

Consider the three point charges surrounding point A or point B.

Find the electric field \mathbf{E}_A at point A and \mathbf{E}_B at point B.

Find the electric potential V_A at point A and V_B at point B.

Find the magnitude F_{23} between the two positive charges on the left and F_{35} between the two positive charges on the right. y





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Solution:

•
$$\mathbf{E}_{A} = k \frac{|2\mathrm{nC}|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} \,\mathbf{\hat{i}} + k \frac{|4\mathrm{nC}|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} \,\mathbf{\hat{i}} - k \frac{|3\mathrm{nC}|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} \,\mathbf{\hat{j}} = 8.44 \times 10^{3} \,\mathrm{N/C} \,\mathbf{\hat{i}} - 4.22 \times 10^{3} \,\mathrm{N/C} \,\mathbf{\hat{j}}$$

 $\mathbf{E}_{B} = k \frac{|3\mathrm{nC}|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} \,\mathbf{\hat{i}} + k \frac{|6\mathrm{nC}|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} \,\mathbf{\hat{i}} - k \frac{|5\mathrm{nC}|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} \,\mathbf{\hat{j}} = 12.7 \times 10^{3} \,\mathrm{N/C} \,\mathbf{\hat{i}} - 7.03 \times 10^{3} \,\mathrm{N/C} \,\mathbf{\hat{j}}$
• $V_{A} = k \frac{2\mathrm{nC}}{8\mathrm{cm}} + k \frac{3\mathrm{nC}}{8\mathrm{cm}} - k \frac{4\mathrm{nC}}{8\mathrm{cm}} = 113 \mathrm{V}, \quad V_{B} = k \frac{3\mathrm{nC}}{8\mathrm{cm}} + k \frac{5\mathrm{nC}}{8\mathrm{cm}} - k \frac{6\mathrm{nC}}{8\mathrm{cm}} = 225 \mathrm{V}$
• $F_{23} = k \frac{|(2\mathrm{nC})(3\mathrm{nC})|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2} + (8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} = 4.22 \times 10^{-6} \,\mathrm{N}, \quad F_{35} = k \frac{|(3\mathrm{nC})(5\mathrm{nC})|}{(8\mathrm{cm})^{2} + (8\mathrm{cm})^{2}} = 10.5 \times 10^{-6} \,\mathrm{N}$







The conducting spherical shell with no net charge on it has a 2m inner radius and a 4m outer radius. There is a point charge $Q_{\rm p} = -4 {\rm nC} \left[Q_{\rm p} = 5 {\rm nC} \right]$ at the center. (a) Find the charges Q_{int} and Q_{ext} on the two surfaces of the shell. Q_{ext} (b) Find the electric flux Φ_E through a Gaussian sphere of r = 1m. (c) Find magnitude and direction of the electric field at r = 5m. Q_{int} Solution: 1m3m 5m (a) $Q_{int} = +4nC$, $Q_{ext} = -4nC$, $[Q_{\text{int}} = -5\text{nC}, \quad Q_{\text{ext}} = +5\text{nC}].$ (b) $\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\rm p}}{\epsilon_0} = -452 {\rm Nm}^2 / {\rm C}$, $\left[\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\rm p}}{\epsilon_0} = +565 \,\mathrm{Nm}^2/\mathrm{C}\right].$ (c) $4\pi (5m)^2 E = \frac{(Q_p + Q_{int} + Q_{ext})}{\epsilon_0} < 0 \Rightarrow E = -1.44$ N/C (inward), $\left[4\pi (5m)^2 E = \frac{(Q_p + Q_{int} + Q_{ext})}{\epsilon_0} > 0 \Rightarrow E = +1.80$ N/C (outward)\right].



In a region of uniform electric field, $\mathbf{E} = 5 \text{N/C} \,\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 4 \text{N/C} \,\hat{\mathbf{j}}$, a charged particle $(m = 0.03 \text{kg}, q = 2 \text{mC}) \, [(m = 0.02 \text{kg}, q = 3 \text{mC})]$ is released from rest at time t = 0 at the origin of the coordinate system.

- (a) Find the electric force $\mathbf{F} = F_x \,\hat{\mathbf{i}} + F_y \,\hat{\mathbf{j}}$ acting on the particle.
- (b) Find the position $\mathbf{r} = x \,\hat{\mathbf{i}} + y \,\hat{\mathbf{j}}$ of the particle at time t = 7s.
- (c) Draw the shape of the path into the diagram.





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Solution:

(a)
$$F_x = (2 \times 10^{-3} \text{C})(5\text{N/C}) = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}, \quad F_y = (2 \times 10^{-3} \text{C})(4\text{N/C}) = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}.$$

 $[F_x = (3 \times 10^{-3} \text{C})(5\text{N/C}) = 15 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}, \quad F_y = (3 \times 10^{-3} \text{C})(4\text{N/C}) = 12 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}.]$
(b) $x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}}{3 \times 10^{-2} \text{kg}} \right) (7s)^2 = 8.17 \text{m}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}}{3 \times 10^{-2} \text{kg}} \right) (7s)^2 = 6.53 \text{m}.$
 $\left[x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}}{2 \times 10^{-2} \text{kg}} \right) (7s)^2 = 18.4 \text{m}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{12 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}}{2 \times 10^{-2} \text{kg}} \right) (7s)^2 = 14.7 \text{m}.]$

(c) Straight line through origin parallel to direction of electric field.