

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA
Faculty of Applied \& Health

## Sciences

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS \& PHYSICS

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY <br> (BTAC 12J)

SPH 2171/APH4102/SPH2174: PHYSICS II
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
SERIES: APRIL 2013
TIME: 2 HOURS

## Instructions to Candidates:

You should have the following for this examination

- Answer Booklet

This paper consist of FIVE questions in TWO sections A \& B
Answer question ONE (COMPULSORY) and any other TWO questions
Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown
This paper consists of FOUR printed pages

## SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

Question One
a) (i) State Columb's Law
(ii) An electron and a proton are separated by a distance of $5.5 \times 10-11 \mathrm{~m}$. Find the magnitude of electrostatic between the force.
(3 marks)
b) Use the superposition principle for forces between multiple charges to show that given charges $\mathrm{q}_{1}$ $\mathrm{q}_{2} \ldots . . \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}}$. The force experienced by q 1 due to the other charges is given by:

$$
\vec{F}_{1}=\sum_{l=2}^{n} 1 / 4 \pi \varepsilon_{o} \frac{q 1 q i}{r i 1} \hat{r} i 1
$$

(3 marks)
$\hat{r} i 1$
Where is the displacement between charge $\mathrm{q}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{i}}$
c) In the classical model of the hydrogen atom the electron revolves around the proton with a radius of r $-0.53 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~m}$. The magnitude of the charge of the electron and proton is $\mathrm{e}=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$.
(i) What is the magnitude of the electron force between the proton and the electron?
(ii) What is the magnitude of the electron field due to the proton at r .
(iii) What is ratio of magnitudes of the electrical and gravitational force between electron and proton? Does the result depend on the distance between the proton and electron?
(4 marks)
d) (i) What is an electric dipole?
(1 mark)

$$
E=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{o}} \frac{2 p^{\rightarrow}}{r^{3}}
$$

(ii) Show that electric filed strength due to a dipole is given by:
(4 marks)
e) Two capacitors C1 and C2 are connected in series with voltage V across the combination. Show that the voltages across the individual capacitor are:

$$
\begin{equation*}
V 1=\frac{C_{2} V}{C_{1}+C_{2}} \text { and } \frac{C 1 V}{C_{1}+C_{2}} \tag{4marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

f) (i) Differentiate between self and mutual inductance.
(ii) Give three difference between electric and magnetic forces.
(iii) State Amphes law

## SECTION B (Answer any TWO questions from this section)

## Question Two

$$
q=-e
$$

a) An election placed near a charged body experiences a force in the $+y$ direction of magnitude $3.6 \times 10^{-8} \quad$ :
(i) What is the electronic field at that location.
(ii) What would be the force exerted by the same charged body on an alpha particle

$$
e=+1.602 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{C}
$$

placed at the location formerly occupied by the electron? Take
b) Two points charges $\mathrm{q}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{q}_{2}$ of $8 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{C}$ and $-8 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{C}$ respectively are placed 0.1 m apart as shown. Find the electronic fields at point $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ and c .
(8 marks)
0

$$
g_{1}=6 m C \text { and } q_{2}=6 m C
$$

c) Electric dipole consists of two charges electric field at a point 1.5 m away from the centre of the dipole.
(i) On the side of the charge $q_{1}$
separated by 0.04 m . Find the
(ii) On the line perpendicular to the axis.

## (3 marks)

(3 marks)

## Question Three

$8 \Omega F$
a) A potential difference of 300 V is applied to a 2 mf capacitor and a connected in the series.
(i) Calculate the potential difference across each capacitor
(3 marks)
(ii) The charged capacitors are reconnected with their positive plates together and then negative plates together with no external voltage being applied. Calculate the charge and the potential difference across capacitor
(iii) The charged capacitor in (a) are connected together with plates of opposite sign. Calculate the charge and the potential difference across each capacitor.
(2 marks)
$\Omega F$
b) A camera flash gets its energy from 150 capacitor and requires 170 V to fire. If the capacitor is $K \Omega$ charged by a 200 V source through an 18 resistor, how long must the photographer wait between flashes?
(4 marks)
c) Show that for a spherical capacitor consisting of conducting a sheet of radius $b$ and charge concentric with a smaller conducting sphere of radius a and charge Q is given by:

$$
C=\frac{a b}{1 c(b-a)}
$$

(5 marks)

## Question Four

## $5 \Omega$

a) (i) A certain meter has a resistance of and deflect full scale for a voltage of 20 Mv across its
(ii) Calculate the magnetic field of a long straight wire carrying a current of 10 A at a distance 8 cm f from the wire.
(iii) A wire loop of radius 10 cm has a resistance of . The plane of the loop is perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field that is increasing at $0.10 \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{s}$. Find the magnitude of the induced current in the loop.
b) (i) State factors that affect capacitance.
(ii) A parallel place capacitor with air between the plates has an area of $2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ and plate separation of 1 mm . Find its capacitance.
(4 marks)

## Question Five

a) State Kirchhoff's Law.
b) A steady uniform current of 5 m A flows axially along a metal cylinder of cross-section area $0.2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, $\Omega m$
length 5 m and resistivity $3 \times 10^{-5}$. Find:
(i) The potential difference between the ends of the cylinder.
(3 marks)
(ii) The rate of heat production.
c) Consider the circuit below:

$$
\mathrm{E}_{3}
$$

$$
\text { If } E_{1}=2.1 V, E_{2}=R 5=1.7 \Omega \quad R_{3}=3.5 \Omega \text { and } \text {. Find current i, i2, i3. }
$$

d) Consider the formation of the Helium nucleus whose atomic number is 2 and mass number is $4\left(\mathrm{H}_{3}{ }^{4} 2\right)$. Using 2 protons and 2 neutrons. Determine nuclear mass defect and the bending energy of helium nucleus. Take $\mathrm{Mp}=1.007277 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{u} \mathrm{Mn}=1.008666 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{u}$ and mass of helium $=4.001509 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{u}$ where $1 . \mathrm{am} . \mathrm{u}=1.66 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}$

