The work energy theorem states:

$$W = \int_i^f \mathbf{F}net \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2$$

This theorem is valid:

A. only for conservative forces.
B. only for non-conservative forces.
C. only for forces which are constant in time
D. only for forces which can be expressed as potential energies
E. for all forces.

A + and - charge are held a distance R apart and released. The two particles accelerate toward each other as a result of the Coulomb attraction. As the particles approach each other, the energy contained in the electric field surrounding the two charges...

A. increases
B. decreases
C. stays the same

The time rate of change of the energy density is,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}u_q = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0}B^2\right) - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{S}$$

where $\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$.

How do you interpret this equation? In particular: Does the minus sign on the first term on the right seem ok?

A. Yup
B. It's disconcerting, did we make a mistake?
C. ??

If we integrate the energy densities over a closed volume, how would interpret $\mathbf{S}$?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\iiint (u_q + u_E)d\tau = -\iiint \nabla \cdot \mathbf{S}d\tau$$

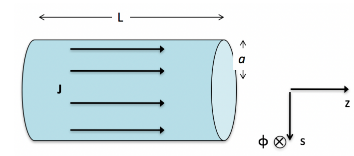
A. OUTFLOW of energy/area/time or
B. INFLOW of energy/area/time
C. OUTFLOW of energy/volume/time
D. INFLOW of energy/volume/time
E. ???

If we integrate the energy densities over a closed volume, how would interpret $\mathbf{S}$?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\iiint (u_q + u_E)d\tau = -\iiint \nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} d\tau = -\iint \mathbf{S} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

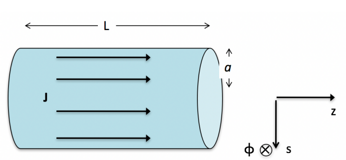
A. OUTFLOW of energy/area/time or
B. INFLOW of energy/area/time
C. OUTFLOW of energy/volume/time
D. INFLOW of energy/volume/time
E. ???

Consider a current I flowing through a cylindrical resistor of length L and radius a with voltage V applied. What is the E field inside the resistor?



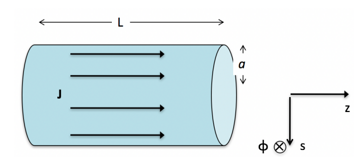
A. $(V/a)\hat{z}$
B. $(V/a)\hat{\phi}$
C. $(V/a)\hat{s}$
D. $(Vs/a^2)\hat{z}$
E. None of the above

Consider a current I flowing through a cylindrical resistor of length L and radius a with voltage V applied. What is the B field inside the resistor?

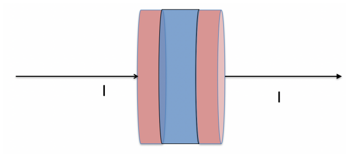


A. $(I\mu_0/2\pi s)\hat{\phi}$
B. $(I\mu_0 s/2\pi a^2)\hat{\phi}$
C. $(I\mu_0/2\pi a)\hat{\phi}$
D. $-(I\mu_0/2\pi a)\hat{\phi}$
E. None of the above

Consider a current I flowing through a cylindrical resistor of length L and radius a with voltage V applied. What is the direction of the $\mathbf{S}$ vector on the outer curved surface of the resistor?



A. $\pm\hat{\phi}$
B. $\pm\hat{s}$
C. $\pm\hat{z}$
D. ???



Consider the cylindrical volume of space bounded by the capacitor plates. Compute $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}/\mu_0$ at the outside (cylindrical, curved) surface of that volume. Which WAY does it point?

A. Always inward
B. Always outward
C. ???

The energies stored in the electric and magnetic fields are:

A. individually conserved for both $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{B}$, and cannot change.
B. conserved only if you sum the $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ energies together.
C. are not conserved at all.
D. ???