 = 0.35$ weber, $\phi_2 = 0.85$ weber

$D\phi = \phi_2 - \phi_1 = (0.85 - 0.35)$ weber $= 0.5$ weber

dt = 0.5 sec

$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt'} = \frac{0.5}{0.5}$ = 1 v.

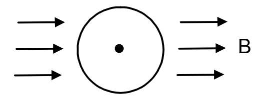
The induced current is anticlockwise as seen from above.

15. i = v(B × l)

= v B l cosθ

θ is angle between normal to plane and $\vec{B}$ = 90°.

= v B l cos 90° = 0.



16. u = 1 cm/′, B = 0.6 T

a) At t = 2 sec, distance moved = 2 × 1 cm/s = 2 cm

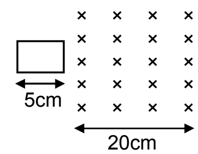
$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{0.6 \times (2 \times 5 - 0) \times 10^{-4}}{2}$ = 3 ×10^{-4} V

b) At t = 10 sec

distance moved = 10 × 1 = 10 cm

The flux linked does not change with time

∴ E = 0



c) At t = 22 sec

distance = 22 × 1 = 22 cm

The loop is moving out of the field and 2 cm outside.

$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = B \times \frac{dA}{dt}$

$= \frac{0.6 \times (2 \times 5 \times 10^{-4})}{2}$ = 3 × 10^{-4} V

d) At t = 30 sec

The loop is total outside and flux linked = 0

∴ E = 0.

17. As heat produced is a scalar prop.

So, net heat produced = $H_a + H_b + H_c + H_d$

R = 4.5 mΩ = 4.5 ×10^{-3} Ω

a) e = 3 × 10^{-4} V

$i = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-4}}{4.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 6.7 \times 10^{-2}$ Amp.

$H_a = (6.7 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 5$

$H_b = H_d$ = 0 [since emf is induced for 5 sec]

$H_c = (6.7 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 5$

So Total heat = $H_a + H_c$

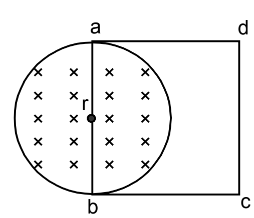
$= 2 \times (6.7 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 5 = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ J.

18. r = 10 cm, R = 4 Ω

$\frac{dB}{dt} = 0.010\ T/'$, $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt} A$

$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt} \times A = 0.01 \left(\frac{\pi \times r^2}{2} \right)$

$= \frac{0.01 \times 3.14 \times 0.01}{2} = \frac{3.14}{2} \times 10^{-4} = 1.57 \times 10^{-4}$



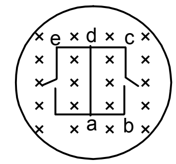
$i = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{1.57 \times 10^{-4}}{4}$ = 0.39 × 10^{-4} = 3.9 × 10^{-5}A

19. a) S_1 closed S_2 open

net R = 4 × 4 = 16 Ω

$e = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = A\frac{dB}{dt} = 10^{-4} \times 2 \times 10^{-2}$ = 2 × 10^{-6} V

i through ad = $\frac{e}{R} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6}}{16} = 1.25 \times 10^{-7}$ A along ad



b) R = 16 Ω

e = A × $\frac{dB}{dt}$ = 2 × 0^{-5} V

i = $\frac{2 \times 10^{-6}}{16}$ = 1.25 × 10^{-7} A along d a

c) Since both S_1 and S_2 are open, no current is passed as circuit is open i.e. i = 0

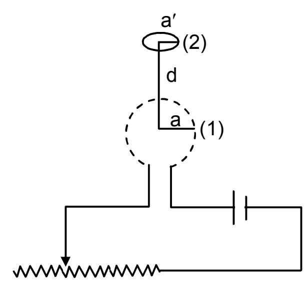
d) Since both S_1 and S_2 are closed, the circuit forms a balanced wheat stone bridge and no current will flow along ad i.e. i = 0.

20. Magnetic field due to the coil (1) at the center of (2) is B = $\frac{\mu_0 Nia^2}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$

Flux linked with the second,

= B.A $_{(2)}$ = $\frac{\mu_0 Nia^2}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \pi a'^2$

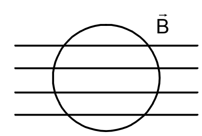
E.m.f. induced $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 Na^2 a'^2 \pi}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \frac{di}{dt}$



= $\frac{\mu_0 N\pi a^2 a'^2}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{E}{((R/L)x + r)}$

= $\frac{\mu_0 N\pi a^2 a'^2}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} E \frac{-1.R/L.v}{((R/L)x + r)^2}$

b) = $\frac{\mu_0 N\pi a^2 a'^2}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \frac{ERV}{L(R/2 + r)^2}$ (for x = L/2, R/L x = R/2)



a) For x = L

E = $\frac{\mu_0 N\pi a^2 a'^2 RvE}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}(R + r)^2}$

21. N = 50, $\vec{B}$ = 0.200 T ; r = 2.00 cm = 0.02 m

θ = 60°, t = 0.100 s

a) e = $\frac{Nd\phi}{dt} = \frac{N \times B.A}{T} = \frac{NBA\cos 60°}{T}$

= $\frac{50 \times 2 \times 10^{-1} \times \pi \times (0.02)^2}{0.1}$ = 5 × 4 × 10^{-3} × π

= 2π × 10^{-2} V = 6.28 × 10^{-2} V

b) i = $\frac{e}{R} = \frac{6.28 \times 10^{-2}}{4}$ = 1.57 × 10^{-2} A

Q = it = 1.57 × 10^{-2} × 10^{-1} = 1.57 × 10^{-3} C

22. n = 100 turns, B = 4 × 10^{-4} T

A = 25 cm^2 = 25 × 10^{-4} m^2

a) When the coil is perpendicular to the field

φ = nBA

When coil goes through half a turn

φ = BA cos 18° = 0 – nBA

dφ = 2nBA

The coil undergoes 300 rev, in 1 min

$300 \times 2\pi$ rad/min = 10π rad/sec

10π rad is swept in 1 sec.

π/π rad is swept $1/10\pi \times \pi = 1/10$ sec

$$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{2nBA}{dt} = \frac{2 \times 100 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} \times 25 \times 10^{-4}}{1/10} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

b) $\phi_1 = nBA$, $\phi_2 = nBA$ ($\theta = 360°$)

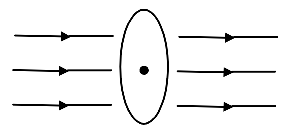
$d\phi = 0$

c) $i = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$

$= 0.5 \times 10^{-3} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$

$q = idt = 5 \times 10^{-4} \times 1/10 = 5 \times 10^{-5}$ C.

23. r = 10 cm = 0.1 m



$R = 40\ \Omega$, N = 1000

$\theta = 180°$, $B_H = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ T

$\phi = N(B.A) = NBA \cos 180°$ or $= -NBA$

$= 1000 \times 3 \times 10^{-5} \times \pi \times 1 \times 10^{-2} = 3\pi \times 10^{-4}$ where

$d\phi = 2NBA = 6\pi \times 10^{-4}$ weber

$$e = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{6\pi \times 10^{-4}\text{ V}}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{6\pi \times 10^{-4}}{40dt} = \frac{4.71 \times 10^{-5}}{dt}$$

$$Q = \frac{4.71 \times 10^{-5} \times dt}{dt} = 4.71 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C.}$$

24. $\text{emf} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{dB.A\cos\theta}{dt}$

$= B\,A \sin\theta\,\omega = -BA\,\omega \sin\theta$

(dq/dt = the rate of change of angle between arc vector and B = ω)

a) emf maximum $= BA\omega = 0.010 \times 25 \times 10^{-4} \times 80 \times \frac{2\pi \times \pi}{6}$

$= 0.66 \times 10^{-3} = 6.66 \times 10^{-4}$ volt.

