

45. (a) We use the result of part (a) in Sample Problem 32-3:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 r}{2} \frac{dE}{dt} \quad (\text{for } r \leq R) ,$$

where $r = 0.80R$ and

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{V}{d} \right) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{d}{dt} (V_0 e^{-t/\tau}) = -\frac{V_0}{\tau d} e^{-t/\tau} .$$

Here $V_0 = 100 \text{ V}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} B(t) &= \left(\frac{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 r}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{V_0}{\tau d} e^{-t/\tau} \right) = -\frac{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 V_0 r}{2\tau d} e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= -\frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A}) \left(8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2} \right) (100 \text{ V})(0.80)(16 \text{ mm})}{2(12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s})(5.0 \text{ mm})} e^{-t/12 \text{ ms}} \\ &= -(1.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ T}) e^{-t/12 \text{ ms}} . \end{aligned}$$

The minus sign here is insignificant.

- (b) At time $t = 3\tau$, $B(t) = -(1.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ T}) e^{-3\tau/\tau} = -5.9 \times 10^{-15} \text{ T}$.