



PHYSICS

BOOKS - DC PANDEY ENGLISH

MAGNETICS

Solved Examples

1. A charged particle projected in a magnetic field

$$B = \left(3 \hat{i} + 4 \hat{j}
ight) imes 10^{-2} T$$

The acceleration of the particle is found to be

$$a= ig(x \hat{i}+2 \hat{j}ig) rac{m}{s^2}$$

find the value of x



2. When as proton has a velocity $v = (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \times 10^6 \frac{m}{s}$, it experience a force $F = -(1.28 \times 10^{-13} \hat{k})$ When its velocity is along the z-axis, it experience a force along the x-axis. What is the magnetic field?

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3. A magnetic field of $(4.0 \times 10^{-3}\hat{k})T$ exerts a force $(4.0\hat{i} + 3.0\hat{j}) \times 10^{-10}N$ on a particle having a charge $10^{-9}C$ and moving in te x - y plane. Find the velocity of the particle.

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4. Two particles A and B of masses m_A and m_B respectively and having the same charge are moving ina plane. A uniform magnetic field exists perependicular to this plane. The speeds of the particles are v_A and v_B respectively and the trajectories are as shown in the figure. Then,



A. $m_A v_A < m_B v_B$

 $\mathsf{B}.\, m_A v_A > m_B v_B$

 $\mathsf{C}.\, m_A < m_B \, ext{ and } \, v_A < v_B$

$$\mathsf{D}.\, m_A = m_B \, \text{ and } \, v_A = v_B$$

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5. A proton a deuteron and an α - particle having the same kinetic energy are moving in circular trajectories in a constant magnetic of the trajectories of these particle, then A. $r_lpha=r_p < r_d$ B. $r_lpha>r_d>r_p$ C. $r_lpha=r_d>r_p$ D. $r_p=r_d=r_lpha$

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6. Two particles X and Y having equal charges, after being acceleration through the same potential difference, enter a region of uniform magnetic field and describe circular paths of radii R_1 and R_2 , respectively. The ratio of the mass of X to that of Y is

A. $\left(R_{1} \, / \, R_{2}
ight)^{1 \, / \, 2}$ B. $R_{2} \, / \, R_{1}$ C. $\left(R_{1} \, / \, R_{2}
ight)^{2}$ D. $R_{1} \, / \, R_{2}$ 7. A horizontal rod 0.2m long is mounted on a balnce and carries a current. At the location of the rod a uniform horizontal magnetic field has magnitude 0.067T and direction perpendicular to the rod. The magnetic force on the rod is measured by the balance and is found to be 0.13N. What is the current?

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8. A square of side 2.0m is placed in a uniform magnetic field B = 2.0Tin a direction perpendicular to the plane of the square inwards. Equal current i = 3.0A is flowing in the directions shown in figure. Find the magnitude of magnetic force on the loop.



9. In the figure shown a semicircular wire loop is placed in a uniform magnetic field B = 1.0T. The plane of the loop is perpendicular to the magnetic field. Current i = 2A flows in the loop in the directions shown. Find the magnitude of the magnetic force in both the cases a and b. The

radius of the loop is 1.0 m



10. A square loop OABCO of side of side l carries a current i. It is placed

as shown in figure. Find the magnetic moment of loop.



11. Find the magnitude of magetic moment of the current carrying lop ABCDEFA. Each side of the loop is 10cm long and current in the loop is i = 2.0A



12. A circular loop of radius R = 20 cm is placed in a uniform magnetic field B = 2T in xy-plane as shown in figure. The loop carries a current i = 1.0A in the direction shown in figure. Find the magnitude of torque acting on the loop.





13. In a high tension wire electric current runs from eash to west. Find the

direction of magnetic fielsd at points above and below the wire.



14. A current path shaped as shown in figure produces a magnetic field at P, the centre of the arc. If the arc subtends an angle of 30° and the radius of the arc is 0.6m, what are the magnitude and direction of the

field produced at P if the current is 3.0A.



15. Figure shows a current loop having two circular arcs joined by two lines. Find the magnitude field B at the centre O.



16. The magnetic field B due to a current carrying circular loop of radius 12cm at its centre is $0.5 \times 10^{-4}T$. Find the magnetic field due to this loop at a point on the axis at a distance of 5.0cm from the centre.

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17. A closed cure encircles several conductors. The line integral $\int\!\!B.\,dI$ around this curve is $3.83 imes10^{-7}T-m$

a. What is the net current in the conductors?

b. If you were to integrate around he curve in the opposite direction,

what would be the value of the line integral?



18. An infinitely long hollow conducting cylinder with inner radius $\frac{R}{2}$ and outer radius R carries a uniform current density along its length . The

magnitude of the magnetic field , $\left| \overrightarrow{B} \right|$ as a function of the radial distance

r from the axis is best represented by



Answer: D



19. A device called a toroid (figure) is often used to create an almost uniform magetic fiedl in some enclosed area. The device consists of a conducting wire wraped around a ring (a torus) made of a non conducting material. For a toroid having N closely spaced turns of wire, calculate the magnetic field in the region occupied by the torus, a distasnce r from the centre.



20. Two long parallel wires are separated by a distance of 2.50cm. The force per unit length that each wire exerts on the other is $4.00 \times 10^{-5} \frac{N}{m}$, and the wires repel each other. The current in one wire is 0.600A.

a. What is the current in the second wire ?

b. Are the two currents in the same direction or in opposite direction?

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21. Consider three long straight parallel wire as shown in figure. Find the

force experienced by a 25cm length of wire C.



22. Calculate the magnetic induction (or magnetic field) at a point 1A away from a proton, measured along its ais of spin. The magnetic moment of the proton is $1.4 imes10^{-26}A-m^2$

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23. A bar magnet of magnetic moment $2.0 A - m^2$ is free to rotate about a vertical axis through its centre. The magnet is released from rest from the east west position. Find the kinetic energy of the magnet as it takes the north south position. The horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field as $B = 25\mu T$. Earth's magnetic field is from south to north.



24. In the magnetic meridian of a certain place, the horizontal component

of earth's magnetic fied is 0.26G and the dip angle is $60^{\,\circ}$. Find

a. Vertical component of earth's magnetic field

b. the net magnetic field at this place

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25. A magnet suspended at 30° with magnetic meridian makes an angle of 45° with the horizontal. What shall be the actual value of the angle of dip?

26. A short bar magnet is placed with its north pole pointin north. The neutral point is 10cm away from the centre of the magnet. If H = 0.4G, calculate the magnetic moment of the magnet.



27. A magnetic needle performs 20 oscillations per minute in a horizontal plane. If the angle of dip be 30° , then how many oscillation per minute will this needle perform in vertical, north south plane and in vertical east - west plane?

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28. A rectangular coil of area $5.0 \times 10^{-4}m^2$ and 60 turns is pivoted about one of its vertical sides. The coil is in a radial horizontal magnetic field of $9 \times 10^{-3}T$. What is the torsional constant of the spring connected to the coil if a current of 0.20mA produces an angular deflection of 18° ? **29.** The region between x = 0 and x = L is filled with uniform steady magnetic field $B_0\hat{k}$. A particle of mass m, positive charge q and velocity $v_0\hat{i}$ travels along x-axis and enters the region of the magnetic field. Neglect the gravity throughout the question.

a. Find the value of l if the particle emerges from the region of magnetic field with its final velocilty at an angel 30° to its initial velocity.

b. Find the final velocity of the particle and the time spent by it in the magnetic field, if the magnetic field now extends up to 2.1L.

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30. A particle of specific charge alpha enters a uniform magnetic field $B=-B_0 \hat{k}$ with velocity $v=v_0 \hat{i}$ from the origin. Find the time

dependence of velocity and position of the particle.



31. A particle of specific charge α is projected from origin with velocity $v = v_0 \hat{i} - v_0 \hat{k}$ in a uniform magnetic field $B = -B_0 \hat{k}$. Find time dependence of velocity and position of the particle.

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32. A charged particle (q, m) enters uniform magnetic field B at angle α

shown in figure with speed v_0 . Find



- a. The angle β at which it leves the magnetic field
- b. time spent by the particle in magnetic field and
- c. the distance C.



33. A particle of mass $m = 1.6 \times 10^{-27}$ kg and charge $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}C$ enters a region of uniform magnetic field of strength 1T along the direction shown in figure. The speed of the particle is $10^7 m/s$



a. The magnetic field is directed along the inward normal to the plane of the paper. The particle leaves the region of the field at the point F. Find the distasnce EF and the angle theta.

b. If the direction of the field is along the outward normal to the plane of the paper find the time spent by the particle in the regin of the magnetic field after entering it at E.

