

Theoretical Question 1: The Shockley-James Paradox  
MARKING SCHEME

<b>a) 1.0</b>	Finding $B$ at the center	0.3	
	Writing $\Phi_{B1} = \pi r^2 B$	0.3	
	Final answer	0.4	No credit for internal propagating error
<b>b) 0.8</b>	Understanding that $\Phi_{B2} = MI_1$	0.2	
	Understanding that $\varepsilon_2 = -\dot{\Phi}_{B2}$	0.2	Disregard sign
	Final answer	0.4	No credit for internal propagating error
<b>c) 0.5</b>	Writing $\varepsilon_2 = 2\pi r E$	0.3	Partial credit for $\varepsilon_2 = \oint E dl - 0.1$
	Final answer	0.2	No credit for internal propagating error
<b>d) 1.0</b>	Writing $F = QE$	0.2	
	Writing $F$ as a function of $\dot{I}_1$	0.2	
	Writing $\Delta p = \int F dt$	0.2	
	Final answer	0.4	
<b>e) 1.1</b>	Understanding that $N = nIA$	0.2	
	Understanding that $v = I/(nAq)$	0.3	
	Understanding that $p = Nm v / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ (or $\gamma Nm v$ )	0.3	
	Final answer	0.3	No credit for internal propagating error
<b>f) 3.3</b>	Understanding that $I = \lambda q v$ or $I = nAq v$	0.3	
	Understanding that there are separate $v_{1,2}$ and $\lambda_{1,2}$ (or $n_{1,2}$ )	0.4	
	Expressing $p_{hid}$ in terms of the charge densities and velocities	0.4	E.g. $p_{hid} = ml(\lambda_2 \gamma_2 v_2 - \lambda_1 \gamma_1 v_1)$
	Cancelling out the charge densities	0.7	E.g. $p_{hid} = (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) I l m / q$
	Understanding that $\Delta E_k = \Delta U$	0.5	
	Finding $\Delta U = kQq l / R^2$	0.4	
	Final answer	0.6	If the result was reverse-engineered from part (g), this will be the only credit given. No credit for internal propagating error.
<b>g) 0.8</b>	Writing $\mu = I\pi r^2$ for part (d)	0.1	
	Re-expressing the result of part (d)	0.3	
	Writing $\mu = Il^2$ for part (f)	0.1	
	Re-expressing the result of part (f)	0.3	No credit here if the answer to (f) was reverse-engineered.
<b>h) 1.5</b>	Correct answer (yes/no) for each statement	0.5*3	No credit at all if a statement was decided incorrectly.