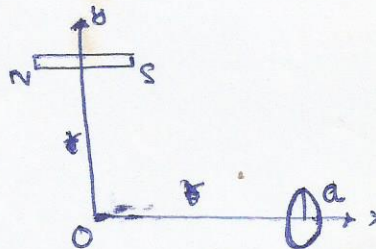
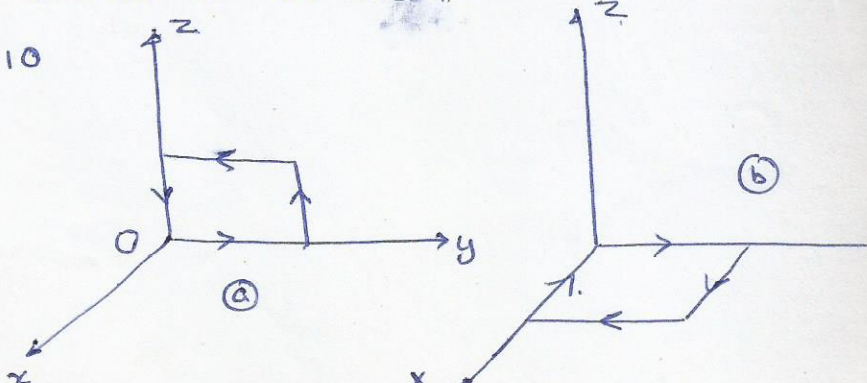


- Q.1 A proton and an α -particle enter a uniform \vec{B} normally with equal momentum. Find the ratio of radii and time periods of their trajectory. (1)
- Q.2 What is magnetic moment of an electron in a circular orbit of radius r , moving with speed v . (1)
- Q.3 Define angle of dip and magnetic declination with the help of suitable diagram. What is angle of dip at magnetic equator? (1)
- Q.4 What type of magnetic field is applied to a current carrying coil in galvanometers. Why? (1)
- Q.5 Write two differences between \vec{E} and \vec{B} lines. (1)
- Q.6 Derive expression for \vec{B} on the axis of a circular coil of radius R carrying current I . Identify magnetic moment of this coil. (3)
- Q.7 A galvanometer coil of $50\ \Omega$ shows full scale deflection for a current of $5\ \text{mA}$. How will you convert this galvanometer into a voltmeter of range 0 to $15\ \text{V}$? (2)
- Q.8 A long straight wire of circular cross-section of radius ' a ' carries a steady current I , distributed across the cross-section. Apply Ampere's circuital law to calculate \vec{B} at a distance ' r ' from centre for (i) $r < a$ (ii) $r > a$. (2)

Q.9.  A small magnet of moment M is placed at a distance r from the origin O with its axis parallel to x -axis. A small coil of one turn and radius a is placed at same distance on x -axis with axis same as x -axis. For what value of current in the coil a small magnetic needle kept at origin remains undeflected. What is direction of current in the coil. (2)

Q.10  A rectangular coil of area A carries current I is placed in $\vec{B} = B\hat{k}$. Find the Torque experienced by this coil in two orientations (a) & (b). (2)

- Q.11 A magnetic dipole is placed in uniform \vec{B} . Deduce expression for Time period of its oscillations. How will time period vary if a bar magnet is replaced by a combination of two similar bar magnets placed over each other with axis parallel. (4)