34. An electron gun G emits electons of energy 2keV travelling in the positive x-direction. The electons are required to hit the spot S where GS = 0.1m, and the line GS makes an angle of 60° with the x-axis as shown in figure. A uniform magnetic field B parallel to GS exists in the region outside the electron gun.



find the minimum value of B needed to make the electrons hit S.



35. A wire shaped to a regular hexagon of side 2cm carries a current of

2A. Find the magnetic field at the cetre of the hexagon.



37. A long insulated copper wire is closely wound as a spiral of N turns. The spiral has inner radius a and outer radius b. The spiral lies in the xyplane and a steady current I flows through the wire. The*z*-component of the magetic field at the centre of the spiral is



A.
$$\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2(b-a)} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

B.
$$\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2(b-a)} \ln\left(\frac{b+a}{b-a}\right)$$

C.
$$\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2b} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

D.
$$\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2b} \left(\frac{b+a}{b-a}\right)$$

Answer: A

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38. An infifnitely long conductor PQR is bent to form a right angle as shown in figure. A current I flows through PQR. The magnetic field due to this current at the point M is H_1 Now, another infinitely long straight conductor QS is connected at Q, so that current is $\frac{I}{2}$ in QR as well as in QS, the current in PQ remaining unchanged. The magnetic field at M is





B. 1

C. `2/3

D. 2

39. A long horizontal wire AB,which is free to move in a vertical plane and carries a steady current of 20A, is in equilibrium at a height of 0.01mover another paralllel long wire CD which is fixed in a horizontal plane and carries a steady current of 30A, as shown in figure. Show that when AB is slightly

depressed it executes simple harmonic motion. Find the period of oscillations.



40. A straight segment OC (of lengh L) of a circuit carrying a current I is placed along the x-axis. Two infinitely long straight wire A and B each extending from $z = -\infty \rightarrow +\infty$ are fixed at y = -a and y = +a respectively as show in the figure. If the wires A and B each carry a current I into the plane of the paper, obtain the expression for the force

acting on the segment OC. What will be the force on OC if the current in

the wire B is reversed?



41. Two long straight parallel wieres are 2m apart, perpendicular to the plane of the paper. The wire A carries a current of 9.6*A*, directed into the plane of the paper. The wire *B* carries a current such that the magnetic field of induction at the point *P*, at a distance of $\frac{10}{11}$ m from the wire B, is zero. find

a. the magnitude and directiion of the current in B.

b. the magnitude of the magnetic field of induction of the pont S.

c. the force per unit length on the wire B.



42. A current of 10A flows around a closed path in a circuit which is in the horizontal plane as shown in the figure. The circuit consists oi eight alternating arcs of radii $r_1 = 0.08m$ and $r_2 = 0.12m$. Each subtends the same angle at the centre.



a. Find the magnetic field produced by this circuit at the centre.

b. An infinitely long straight wire carrying as current of 10A is passing through the centre of the above circuit vertically with the direction of the current being into the pane of the circuit. what is the force acting on the wire at the centre due to the current in the circuit? What is the force acting on the arc AC and the straight segment CD due to the current at the centre?

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43. Consider the motion of a positive point charge in a region where there are simultaneous uniform eletric and magnetic field $E = E_0 \hat{j}$ and $B = B_0 \hat{j}$. At time t = 0, this charge has velocity v in the x-y-plane making an angle θ with the x-axis. Which of the following option(s) is (are) correct for time t > 0?

a. If $heta=0^0$ the charge moves in a circular path in the xy-plane.

b. $If heta=0^0$ the charge undergoes helical motion with constant pitch along the y-axis.

c. If $heta=10^0$ the charge undergoes helicalmotion with its pitch increasing with time along the y-axis.

d. If $\theta = 90^{\circ}$ the charge undergoes linear but accelerated motion along the *y*-axis.

A. a.If $\theta = 0^0$ the charge moves in a circular path in the xy-plane.

B. b. If theta=0^0` the charge undergoes helical motion with constant pitch along the y-axis.

C. c. If $heta=10^0$ the charge undergoes helicalmotion with its pitch

increasing with time along the y-axis.

D. d. If $heta=90^\circ$ the charge undergoes linear but accelerated motion

along the y-axis.



44. A particle of charge +q and mass m moving under the influence of as uniform electric field $E\hat{i}$ and uniform magnetic field $B\hat{k}$ follows trajectory form P to Q as shown in figure. The velocities at P and Q re $v\hat{i}$ and $-2\hat{j}$. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?



$$a.~E=rac{3}{4}iggl[rac{mv^2}{qa}iggr]$$

- b. Rate of work done by the electrif field at P is $\frac{3}{4}\left[\frac{mv^3}{a}\right]$
- c. Rate of work done by the electric field at P is zero.
- d. Rate of work done by both the field at Q is zero.

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45. A proton moving with a constant velocity passes through a region of space without any changing its velocity. If E and B represent the electric and magnetic fields, respectively. Then, this region of space may have

A. E = 0, B = 0

- B. E=0, B
 eq 0
- C. E
 eq 0, B = 0
- D. E
 eq 0, B
 eq 0

Answer: D



46. A wire loop carrying a current I is placed in the xy-plane as shown in

figure



a. If a particle chsarge +Q and mass m is placed at in centre P and given a velocity v along NP (see figure), find its instaneous acceleration.

If an external uniform magnetic induction field $B = B\hat{i}$ is applied, find the force and the torque acting on the loop due to this field.

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47. Two long parallell wires carrying currents 2.5A and I (ampere) in the same directon (directed into theplane of the paper) are held at P and Q, respectively such that they are perpendicular to the plane of paper. The points P and Q are located at distance of 5m and 2m respectively from a collinear point R (see figure).



a. An electron moving with a velocity of 4×10^5 m/s along the positive xdirectionn experieces a force of magnitude 3.2×10^{-20} N at the point R. Find the volume of I.

b. Find all the positions at which a third long paralle wire carryig a

current of magnitude 2.5AS may be placed, so that the magnetic induction at R is zero.

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48. When $E\uparrow\uparrow Be$ and particle velocity is perpendicuular to both of

these field.

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49. When $E \perp B$ and the particle is released at rest from origin.

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50. A cyclotron's oscillator frequency is 10MHz. What should be the operating magnetic field fro accelerating protons? If the radius of its dees is 60cm, what is the kinetic energy (in MeV) of the proton beam
produced by the acceleration?

$$(e-1.60 imes 10^{-19}C,m_p=1.67 imes 10^{-27}kg,1MeV=1.6 imes 10^{-13}J)$$

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51. A charged particle carrying charge $q = 1\mu c$ moves in uniform magnetic with velocity $v_1 = 10^6 m/s$ at angle 45° with x-axis in the xy-plane and experiences a force $F_1 = 5\sqrt{2}N$ along the negative z-axis. When te same particle moves with velocity $v_2 = 10^6 m/s$ along the z-axis it experiences a force F_2 in y-direction. Find

a. the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field

b. the magnitude of the force F_2 .

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52. A matel wire PQ of mass 10g lies at rest on two horizontal metal rails separated by 4.90 cm . A vertically downward magnetic field of magnitude 0.800 T exists in the space. The resistance of the circuit is slowly decreased and it is found that when the resistance goes below 20.0Ω , the

wire PQ starts sliding on the rails. Find the coefficient of friction.



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53. What is the value of *B* that can be set up at the equator to permit a proton of speed $10^7 m/s$ to circulate around the earth?

$$ig[R=6.4 imes 10^6 m, m_p=1.67 imes 10^{-27} kgig]$$

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54. Deuteron in a cyclotron describes a circle of radius 32.0cm. Just before emerging from the D's. The frequency of the applied alternating voltage is 10MHz. Find

- a. the magnetic flux density (i.e. the magnetic field).
- b. the energy and speed of the deutron upon emergence.

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55. In the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom, the electron circuulates around the nucleus in a path of radius $5 imes10^{-11}m$ at a frequency of $6.8 imes10^{15}Hz$.

a. What value of magnetic field is set up at the centre of the orbit?

b. What is the equivalent magnetic dipole moment?

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56. A flat dielectric disc of radius R carries an exces charge on its surface. The surface charge density σ . The disc rotastes about an axis perpendicular to its lane passing thrugh the centre with angulasr velocity ω . Find the toruque on the disc if it is placed in a uniform magnetic field B directed perpendicular to the rotation axis. 57. Three infinitely long thin wires, each carrying current i in the same dieretion, are the xy plane of a gravity free space. The central wire is along the y-axis while the other two are along $x = \pm d$ i find the locus of the points for which the magnetic field B is zero.

ii If the central wire is displaced along the z-direction by a small amount and released, show that it will execute simple harmonic motion. If the linear mass density of the wires is λ , find the frequency of oscillation.

