



Part 2 (30 Marks)

<p>A. <u>Check the errors for the following:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gauss's law states that the circulation of electric flux density around a closed path is equal to the charge enclosed by the path A magnetic flux line is a path or line drawn in such a way that its direction at any point is the direction of the magnetic field at that point. There are two types of flux density configurations the source and the sink. A perfect conductor contains an electrostatic field within it. The magnetic field B is defined as the force per unit current element. An isolated magnetic charge does not exist. The dielectric strength is the maximum electric field that a dielectric can tolerate or withstand without breakdown. Electric flux density at (4, 0, 3) equals $240a_x + 42a_z \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$ if there is a point charge $-5\pi \mu\text{C}$ at (4, 0, 0) and a line charge $3\pi \mu\text{C}/\text{m}$ along the y-axis. 	
<p>B. Discuss in brief the general classifications of electric and magnetic materials.</p>	
<p>C. State Poynting's equation, Ampere's law, Stokes theorem.</p>	
<p>D. Determine the equivalent capacitance and the equivalent relative permittivity of each of the capacitors in Figures 1 and 2. Taking, $d = 5 \text{ mm}$ and $S = 30 \text{ cm}^2$. What is happen if the width w is doubled on the equivalent capacitances obtained?</p>	
<p>Figure 1</p>	<p>Figure 2</p>