b) Since the induced emf changes its direction every time,

so for the average emf = 0

25. $H = \int_0^t i^2 R dt = \int_0^t \frac{B^2A^2\omega^2}{R^2} \sin \omega t\ R\ dt$

$$= \frac{B^2A^2\omega^2}{2R^2}\int_0^t (1 - \cos 2\omega t)dt$$

$$= \frac{B^2A^2\omega^2}{2R}\left(t - \frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2\omega}\right)_0^{1\text{ minute}}$$

$$= \frac{B^2A^2\omega^2}{2R}\left(60 - \frac{\sin 2 \times 8 - \times 2\pi/60 \times 60}{2 \times 80 \times 2\pi/60}\right)$$

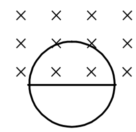
$$= \frac{60}{200} \times \pi^2 r^4 \times B^2 \times \left(80^4 \times \frac{2\pi}{60}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{60}{200} \times 10 \times \frac{64}{9} \times 10 \times 625 \times 10^{-8} \times 10^{-4} = \frac{625 \times 6 \times 64}{9 \times 2} \times 10^{-11} = 1.33 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J.}$$

26. $\phi_1 = BA$, $\phi_2 = 0$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^{-4} \times \pi (0.1)^2}{2} = \pi \times 10^{-5}$$

$$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\pi \times 10^{-6}}{2} = 1.57 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V}$$



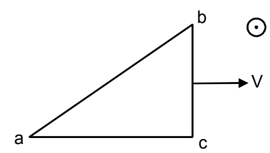
27. l = 20 cm = 0.2 m
v = 10 cm/s = 0.1 m/s
B = 0.10 T
a) $F = q\,v\,B = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1 \times 10^{-1} \times 1 \times 10^{-1} = 1.6 \times 10^{-21}$ N
b) qE = qvB
$\Rightarrow E = 1 \times 10^{-1} \times 1 \times 10^{-1} = 1 \times 10^{-2}$ V/m
This is created due to the induced emf.
c) Motional emf = $Bv\ell$
$= 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ V

28. $\ell = 1$ m, B = 0.2 T, v = 2 m/s, $e = B\ell v$
$= 0.2 \times 1 \times 2 = 0.4$ V

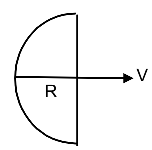
29. $\ell = 10$ m, $v = 3 \times 10^{7}$ m/s, $B = 3 \times 10^{-10}$ T
Motional emf = $Bv\ell$
$= 3 \times 10^{-10} \times 3 \times 10^{7} \times 10 = 9 \times 10^{-3} = 0.09$ V

30. v = 180 km/h = 50 m/s
$B = 0.2 \times 10^{-4}$ T, L = 1 m
$E = Bv\ell = 0.2 \text{ I } 10^{-4} \times 50 = 10^{-3}$ V
$\therefore$ The voltmeter will record 1 mv.

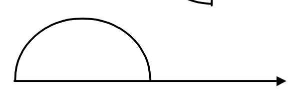
31. a) Zero as the components of ab are exactly opposite to that of bc. So they cancel each other. Because velocity should be perpendicular to the length.
b) $e = Bv \times \ell$
= Bv (bc) +ve at C
c) e = 0 as the velocity is not perpendicular to the length.
d) e = Bv (bc) positive at ‘a’.
i.e. the component of ‘ab’ along the perpendicular direction.



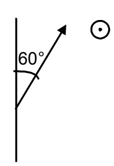
32. a) Component of length moving perpendicular to V is 2R
$\therefore$ E = B v 2R



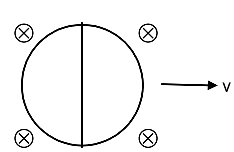
b) Component of length perpendicular to velocity = 0
$\therefore$ E = 0



33. $\ell = 10$ cm = 0.1 m ;
$\theta = 60°$; B = 1T
V = 20 cm/s = 0.2 m/s
$E = Bv\ell \sin 60°$
[As we have to take that component of length vector which is ⊥r to the velocity vector]
$= 1 \times 0.2 \times 0.1 \times \sqrt{3}/2$
$= 1.732 \times 10^{-2} = 17.32 \times 10^{-3}$ V.

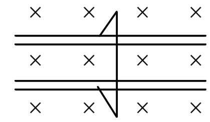


34. a) The e.m.f. is highest between diameter ⊥r to the velocity. Because here length ⊥r to velocity is highest.
$E_{max} = VB2R$
b) The length perpendicular to velocity is lowest as the diameter is parallel to the velocity $E_{min} = 0$.



35. $F_{magnetic} = i\ell B$

This force produces an acceleration of the wire.
But since the velocity is given to be constant.
Hence net force acting on the wire must be zero.

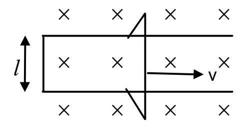


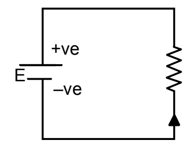
36. $E = Bv\ell$

Resistance = r × total length

$= r \times 2(\ell + vt) = 24(\ell + vt)$

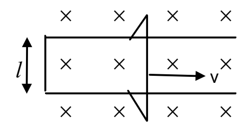
$i = \dfrac{Bv\ell}{2r(\ell + vt)}$





37. $e = Bv\ell$

$i = \dfrac{e}{R} = \dfrac{Bv\ell}{2r(\ell + vt)}$



a) $F = i\ell B = \dfrac{Bv\ell}{2r(\ell + vt)} \times \ell B = \dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v}{2r(\ell + vt)}$

b) Just after t = 0

$F_0 = i\,\ell\,B = \ell B\left(\dfrac{\ell B v}{2r\ell}\right) = \dfrac{\ell B^2 v}{2r}$

$\dfrac{F_0}{2} = \dfrac{\ell B^2 v}{4r} = \dfrac{\ell^2 B^2 v}{2r(\ell + vt)}$

$\Rightarrow$ $2\ell = \ell + vt$

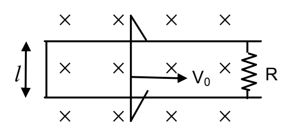
$\Rightarrow$ $T = \ell/v$

38. a) When the speed is V

Emf = $B\ell v$

Resistance = r + r

Current = $\dfrac{B\ell v}{r + R}$



b) Force acting on the wire = $i\ell B$

$= \dfrac{B\ell v\ell B}{R + r} = \dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R + r}$

Acceleration on the wire = $\dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v}{m(R + r)}$

c) $v = v_0 + at = v_0 - \dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v}{m(R + r)} t$ [force is opposite to velocity]

$= v_0 - \dfrac{B^2\ell^2 x}{m(R + r)}$

d) $a = v\dfrac{dv}{dx} = \dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v}{m(R + r)}$

$\Rightarrow dx = \dfrac{dv\,m(R + r)}{B^2\ell^2}$

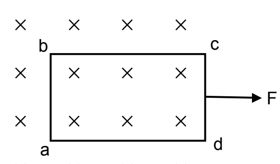
$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{m(R + r)v_0}{B^2\ell^2}$

39. R = 2.0 Ω , B = 0.020 T, l = 32 cm = 0.32 m

B = 8 cm = 0.08 m

a) $F = i\ell B = 3.2 \times 10^{-5}$ N

$= \dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R} = 3.2 \times 10^5$



$\Rightarrow \dfrac{(0.020)^2 \times (0.08)^2 \times v}{2} = 3.2 \times 10^{-5}$

$\Rightarrow v = \dfrac{3.2 \times 10^{-5} \times 2}{6.4 \times 10^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^{-4}} = 25$ m/s

b) Emf $E = vB\ell = 25 \times 0.02 \times 0.08 = 4 \times 10^{-2}$ V

c) Resistance per unit length = $\dfrac{2}{0.8}$

Resistance of part ad/cb = $\dfrac{2 \times 0.72}{0.8} = 1.8\ \Omega$

$V_{ab} = iR = \dfrac{B\ell v}{2} \times 1.8 = \dfrac{0.02 \times 0.08 \times 25 \times 1.8}{2} = 0.036\ V = 3.6 \times 10^{-2}$ V

d) Resistance of cd = $\dfrac{2 \times 0.08}{0.8} = 0.2\ \Omega$

$V = iR = \dfrac{0.02 \times 0.08 \times 25 \times 0.2}{2} = 4 \times 10^{-3}$ V

40. $\ell = 20$ cm $= 20 \times 10^{-2}$ m

$v = 20$ cm/s $= 20 \times 10^{-2}$ m/s

$B_H = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ T

$i = 2\ \mu A = 2 \times 10^{-6}$ A

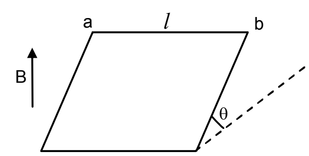
$R = 0.2\ \Omega$

$i = \dfrac{B_v \ell v}{R}$

$\Rightarrow B_v = \dfrac{iR}{\ell v} = \dfrac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^{-1}}{20 \times 10^{-2} \times 20 \times 10^{-2}} = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ Tesla