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58. Uniform electrilcf and magnetic fields with strength E and B are directed along of x-axis. A particle with specific charge $\frac{q}{m}$ leves the origin in the direction of x-axis with an initial velocity v_0 . Find

a. the y-coordinate of the particle when it crosses the y-xis for nth time.

b. the angle α between the particle's velocity vector adn the y-axis for nth

time

59. A current is passing through a cylindrical conductor with a hole (or cavity) inside it. Show that the magnetic field inside the hole is uniform and find its magnitude and direction.

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60. A particle of charge q and mass m is projected from the origin with velocity $v = v_0 \hat{i}$ in a non uniformj magnetic field $B = -B_0 x \hat{k}$. Here v_0 and B_0 are positive constants of proper dimensions. Find the maximum positive x coordinate of the particle during its motion.



Exercise

1. Write the dimensions of $\frac{E}{B}$. Here, E is the electric field and B the

magnetic field.



2. In the relation $F = q(V imes B), \,$ which paiers are always perpendicular to each other.

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3. If a beam of electrons travels in a straight line in a certain region. Can

we say there is no magnetic field?



4. A charge $q=4\mu C$ has as instantaneous velociyt $v=\left(2\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+\hat{k}
ight) imes10^6rac{m}{s}$ in a uniform magnetic field

$$B = \left(2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}
ight) imes 10^{-2}T.$$
 What is the force on the charge?

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5. A particle initially moving towards south in a vertically downward magnetic field is deflected toward the east. What is the sign of the charge on the particle?

6. An electron experiences a magnetic force of magnitude $4.60 \times 10^{-15} N$, when moving at an angle of 60° with respect to a magnetic field of magnitude $3.50 \times 10^{-3} T$. Find the speed of the electron.

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7. He^{2+} ion travels at right angles to a magnetic field of 0.80T with a velocity of $10^5 \frac{m}{s}$. Find the magnitude of the magnetic force on the ion.

8. A neutron, a proton, an electron and an alpha particle enter a region of constant magnetic field with equal velocities. The magnetic field is along the inward normal to the plane of the paper. The tracks of the particles are lebelled in Fig. The electron follow track....... and the alpha particle follow track......





9. An electron and a proton are moving with the same kinetic energy along the same direction, When they pass through a uniform magnetic

field perpendicular to the direction of their motion, they describe circular path of the same radius. Is this statement true or false?

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10. A charged particle enters a region of uniform magnetic field at an angle of 85° to the magnetic line of force. The path of the particle is a circle. Is this statement true or false?

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11. Can a charged particle be accelerated by a magnetic field. Can its speed be increased?



12. An electron beam projected along positive x-axis deflects along the positive y-axis. If this deflection is caused by a magnetic field, what is the

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13. An electron and a proton are projected with same velocity perpendicular to a magnetic field.

(a) Which particle will describe the smaller circle?

(b) Which particle will have greater frequency?

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14. An electron is accelerated through a PD of 100V and then enters a region where it is moving perpendiculasr to a magnetic field B = 0.2T. Find the radius of the circular path. Repeat this problem for a proton.

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15. A wire of length L carries a current i along the x-axis. A magnetic field $B = B_0 \left(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} \right)$ exists in the space. Find the magnitude of the magnetic force acting on the wire.

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16. A wire along the x-axis carries a current of 3.50A in the negative direction. Calculate the force (expressed in term of unit vectors) on a 1.00cm section of the wire exerted by these magnetic fiels.

a.
$$B=~-~(0.65T)\hat{j}b$$
. B=+(0.56T)hatk c. $B=~-~(0.31T)\hat{j}$

d.
$$B =_{0.33T} \, \hat{i} - (0.28t) \hat{k}$$
 e. $B = \, + \, (0.74T) \hat{j} - 0 (0.36T) \hat{k}$

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17. Find net force on the equilateral loop of side m carrying a current of 2A kept in a uniform magnetic field of 2T as shown in figure.



18. A charge q is uniformly distributed on a non-conducting disc of radius R. It is rotated with an angular speed co about an axis passing through the centre of mass of the disc and perpendicular to its plane. Find the magnetic moment of the disc.



19. A circular loop of wire having a radius of 8.0cm carries a current of 0.20A. A vector of unit length and parallel to the dipole moment W of the loop is given by $0.60\hat{i} - 0.80\hat{j}$. if the loop located in uniform magnetic field given by $B = (0.25T)\hat{i} + (0.30T)\hat{k}$ find,

(a) the torque on the loop and

(b) the magnetic potential energy of the loop.



20. A length L of wire carries a current i. Show that if the wire is formed into a circular coil, then the maximum torque in a given magnetic field is developed when the coil has one turn only, and that maximum torque has the magnitude $\tau = L^2 i \frac{B}{4} \pi$

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21. A coil with magnetic moment $1.45A - m^2$ is oriented initially with its magnetic moment antiparallel to a uniform 0.835T magnetic field. What

is the change in potential energy of the coil when it is rotated 180° so that its magnetic moment is parallel to the field?

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22. a. A conductor in the shape of a square of edge length l = 0.4m carries a current i = 10.0A. Calculate the magnitude and direction of magnetic field at the centre of the square.

b. If this conductor is formed into a single circular turn and carries the





23. Determine the magnetic field at point P located a distance x from the corner of an infinitely long 2. Wire bent at right angle as shown in figure.

The wire carries a steady current i.



24. A conductor consists of a circular loop of radius R = 10cm and two straight, long sections as shown in figure. The wire lies in the plane of the paper and carries a current of i = 7.00A Determine the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field at the centre of the loop.



25. The segment of wire shown in figure carries a current of i = 5.0A where the radius of the circular arc is R = 3.0cm. Determine the

magnitude and direction of the magnetic field at the origin.



26. Consider the current carrying loop shown in figure formed of radial lines and segments of circles whose centres are at point P. Find the

magnitude and direction of B at point P.



27. Figure shows, in cross-section, several conductors that carry currents through the plane of the figure. The currents have the magnitudes $i_1 = 4.0A$, $I_2 = 6.0A$, and $I_3 = 2.0$ A, in the directions shown. Four paths labelled a to d, are shown. What is the line integral $\int B. dI$ for each path? Each integral involves going around the path in the counter-

clockwise direction.



28. A current i flows along the length of an infinitely long, straight, thinwalled pipe. Then,

(a) the magnetic field at all points inside the pipe is the same, but not

zero

(b) the magnetic field at any point inside the pipe is zero



(d) the magnetic field is different at different points inside the pipe

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29. A coil al a moving Coil galvanometer twists through 90° when a current of one microampere is passed through it. If the area of the coil is $10^{-4}m^2$ and it has 100 turns, calculate the magnetic field of the magnet of the galvanometer. Given, $k = 10^{-8}N - \frac{m}{d}egree$.

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30. A galvanometer coil $5cm \times 2cm$ with 200 turns is suspended vertically in a field of $5 \times 10^{-2}T$. The suspension fibre needs a torque of $0.125x10^{-7}N - m$ to twist it through one radian. Calculate the strength of the current required to be maintained in the coil if we require a deflection of 6° .

31. Assertion : Path of a charged particle in uniform magnetic field cannot be a parabola.

Reason : For parabolic path acceleration should be constant.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: C



32. Assertion : A beam of protons is moving towards east in vertically

upward magnetic field. Then, this beam will deflect towards south.

Reason : A constant magnetic force will act on the proton beam.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: C

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33. Assertion : Current in wire-1 is in the direction as shown in figure. The bottom wire is fixed. To keep the upper wire stationary, current in it should be in opposite direction.

Reason : Under the above condition, equilibrium of upper wire is stable.



A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: B



34. Assertion : A current carrying loop is placed in uniform magnetic field as shown in figure. Torque in the loop in this case is zero.

Reason : Magnetic moment vector of the loop is perpendicular to paper inwards.



- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: D



35. Assertion : Force on current carrying loop shown in figure in Y magnetic field, $B = (B_0 x) \hat{k}$ is along positive x-axis. Here, Be is a positive constant.



A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: C

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36. Assertion : An electron and a proton are accelerated by same potential difference and then enter in uniform transverse magnetic field. The radii of the two will be different.

