

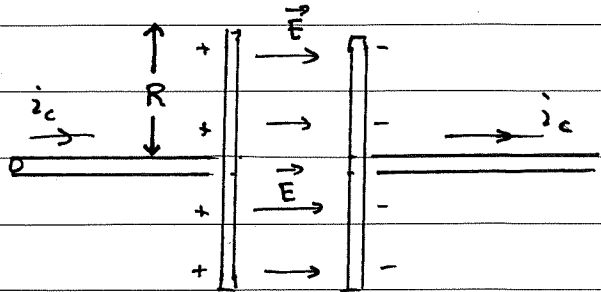
## Ch. 29 Exercise 42.

42.

A parallel, air-filled capacitor is being charged

$$R = 4.00 \text{ cm}$$

$$i_c = 0.52 \text{ A}$$



$$a.) \quad j_D = \frac{i_D}{A} = \frac{i_c}{\pi R^2}$$

$$j_D = \frac{0.520 \text{ A}}{\pi (0.04 \text{ m})^2} = \frac{103 \text{ A}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$b.) \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = ? \quad i_D = \epsilon_0 \frac{dE}{dt} A \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{i_D}{A \epsilon_0} = \frac{0.52 \text{ A}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \pi (0.04 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{j_D}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{103 \text{ A/m}^2}{8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = 1.16 \times 10^{13} \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

c.) Induced magnetic field at  $r = 2.00 \text{ cm}$ 

$$\text{Use Ampère's Law} \quad \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I_{\text{encl.}} = \mu_0 j_D (\pi r^2)$$

$C$  = circle whose radius =  $2.00 \text{ cm}$

$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 j_D \pi r^2 \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 j_D \pi r^2}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 j_D r}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} (103) (0.02 \text{ m})}{2}$$

$$B = 1.294 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$\underline{\underline{1.29 \mu\text{T}}}$$

d.) Induced magnetic field at  $r = 0.01 \text{ m}$ .

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} (103) (0.01 \text{ m})}{2}$$

$$B = 0.65 \mu\text{T}$$