

Solution	Marks
<p><b>Q.2 a. Find the expression for Electric field due to Infinite sheet line charge Distribution using Coulomb's Law.</b></p>	8
<p><b>Answer:</b> Text Book 1, page no 44, 45</p>	08
<p><b>b. State Gauss's law; represent Gauss's law in Differential and Integral form. What are the limitations of Gauss Law?</b></p>	8
<p><b>Answer:</b> Text book 1, page no 60,61</p>	08
<p><b>Q.3 a. Derive an expression for Energy Density in Electrostatics.</b></p>	8
<p><b>Answer:</b> Text book 1, page no 111</p>	08
<p><b>b. Show that "Tangential Electric field component is zero and normal component of flux density is equal to surface charge density in conductor – dielectric boundary".</b></p>	8
<p><b>Answer:</b> Text book 1, page no 144</p>	08
<p><b>Q.4 a. Show that the capacitance varies inversely as the square root of the voltage.</b></p>	7
<p><b>Answer:</b> JUNE 2013</p>	
<p><b>b. Given the potential field <math>V = 2x^2y - 5z</math> and a point P (-4, 3, 6). Find several numerical values at point P, the potential V, the electric field intensity E, the direction of E, the electric flux density D, and the volume charge density <math>\rho_v</math>.</b></p>	9
<p><b>Answer:</b> Text book 1, page no 100-101/Example 4.3</p>	
<p><b>Q.5 a. Derive an expression for magnetic flux density at a point P due to a long straight conductor carrying current I using vector magnetic potential.</b></p>	8
<p><b>Answer:</b> Text book 1, page no 228,229</p>	08
<p><b>b. The magnetic field intensity is given in certain region of free space is</b></p>	8
<p><math>H = \frac{x+2y}{z^2} \mathbf{y} + \frac{2}{z} \mathbf{z} \text{ A/}</math>. Determine the total current passing through the surface <math>z = 4</math>, <math>1 &lt; x &lt; 2</math> and <math>3 &lt; y &lt; 5</math> in z direction.</p>	
<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	
$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (54r \cos \theta \sin \theta) \mathbf{a}_r - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (54r^2 \cos \theta) \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{3r^3}{\sin \theta} \right) \mathbf{a}_\phi = \mathbf{J}$	08
<p>Thus</p>	
$\mathbf{J} = 54 \cot \theta \mathbf{a}_r - 108 \cos \theta \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{9r}{\sin \theta} \mathbf{a}_\phi$	
$\begin{aligned} \int_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \left[ 54 \cot \theta \mathbf{a}_r - 108 \cos \theta \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{9r}{\sin \theta} \mathbf{a}_\phi \right]_{\theta=20^\circ} \cdot \mathbf{a}_\theta r \sin(20^\circ) dr d\phi \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 108 \cos(20^\circ) \sin(20^\circ) r dr d\phi = -2\pi (54)(25) \cos(20^\circ) \sin(20^\circ) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-2.73 \times 10^3 \text{ A}}} \end{aligned}$	