$\tan\delta = \dfrac{B_v}{B_H} = \dfrac{1 \times 10^{-5}}{3 \times 10^{-5}} = \dfrac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \delta(\text{dip}) = \tan^{-1}(1/3)$

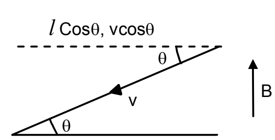
41. $I = \dfrac{B\ell v}{R} = \dfrac{B \times \ell\cos\theta \times v\cos\theta}{R}$



$= \dfrac{B\ell v}{R}\cos^2\theta$

$F = i\ell B = \dfrac{B\ell v\cos^2\theta \times \ell B}{R}$

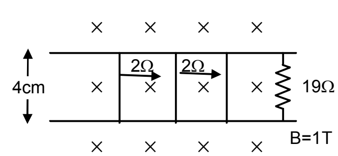
Now, $F = mg\sin\theta$ [Force due to gravity which pulls downwards]



Now, $\dfrac{B^2\ell^2 v\cos^2\theta}{R} = mg\sin\theta$

$\Rightarrow B = \sqrt{\dfrac{Rmg\sin\theta}{\ell^2 v\cos^2\theta}}$

42. a) The wires constitute 2 parallel emf.



$\therefore$ Net emf $= B\ell v = 1 \times 4 \times 10^{-2} \times 5 \times 10^{-2} = 20 \times 10^{-4}$

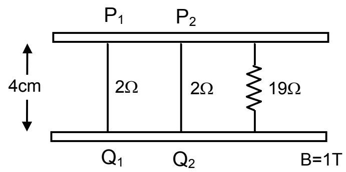
Net resistance = $\dfrac{2 \times 2}{2 + 2} + 19 = 20\ \Omega$

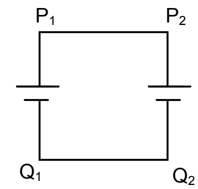
Net current = $\dfrac{20 \times 10^{-4}}{20} = 0.1$ mA.

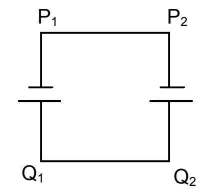
b) When both the wires move towards opposite directions then not emf = 0

$\therefore$ Net current = 0

43.







a) No current will pass as circuit is incomplete.

b) As circuit is complete

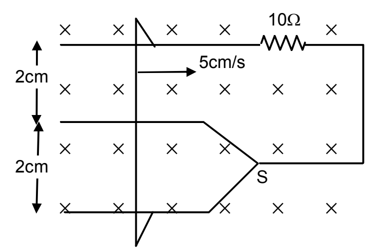
$VP_2Q_2 = B\ell v$

$= 1 \times 0.04 \times 0.05 = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ V

$R = 2\Omega$

$i = \dfrac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{2} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ A = 1 mA.

44. B = 1 T, V = 5 I 10^{-2} m/′, R = 10 Ω



a) When the switch is thrown to the middle rail

$E = Bv\ell$

$= 1 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 2 \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-3}$

Current in the 10 Ω resistor = E/R

$= \dfrac{10^{-3}}{10} = 10^{-4} = 0.1$ mA

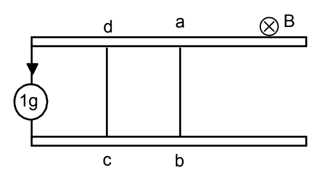
b) The switch is thrown to the lower rail

$E = Bv\ell$

$= 1 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 2 \times 10^{-2} = 20 \times 10^{-4}$

Current = $\dfrac{20 \times 10^{-4}}{10} = 2 \times 10^{-4} = 0.2$ mA

45. Initial current passing = i



Hence initial emf = ir

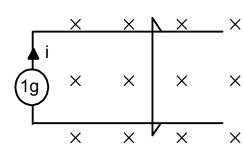
Emf due to motion of ab = $B\ell v$

Net emf = $ir - B\ell v$

Net resistance = 2r

Hence current passing = $\dfrac{ir - B\ell v}{2r}$

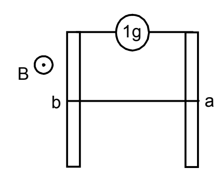
46. Force on the wire = $i\ell B$



Acceleration = $\dfrac{i\ell B}{m}$

Velocity = $\dfrac{i\ell Bt}{m}$

47. Given $B\ell v = mg$ …(1)



When wire is replaced we have

$2\,mg - B\ell v = 2\,ma$ [where a → acceleration]

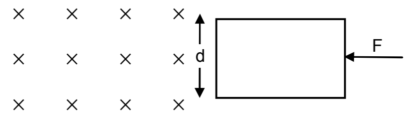
$\Rightarrow a = \dfrac{2mg - B\ell v}{2m}$

Now, $s = ut + \dfrac{1}{2}at^2$

$\Rightarrow \ell = \dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{2mg - B\ell v}{2m} \times t^2$ [$\because$ s = ℓ]

$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\dfrac{4ml}{2mg - B\ell v}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{4ml}{2mg - mg}} = \sqrt{2\ell / g}$. [from (1)]

48. a) emf developed = Bdv (when it attains a speed v)



Current = $\frac{Bdv}{R}$

Force = $\frac{Bd^2v^2}{R}$

This force opposes the given force

Net F = $F - \frac{Bd^2v^2}{R} = RF - \frac{Bd^2v^2}{R}$

Net acceleration = $\frac{RF - B^2d^2v}{mR}$

b) Velocity becomes constant when acceleration is 0.

$\frac{F}{m} - \frac{B^2d^2v_0}{mR} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{m} = \frac{B^2d^2v_0}{mR}$

$\Rightarrow V_0$ = $\frac{FR}{B^2d^2}$

c) Velocity at line t

a = $-\frac{dv}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^v \frac{dv}{RF - l^2B^2v} = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{mR}$

$\Rightarrow \left[l_n[RF - l^2B^2v] \frac{1}{-l^2B^2} \right]_0^v \quad \left[\frac{t}{Rm} \right]_0^t$

$\Rightarrow \left[l_n(RF - l^2B^2v) \right]_0^v = \frac{-tl^2B^2}{Rm}$

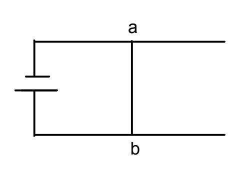
$\Rightarrow l_n(RF - l^2B^2v) - \ln(RF) = \frac{-t^2B^2t}{Rm}$

$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{l^2B^2v}{RF}$ = $e^{\frac{-l^2B^2t}{Rm}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{l^2B^2v}{RF} = 1 - e^{\frac{-l^2B^2t}{Rm}}$

$\Rightarrow v$ = $\frac{FR}{l^2B^2}\left(1 - e^{\frac{-l^2B^2v_0t}{Rv_0m}}\right) = v_0(1 - e^{-Fv_0m})$

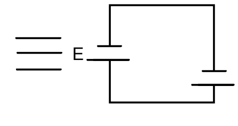
49. Net emf = E – Bvℓ



I = $\frac{E - Bv\ell}{r}$ from b to a

F = I ℓ B

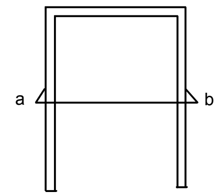
= $\left(\frac{E - Bv\ell}{r}\right)\ell B$ = $\frac{\ell B}{r}(E - Bv\ell)$ towards right.



After some time when E = Bvℓ,

Then the wire moves constant velocity v

Hence v = E / Bℓ.



