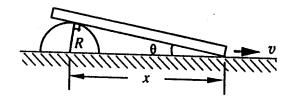
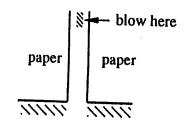
1. (16%)A rod leans against a stationary cylindrical body as shown in the figure, and its right end slides to the right on the floor with a constant velocity v. Please find (a) the angular speed ω , and (b) the angular acceleration α , in

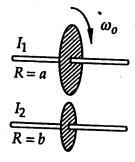
terms of v, x, and R.



2. (16%) You are given two sheets of thin paper and fix them as shown in the figure. Now if you blow a steady stream of air into the gap between the papers on the free end. Describe what do you expect to see and the reason behind your judgment.

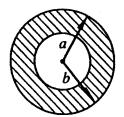


3. (16%)Two uniform disks, as shown in the figure, rotates separately on parallel axles. The upper disk (radius a and moment of inertial I_1) has angular speed ω_0 and the lower disk (radius b and moment of inertial 12) is at rest. Now the two disks are moved together so that their rims touch. After a short time, the two disks will rotate without slipping. Please find the final angular speed for the upper disk.

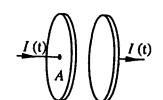


- 4. (18%)Please give a concise statement on the contain and essence the following
 - (a) the zeroth law of thermodynamics,
 - (b) the first law of thermodynamics,
 - (c) the Kelvin-Planck statement of the second law of thermodynamics,
 - (d) the Clausius statement of the second law of thermodynamics,
 - (e) the law of increasing entropy.

5. (18%) A thick spherical metal shell has an outer radius a and inner radius b. The shell is hanged from the ceiling by an insulating thread, and a total amount of charge Q is put on the shell. If you wait for a while, the net charge will redistribute itself and reach its equilibrium position. Please find:



- (a) the magnitude of the electric field for every region of space (i.e. for r < b, b < r < a, and r > a),
- (b) the electric potential for every region of space, and
- (c) where does the net charge go and why?
- 6. (16%) If the electric current, I, flows through a capacitor is changing with time. Assume the plate is very large and the edge effect can be neglect. Please find



- (a) the relation between the electric field, E, in the plate and the current, and
 (b) the relation between the magnetic field R in
- (b) the relation between the magnetic field, B, in the plate and the current.