



B.Sc. II Semester (NEP) Degree Examination, September/October - 2022

PHYSICS

2 : Electricity and Magnetism

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Note : Answer **all** the Sections.

SECTION - A

1. Answer the following sub-questions, each sub-question carry **one** mark. **10x1=10**
- (a) State Coulomb's Law in Electrostatics.
 - (b) What is point charge ?
 - (c) State Kirchhoff's voltage law.
 - (d) Define Q-factor.
 - (e) State Ampere's circuit law.
 - (f) What is solenoid ?
 - (g) State Gauss - Divergence Theorem.
 - (h) What is Electromagnetic Wave ?
 - (i) Define magnetic moment.
 - (j) What is Hysteresis loop ?

SECTION - B

Answer **any four** of the following. Each carry **five** marks.

4x5=20

- 2. What is Dipole ? Derive expression for potential due to Dipole. **5**
- 3. State and explain maximum Power Transfer Theorem. **5**
- 4. Derive expression for magnetic field due to steady current in a long straight wire. **5**
- 5. Show that $\nabla \times (\nabla \phi) = 0$. **5**
- 6. With neat diagram explain Hertz experiment for production of Electromagnetic waves. **5**
- 7. With neat diagram explain Hysteresis Curve and its physical significance. **5**



SECTION - C

Answer **any three** of the following questions. Each carry **ten** marks. **3x10=30**

8. Using Gauss law Deduce Electric fields due to uniformly charged sphere and uniformly charged hollow cylinder. **10**
9. (a) Derive expression for current in case of RC series AC circuit using j notation. **7+3**
(b) In LCR parallel circuit Resistance of 100 ohm and Inductance of 0.25 mHz. Find the band width of the system.
10. (a) State and Derive Faraday's laws of Induction. **5+5**
(b) Derive expression for Energy stored in a magnetic field.
11. (a) Show that $\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$ where $A = A_1 \hat{i} + A_2 \hat{j} + A_3 \hat{k}$. **7+3**
(b) Find the speed of Electromagnetic waves in free space.
12. (a) Derive the relation between magnetic moment and angular momentum. **5+5**
(b) Give the necessary Langevin's theory of paramagnetism.

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