Reason : Charges on them are different.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: B

37. A charged particle moves along positive y-axis with constant velocity in uniform electric and magnetic fields. Ilf magnetic field is actig along positive x-axis, then, electric field should act along positive z-axis. Reason: To keep the charged particle undeviated the relation $E = B \times v$ must hold good.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

- C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: A

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38. Assertion: Power of a magetic force on a charged particle is always zero.

Reason: Power of electric force on charged particle cannnot be zero.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: C

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39. Assertion : If a charged particle enters from outside at right anglels in uniform magnetic field. The maximum time spent in magnetic field may be

Reasong: It can complete only semi circle in the magnetic field.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: A



40. Assertion: A charged particle enters in a magnetic field $B = B_0 \hat{i} with velocity v = v_0 \hat{i} + v_0 \hat{j}$, then minimum speed of charged particle may be v_0 .

Reason: A variable acceleration particle may be v_0 .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

- C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: D

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41. Assertion: A charged particle is moving in a circle with constant speed in uniform magnetic field. If we increase the speed of particle to twice, its acceleration will become four times.

Reason: In circular path of radius R with constant speed v, acceleration is

given by $rac{v^2}{R}$

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

- C. If Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- D. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Answer: D

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42. The universal proporty among all substance is

A. diamagnetism

- B. paramagnetilsm
- C. ferromagnetism
- D. non magnetism

Answer: A

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43. A charged particle moves in a circular path in a uniform magnetic field.

If its speed is reduced, then its tiem period will

A. increase

B. decrease

C. remain same

D. none of these

Answer: C



44. A straight wilre of diameter 0.5mm carrying a current 2A is replaced

by another wire of diameter 1mm carrying the same current. The

strength of magnetic field at a distance 2m away from the centre is

- A. half of the previous value
- B. twice of the previous value
- C. unchanged
- D. quarter of its previous value

Answer: C

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45. The path of a charged particle moving in a uniform steady magnetic

field cannot be a

A. straight line

B. circle

C. parabolas

D. none of these

Answer: C



46. The SI unit of magnetic permebility is

A. $Wbm^{-2}A^{-1}$

B. $Wbm^{-1}A$

C. $Wbm^{-1}A^{-1}$

D. $WbmA^{-1}$

Answer: C



47. Identify the correct statement bout the magnetic field lines.

A. These start always from closed loops
- B. These lines always form closed loops
- C. Both a and b are correct
- D. Both a and b are wrong

Answer: B

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48. Identify the correct sttement related to the direction of magnetic moment of a planar loop.

A. It is always perpendicular to the plane of the loop

B. It depends on the direction of current

C. It is obtained by right hand screw rule

D. All of the above

Answer: D

49. A non planar closed loop of arbitrary shape carryign a current I is placed in uniform magnetic field. The force acting on the loop

A. is zero only for one orientation of loop in magnetic field

B. is zero for two symmetricaly located positions of loop in magnetic

field

C. is zero for all orientations

D. is never zero

Answer: C

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50. The magnetic dipole moment of current loop is independent of

A. number of turns

B. area of loop

C. current in the loop

D. magnetic field in which it is lying

Answer: D

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51. The accelertion of a electron at a certain moment in a magnetic field

$$B=2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+4\hat{k}$$
 is $a=x\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k}$. The value of x is

A.0.5

B. 1

C. 2.5

 $\mathsf{D}.\,1.5$

Answer: A

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52. A closed loop a current I lies in the xz-plane. The loop will experience a force if it is placed in a region occupied by uniform magnetic field along

A. x-axis

B. y-axis

C. z-axis

D. none of these

Answer: D

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53. A stream of protons and α -particle of equal momenta enter a unifom magnetic field perpendicularly. The radii of their orbits are in the ratio

A. 1:1

B. 1:2

C.2:1

D.4:1

Answer: C



54. As loop of magnetic moment M is placed in the orientation of unstable equilbirum position in a uniform magnetic field B. The external work done in rotating it through an angle θ is

A.
$$-MB(1-\cos\theta)$$

 $\mathbf{B.}-Mb\cos\theta$

C. $Mb\cos\theta$

D. $MB(1 - \cos \theta)$

Answer: A

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55. A current of 50A is placed through a straight wire of length 6cm then the magnetic induction at a point 5cm from the either end of the wire is ($1gauss = 10^{-4}T$)

A. 2.5 gauss

 $B.\,1.25 gauss$

C. 1.5 gauss

D. 3.0 gauss

Answer: C



56. The magnetic field due to a current carrying circular loop of radius 3m at as point on the axis at a distance of 4m from the centre is $54\mu T$. What will be its value at the centre of the loop.

A. $250 \mu T$

B. $150 \mu T$

C. $125\mu T$

D. $75\mu T$

Answer: A

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57. A conductor ab of arbitrary shape carries current I flowing from b to a. The length vector ab is oriented from a to b. The force F experienced by this conductor in as uniform magnetic field B is

A.
$$F = -I(ab imes B)$$

- $\mathsf{B}.\,F=I(b\times ab)$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,F=I(ba\times B)$

D. All of the above

Answer: D

58. When an electron is accelerated through a potential difference V, it experience a force F through as uniform transverse magnetic field. If the potential difference is increased to 2V, the force experienced by the electron in the same magnetic field is

A. 2F

 $\mathrm{B.}\,2\sqrt{2}F$

C. $\sqrt{2}F$

D. 4F

Answer: C

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59. Two long straight wires, each carrying a current I in opposite directions are separated by a distance R. The magnetic induction at a point mid way between the wire is

A. zero

B.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi R}$$

C. $\frac{2\mu_I}{\pi R}$
D. $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R}$

Answer: C

60. The magnetic field ast a distance x on the axis of a circular coil of radius R is $\frac{1}{8}$ th of that at the centre. The value of x is

A.
$$\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

B. $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$
C. $R\sqrt{3}$
D. $R\sqrt{2}$

Answer: C

61. Electric field and magnetic field n a region of space is given by $E = E_0 \hat{j}$ and $B = B_0 \hat{j}$. A particle of specific charge alpha is released from origin with velocity $v = v_0 \hat{i}$. Then path of particle

A. is a circle

B. is a helix with uniform pitch

C. is a helix with non uniform pitch

D. is cycloid

Answer: C



62. An electron having kinetic energy K is moving i a circular orbit of radius R perpendicular to a uniform magnetic induction. If kinetic energy is douled and magnetic induction tripled, the radius will become

A.
$$\frac{2R}{3}$$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}R$
C. $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$
D. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}R$

Answer: B



63. Four long staight wires are located at the corners of a square ABCD. All the wires carry equal currents. Current in the wires A and B are inwards and in C and D are outwards. The magnetic field at the centre O

is along



A. AD

 $\mathsf{B.}\, CB$

C. *AB*

 $\mathsf{D.}\, CD$

Answer: D

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64. A charged particle of mass m and charge q is accelerated through a potential differences of V volts. It enters of uniform magnetic field B which is directed perpendicular to the direction of motion of the particle. The particle will move on a circular path of radius

A.
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{V}m}{2qB^2}\right)$$

B. $\frac{2Vm}{qB^2}$
C. $\sqrt{\frac{2Vm}{q}}\left(\frac{1}{B}\right)$
D. $\sqrt{\frac{Vm}{q}}\left(\frac{q}{B}\right)$

Answer: C

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65. The straight wire AB carries a current I. The ends of the wire subtend angles θ_1 and θ_2 at the point P as shown in figure. The magnetic field at the point P is



A. $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\sin \theta_1 - \sin \theta_2)$ B. $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2)$ C. $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$ D. $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$

Answer: A



66. The figure shows three indentical current carryng square loops A, B and C. Identify the correct statement related to magnetic field B at the centre O of the square loop. Current in each wire is I.



A. B is zero in all cases

B. B is zero only incase f C

C. B is non zero in all cases

D. B is non zero only in case of B

Answer: B

67. The figure shows a long straigh wire carryhing a current I_1 along the axis of a circular ring carrying a current I_2`. Identify the correct statement.



