



## PHYSICS

### BOOKS - CENGAGE PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

#### Moving charges and magnetism

##### Question Bank

1. Two circular coils of radii ratio 1: 2 and turn ratio 4: 1, respectively, are connected in series, The ratio of value of magnetic field at their centre is

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2. Find the radius of a circular orbit of an electron of energy 5 keV in a field of  $10^{-7}T$ .

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3. A toroid has a core (non-ferromagnetic) of inner radius  $25\text{ cm}$  and outer radius  $26\text{ cm}$ , around which 3,500 turns of wire are wound. If the current in the wire is  $11\text{ A}$ , then what is the magnetic field (in tesla) inside the core of the toroid?



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4. In hydrogen atom, the electron is making  $6.6 \times 10^{15}\text{ rev/s}$  around the nucleus in an orbit of radius  $0.528\text{ \AA}$ . The magnetic moment is  $x \times 10^{23}(\text{Am})^2$ . Find the value of  $x$ .



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5. An electric current is flowing in a circular wire of radius  $10\text{ cm}$ . At what distance (in cm) from the centre on the axis of the circular wire will the magnetic field be  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of its value at the centre? (Take  $\sqrt{2} = 1.41, \sqrt{3} = 1.73$ )



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6. Five hundred turns of a wire are wound on a thin tube 1m long. If the wire carries a current of 5A, determine the field (in mT) in the tube.



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7. A steady current  $I$  goes through a wire loop  $PQR$  having shape of a right angle triangle with  $PQ = 3x$ ,  $PR = 4x$  and  $QR = 5x$ . If the magnitude of the magnetic field at  $P$  due to this loop is  $k \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{48\pi x} \right)$ , find the value of  $K$ .



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8. A proton is projected with a speed of  $2 \times 10^5$  m/s at an angle  $60^\circ$  to  $x$ -axis. If a uniform magnetic field of 0.1 T is applied along  $y$ -axis, then the path of proton is helical with time period  $a \times 10^{-5}$  s. (Take  $\pi = 3.14$ )



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9. An electron (mass  $= 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ , charge  $= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ ) experiences no deflection if subjected to an electric field of  $3.2 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$ , and a magnetic field of  $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb/m}^2$ . Both the fields are normal to the path of electron and to each other. If the electric field is removed, then the electron will revolve in an orbit of radius

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10. A long straight solid conductor of radius  $5 \text{ cm}$  carries a current of  $2 \text{ A}$  which is uniformly distributed over its circular cross-section. If the magnetic field induction at a distance of  $3 \text{ cm}$  from the axis of the conductor is  $y \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$ , then find the value of  $y$ .

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11. A uniform magnetic field  $B = B_0 j$  exists in space. A particle of mass  $m$  and charge  $q$  is projected towards negative  $x$ -axis with speed  $v$  from the point  $(d, 0, 0)$ . If the maximum value of  $v$  for which the particle does not hit  $y-z$  plane is  $\frac{4B_0 q d}{\alpha m}$ , then calculate  $\alpha$ .



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12. Current  $i = 2.5A$  flows along the circular coil whose equation is given by  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  ( $x$  and  $y$  are in cm). Find the magnetic field in (Tesla) at a point  $(0,0,4)$ .



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13. An  $\alpha$ -particle of 1 MeV energy moves in circular path in uniform magnetic field. The kinetic energy (in MeV) of proton in the same magnetic field for circular path of double radius is



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14. A particle of charge  $-16 \times 10^{-19}C$  moving with velocity  $10mg^{-1}$  along the  $x$ -axis enters a region where magnetic field  $B$  is along the  $y$  axis and electric field of magnitude  $10^4$  (V/m) is along the negative  $z$ -axis. If the charged particle continues moving along the  $x$ -axis, then the magnitude of  $B \left( \frac{Wb}{(m)^2} \right)$  is



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15. Two moving coil galvanometers  $X$  and  $Y$  are connected in series and a current passes through them. Their readings are found to be full scale for  $X$  and half scale for  $Y$ . Given that their scales are identical and their restoring springs of same strength, but that  $X$ 's coil is twice as large in area and has twice the number of turns compared with  $Y$ 's coils, Calculate the ratio of magnetic field strength of  $X$ 's magnet to that of  $Y$ 's magnet.



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16. Copper has  $8.0 \times 10^{28}$  conduction electrons per metre'. A copper wire of length  $1\text{m}$  and cross-sectional area  $8.0 \times 10^{-5}\text{m}^2$  carries a current and lies at right angles to a magnetic field of  $5 \times 10^{-3}\text{T}$  experiences a force of  $8.0 \times 10^{-2}\text{N}$ . If the drift velocity of electrons in the wire is  $1.56 \times 10^{-n}\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ , then find  $n$ .



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17. A block of mass  $m$  and charge  $q$  is released on a long, smooth inclined surface. The magnetic field  $B$  is constant, uniform, horizontal and parallel to the surface as shown. If the time from start when the block loses contact with the surface is  $\frac{m \cot \theta}{kaB}$ , then find  $k$ .



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18. The deflection in a moving coil galvanometer is reduced to half, when it is shunted with a resistance  $40\Omega$ . The resistance of the galvanometer is

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19. A particle of charge  $q$  and mass  $m$  starts moving from the origin with a velocity  $\vec{v} = qv_0\hat{j}$  under the action of an electric field  $\vec{E} = E_0\hat{i}$  and magnetic field  $\vec{B} = B_0\hat{i}$ . The speed of the particle will become  $2v_0$  after a time  $t = \frac{\sqrt{x}mw_0}{qE_0}$ . Find the value of  $x$ .

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20. A particle of mass  $m$  and charge  $q$  enters a region of magnetic field (as shown) with speed  $v$ . There is a region in which the magnetic field is absent (as shown). The particle after entering this region collides elastically with a rigid wall. The time after which the velocity of the particle becomes anti-parallel to its initial velocity is  $\frac{m}{\alpha q B}(\pi + \beta)$ . Find  $(\alpha + \beta)$ .

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