

4. (10 points, suggested time 20 minutes)

Two particles, 1 and 2, have different mass and charge as described by the following.

- Particle 1 has mass  $M$  and negative charge  $-Q$ .
- Particle 2 has mass  $\frac{M}{2}$  and positive charge  $+2Q$ .

In separate trials, a device is used to accelerate each particle in the  $-y$ -direction from rest through a potential difference of absolute value  $|\Delta V|$ . The polarity of the potential difference can be adjusted so that a particle with either positive charge or negative charge can be accelerated in the  $-y$ -direction by the device. Gravitational effects are negligible.

After moving through the potential difference, particles 1 and 2 exit the device with kinetic energies  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ , respectively.

(a) **Calculate** the ratio  $\frac{K_2}{K_1}$ .

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Continue your response to **QUESTION 4** on this page.

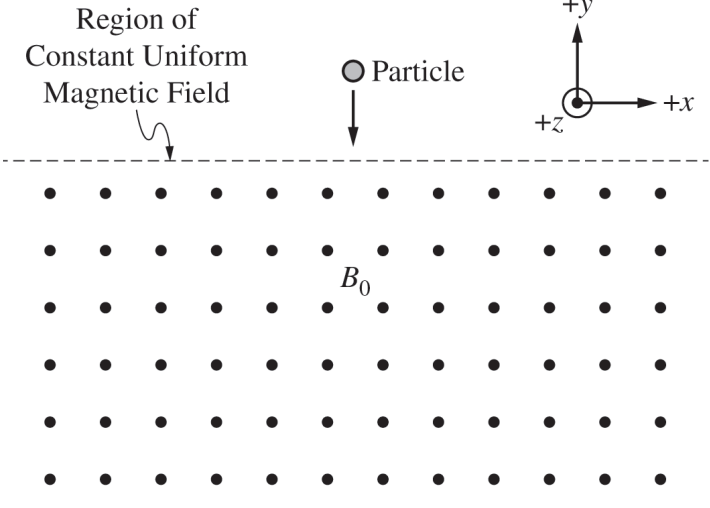


Figure 1

After exiting the device, the particles enter a large region of constant uniform magnetic field of magnitude  $B_0$  that is directed in the  $+z$ -direction (out of the page), as shown in Figure 1. Each particle is moving in the  $-y$ -direction when entering the region, and each particle is moving in the  $+y$ -direction when exiting the region.

- (b)
- i. **Determine** an expression for the speed of Particle 2 in the region. Express your answer in terms of  $M$ ,  $K_2$ , and physical constants, as appropriate.
- ii. **Derive** an expression for the horizontal distance  $\Delta x$  between the locations where Particle 2 enters and leaves the region. Express your answer in terms of  $M$ ,  $Q$ ,  $K_2$ ,  $B_0$ , and physical constants, as appropriate.

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Continue your response to **QUESTION 4** on this page.

(c) On the following diagram in Figure 2, **sketch** and clearly **label** the paths of both particles 1 and 2 in the region.

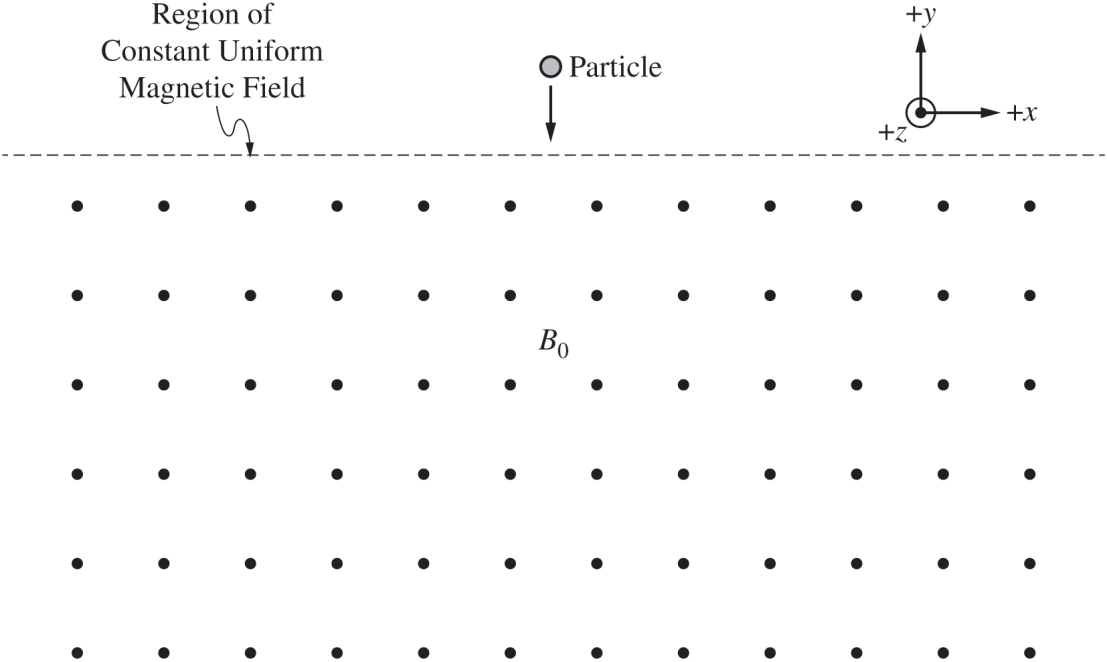


Figure 2

(d) A uniform electric field is added to the region such that Particle 1 of negative charge  $-Q$  travels with constant speed in a straight line through the region. **Determine** the direction of the electric field.

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END OF EXAM