- A. Straight wire attracts the ring
- B. straight wire attracts a small element of the ring

C. straight wire does not attract any small element of the ring

D. none of these

Answer: C

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68. The figure shows a wire frame in xy-plane carryigna current I. The magnetic field at the point O is



A.
$$\frac{\mu_0}{8} \left[\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right] \hat{k}$$

B.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{8} \left[\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right] \hat{k}$$

C.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4} \left[\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} / \right] \hat{k}$$

D.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4} \left[\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right] \hat{k}$$

Answer: A



69. An electron moving in a circular orbit of radius R with frequency f.

The magnetic field at the centre of the orbit is

A.
$$\frac{\mu_0 ef}{2\pi R}$$

B. $\frac{\mu_0 ef}{2R}$
C. $\frac{\mu ef^2}{2R}$

D. zero

Answer: B

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70. A square loop of side a carris a current I. The magnetic field at the centre of the loop is

A.
$$rac{2\mu_0 I\sqrt{2}}{\pi a}$$

B.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I \sqrt{2}}{\pi a}$$
C.
$$\frac{4\mu_0 I \sqrt{2}}{\pi a}$$
D.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a}$$

Answer: A

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71. The figure shows the cross section of two long coaxial tubes carrying

equal current I in opposites directions. If B_1 and B_2 are magnetic fields

at point 1 and 2 as shown in figure then



A. $B_1
eq 0, B_2 = 0$

B. $B_1 = 0, B_2 = 0$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,B_1\neq 0,B_2\neq 0$

D. $B_1=0, B_2
eq 0$

Answer: A



72. The figure shows a point PO on the axis of a circular loop carrying current I. The correct direction of magnetic field vector at P due to dI is respectively by



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

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73. In the figure, the curved part represents arc of a circle of radius x. If it

carries a current I then the magnetic field at the point O is



A.
$$rac{\mu_0 I \phi}{2\pi x}$$

B.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I \phi}{4\pi x}$$

C.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I \phi}{2x}$$

D.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I \phi}{4x}$$

Answer: B



74. A cylindrical long wire of radius R carries a current I uniformly distributed over the cross sectional area of the wire. The magnetic field at a distance x from the surface inside the wire is

A.
$$rac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(R-x)}$$

B. $rac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$
C. $rac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(R+x)}$

D. none of these

Answer: D



75. A circular loop carrying a current I is placed in the xy-plane as shown

in figure. A uniform magnetic fied B is oriented along the positive z-axis.

The loop tends to



A. expand

B. contract

C. rotate about x-axis

D. rotate about y-axis

Answer: A

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76. An electron has velocity $v = \left(2.0 \times 10^6 \frac{m}{s}\right)\hat{i} + \left(3.0x10^6 \frac{m}{s}\right)\hat{j}$. Magnetic field present in the region is $B = (0.030T)\hat{i} - (0.15T)\hat{j}$. (a) Find the force on electron.

(b) Repeat your calculation for a proton having the same velocity.

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77. An electron moves through a uniform magnetic field given by $B = B_x \hat{i} + (3B_x)\hat{j}$. At a particular instant, the electron has the velocity $v = \left(2.0\hat{i} + 4.0\hat{j}\right)$ m/s and the magnetic force acting on its is $\left(6.4 \times 10^{-19} N\right)\hat{k}$ Find B_x .

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78. A particle with charge $7.80\mu C$ is moving with velocity $v = -\left(3.80 imes 10^3 rac{m}{s}
ight) \hat{j}$. The magnetic force on the particle is measured to be $F = +\left(7.60 imes 10^{-3} N
ight) \hat{i} - \left(5.20 imes 10^{-3} N
ight) \hat{k}$

(a) Calculate the components of the magnetic field you can find from this

information.

(b) Are the components of the magnetic field that are not determined by

the measurement of the force? Explain.

(c) Calculate the scalar product $B. \ F.$ What is the angle between B and F



79. Each of the lettered points at the corners of the cube as shown in Fig. 1.60 represents a positive charge q moving with a velocity of magnitude v in the direction indicated. The region in the figure is in a uniform magnetic field \overrightarrow{B} , parallel to the x-axis and directed toward right. Copy the figure, find the magnitude and direction of the force on each charge

and show the force in your diagram.



80. An electron in the beam of a TV picture tube is accelerated by a potential difference of 2.00kV. Then, it passes through region of transverse magnetic field, where it moves in a circular arc with radius 0.180m. at is the magnitude of the field?

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81. A deuteron (the nucleus of an isotope of hydrogen) has a mass of 3.34×10^{-27} kg and a charge of +e. The deuteron travels in a circular path with a radius of 6.96mm in a magnetic field with magnitude 2.50T. (a) Find the speed of the deuteron.

(b) Find the time required for it to make half of a revolution.

(c) Through what potential difference would the deuteron have to be accelerated to acquire this speed?



82. A neutral particle is at rest in a uniform magnetic field B. At time t = 0 it decays into two charged particles, each of mass m.

(a) If the charge of one of the particles is +q, what is the charge of the other?

(b) The two particles move off in separate paths, both of them lie in the plane perpendicular to B. At a later time, the particles collide. Express the time from decay until collision in terms of m, B and q.

83. An electron at point A in figure has a speed $v_0 = 1.41 imes 10^6 rac{m}{c}$. Find



(a) the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field that will cause the electron to follow the semicircular path from A to B,

(b) the time required for the electron to move from A to B.

84. A proton of charge e and mass m enters a uniform magnetic field B = Bi with an initial velocity $v = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j}$. Find an expression in unit vector notation for its velocity at time t.

85. A proton moves at a constant velocity of $50\frac{m}{s}$ along the x-axis, in uniform electric and magnetic fields. The magnetic field is $B = (2.0mT)\hat{j}$. What is the electric field?

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86. A particle having mass m and charge q is released from the origin in a region in which ele field and magnetic field are given by $B = -B_0 \hat{j}$ and $E = E_0 \hat{k}$.

Find the y- component of the velocity and the speed of the particle as a function of it z-coordinate.

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87. Protons move rectilinearly in the region of space where there are uniform mutually perpendicular electric and magnetic fields E and B. The

trajectory of protons lies in the plane xz as shown in the figure and forms an angle 9 with x-axis. Find the pitch of the helical trajectory along which the protons will move after the electric field is switched off.



88. A wire of 62.0cm length and 13.0g mass is suspended by a pair of flexible leads in a uniform magnetic field of magnitude 0.440T in figure. What are the magnitude and direction of the current required to remove

the tension in the supporting leads? Take $g = 10 \frac{m}{s^2}$



89. A thin, 50.0cm long metal bar with mass 750g rests on, but is not attached to, two metal supports in a 0.950T magnetic field as shown in figure. A battery and a resistance $R = 25.0\Omega$ in series are connected to the supports.



(a) What is the largest voltage the battery can have without breaking the circuit at the supper

(b) The battery voltage has this maximum value calculated. Decreasing the resistance to 2.0Ω the initial acceleration of the bar.



90. In figure, the cube is 40.0cm on each edge. Four straight segments of wire ab, bc, cd and da form a closed loop that carries a current I = 5.00A, in the direction shown. A uniform magnetic field f magnitude the positive y-direction. Determine the magnitude and B = 0.020T is in

direction of the magnetic force on each segment.



91. Find the ratio of magnetic dipole moment and magnetic field at the centre of a disc. Radius of disc is R and it is rotating at constant angular speed o about its axis. The disc is insulating and uniformly charged

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92. A megnetic dipole with a dipole moment of magnitude $0.020 \frac{J}{T}$ is released from rest in a tutiliform magnetic field of magnitude 52mT. The rotation of the dipole due to the magnetic force on it is unimpeded. When the dipole rotates through the orientations where its dipole moment is aligned with the magnetic field, its kinetic energy is 0.80mJ. (a) What is the initial angle between the dipole moment and the magnetic field?

(b) What is the angle when the dipole is next (momentarily) at rest?



93. A conductor carries a constant current I along the closed path abcdefgha involving S of the 12 edges each of length 1. Find the
magnetic dipole moment of the closed path.



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94. Given figure shows a coil bent with all edges of length 1m and carrying a current of 1A. There exists in space a uniform magnetic field of

2T in positive y-direction. Find the torque on the loop.



95. A very long wire carrying a current I = 5.0A is bent at right angles. Find the magnetic induction at a point lying on a perpendicular normal to the plane of the wire drawn through the Point of bending at a distance l = 35cm from it.



96. A current $I = \sqrt{2}$ A flows in a circuit having the shape of isosceles trapezium. The ratio of the bases of the trapezium is 2. Find the magnetic induction B at symmetric point O in the plane of the trapezium. The length of the smaller base of the trapezium is 100mm and the distance r = 50mm.



97. Two long mutually perpendicular conductors carrying currents I_1 and I_2 lie in one plane, Find the locus of points at which the magnetic

induction is zero.



98. A wire carrying current i has the configuration as shown in figure. Two semi-infinite straight sections, both tangent to the same circle, are connected by a circular arc of central angle theta, along the circumference of the circle, with all sections lying in the same plane. What

must be for B to be zero at the centre of the circle?



