

- Two very small conducting spheres, each of a mass 1.0×10^{-3} (kg), are suspended at a common point by very thin non-conducting threads (with negligible mass) of a length 0.4 (m). A charge Q is placed on each sphere. The electric force of repulsion separates the spheres, and an equilibrium is reached when the suspending threads make an angle of 10° . Find Q . (10%)
- A z -directed electric dipole is placed at the origin in a free space. Find the value of angle θ with respect to z -axis, at which the electric field intensity has no z -component. (10%)
- For Helmholtz coils (each of N turns and radius b , and separated by a distance d), the connecting line of the centers for two coils is called as the x -axis. The current I flows in each coil is in the same direction. (a) Find the magnetic flux density $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{a}_x B_x$ at a point midway between the coils, and (b) show that dB_x/dx vanishes at that midpoint. (20%)
- Determine the self-inductance of a toroidal coil of N turns of wire wound on an air frame with mean radius r_o and a circular cross section of radius b . Obtain an approximate expression assuming $b \ll r_o$. (15%)
- Determine the mutual inductance between a very long, straight wire and a conducting circular loop, as shown in Fig. 1. (15%)
- (a) Assuming the relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 1$ and the conductivity $\sigma = 6 \times 10^7$ (S/m) for copper, compute the ratio of magnitudes between the displacement current density and conduction current density at 100 GHz, and (b) write the governing differential equation for magnetic field intensity \mathbf{H} in a source-free good conductor. (20%)
- Neglecting fringe fields, prove analytically that a y -polarized TEM wave that propagates along a parallel-plate transmission line in $+z$ -direction has the following properties: $\partial E_y / \partial x = 0$ and $\partial H_x / \partial y = 0$. (10%)

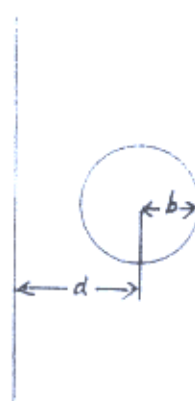


Fig. 1