50. a) When the speed of wire is V
emf developed = B ℓ V

b) Induced current is the wire = $\frac{B\ell v}{R}$ (from b to a)

c) Down ward acceleration of the wire

$= \frac{mg - F}{m}$ due to the current

$= mg - i\ell B/m = g - \frac{B^2\ell^2 V}{Rm}$

d) Let the wire start moving with constant velocity. Then acceleration = 0

$$\frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{Rm} m = g$$

$$\Rightarrow V_m = \frac{gRm}{B^2\ell^2}$$

e) $\frac{dV}{dt} = a$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{mg - B^2\ell^2 v/R}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{\frac{mg - B^2\ell^2 v/R}{m}} = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^v \frac{mdv}{mg - \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R}} = \int_0^t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{\frac{-B^2\ell^2}{R}} \left(\log(mg - \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R} \right)_0^v = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-mR}{B^2\ell^2} = \log\left[\log\left(mg - \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R}\right) - \log(mg)\right] = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left[\frac{mg - \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R}}{mg}\right] = \frac{-tB^2\ell^2}{mR}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left[1 - \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{Rmg}\right] = \frac{-tB^2\ell^2}{mR}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{Rmg} = e^{\frac{-tB^2\ell^2}{mR}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - e^{-B^2\ell^2/mR}) = \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{Rmg}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{Rmg}{B^2\ell^2}\left(1 - e^{-B^2\ell^2/mR}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = v_m(1 - e^{-gt/Vm}) \quad \left[v_m = \frac{Rmg}{B^2\ell^2}\right]$$

f) $\frac{ds}{dt} = v \Rightarrow ds = v\ dt$

$\Rightarrow s = vm \int_0^t (1 - e^{-gt/vm})dt$

$= V_m\left(t - \frac{V_m}{g}e^{-gt/vm}\right) = \left(V_m t + \frac{V_m^2}{g}e^{-gt/vm}\right) - \frac{V_m^2}{g}$

$= V_m t - \frac{V_m^2}{g}\left(1 - e^{-gt/vm}\right)$

g) $\frac{d}{dt}mgs = mg\frac{ds}{dt} = mgV_m(1 - e^{-gt/vm)}$

$\frac{d_H}{dt} = i^2R = R\left(\frac{\ell BV}{R}\right)^2 = \frac{\ell^2B^2v^2}{R}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\ell^2B^2}{R}V_m^2(1 - e^{-gt/vm})^2$

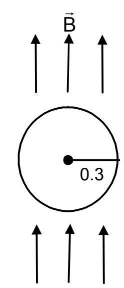
After steady state i.e. $T \rightarrow \infty$

$\frac{d}{dt}mgs = mgV_m$

$\frac{d_H}{dt} = \frac{\ell^2B^2}{R}V_m^2 = \frac{\ell^2B^2}{R}V_m\frac{mgR}{\ell^2B^2} = mgV_m$

Hence after steady state $\frac{d_H}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}mgs$

51. $\ell = 0.3$ m, $\vec{B} = 2.0 \times 10^{-5}$ T, $\omega = 100$ rpm



v = $\frac{100}{60} \times 2\pi = \frac{10}{3}\pi$ rad/s

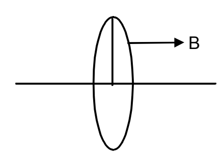
v = $\frac{\ell}{2} \times \omega = \frac{0.3}{2} \times \frac{10}{3}\pi$

Emf = e = Bℓv

= $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.3 \times \frac{0.33}{2} \times \frac{10}{3}\pi$

= $3\pi \times 10^{-6}$ V = $3 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-6}$ V = 9.42×10^{-6} V.

52. V at a distance r/2



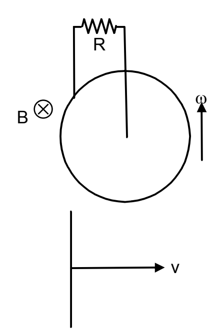
From the centre = $\frac{r\omega}{2}$

E = Bℓv $\Rightarrow$ E = B × r × $\frac{r\omega}{2} = \frac{1}{2}Br^2\omega$

53. B = 0.40 T, ω = 10 rad/′, r = 10Ω

r = 5 cm = 0.05 m

Considering a rod of length 0.05 m affixed at the centre and rotating with the same ω.



v = $\frac{\ell}{2} \times \omega = \frac{0.05}{2} \times 10$

e = Bℓv = $0.40 \times \frac{0.05}{2} \times 10 \times 0.05 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ V

I = $\frac{e}{R} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3}}{10}$ = 0.5 mA

It leaves from the centre.

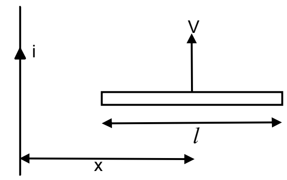
54. $\vec{B} = \frac{B_0}{L} y\hat{K}$

L = Length of rod on y-axis

$V = V_0 \hat{i}$

Considering a small length by of the rod

dE = B V dy



$\Rightarrow dE = \frac{B_0}{L} y \times V_0 \times dy$

$\Rightarrow dE = \frac{B_0 V_0}{L} ydy$

$\Rightarrow E = \frac{B_0 V_0}{L} \int_0^L ydy$

$= \frac{B_0 V_0}{L} \left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_0^L = \frac{B_0 V_0}{L} \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} B_0 V_0 L$

55. In this case $\vec{B}$ varies

Hence considering a small element at centre of rod of length dx at a dist x from the wire.

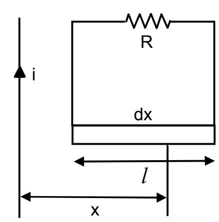
$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi x}$

So, $de = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi x} \times vxdx$

$e = \int_0^e de = \frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi} = \int_{x-t/2}^{x+t/2} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi}$ [ln (x + ℓ/2) – ℓn(x - ℓ/2)]

$= \frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi} \ln\left[\frac{x+\ell/2}{x-\ell/2}\right] = \frac{\mu_0 iv}{2x} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)$

56. a) emf produced due to the current carrying wire = $\frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)$



Let current produced in the rod = i′ = $\frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)$

Force on the wire considering a small portion dx at a distance x

dF = i′ B ℓ

$\Rightarrow dF = \frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right) \times \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi x} \times dx$

$\Rightarrow dF = \left(\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{v}{R} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right) \frac{dx}{x}$

$\Rightarrow F = \left(\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{v}{R} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right) \int_{x-t/2}^{x+t/2} \frac{dx}{x}$

$= \left(\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{v}{R} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right) \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)$

$= \frac{v}{R}\left[\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)\right]^2$

b) Current = $\frac{\mu_0 \ln}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)$

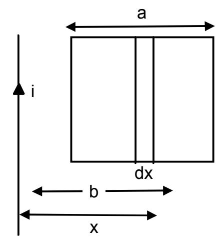
c) Rate of heat developed = i^2R

$$= \left[\frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi R}\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)\right]^2 R = \frac{1}{R}\left[\frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi}\ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)^2\right]$$

d) Power developed in rate of heat developed = i^2R

$$= \frac{1}{R}\left[\frac{\mu_0 iv}{2\pi}\ln\left(\frac{2x+\ell}{2x-\ell}\right)\right]^2$$

57. Considering an element dx at a dist x from the wire. We have



a) ϕ = B.A.

$$d\phi = \frac{\mu_0 i \times adx}{2\pi x}$$

$$\phi = \int_0^a d\phi = \frac{\mu_0 ia}{2\pi}\int_b^{a+b}\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 ia}{2\pi}\ln\{1+a/b\}$$

b) $$e = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\mu_0 ia}{2\pi}\ln[1+a/b]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi}\ln[1+a/n]\frac{d}{dt}(i_0 \sin\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 a i_0 \omega \cos\omega t}{2\pi}\ln[1+a/b]$$

c) $$i = \frac{e}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 a i_0 \omega\cos\omega t}{2\pi r}\ln[1+a/b]$$

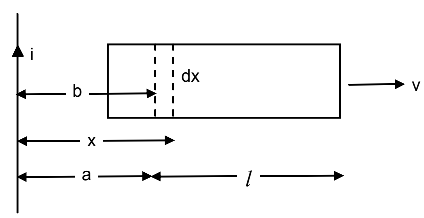
$H = i^2rt$

$$= \left[\frac{\mu_0 a i_0 \omega\cos\omega t}{2\pi r}\ln(1+a/b)\right]^2 \times r \times t$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0^2 \times a^2 \times i_0^2 \times \omega^2}{4\pi \times r^2}\ln^2[1+a/b] \times r \times \frac{20\pi}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{5\mu_0^2 a^2 i_0^2 \omega}{2\pi r}\ln^2[1+a/b] \quad [\therefore\ t = \frac{20\pi}{\omega}]$$