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99. Two long parallel transmission lines 40.0cm apart carry 25.0A and

75.0A currents. Find an locations where the net magnetic field of the two

wires is zero if these currents are in

(a) the same direction (b) the opposite direction

100. A closely wound coil has a radius of 6.00 cm and carries a current of 2.50A. How many turns must it have if, at a point on the coil axis 6.00cm from the centre of the coil, the magnetic field is $6.39 \times 10^{-4}T$?



101. A circular loop of radius R carries current I_2 in a clockwise direction as shown in figure. The centre of the loop is a distance D above a long, straight wire. What are the magnitude and direction of the current I_1 in the wire if the magnetic field at the centre of loop is zero?



102. A closely wound, circular coil with radius 2.40cm has 800 turns.

(a) What must the current in the coil be if the magnetic field at the centre

of the coil is 0.0580T?

(b) At what distance x from the centre of the coil, on the axis of the coil,

is the magnetic field half its value at the centre?

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103. Four very long, current carrying wires in the same plane intersect to form a square 40.0cm on each side as shown in figure. Find the magnitude and direction of the current I so that the magnetic field at

the centre of square is zero. Wires are insulated from each other.



104. A circular loop of radius *R* is bent along a diameter and given a shape as shown in figure. One of 30, *A* the se micircles (KNM) lies in the xz-plane and the other one (KLM) in the yz-plane with their centres at origin. Current I is flowing through each of the semicircles as shown in figure.



(a) A particle of charge q is released at the origin with a velocity $v = -v_0 \hat{i}$. Find the instantaneous force F on the particle. Assume that space is gravity free.

(b) If an external uniform magnetic field $B_0 \hat{j}$ is applied, determine the force F_1 and F_2 on the semicircles KLM and KNM due to the field and the net force F on the loop.



105. A regular polygon of n sides is formed by bending a wire of total length $2\pi r$ which carries a current i. (a) Find the magnetic field B at the centre of the polygon. (b) By letting $n \to \infty$, deduce the expression for the magnetic field at the centre of a circular current.

106. A long cylindrical conductor of radius a has two cylindrical cavities of diameter a through its entire length as shown in cross-section in figure. A current I is directed out of the page and is uniform throughout the cross-section of the conductor. Find the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field in terms of μ_0 , I, r and a.



(a) at point P_1 and (b) at point P_2

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107. Two infinite plates shown in cross-section in figure carry λ amperes of current out of thepage per unit width of plate. Find the magnetic field at points P and Q.



108. For the situation shown in figure, find the force experienced by side

MN of the rectangular loop. Also, find the torque on the loop.



109. In a region of space, a uniform magnetic field B is along positive xaxis. Electrons are ernit.u.d from the origin with speed u at different, angles. Show that the paraxial electrons are refocused on the x-axis at a distance $\frac{2\pi mv}{Be}$. Here, m is the mass of electron and e the charge on it.

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110. A particle of mass m and charge q is projected into a region having a perpendicular magnetic, field B. Find the angle of deviation of the particle as it comes out of the magnetic field if the, width of the region is b, which is very slightly less than $\frac{mv}{2Bq}$

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111. In a certain region, uniform electric field $E = -E_0 \hat{k}$ and magnetic field $B = B_0 \hat{k}$ are present. At time t = 0, a particle of mass m and charge q is given a velocity v = vj + vk. Find the minimum speed of the particle and the time when it happens so.



112. A particle of mass m and charge q is lying at the origin in a uniform magnetic field B directed along x-axis. At time t = 0, it is given a velocity v_0 , at an angle θ with the y-axis in the xy-plane. Find the coordinates of the particle after one revolution.

113. Find the magnetic moment of the current carrying loop *OABCO* shown in figure.

Given that i = 4.0A, OA = 20cm and AB = 10cm.

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114. A rectangular loop consists of N = 100 closed wrapped turns and has dimensions $(0.4m \times 0.3m)$. The loop is hinged along the y-axis and its plane makes an angle $\theta = 30^{\circ}$ with the x-axis. What is the magnitude of the torque exerted on the loop by a uniform magnetic field B = 0.8Tdirected along the x-axis when current is i = 1.2A in the direction shown. What is the expected direction of rotation of the loop?



115. Four long, parallel conductors carry equal currents of 5.0. The direction of the currents is into the pge at points. A and B and out of the page at C and D. Calculate the magnitude and direction of the

mgnetic field at point P, located at the centre of the square.



116. A long cylidrical conductor of radius R carries a current i as shown in figure. The current desity J is a function of radius according to J = br, where b is a constant. Find an expression for the magnetic field B



a. at a distasnce $r_1 < R$ and

b.at a distance $r_2 > R$, measured from the axis.

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117. A uniform current carrying ring of mass m and radius R is connected by a massless string as shown in Fig. 1.142. A uniform magnetic field B_0 exists in the region to keep the ring in horizontal position, then the current in the ring is (I=length of string)



A.
$$\frac{mg}{\pi RB_0}$$

B.
$$\frac{mg}{RB_0}$$

C.
$$\frac{mg}{3\pi RB_0}$$

D.
$$\frac{mg}{\pi R^2 B_0}$$

Answer: A



118. A rod has a total charge Q uniformly distributed along its length L. If the rod rotates with angular velocity ω about its end, compute its magnetic moment.



A. $\frac{1}{3}qR^2\omega$ B. $\frac{2}{3}qR^2\omega$ C. $\frac{1}{5}qR^2\omega$ D. $\frac{2}{5}qR^2\omega$

Answer: C



119. A charged particle moving along +ve x-direction with a velocity v enters a region where there is a uniform magnetic field $B_0(-\hat{k}), \sigma m x = 0 \rightarrow x = d$. The particle gets deflected at an angle θ from its initial path. The specific charge of the particle is



A.
$$\frac{Bd}{v\cos\theta}$$
B.
$$\frac{v\tan\theta}{Bd}$$

C. (Bsintheta)/(vd)`

D. $\frac{v\sin\theta}{Bd}$

Answer: D

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120. A segment AB of wire carrying current I_1 is placed perpendicular to

a long straight wire carrying current I_2 as shown in figure. The magnitude





A.
$$\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln 3$$

B. $\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln 2$
C. $\frac{2\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi}$
D. $\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi}$

Answer: B



121. A straight long conductor carries along the positive x-axis. Identify the correct statement related to the four points A(a, a, 0), B(a, 0, a), C(a, -a, 0) and D(a, 0, -a).

A. The magnitude of magnetic field at all points is same

B. Fields ast A and B are mutually perpendicular

C. Fields at A and C are antiparallel

D. All of the above

Answer: D



122. The figure shows tow coaxial circulalr loop a1 and 2, which forms same solid angle θ at point O. If B_1 and B_2 are the magnetic fields produced at the point O due to loop 1 and 2 respectively, then



A.
$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = 1$$

B. $\frac{B_1}{B_2} = 2$
C. $\frac{B_1}{B_2} = 8$
D. $\frac{B_1}{B_2} = 4$

Answer: B

123. A particle of mass m and charge q moves with a constant velocity v along the positive x - direction. It enters a region containing a uniform magnetic field B directed along the negative z direction, extending from x = a to x = b. The minimum value of v required so that the particle can just enter the region x > b is

A.
$$\frac{qBb}{m}$$

B. $\frac{qBa}{m}$
C. $\frac{qB(b-a)}{m}$
D. $\frac{qB(b+a)}{2m}$

Answer: C



124. An insulating rod of length I carries a charge q distrubuted uniformly

on it. The rod is pivoted at its mid-point and is rotated at a frequency f

about a fixed axis perpendicular to the the rod and passing through the pivot . The magnetic moment of the rod system is

A.
$$\frac{\pi q f l^2}{12}$$

B.
$$\frac{\pi q f l^2}{2}$$

C.
$$\frac{\pi q f l^2}{6}$$

D.
$$\frac{\pi q f l^2}{3}$$

Answer: D



125. A wire carrying a current of 3A is bent in the form of a parabola $y^2 = 4 - x$ as shown in figure, where x and y are in metre. The wire is placed in a uniform magnetic field $B = 5\hat{k}$ tesla. The force acting on the





A. $60\hat{i}N$

 $\mathrm{B.}-60\hat{i}N$

C. $30\hat{i}N$

 $\mathrm{D.}-30\hat{i}N$

Answer: A

126. An equilateral triangle frame PQR of mass M and side a is kept under the influence of magnetic force due to inward perpendicular masgnetic fidl B and gravitational field as shownin the figure. Te magnitude and direction of current in the frame so that the frame remains at rest is



A.
$$I=rac{2Mg}{a}B$$
 , anti clockwise
B. $I=rac{2Mg}{aB},$ clockwise
C. $I=rac{Mg}{aB},$ anticlockwise
D. $I=rac{Mg}{aB},$ clockwise

Answer: B

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127. A tightly-wound, long solenoid has n turns per unit length, a radius r and carries a current i. A particle having charge q and mass m is projected from a point on the axis in a direction perpendicular to the axis. What can be the maximum speed for which the particle does not strike the solenoid?

