

KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
QUIZ #8- CHAPTER 24

NAME: Key ID# _____ SECTION# 16

Over a certain region of space, the electric potential is give by: $V(x,y) = 2x^2 + 5y^2 - 2xy$.
Find the magnitude and direction of the electric field at points (2 m, 1 m).

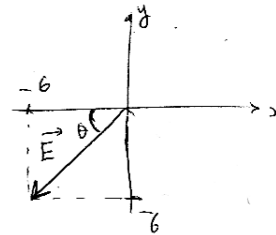
$$E_x = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -(4x - 2y)$$

$$E_y = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -(10y - 2x)$$

$$x = 2\text{m} \quad \text{and} \quad y = 1\text{m}$$

$$E_x = -6 \text{ N/C}$$

$$E_y = -6 \text{ N/C}$$



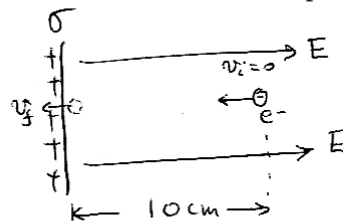
magnitude $|\vec{E}| = \underline{\underline{8.5 \text{ N/C}}}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1) = \underline{\underline{45^\circ}}$$

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NAME: Key ID# _____ SECTION# 17

An electron starts from rest at a point 10 cm from a positively charged conducting plate, with a surface charge density $\sigma = +1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^2$. The electron is attracted to the plate until it collides with the plate. With what speed will the electron collide with the plate?



$$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$$

$$\Delta U = q \Delta V = -q E d \cos 180^\circ = +q E d$$

$$\Delta K = -\Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta K = -q E d$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 - 0 = -q E d \quad E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{-2 q \sigma d}{\epsilon_0 m}}$$

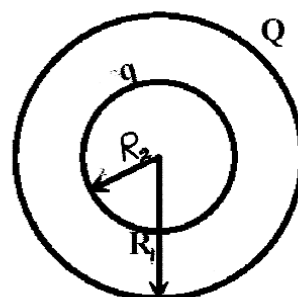
$$= \sqrt{\frac{-2 \times (-1.6 \times 10^{-19}) \times 1 \times 10^{-9} \times 0.1}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$v = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

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NAME: Key ID# _____ SECTION# 18

Consider two concentric spherical shells. The first one has a charge $Q = 20 \text{ nC}$ and radius $R_1 = 20 \text{ cm}$ the other has a charge $q = -10 \text{ nC}$ and radius $R_2 = 10 \text{ cm}$. Take the potential to be zero at infinity. Find the net potential at



(a) $r = 25 \text{ cm}$

$$V = k \left(\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{q}{r} \right) = 360 \text{ V}$$

(b) $r = 20 \text{ cm}$

$$V = k \left(\frac{Q}{R_1} + \frac{q}{R_1} \right) = 450 \text{ V}$$

(c) $r = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$V = k \left(\frac{Q}{R_1} + \frac{q}{r} \right) = 300 \text{ V}$$

(d) $r = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$V = k \left(\frac{Q}{R_1} + \frac{q}{R_2} \right) = 0$$

(e) $r = 5 \text{ cm}$.

$$V = k \left(\frac{Q}{R_1} + \frac{q}{R_2} \right) = 0$$