58. a) Using Faraday'' law



Consider a unit length dx at a distance x

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi x}$$

Area of strip = b dx

$$d\phi = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \int_a^{a+l}\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi x}bdx$$

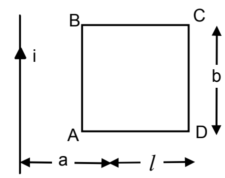
$$= \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi}b\int_a^{a+l}\left(\frac{dx}{x}\right) = \frac{\mu_0 ib}{2\pi}\log\left(\frac{a+l}{a}\right)$$

$$\text{Emf} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\left[\frac{\mu_0 ib}{2\pi}\log\left(\frac{a+l}{a}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 ib}{2\pi}\frac{a}{a+l}\left(\frac{va-(a+l)v}{a^2}\right) \text{ (where da/dt = V)}$$

$= \frac{\mu_0 ib}{2\pi}\frac{a}{a+l}\frac{vl}{a^2} = \frac{\mu_0 ibvl}{2\pi(a+l)a}$

The velocity of AB and CD creates the emf. since the emf due to AD and BC are equal and opposite to each other.



$B_{AB} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a}$ $\Rightarrow$ E.m.f. AB = $\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a}bv$

Length b, velocity v.

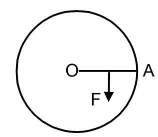
$B_{CD} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi(a+l)}$

$\Rightarrow$ E.m.f. CD = $\frac{\mu_0 ibv}{2\pi(a+l)}$

Length b, velocity v.

Net emf = $\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a}bv - \frac{\mu_0 ibv}{2\pi(a+l)} = \frac{\mu_0 ibvl}{2\pi a(a+l)}$

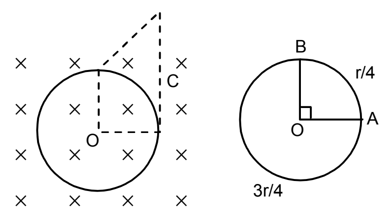
59. e = Bvl = $\frac{B\times a\times\omega\times a}{2}$



i = $\frac{Ba^2\omega}{2R}$

F = iℓB = $\frac{Ba^2\omega}{2R}\times a\times B = \frac{B^2a^3\omega}{2R}$ towards right of OA.

60. The 2 resistances r/4 and 3r/4 are in parallel.



R′ = $\frac{r/4\times 3r/4}{r} = \frac{3r}{16}$

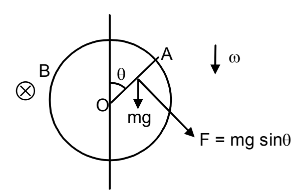
e = BVℓ

$= B\times\frac{a}{2}\omega\times a = \frac{Ba^2\omega}{2}$

i = $\frac{e}{R'} = \frac{Ba^2\omega}{2R'} = \frac{Ba^2\omega}{2\times 3r/16}$

$= \frac{Ba^2\omega 16}{2\times 3r} = \frac{8}{3}\frac{Ba^2\omega}{r}$

61. We know

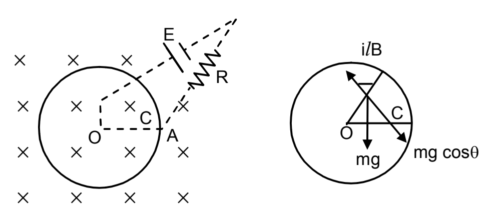


F = $\frac{B^2a^2\omega}{2R} = i\ell B$

Component of mg along F = mg sin θ.

Net force = $\frac{B^2a^3\omega}{2R} - mg\sin\theta$.

62. emf = $\frac{1}{2}B\omega a^2$ [from previous problem]



Current = $\frac{e+E}{R} = \frac{1/2\times B\omega a^2 + E}{R} = \frac{B\omega a^2 + 2E}{2R}$

$\Rightarrow$ mg cos θ = iℓB [Net force acting on the rod is O]

$\Rightarrow$ mg cos θ = $\frac{B\omega a^2 + 2E}{2R}a\times B$

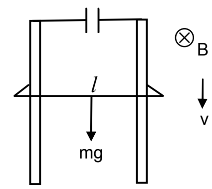
$\Rightarrow$ R = $\frac{(B\omega a^2 + 2E)aB}{2mg\cos\theta}$.

63. Let the rod has a velocity v at any instant,

Then, at the point,

e = Bℓv

Now, q = c × potential = ce = CBℓv



Current I = $\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}CBlv$

= $CBl\frac{dv}{dt} = CBla$ (where a → acceleration)

From figure, force due to magnetic field and gravity are opposite to each other.

So, mg – IℓB = ma

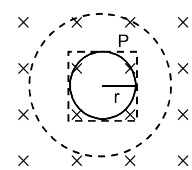
⇒ mg – CBℓa × ℓB = ma ⇒ ma + $CB^2\ell^2$ a = mg

⇒ a(m + $CB^2\ell^2$) = mg ⇒ a = $\frac{mg}{m + CB^2\ell 2}$

64. a) Work done per unit test charge

= ϕE. dl (E = electric field)

ϕE. dl = e



⇒ Eϕ dl = $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ ⇒ E 2πr = $\frac{dB}{dt} \times A$

⇒ E 2πr = $\pi r^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$

⇒ E = $\frac{\pi r^2}{2\pi}\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{r}{2}\frac{dB}{dt}$

b) When the square is considered,

ϕE dl = e

⇒ E × 2r × 4 = $\frac{dB}{dt}(2r)^2$

⇒ E = $\frac{dB}{dt}\frac{4r^2}{8r}$ ⇒ E = $\frac{r}{2}\frac{dB}{dt}$

∴ The electric field at the point p has the same value as (a).

65. $\frac{di}{dt}$ = 0.01 A/s

For 2s $\frac{di}{dt}$ = 0.02 A/s

n = 2000 turn/m, R = 6.0 cm = 0.06 m

r = 1 cm = 0.01 m

a) ϕ = BA

⇒ $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \mu_0 nA\frac{di}{dt}$

= $4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 10^3 \times \pi \times 1 \times 10^{-4} \times 2 \times 10^{-2}$ [$A = \pi \times 1 \times 10^{-4}$]

= $16\pi^2 \times 10^{-10}$ ω

= 157.91×10^{-10} ω

= 1.6×10^{-8} ω

or, $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ for 1 s = 0.785 ω.

b) $\int E.dl = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow E\phi dl = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \Rightarrow E = \frac{0.785 \times 10^{-8}}{2\pi \times 10^{-2}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$ V/m

c) $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \mu_0 n \frac{di}{dt} A = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 0.01 \times \pi \times (0.06)^2$

$E\phi dl = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow E = \frac{d\phi/dt}{2\pi r} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 0.01 \times \pi \times (0.06)^2}{\pi \times 8 \times 10^{-2}} = 5.64 \times 10^{-7}$ V/m

66. V = 20 V

$dI = I_2 - I_1 = 2.5 - (-2.5) = 5A$

dt = 0.1 s

$V = L\frac{dI}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow 20 = L(5/0.1) \Rightarrow 20 = L \times 50$

$\Rightarrow L = 20 / 50 = 4/10 = 0.4$ Henry.

67. $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 8 \times 10^{-4}$ weber

n = 200, I = 4A, $E = -nL\frac{dI}{dt}$

or, $\frac{-d\phi}{dt} = \frac{-LdI}{dt}$

or, $L = n\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 200 \times 8 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^{-2}$ H.

68. $E = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{\ell}\frac{dI}{dt}$

$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times (240)^2 \times \pi(2 \times 10^{-2})^2}{12 \times 10^{-2}} \times 0.8$

$= \frac{4\pi \times (24)^2 \times \pi \times 4 \times 8}{12} \times 10^{-8}$

$= 60577.3824 \times 10^{-8} = 6 \times 10^{-4}$ V.