A.
$$rac{\mu_0 qrni}{2m}$$

B. $rac{\mu_0 qrni}{m}$
C. $rac{2\mu_0 qrni}{3m}$

D. none of these

Answer: A

128. If the acceleration and velocity of a charged particle moving in a constnt magnetic region is given by $a = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{k}, v = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{k}$. $[a_1, a_2, b_1]$ and b_2 are constant]. Then choose the wrong statement

A. magnetic field may be along y-axis

 $\mathsf{B}.\, a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 = 0$

C. magnetic field is along x-axis

D. kinetic energy of particle is always constant

Answer: C

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129. A simple pendulum with charge bob is oscillating as shown in the figure. Time period of oscillation is T and angular ampliltude is θ . If a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to the plane of oscillation is

switched on, then



- A. T will decrease but θ will remain constant
- B. T will remain constant but θ will decrease
- C. Both T and θ will remain the same
- D. Both T and `theta will decrease

Answer: C

130. Consider a co axial cable which consists of an inner wilre of radius a surrounded by an outer shell of inner and outer radii b and c respectively. The inner wire caries a current I and outer shell carries an equal and opposite current. The magnetic field at a distance x from the axis where b < x < c is

A.
$$rac{\mu_0 I (c^2 - b^2)}{2\pi x (c^2 - a^2)}$$

B. $rac{\mu_0 I (c^2 - x^2)}{2\pi x (c^2 - a^2)}$
C. $rac{\mu_0 I (c^2 - x^2)}{2\pi x (c^2 - b^2)}$

D. zero

Answer: C

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131. A particle of mass $1 \times 10^{-26} kg$ and charge $+1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$ travelling with a velocity $1.28 \times 10^6 m s^{-1}$ in the +x direction enters a region in which uniform electric field E and a uniform magnetic field of induction B

 $E_x = E_y = 0, E_z = -102.4 kVm^{-1}$, and $B_x = B_z = 0, B_y = 8 \times 10^{-2}$. The particle enters this region at time t = 0. Determine the location (x,y,z coordinates) of the particle at $t = 5 \times 10^{-6}s$. If the electric field is switched off at this instant (with the magnetic field present), what will be the position of the particle at $t = 7.45 \times 10^{-6}s$?

A. net force acts o the particle long the +ve z-direction.

B. net force acts on the particle alog -ve z-direction

C. net force acting on particle is zero

D. net force acts in xy-plane

Answer: C

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132. A wire lying along y-axis from y = 0 to y = 1m carries a current of 2mA in the negative y-direction. The wire lies in a non uniform magnetic

fiedl given by $B = \left(0.3 rac{T}{m}
ight) y \hat{i} + (0.4 Tm) y \hat{j}$. The magnetic force on the

entire wire is

A. $-3 imes 10^{-4} \hat{j} N$ B. $6 imes 10^{-3} \hat{k} N$ C. $-3 imes 10^{-4} \hat{k} N$ D. $3 imes 10^{-4} \hat{k} N$

Answer: D

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133. A particle having charge of $20\mu C$ and mass $20\mu g$ moves along as circle of radius 5cm under the action of a magnetif field B = 0.1 tesla. When the particle is at P, uniform transverse electric field is switched on an it is found that the particle continues along the tangent with a

uniform velocity. Find the electric field



A.
$$2\frac{V}{m}$$

B. $0.5\frac{V}{m}$
C. $5\frac{V}{m}$
D. $1.5\frac{V}{m}$

Answer: B

134. Two circular coils A and B of radius $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}cm$ and 5cm respectively current 5amp and $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}Amp$ respectively The plane of B is perpendicular to plane of A their centres coincide Find the magnetic field at the centre .

A. O $B. \, 4\pi\sqrt{2} imes 10^{-5}T$ C. $4\pi imes 10^{-5}T$ D. $2\pi\sqrt{2} imes 10^{-5}T$

Answer: C

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135. A charged particle of specific charge s moves undeflected through a region of space containing mutually perpendicular and uniform electric and magnetic fields, E and B. When the field E is switched off, the particle will move in a circular path of radius
A.
$$\frac{E}{Bs}$$

B. $\frac{Es}{B}$
C. $\frac{Es}{B^2}$
D. $m\frac{E}{B^2s}$

Answer: D



136. Two long parallel conductors are carrying currents in the same direction as shown in the figure. The upper conductor A carrying a current of 100A is held firmly in position. The lower conductor B carries a current of 50A and free to move up and down. The linear mass density of

the lower conductor is 0.01 kg/m.



137. In the figure, the force on the wire ABC in the given uniform magnetic field will be (B = 2tesla)



A. $4(3+2\pi)N$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,20N$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,30N$

 $\mathsf{D.}\,40N$

Answer: B

138. A uniformly charged ring of radius R is rotated about its axis with constant linear speed v of each of its particle. The ratio of electric field to magnetic field at a point P on the axis of the ring distant x = R from centre of ring is (c is speed of light)

A.
$$\frac{c^2}{v}$$

B. $\frac{v^2}{c}$
C. $\frac{v}{c}$
D. $\frac{c}{v}$

Answer: A



139. a charged particle moves in a gravity free space without change in velocity. Which of the following is/are possible?

A. E = 0 and $B \neq 0$

- B. $E \neq 0$ and B = 0
- $\mathsf{C}.\, E \neq 0 \, \text{ and } \, B \neq 0$

D. E = 0, B = 0

Answer: A::C::D



140. A charged particle of unit mass and unit charge moves with velocity $\vec{v} = (8\hat{i} + 6\hat{j})ms^{-1}$ in magnetic field of $\vec{B} = 2\hat{k}T$. Choose the correct alternative (s).

A. The path of the particle may be $x^2+y^2-4x-21=0$

B. The path of the particle may be $x^2+y^2=25$

C. The path of the particle may be $y^2+z^2=25$

D. The time period of the particle will be 3.14 s



141. When a current carrying coil is placed in a uniform magnetic field with its magnetic moment anti-parallel to the field.

A. torque on it is maximum

B. torque on it is zero

C. potential energy is maximum

D. dipole is in unstable equilibrium

Answer: B::C::D



142. If as long cylindrical coductor carreis a steady current parallel to its

length, then

A. the electric field along the axis is zero

B. the magnetic field along the axis is zero

C. the magnetic field outside the conductor is zero

D. the elctric field outside the conductor is zero

Answer: B::D

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143. An infinitely long straight wire is carrying a current I_1 . Adjacent to it there is another equilateral triangular wire having current I_2 . Choose the

wrong options



A. net force on loop is leftwards

B. net force on loop is rilght wards

C. net force on loop is upwards

D. net force on loop is downwards

Answer: A::B::C::D



144. A charge particle is moving along positive y-axis in uniform electric and magnetic fields

 $E = E_0 \hat{k}$

and $B=B_0 \hat{i}$

Here E_0 and B_0 are positive constants.choose the correct options.

A. particle may be deflected towards positive x-axis

B. particle may be deflected towards negative z-axis

C. particle may pass undeflected

D. kinetic energy of particle may remain constant

Answer: A::B::C::D



145. A charged particle revolves in circular path in uniform magnetic field after accelerating by a potential difference of V volts. Choose the incorrect option if V is doubled.

A. kinetic energy of particle will become two times

B. radius in circular path will become two times

C. radius in circular path wil become $\sqrt{2}$ times

D. angular velocity will remain unchanged

Answer: A::C::D

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146. abcd is a square. There is a current I in wire efg as shown. Choose the correct options.



A. Net magnetic field at a in inwards

- B. Net magnetic field at b is zero
- C. Net magnetic field at c is outwards
- D. Net magnetic field at d is inwards

Answer: A::C::D



147. There are two wires ab and cd in a vertical plane as shown in figure.

Direction of current in wire a is rightwards. Choose the correct options.



A. if wire ab fixed, then wire cd can be kept in equilibrium by the current in cd in leftward direction.

B. equilibrium of wire cd will be stable equilibrium

C. if wire cd is fixed, then wire ab can be kept in equilibrum by flowing

current in cd is rightward direction

D. equilibrium of wire ab will be stable equilibrium

Answer: A::B::C::D

148. An equilateral triangular frame with side a carrying a current I is placed at a distance a from an infinitely long straight wire carrying a current I as shown in the figure. One side of the frame isparallel to the wire. The whole system lies in the xy-plane. Find the magnetic force F acting on the frame.



