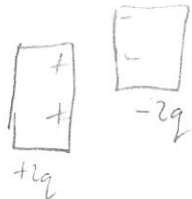
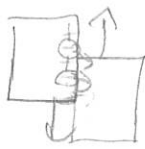
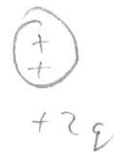
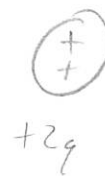
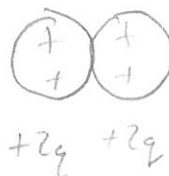


Electrostatics Review

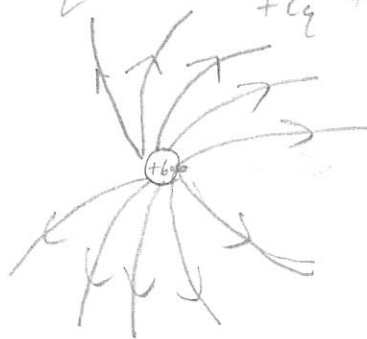
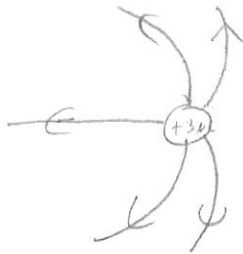
1 a)



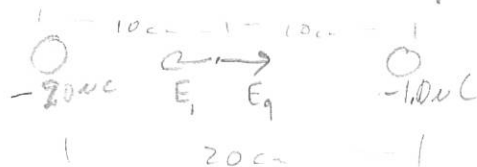
b)



2



3



$$a) E_q = \frac{kq_q}{r^2} \Rightarrow E_q = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(9 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.10m)^2}$$

$$E_q = 8.1 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{r_1^2} \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(1 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.10m)^2}$$

$$E_1 = 9 \times 10^5 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E_{net} = E_q - E_1 = 8.1 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C} - 0.9 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C} = 7.2 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C}$$

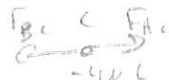
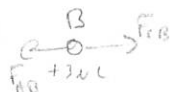
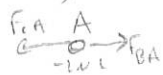
$$b) F = qE$$

$$= (2 \times 10^{-6} C)(7.2 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C})$$

$$F = 14.4 N$$

c) The $-9 \mu C$ charge is dominating, so move away from the $-9 \mu C$ and towards $-1 \mu C$.

4



$$a) F_{AB} = F_{BA} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(2 \times 10^{-6} C)(3 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.05m)^2} = 21.6 N$$

$$F_{AC} = F_{CA} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(2 \times 10^{-6} C)(4 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.15m)^2} = 1.8 N$$

$$F_{BC} = F_{CB} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(3 \times 10^{-6} C)(4 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.10m)^2} = 4.8 N$$

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

$$b) F_{netA} = F_{BA} - F_{CA} = 21.6 N - 1.8 N = 19.8 N \rightarrow$$

$$F_{netB} = F_{CB} - F_{AB} = 4.8 N - 21.6 N = -16.8 N \leftarrow$$

$$F_{netC} = F_{AC} - F_{BC} = 1.8 N - 4.8 N = -3 N \leftarrow$$

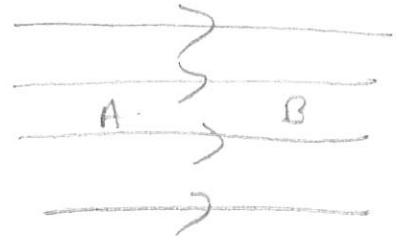
$$c) V_T = V_A + V_B + V_C = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(-2 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.05m)} + \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(3 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.10m)} + \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(-4 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.15m)} = -2.34 \times 10^5 \frac{J}{C}$$

$$d) V_T = V_A + V_B + V_C = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(-2 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.05m)} + \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(3 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.10m)} + \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(-4 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.15m)} = -2.0 \times 10^5 \frac{J}{C}$$

$$e) U = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \quad U_T = U_{AB} + U_{CB} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(2 \times 10^{-6} C)(3 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.05m)} + \frac{(9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2})(3 \times 10^{-6} C)(-4 \times 10^{-6} C)}{(0.15m)} = -1.8 J$$

15

- a) A proton would follow the field lines to the right
 b) An electron would move counter to the field lines $\Rightarrow$ to the left.



$$c) F = qE \Rightarrow F = (4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}) (500 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}})$$

$$F = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

$$d) \Delta V = Ed \Rightarrow \Delta V = (500 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}) (0.05 \text{ m})$$

$$\Delta V = 25 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}}$$

$$e) \Delta u = q \Delta V \Rightarrow \Delta u = (4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}) (25 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}})$$

$$\Delta u = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$E = 500 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$d_{AB} = 5 \text{ cm}$$