69. We know $i = i_0(1 - e^{-t/r})$

a) $\frac{90}{100} i_0 = i_0(1 - e^{-t/r})$

$\Rightarrow 0.9 = 1 - e^{-t/r}$

$\Rightarrow e^{-t/r} = 0.1$

Taking ℓn from both sides

$\ell n\, e^{-t/r} = \ell n\, 0.1 \Rightarrow -t = -2.3 \Rightarrow t/r = 2.3$

b) $\frac{99}{100} i_0 = i_0(1 - e^{-t/r})$

$\Rightarrow e^{-t/r} = 0.01$

$\ell n e^{-t/r} = \ell n\, 0.01$

or, $-t/r = -4.6$ or $t/r = 4.6$

c) $\frac{99.9}{100} i_0 = i_0(1 - e^{-t/r})$

$e^{-t/r} = 0.001$

$\Rightarrow \ln e^{-t/r} = \ln 0.001 \Rightarrow e^{-t/r} = -6.9 \Rightarrow t/r = 6.9.$

70. i = 2A, E = 4V, L = 1H

R = $\frac{E}{i} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

i = $\frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

71. L = 2.0 H, R = 20 Ω, emf = 4.0 V, t = 0.20 S

$i_0 = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{4}{20}$, $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{20} = 0.1$

a) $i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = \frac{4}{20}\left(1 - e^{-0.2/0.1}\right)$

= 0.17 A

b) $\frac{1}{2}Li^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (0.17)^2$ = 0.0289 = 0.03 J.

72. R = 40 Ω, E = 4V, t = 0.1, i = 63 mA

$i = i_0 - (1 - e^{tR/2})$

$\Rightarrow 63 \times 10^{-3} = 4/40\ (1 - e^{-0.1 \times 40/L})$

$\Rightarrow 63 \times 10^{-3} = 10^{-1}\ (1 - e^{-4/L})$

$\Rightarrow 63 \times 10^{-2} = (1 - e^{-4/L})$

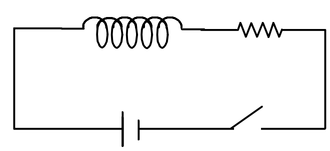
$\Rightarrow 1 - 0.63 = e^{-4/L} \Rightarrow e^{-4/L} = 0.37$

$\Rightarrow -4/L = \ln(0.37) = -0.994$

$\Rightarrow L = \frac{-4}{-0.994} = 4.024$ H = 4 H.

73. L = 5.0 H, R = 100 Ω, emf = 2.0 V

t = 20 ms = 20 × 10^{-3} s = 2 × 10^{-2} s



$i_0 = \frac{2}{100}$ now $i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{5}{100} \Rightarrow i = \frac{2}{100}\left(1 - e^{\frac{-2\times10^{-2}\times100}{5}}\right)$

$\Rightarrow i = \frac{2}{100}(1 - e^{-2/5})$

$\Rightarrow$ 0.00659 = 0.0066.

V = iR = 0.0066 × 100 = 0.66 V.

74. τ = 40 ms

i_0 = 2 A

a) t = 10 ms

$i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 2(1 - e^{-10/40}) = 2(1 - e^{-1/4})$

$= 2(1 - 0.7788) = 2(0.2211)^A = 0.4422$ A = 0.44 A

b) t = 20 ms

$i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 2(1 - e^{-20/40}) = 2(1 - e^{-1/2})$

= 2(1 – 0.606) = 0.7869 A = 0.79 A

c) t = 100 ms

$i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 2(1 - e^{-100/40}) = 2(1 - e^{-10/4})$

= 2(1 – 0.082) = 1.835 A =1.8 A

d) t = 1 s

$i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 2(1 - e^{-1/40\times10^{-3}}) = 2(1 - e^{-10/40})$

$= 2(1 - e^{-25}) = 2 \times 1 = 2$ A

75. L = 1.0 H, R = 20 Ω , emf = 2.0 V

$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05$

$i_0 = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{2}{20} = 0.1$ A

$i = i_0 (1 - e^{-t}) = i_0 - i_0e^{-t}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{di_0}{dt}(i_0 x - 1/\tau \times e^{-t/\tau}) = i_0 / \tau\ e^{-t/\tau}$.

So,

a) t = 100 ms $\Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{0.1}{0.05} \times e^{-0.1/0.05} = 0.27$ A

b) t = 200 ms $\Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{0.1}{0.05} \times e^{-0.2/0.05} = 0.0366$ A

c) t = 1 s $\Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{0.1}{0.05} \times e^{-1/0.05} = 4 \times 10^{-9}$ A

76. a) For first case at t = 100 ms

$\frac{di}{dt} = 0.27$

Induced emf = $L\frac{di}{dt} = 1 \times 0.27 = 0.27$ V

b) For the second case at t = 200 ms

$\frac{di}{dt} = 0.036$

Induced emf = $L\frac{di}{dt} = 1 \times 0.036 = 0.036$ V

c) For the third case at t = 1 s

$\frac{di}{dt} = 4.1 \times 10^{-9}$ V

Induced emf = $L\frac{di}{dt} = 4.1 \times 10^{-9}$ V

77. L = 20 mH; e = 5.0 V, R = 10 Ω

$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{20 \times 10^{-3}}{10}$, $i_0 = \frac{5}{10}$

$i = i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})^2$

$\Rightarrow i = i_0 - i_0e^{-t/\tau^2}$

$\Rightarrow iR = i_0R - i_0R\,e^{-t/\tau^2}$

a) $10 \times \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}i_0R + 10 \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{10}{20 \times 10^{-3}} \times e^{-0 \times 10/2 \times 10^{-2}}$

$= \frac{5}{2} \times 10^{-3} \times 1 = \frac{5000}{2} = 2500 = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ V/s.

b) $\frac{Rdi}{dt} = R \times i_0 \times \frac{1}{\tau} \times e^{-t/\tau}$

t = 10 ms = 10×10^{-3} s

$\frac{dE}{dt} = 10 \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{10}{20 \times 10^{-3}} \times e^{-0.01 \times 10/2 \times 10^{-2}}$

= 16.844 = 17 V/′

c) For t = 1 s

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{Rdi}{dt} = \frac{5}{2}\,10^3 \times e^{10/2\times10^{-2}} = 0.00 \text{ V/s.}$$

78. L = 500 mH, R = 25 Ω, E = 5 V

a) t = 20 ms

$i = i_0\,(1 - e^{-tR/L}) = \frac{E}{R}(1 - E^{-tR/L})$

$= \frac{5}{25}\left(1 - e^{-20\times10^{-3}\times25/100\times10^{-3}}\right) = \frac{1}{5}(1 - e^{-1})$

$= \frac{1}{5}(1 - 0.3678) = 0.1264$

Potential difference iR = 0.1264 × 25 = 3.1606 V = 3.16 V.

b) t = 100 ms

$i = i_0\,(1 - e^{-tR/L}) = \frac{E}{R}(1 - E^{-tR/L})$

$= \frac{5}{25}\left(1 - e^{-100\times10^{-3}\times25/100\times10^{-3}}\right) = \frac{1}{5}(1 - e^{-5})$

$= \frac{1}{5}(1 - 0.0067) = 0.19864$

Potential difference = iR = 0.19864 × 25 = 4.9665 = 4.97 V.

c) t = 1 sec

$i = i_0\,(1 - e^{-tR/L}) = \frac{E}{R}(1 - E^{-tR/L})$

$= \frac{5}{25}\left(1 - e^{-1\times25/100\times10^{-3}}\right) = \frac{1}{5}(1 - e^{-50})$

$= \frac{1}{5}\times 1 = 1/5$ A

Potential difference = iR = (1/5 × 25) V = 5 V.

