

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID number: \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion section: \_\_\_\_\_

Start time: \_\_\_\_\_

End time: \_\_\_\_\_

1	15	
2	20	
3	25	
4	25	
5	15	
total	100	

**Physics 1C, Winter 2021**  
**Midterm 1, January 27, 2021 (Wednesday, Week 4)**  
Version B

**READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY**

- This exam is “open” book. You may use the textbook, class materials, and your handwritten notes and homework. You may also use a calculator or a spreadsheet. You may not consult other people, other printed material, other software, or the internet.
- This exam consists of 10 pages (including this one) with problems numbered 1 through 5. Recall that your solutions pdf that you upload must have the same number of pages.
- You have 1 hour to complete the exam. We are allowing an extra 0.5 hr for the upload.
- Partial credit will be given. Show as much work/justification as possible (diagrams where appropriate). If you cannot figure out how to complete a particular computation, a written statement of the concepts involved and qualitative comments on what you think the answer should be may be assigned partial credit.
- Mistakes in grading: If you find a mistake in the grading of your exam, alert the instructor within two days of the exams being returned (this will occur in discussion section following the exam date).

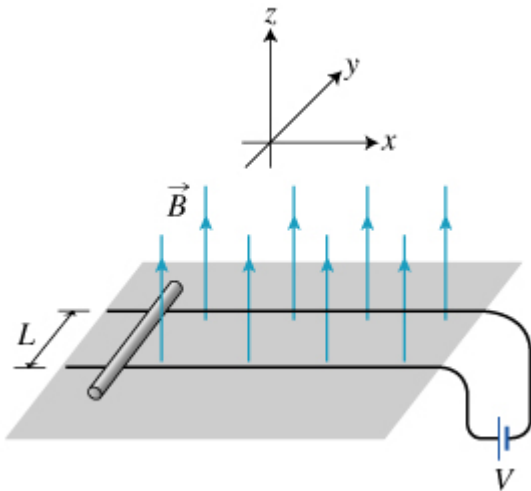
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**1)** A rail gun uses electromagnetic forces to accelerate a projectile to very high velocities. The basic mechanism of acceleration is relatively simple and can be illustrated in the following example. A metal rod of mass  $m$  and electrical resistance  $R$  rests on parallel horizontal rails (that have negligible electric resistance), which are a distance  $L$  apart. The rails are also connected to a voltage source  $V$ , so a current loop is formed. (See the figure below.)

The rod begins to move if the externally applied vertical magnetic field in which the rod is located reaches the value  $B_0$ . Assume that the rod has a slightly flattened bottom so that it slides instead of rolling. Use  $g$  for the magnitude of the acceleration due to gravity.

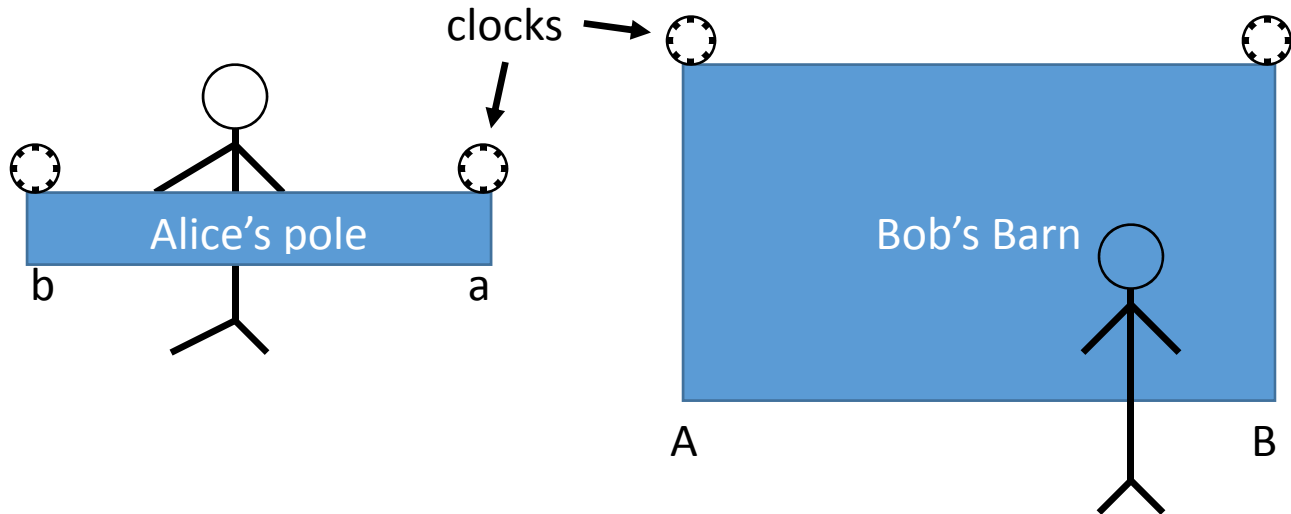
**a) 10 pts** Express the coefficient of static friction  $\mu_s$  in terms of the variables given.

