

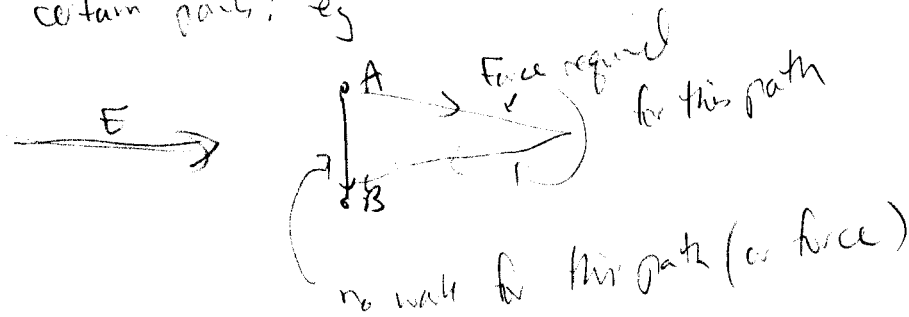
Homework 4

Q 1, 12

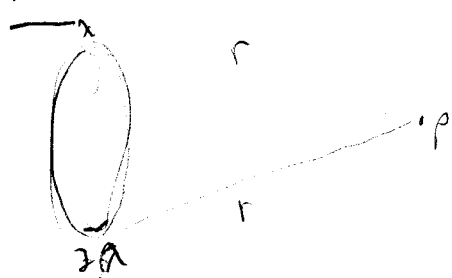
P 1, 4, 31, 52

ch 23

Q1 No net work and thus no net force must be exerted. However, depending on the path work may be done at certain parts; eg



Q12



distance from each charge doesn't change, so V doesn't change at this point

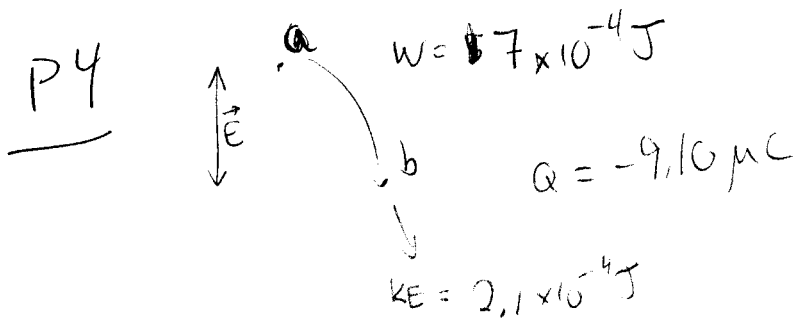
direction of \vec{E} (a vector) changes

P1

$$\Delta U = qV_{BA}$$

change in potential energy \leftrightarrow change in kinetic energy

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = qV$$
$$\boxed{V = \frac{mv^2}{2q}}$$



Potential difference does work and so does the electric field

$$W_{\text{ext}} + W_{\text{elec}} = \Delta KE$$

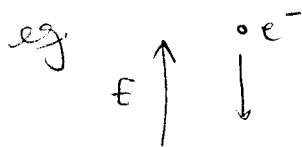
$$W_{\text{ext}} + [-q(V_b - V_a)] = \Delta KE$$

$$V_b - V_a = \frac{\Delta KE - W_{\text{ext}}}{-q}$$

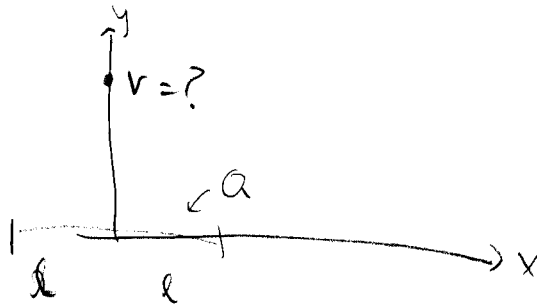
$$= \frac{(2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}) - (7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J})}{+ (9.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})}$$

$$|V_b - V_a| = -53.8 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{so } V_a > V_b$$



p 38



use
~~first~~

$$v = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r} \quad (\text{assume } v=0 \text{ at } \infty)$$

$$dq = \lambda dl$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{2l}$$

$$dl = dx$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-l}^l \frac{\frac{Q}{2l} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{2l4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-l}^l \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

see Appendix B-4:

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$$

$$= \frac{Q}{8l\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \right]_{-l}^l$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{8l\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\ln(l + \sqrt{l^2 + y^2}) - \ln(-l + \sqrt{l^2 + y^2}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q}{8l\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{l^2 + y^2} + l}{\sqrt{l^2 + y^2} - l} \right)$$

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$$m = 0.050 \text{ g}$$

$$q = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$V(x) = 2 \frac{V}{m^2} x^2 - \frac{3V}{m^3} x^3$$

$$x_i = 2.0 \text{ m}$$

$$F = m \vec{a} = q \vec{E}$$

$$a = \frac{q}{m} \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

$$= -\frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \cancel{\frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial y} \hat{j}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial z} \hat{k}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2V}{m^2} 2x - \frac{3V}{m^3} 3x^2 \right) \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{q}{m} \left(\frac{4V}{m^2} x - \frac{9V}{m^3} x^2 \right) \hat{i}$$

at $x = 2$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg})} \left(\frac{4V}{m^2} (2\text{m}) - \frac{9V}{m^3} (2\text{m})^2 \right)$$

$$\vec{a} = \boxed{1.1 \text{ m/s}^2} \hat{i}$$