149. Find an expression for the magnetic dipole moment and magnetic field induction at the center of Bohr's hypothetical hydrogen atom in the nth orbit of the electron in terms of universal constant.



150. A square loop of side 6cm carries a current of 30A. Calculate the magnitude of magnetic field B at a point P lying on the axis of the loop and a distance $\sqrt{7}$ cm from centre of the loop.



151. A positively charged particle having charge $q_1 = 1C$ and mass $m_1 = 40gm$ is revolving along a circle of radius R = 40cm with velocity $v_1 = 5ms^{-1}$ in a uniform magnetic field with center of circle at origin O of a three-dimensional system. At t = 0, the particle was at (0, 0.4m, 0) and velocity was directed along positive x direction. Another particle having charge $q_2 = 1C$ and mass $m_2 = 10g$ moving uniformly parallel to

positive z-direction with velocity $v_2 = 40/\pi m s^{-1}$ collides with revolving particle at t = 0 and gets stuck to it. Neglecting gravitational force and coulomb force, calculate x-, y- and z-coordinates of the combined particle at $t = \pi/40s$.

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152. A non-relativistic proton beam passes without deviation through a region of space where there are uniform transverse mutually perpendicular electric and magnetic fields with $E = 120kVm^{-1}$ and B = 50mT. Then the beam strikes a grounded target. Find the force which the beam acts on the target if the beam current is equal to i = 0.8mA.

Mass of protons $= 1.67 \times 10^{-27} kg$.

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153. A positively charged particle, having charge q, is accelerated by a potential difference V. This particle moving along the x-axis enters a

region where an electric field E exists. The direction of the electric field is along positive y-axis. The electric field exists in the region bounded by the lines x = 0 and x = a. Beyond the line x = a (i.e., in the region x > a), there exists a magnetic field of strength B, directed along the positive yaxis. Find



a. at which point does the particle meet the line x = a.

b. the pitch of the helix formed after the particle enters the region $x \ge a.$ (Mass of the particle is m.)

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154. A charged particle having charge 10^{-6} C and mass of 10^{-10} kg is fired from the middle of the plate making an angle 30° with plane of the plate. Length of the plate is 0.17m and it is separated by 0.1m. Electric

field $E = 10^{-3} \frac{N}{C}$ is present between the plates. Just outside the plates magnetic field is present. Find the velocity of projection of charged particle and magnitude of the magnetic field perpendicular to the plane of the figure, if it has to graze the plate at C and A parallel to the surface of the plate. (Neglect gravity)



155. A uniform constant magnetic field B is directed at an angle of 45° to the $xa\xi s$ in the xy- plane . PQRS is a rigid, square wire frame carrying a steady current I_0 , with its centre at the origin O. At time t = 0, the frame is at rest in the position as shown in figure , with its sides parallel to the x and y axis. Each side of the frame is of mass M and length L.

(a) What is the torque τ about O acting on the frame due to the magnetic field?

(b) Find the angle by which the frame rotates under the action of this torque in a short interval of time Δt , and the axis about this rotation occurs .

 $\Big(\Delta tissosh \text{ or } tt\widehat{a}nyvariation \in the
ightarrow rquedur \in gthis \int ervalmay be \neg$ ightarrow its about an a ξ sthrough its centre perpendic $\underline{a}r
ightarrow its pla \neq is$ (4)/(3) ML^(2).



156. A ring of radius R having unifromly distributed charge Q is mounted on a rod suspended by two identical strings. The tension in strings in equilibrium is T_0 . Now a vertical magnetic field is switched on and ring is rotated at constant angular velocity ω . Find the maximum ω with which the ring can be rotated if the strings can withstand a maximum tension of $3T_0/2$.



157. Figure shows a cross-section of a long ribbon of width ω that is carrying a uniformly distributed total current i into the page. Calculate the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field B at a point P in the plane of the ribbon at a distance d from its edge.



158. A particle of mass m having a charge q enters into a circular region of radius R with velocity v directed towards the centre. The strength of

magnetic field is B. Find the deviation in the path of the particle.





159. A thin, uniform rod with negligible mass and length 0.200m is attached to the floor by a frictionless hinge at point P (as shown in fig) A horizontal spring with force constant $k = 4.80Nm^{-1}$ connects the other end of the rod to a vertical wall.The rod is in a uniform magnetic field B=0.340T directed into the plane of the figure. There is current I=6.50 A in the rod, in the direction shown.

P

When the rod is in equilibrium and makes an angle of 53.0° with the floor, is the spring stretched or compressed?

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160. A rectangular loop PQRS made from a uniform wire has length a, width b and mass m. It is free to rotate about the arm PQ, which remains hinged along a horizontal line taken as the y-axis (see figure). Take the vertically upward direction as the z-axis. A uniform magnetic field $\vec{B} = (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{k})B_0$ exists in the region. The loop is held in the x-y plane and a current I is passed through it. The loop is now released and is found to stay in the horizontal position in equilibrium



- (a) What is the direction of the current I in PQ?
- (b) Find the magnetic force on the arm RS.
- (c) Find the expression for I in terms of B_0 , a, b and m

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INTRODUCTORY EXERCISE

1. Figure given in the question is a cross-sectional view of a coaxial cable. The centre conductor. surrounded by a rubber layer, which is surrounded by an outer conductor, which is surround by another rubber layer. The current in the inner conductor is 1.0A out of the page, and the current in the outer conductor is 3.0 A into the page. Determine the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field at points a and b.





SUBJECTIVE_TYPE

1. In the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom, in the lowest energy state the electron revolves round the proton at a speed of $2.2 \times 10^6 \frac{m}{s}$ in a circular orbit of radius 5.3×10^{-11} m.

(a) What is the orbital period of the electron?

(b) If the orbiting electron is considered to be a current loop, what is the current I? (c) What is the magnetic moment of the atom due to the motion of the electron?

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SCQ_TYPE

1. A wire of mass 100g is carrying a current of 2A towards increasing x in the form of $y = x^2(-2m \le x \le +2m)$. This wire is placed in a magnetic field $B = -0.02\hat{k}$ tesla. The acceleration of the wire $\left(in\frac{m}{s^2}\right)$ is`

A. $-1.6\hat{j}$

 $\mathsf{B.}-3.2\hat{j}$

C. $1.6\hat{j}$

D. zero

Answer: C

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2. A conductor of length l is placed perpendicular to a horizontal uniform magnetic field *B*.Suddenly, a certain amount of charge is passed through it, when it is found to jump to a height h. The amount of charge that passes through the conductor is

A.
$$\frac{m\sqrt{gh}}{Bl}$$

B.
$$\frac{m\sqrt{ht}}{2Bl}$$

C.
$$\frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{Bl}$$

D. none of these

Answer: C



3. A current carrying rod AB is palace perpendicular to an infinitely long current carrying wire as shown in figure. The point at which the conductor should be hinged so that it will not rotte (AC = CB)



A. A

B. somewhere between B andC

C. C

D. somewhere between A and C

Answer: D



4. Magnetic field in a region is given by $B = B_0 x \hat{k}$. Two loops each of side a is placed in the magnetic region in the xy-plane with one of its sides on x-axis. If F_1 is the force on loop 1 and d F_2 be the force on loop 2, then



A. $F_1 = F_2 = 0$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,F_1>F_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,F_2>F_1$

D.
$$F_1 = F_2
eq 0$$

Answer: D



5. Equal currents are flowing in three infinitely long wires along positive x, y and z -directions. The magnetic field at a point (0, 0 - a) would be (i = current in each wire)

A.
$$rac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a} \left(\hat{j} - \hat{i}
ight)$$

B. $rac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a} \left(\hat{i} - \hat{j}
ight)$
C. $rac{\mu_0 \hat{i}}{2\pi a} \left(\hat{i} + \hat{j}
ight)$
D. $rac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a} \left(- \hat{i} - \hat{j}
ight)$

Answer: A

1. Two circular coils of radii 5cm and 10cm carry currents of 2A. The coils have 50 and 100 turns respectiely and are placed in such a way that their planes as well as their cetre coincide. Magnitude of magnetic field at the common centre of coils is

A. $8\pi imes 10^{-4} T$ if currents in the coils are in same sense

B. $4\pi imes 10^{-4} T$ if current in the coils are in opposite sense

C. zero if currents in the coils are in opposite sense

D. $8\pi imes 10^{-4}$ T if currents in the coils are in opposite sense

Answer: A::C