**b) 5 pts** Does the metal rod move to the left or to the right? (The longer bar on the voltage source indicates the positive side.)



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2)



Alice is carrying pole that has length (the distance from  $b \rightarrow a$ )  $\ell_0=15\text{m}$  in her frame. She is running with  $\beta=v/c=(4/5)\hat{x}$  from left-to-right through Bob's barn, which has length (the distance from  $A \rightarrow B$ )  $L_0=20\text{m}$  in his frame. Both Alice and Bob have coordinate systems with origin ( $t=t'=0$  s and  $x=x'=0$  m) corresponding to the event  $aA$ , when the front of the pole ( $a$ ) gets to the front of the barn ( $A$ ). The position coordinates ( $x$  and  $x'$ ) increase to the right. When asked for a time, you may leave your answer in the format  $d/\beta c$  (where  $d$  is a distance), as we did in class.

**i) 10 pts** According to Bob, when the front of the pole ( $a$ ) gets to the back of the barn ( $B$ ), what is the time  $t'$ ? At what  $x'$  location is the back of the pole ( $b$ )? Is the pole inside the barn?

**ii) 10 pts** According to Alice, when the front of the pole ( $a$ ) gets to the back of the barn ( $B$ ), what is the time  $t$ ? At what  $x$  location is the front of the barn ( $A$ )? Is the pole inside the barn?

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**3)** A particle of mass  $M$  is moving with non-zero velocity  $\mathbf{v} = c \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}}$  through your lab when it decays into three particles with equal mass  $m = 2M/7$ . These new particles all have  $v_y=v_z=0$ . One of them also has  $v_x=0$  in the lab frame. Assume that, after the decay, one of the three particles (not necessarily the same particle) is at rest in the center of mass frame.

**a) 5 pts** Without doing any calculations, describe what is happening in the center of mass frame after the decay and draw a picture. Label the 3 masses #'s 1, 2, and 3.

**b) 5 pts** Draw a picture showing what is happening in the lab frame after the decay.

**c) 10 pts** What is  $\beta$ ? (Hint: the calculation is not very messy.)

**d) 5 pts** In the lab frame, what are the  $\beta$ 's of the particles with  $v_x \neq 0$ ? Give exact answers in terms of fractions and/or square roots (not decimals).

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q frame

charge density  $\lambda$ , current  $I \rightarrow$

q (at rest)

---

lab frame'

charge density 0, current  $I'$ ?

q (moving with  $\beta$  which way?)

**4)** In its own rest frame, a charge  $q$  sees a wire with linear charge density  $\lambda$  carrying current  $I = I \hat{x}$  with  $I = |I| > 0$ . In the lab frame the wire is uncharged, the wire carries current  $I'$ , and the charge  $q$  is moving with  $\beta$ .

**a) 8 pts** What is  $I'$  in terms of  $\lambda$  and  $I$ ?

**b) 4 pts** Which way is the charge  $q$  moving in the lab frame? Explain.

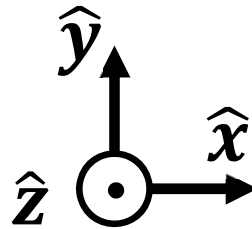
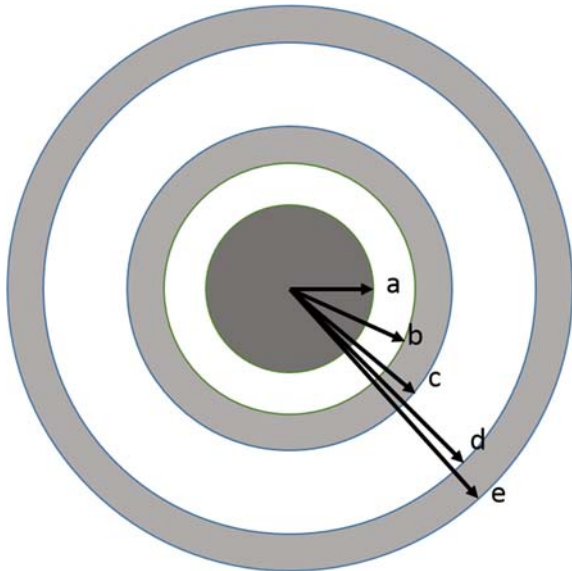
**b) 8 pts** What is  $\beta$  in terms of  $\lambda$  and  $I$ ?

**c) 5 pts** Say you are given  $\lambda = 1$  C/m and  $I = 300$  A. Calculate  $\beta$ , or criticize these values.

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**5) 15 pts** The figure above shows a cross-section through a tri-axial cable that extends infinitely far into and out of the page. The center conductor (from radius 0 to  $a$ ) carries current  $I_1 = 3 I \hat{z}$ . The middle conductor (from radius  $b$  to  $c$ ) carries current  $I_2 = -5 I \hat{z}$ . The outer conductor (from radius  $d$  to  $e$ ) carries current  $I_3 = 2 I \hat{z}$ . What is the magnetic field  $\mathbf{B}(r)$  in the region with radius  $r$  between  $d$  and  $e$ ?

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