

PHYS 1220 Study Guide for Exam 2

Exam information: Bring Accuscan #20140 Bubble sheets (the green ones) to the exam. Also acceptable (but older) are the #100643 or #6703 bubble sheets. #2 pencils are required. Calculators are allowed. However, equation/formula sheets are not allowed.

November 3rd, 2016. Exam time: 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm in CR310.

The exam will cover chapters 24–27.

Concepts that you should be very familiar with:

Capacitors and capacitance

How to find effective capacitance (adding capacitors in series and parallel)

Energy density (what is it and how to calculate it)

Dielectrics: breakdown voltage and how they modify capacitance and energy density

Gauss law in dielectrics

Current and current density

Resistance and resistivity (difference between the two)

Ohm's law

Concept of drift velocity

Electromotive force

How to handle internal resistance in a battery/source

How to find effective resistances (adding resistors in series and parallel)

Kirchoff's rules and the difference between loops and junctions

How to solve RC circuits

Discharging and charging of a capacitor

How to determine power and energy in a circuit

What is a magnetic field

Magnetic flux

How to use Gauss law for magnetism

Magnetic forces on current-carrying conductors

Magnetic dipoles: what is it, how to solve for torque and energy

Hall effect

Equations and constants that will be provided on the exam:

$$e = 1.60 * 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$m_e = 9.11 * 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 * 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

$$\oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} Q_{\text{free}}^{\text{enclosed}}, \text{ where } \epsilon = K\epsilon_0$$

$$Q = CV$$

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}QV$$

$$\vec{J} = nq\vec{v}_d$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\vec{E} = \rho\vec{J}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

$$P = I^2R$$

$$\vec{F} = q \left(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\Phi_B = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\oiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\vec{F} = I \left(\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\vec{\mu} = I\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$