$\qquad$
PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING \& TECHNOLOGY
B.Tech.Winter-2019-20Examination

Semester: 5
Date: 26/11/2019
Subject Code: 03107302
Time: 10:30am to 01:00pm
Subject Name: Electromagnetic Theory
Total Marks: 60

## Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.
Q. 1 Objective Type Questions - (All are compulsory) (Each of one mark)
5. The divergence of curl of any vector is $\qquad$ .
6. $\qquad$ states that the total electric flux $\Psi$ through any closed surface is equal to the total charge enclosed by that surface.
7. The result of dot product $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{y}} \cdot \mathrm{a}_{\theta}$ is $\qquad$ .
8. The Biot-savart's law is a general modification of $\qquad$ law.
9. The unit of capacitance is $\qquad$ .
10. Points $P$ and $Q$ are located at $(0,2,4)$ and $(-3,1,5)$. Calculate distance between $P$ and $Q$.
11. The plane $y=3 \mathrm{~m}$ contains a uniform charge distribution with density $\mathrm{s}=10^{-8} / 6 \pi \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. Determine E at $\mathrm{y}=4.37 \mathrm{~m}$.
12. The electric field intensity at a point can be defined as a force exerted on unit positive charge. (True or False)
13. "The work done is depends on the path selected in electrostatic field." (True or False)
14. Give the statement of uniqueness theorem.
15. Which of these is correct relationship ?
[a] $\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{A}=|\mathrm{A}|^{2}$
[b] $\mathrm{AxB}+\mathrm{BxA}=0$
[c] A.B.C = B.C.A
[d] $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{x}} \cdot \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{y}}=\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{z}}$
16. The value of E within the field due to a point charge can be found with the help of $\qquad$ -
[a] Faraday's law
[b] Kirchhoff's law
[c] Coulomb's law
[d] all of above
17. At Cartesian point ( $-3,4,-1$ ), which of these is incorrect?
[a] $\mathrm{g}=-5$
[b] r $=\sqrt{2} 6$
[c] $\theta=\tan ^{-1} \frac{5}{-1}$
[d] $\Phi=\tan ^{-1} \frac{4}{-3}$
18. A capacitor stores 0.24 coulombs at 10 volts. Its capacitance is $\qquad$ .
[a] 0.024 F ,
[b] 0.12 F ,
[c] 0.6 F ,
[d] 0.8 F
19. A positive divergence for any vector indicates $\qquad$ .
[a] a sink,
[b] an electric flux density
[c] a source [d] a volume charge density
Q. 2 Answer the following questions. (Attempt any three)
A) Derive Poisson's and Laplace's Equation.
B) Find Electrical field intensity due to infinite line with uniform line charge density $\rho_{\mathrm{L}}$ on z -axis.
C) Transform the given vector $\mathrm{G}=(\mathrm{xz} / \mathrm{y}) \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{x}}$ in to spherical co-ordinates.
D) Two dipoles with dipole moments $-5 \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}$ and $9 \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}$ are located at points $(0,0,-2)$ and $(0,0,3)$ respectively. Find potential at origin.
Q. 3 A) Given points E $(2,5,1), F(-1,4,-2)$ and $G(3,-2,4)$.

Find: (i) A unit vector directed from E towards F .
(ii) The angle between $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EF}}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EG}}$.
(iii) The scalar projection $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EF}}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EG}}$.
B) Explain Ampere's circuital law. Also derive necessary expression for H at any point due to a coaxial cable.

## OR

B) Given the electric flux density, $D=0.3 r^{2} a_{r} \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ in free space :
(i) Find E at point $\mathrm{P}\left(2,25^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}\right)$;
(ii) Find the total charge within the sphere $\mathrm{r}=3$;
(iii) Find total electric flux leaving the sphere $r=4$.
Q. 4 A) Explain Dot product and Cross product in detail.

## OR

A) Find the magnitude of the electric field intensity in a sample of silver having $\sigma=6.17 \times 10^{7}$ $\mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ and $\mu_{\mathrm{e}}=0.0056 \mathrm{~m}^{2} / \mathrm{V}$. if
(a) the drift velocity is $1 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$,
(b) the current density is $10^{7} \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$,
(c) the sample is a cube, 3 mm on a side, carrying a total current of 80 A ,
B) Enlist all four Maxwell's equations in point form and starting from Gauss law derive the Maxwell's equation $\nabla \cdot D=\rho_{v}$.

