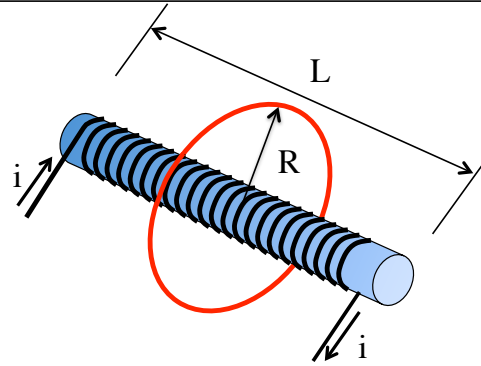


Problem 30.47

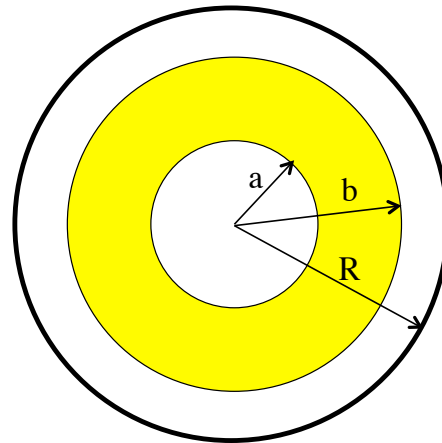
a.) Assuming the central axis of the solenoid is along the x-axis, the area vector will also be along the x-axis and the magnetic flux through the circle (disk) will be:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_B &= \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} \\
 &= BA \cos 0^\circ \\
 &= (\mu_o ni)(\pi R^2) \\
 &= \left[(4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m} / \text{A}) \left(\frac{300 \text{ turns}}{.3 \text{ m}} \right) (12 \text{ A}) \right] \left[\pi (.012 \text{ m})^2 \right] \\
 &= 7.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Webers}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.)

b.) Because the magnetic field is essentially constant down the axis of a solenoid, the on thing tricky in the flux calculation is determine the area of the annulus's face. As such, we can write:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_B &= \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} \\
 &= BA \cos 0^\circ \\
 &= (\mu_o ni)(\pi b^2 - \pi a^2) \\
 &= \left[(4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m} / \text{A}) \left(\frac{300 \text{ turns}}{.3 \text{ m}} \right) (12 \text{ A}) \right] \left[\pi \left((.012 \text{ m})^2 - (.012 \text{ m})^2 \right) \right] \\
 &= 2.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Webers}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.)