79. L = 120 mH = 0.120 H

R = 10 Ω , emf = 6, r = 2

$i = i_0\,(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

Now, dQ = idt

$= i_0\,(1 - e^{-t/\tau})\,dt$

$Q = \int dQ = \int_0^1 i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})dt$

$= i_0\left[\int_0^t dt - \int_0^1 e^{-t/\tau}dt\right] = i_0\left[t - (-\tau)\int_0^t e^{-t/\tau}dt\right]$

$= i_0[t + \tau(e^{-t/\tau - 1})] = i_0[t + \tau e^{-t/\tau}\tau]$

Now, $i_0 = \frac{6}{10+2} = \frac{6}{12} = 0.5$ A

$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.120}{12} = 0.01$

a) t = 0.01 s

So, Q $= 0.5[0.01 + 0.01\,e^{-0.01/0.01} - 0.01]$

$= 0.00183 = 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ C = 1.8 mC

b) t = 20 ms = 2 × 10^{-2} ′ = 0.02 s

So, Q = 0.5[0.02 + 0.01 $e^{-0.02/0.01}$ – 0.01]

= 0.005676 = 5.6 × 10^{-3} C = 5.6 mC

c) t = 100 ms = 0.1 s

So, Q = 0.5[0.1 + 0.01 $e^{-0.1/0.01}$ – 0.01]

= 0.045 C = 45 mC

80. L = 17 mH, ℓ = 100 m, A = 1 mm^2 = 1 × 10^{-6} m^2, f_{cu} = 1.7 × 10^{-8} Ω-m

$R = \frac{f_{cu}\ell}{A} = \frac{1.7\times10^{-8}\times100}{1\times10^{-6}} = 1.7\ \Omega$

$i = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.17\times10^{-8}}{1.7} = 10^{-2}$ sec = 10 m sec.

81. τ = L/R = 50 ms = 0.05 ′

a) $\frac{i_0}{2} = i_0(1-e^{-t/0.06})$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1-e^{-t/0.05} = e^{-t/0.05} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \ell n\ e^{-t/0.05} = \ell n^{1/2}$

$\Rightarrow$ t = 0.05 × 0.693 = 0.3465 ′ = 34.6 ms = 35 ms.

b) $P = i^2R = \frac{E^2}{R}(1-E^{-t.R/L})^2$

Maximum power = $\frac{E^2}{R}$

So, $\frac{E^2}{2R} = \frac{E^2}{R}(1-e^{-tR/L})^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-tR/L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$

$\Rightarrow e^{-tR/L} = 0.293$

$\Rightarrow \frac{tR}{L} = -\ln 0.293 = 1.2275$

$\Rightarrow$ t = 50 × 1.2275 ms = 61.2 ms.

82. Maximum current = $\frac{E}{R}$

In steady state magnetic field energy stored = $\frac{1}{2}L\frac{E^2}{R^2}$

The fourth of steady state energy = $\frac{1}{8}L\frac{E^2}{R^2}$

One half of steady energy = $\frac{1}{4}L\frac{E^2}{R^2}$

$\frac{1}{8}L\frac{E^2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2}L\frac{E^2}{R^2}(1-e^{-t_1R/L})^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{t_1R/L} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow e^{t_1R/L} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 \frac{R}{L} = \ell n\ 2 \Rightarrow t_1 = \tau\ell n2$

Again $\frac{1}{4}L\frac{E^2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2}L\frac{E^2}{R^2}(1-e^{-t_2R/L})^2$

$\Rightarrow\ e^{t_2R/L} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow\ t_2 = \tau\left[\ell n\left(\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2}}\right) + \ell n2\right]$

So, $t_2 - t_1 = \tau \ell n \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2}}$

83. L = 4.0 H, R = 10 Ω, E = 4 V

a) Time constant = $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{4}{10}$ = 0.4 s.

b) $i = 0.63\, i_0$

Now, $0.63\, i_0 = i_0\,(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$\Rightarrow e^{-t/\tau} = 1 - 0.63 = 0.37$

$\Rightarrow\ \ell n e^{-t/\tau} = \ln 0.37$

$\Rightarrow -t/\tau = -0.9942$

$\Rightarrow t = 0.9942 \times 0.4 = 0.3977 = 0.40$ s.

c) $i = i_0\,(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$\Rightarrow\ \frac{4}{10}(1 - e^{-0.4/0.4}) = 0.4 \times 0.6321 = 0.2528$ A.

Power delivered = VI

$= 4 \times 0.2528 = 1.01 = 1\ \omega$.

d) Power dissipated in Joule heating $= I^2R$

$= (0.2528)^2 \times 10 = 0.639 = 0.64\ \omega$.

84. $i = i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$\Rightarrow\ \mu_0 ni = \mu_0 n\, i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$ $\Rightarrow$ $B = B_0\,(1 - e^{-IR/L})$

$\Rightarrow\ 0.8\, B_0 = B_0\,(1 - e^{-20\times10^{-5}\times R/2\times10^{-3}})$ $\Rightarrow$ $0.8 = (1 - e^{-R/100})$

$\Rightarrow\ e^{-R/100} = 0.2$ $\Rightarrow$ $\ell n(e^{-R/100}) = \ell n(0.2)$

$\Rightarrow\ -R/100 = -1.609$ $\Rightarrow$ R = 16.9 = 160 Ω.

85. Emf = E LR circuit

a) dq = idt

$= i_0\,(1 - e^{-t/\tau})dt$

$= i_0\,(1 - e^{-IR.L})dt$ [∴ τ = L/R]

$$Q = \int_0^t dq = i_0\left[\int_0^t dt - \int_0^t e^{-tR/L}dt\right]$$

$= i_0\,[t - (-L/R)\,(e^{-IR/L})\,t_0]$

$= i_0\,[t - L/R\,(1 - e^{-IR/L})]$

$Q = E/R\,[t - L/R\,(1 - e^{-IR/L})]$

b) Similarly as we know work done = VI = EI

$= E\, i_0\,[t - L/R\,(1 - e^{-IR/L})]$

$= \frac{E^2}{R}\,[t - L/R\,(1 - e^{-IR/L})]$

c) $H = \int_0^t i^2R \cdot dt = \frac{E^2}{R^2}\cdot R \cdot \int_0^t (1 - e^{-tR/L})^2 \cdot dt$

$$= \frac{E^2}{R}\int_0^t (1 + e^{(-2+B)/L} - 2e^{-tR/L})\cdot dt$$

$= \frac{E^2}{R}\left(t - \frac{L}{2R}e^{-2tR/L} + \frac{L}{R}2 \cdot e^{-tR/L}\right)_0^t$

$= \frac{E^2}{R}\left(t - \frac{L}{2R}e^{-2tR/L} + \frac{2L}{R} \cdot e^{-tR/L}\right) - \left(-\frac{L}{2R} + \frac{2L}{R}\right)$

$= \frac{E^2}{R}\left[\left(t - \frac{L}{2R}x^2 + \frac{2L}{R} \cdot x\right) - \frac{3}{2}\frac{L}{R}\right]$

$= \frac{E^2}{2}\left(t - \frac{L}{2R}(x^2 - 4x + 3)\right)$

d) $E = \frac{1}{2}Li^2$

$= \frac{1}{2}L \cdot \frac{E^2}{R^2} \cdot (1 - e^{-tR/L})^2$ [$x = e^{-tR/L}$]

$= \frac{LE^2}{2R^2}(1 - x)^2$

e) Total energy used as heat as stored in magnetic field

$= \frac{E^2}{R}T - \frac{E^2}{R} \cdot \frac{L}{2R}x^2 + \frac{E^2}{R}\frac{L}{r} \cdot 4x^2 - \frac{3L}{2R} \cdot \frac{E^2}{R} + \frac{LE^2}{2R^2} + \frac{LE^2}{2R^2}x^2 - \frac{LE^2}{R^2}x$

$= \frac{E^2}{R}t + \frac{E^2L}{R^2}x - \frac{LE^2}{R^2}$

$= \frac{E^2}{R}\left(t - \frac{L}{R}(1 - x)\right)$

= Energy drawn from battery.

(Hence conservation of energy holds good).

86. L = 2H, R = 200 Ω, E = 2 V, t = 10 ms

a) $\ell = \ell_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$= \frac{2}{200}\left(1 - e^{-10\times10^{-3}\times200/2}\right)$

$= 0.01 (1 - e^{-1}) = 0.01 (1 - 0.3678)$

$= 0.01 \times 0.632 = 6.3$ A.

b) Power delivered by the battery

= VI

$= EI_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = \frac{E^2}{R}(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$= \frac{2\times2}{200}(1 - e^{-10\times10^{-3}\times200/2}) = 0.02 (1 - e^{-1}) = 0.1264 = 12$ mw.

c) Power dissepited in heating the resistor = I^2R

$= [i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})]^2R$

$= (6.3 \text{ mA})^2 \times 200 = 6.3 \times 6.3 \times 200 \times 10^{-6}$

$= 79.38 \times 10^{-4} = 7.938 \times 10^{-3} = 8$ mA.

d) Rate at which energy is stored in the magnetic field

d/dt (1/2 LI^2]

$= \frac{LI_0^2}{\tau}(e^{-t/\tau} - e^{-2t/\tau}) = \frac{2\times10^{-4}}{10^{-2}}(e^{-1} - e^{-2})$

$= 2 \times 10^{-2} (0.2325) = 0.465 \times 10^{-2}$

$= 4.6 \times 10^{-3} = 4.6$ mW.

87. $L_A = 1.0$ H ; $L_B = 2.0$ H ; $R = 10\ \Omega$

a) $t = 0.1$ s, $\tau_A = 0.1$, $\tau_B = L/R = 0.2$

$i_A = i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$= \frac{2}{10}\left(1 - e^{\frac{-0.1\times 10}{1}}\right) = 0.2\,(1 - e^{-1}) = 0.126424111$

$i_B = i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$= \frac{2}{10}\left(1 - e^{\frac{-0.1\times 10}{2}}\right) = 0.2\,(1 - e^{-1/2}) = 0.078693$

$$\frac{i_A}{i_B} = \frac{0.12642411}{0.78693} = 1.6$$

b) $t = 200$ ms $= 0.2$ s

$i_A = i_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$= 0.2(1 - e^{-0.2\times 10/1}) = 0.2 \times 0.864664716 = 0.172932943$

$i_B = 0.2(1 - e^{-0.2\times 10/2}) = 0.2 \times 0.632120 = 0.126424111$

$$\frac{i_A}{i_B} = \frac{0.172932943}{0.126424111} = 1.36 = 1.4$$

c) $t = 1$ s

$i_A = 0.2(1 - e^{-1\times 10/1}) = 0.2 \times 0.9999546 = 0.19999092$

$i_B = 0.2(1 - e^{-1\times 10/2}) = 0.2 \times 0.99326 = 0.19865241$

$$\frac{i_A}{i_B} = \frac{0.19999092}{0.19865241} = 1.0$$

88. a) For discharging circuit

$i = i_0\, e^{-t/\tau}$

$\Rightarrow 1 = 2\, e^{-0.1/\tau}$

$\Rightarrow (1/2) = e^{-0.1/\tau}$

$\Rightarrow \ell n\,(1/2) = \ell n\,(e^{-0.1/\tau})$

$\Rightarrow -0.693 = -0.1/\tau$

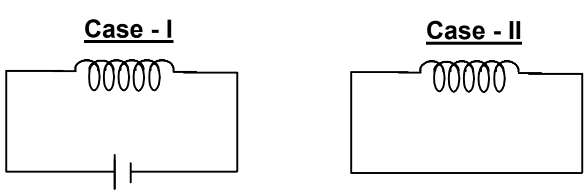
$\Rightarrow \tau = 0.1/0.693 = 0.144 = 0.14$.

b) $L = 4$ H, $i = L/R$

$\Rightarrow 0.14 = 4/R$

$\Rightarrow R = 4 / 0.14 = 28.57 = 28\ \Omega$.

89.



In this case there is no resistor in the circuit.

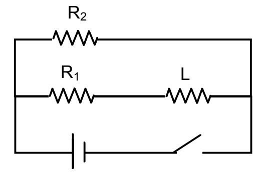
So, the energy stored due to the inductor before and after removal of battery remains same. i.e.

$$V_1 = V_2 = \frac{1}{2}Li^2$$

So, the current will also remain same.

Thus charge flowing through the conductor is the same.

90. a) The inductor does not work in DC. When the switch is closed the current charges so at first inductor works. But after a long time the current flowing is constant.



Thus effect of inductance vanishes.

$$i = \frac{E}{R_{net}} = \frac{E}{\frac{R_1R_2}{R_1+R_2}} = \frac{E(R_1+R_2)}{R_1R_2}$$

b) When the switch is opened the resistors are in series.

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{net}} = \frac{L}{R_1+R_2}.$$

91. i = 1.0 A, r = 2 cm, n = 1000 turn/m

Magnetic energy stored = $\frac{B^2V}{2\mu_0}$

Where B → Magnetic field, V → Volume of Solenoid.

$= \frac{\mu_0 n^2 i^2}{2\mu_0} \times \pi r^2 h$

$= \frac{4\pi\times10^{-7}\times10^{6}\times1\times\pi\times4\times10^{-4}\times1}{2}$ [h = 1 m]

$= 8\pi^2 \times 10^{-5}$

$= 78.956 \times 10^{-5} = 7.9 \times 10^{-4}$ J.

92. Energy density = $\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$

Total energy stored = $\frac{B^2V}{2\mu_0} = \frac{(\mu_0 i/2r)^2}{2\mu_0}V = \frac{\mu_0 i^2}{4r^2\times2}V$

$= \frac{4\pi\times10^{-7}\times4^2\times1\times10^{-9}}{4\times(10^{-1})^2\times2} = 8\pi \times 10^{-14}$ J.

93. I = 4.00 A, V = 1 mm^3,

d = 10 cm = 0.1 m

$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}$

Now magnetic energy stored = $\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}V$

$= \frac{\mu_0^2 i^2}{4\pi r^2}\times\frac{1}{2\mu_0}\times V = \frac{4\pi\times10^{-7}\times16\times1\times1\times10^{-9}}{4\times1\times10^{-2}\times2}$

$= \frac{8}{\pi}\times10^{-14}$ J

$= 2.55 \times 10^{-14}$ J

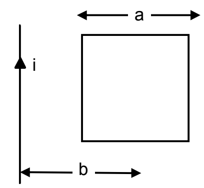
94. M = 2.5 H

$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\ell A}{s}$

$E = -\mu\frac{dI}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow$ E = 2.5 × 1 = 2.5 V

95. We know



$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = E = M \times \frac{di}{dt}$$

From the question,

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(i_0 \sin \omega t) = i_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = E = \frac{\mu_0 a i_0 \omega \cos \omega t}{2\pi} \ell n[1 + a/b]$$

Now, E = $M \times \frac{di}{dt}$

or, $\frac{\mu_0 a i_0 \omega \cos \omega t}{2\pi} \ell n[1 + a/b] = M \times i_0 \omega \cos \omega t$

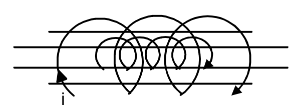
$\Rightarrow M = \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ell n[1 + a/b]$

96. emf induced = $\frac{\pi \mu_0 N a^2 a'^2 ERV}{2L(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}(R/Lx + r)^2}$

$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{ERV}{L\left(\frac{Rx}{L} + r\right)^2}$ (from question 20)

μ = $\frac{E}{di/dt} = \frac{N\mu_0 \pi a^2 a'^2}{2(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$.

97. **Solenoid I :**



a_1 = 4 cm^2 ; n_1 = 4000/0.2 m ; ℓ_1 = 20 cm = 0.20 m

Solenoid II :

a_2 = 8 cm^2 ; n_2 = 2000/0.1 m ; ℓ_2 = 10 cm = 0.10 m

B = $\mu_0 n_2 i$ let the current through outer solenoid be i.

$\phi = n_1 B.A = n_1 n_2 \mu_0 i \times a_1$

$= 2000 \times \frac{2000}{0.1} \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times i \times 4 \times 10^{-4}$

E = $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 64\pi \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{di}{dt}$

Now M = $\frac{E}{di/dt}$ = $64\pi \times 10^{-4}$ H = 2×10^{-2} H. [As E = Mdi/dt]

98. a) B = Flux produced due to first coil

$= \mu_0 n i$

Flux ϕ linked with the second

$= \mu_0 n i \times NA = \mu_0 n i N \pi R^2$

Emf developed

$= \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{dt}{dt}(\mu_0 n i N \pi R^2)$

$= \mu_0 n N \pi R^2 \frac{di}{dt} = \mu_0 n N \pi R^2 i_0 \omega \cos \omega t$.

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