

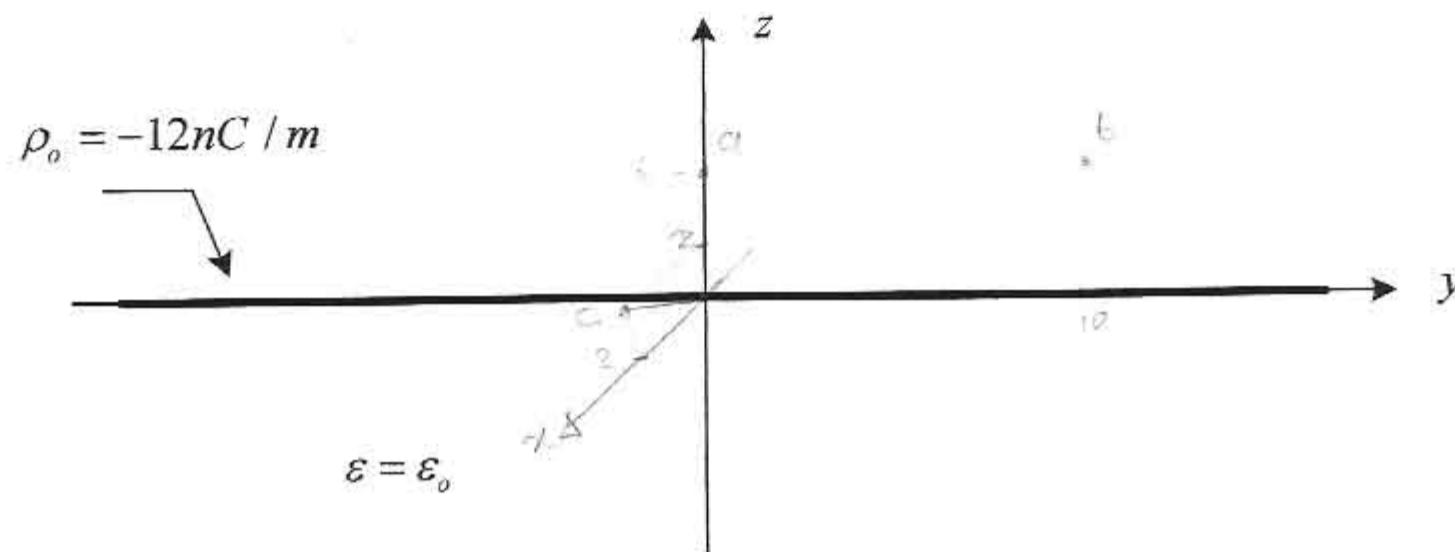
Name:

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(15/15)

An infinitely long line of uniform charge density lies on the y -axis. The charge density is given by $\rho_0 = -12 \text{ nC/m}$. Assume the surrounding medium is air. Calculate the resulting electric field intensity vector \vec{E} at the observation point P whose rectangular coordinates are given by:

- a) (0, 0, 6).
 b) (0, 10, 6).
 c) (2, 0, 2).



$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \vec{E} &= \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \rho} \vec{a}_\rho, \quad \rho = 6, \quad \vec{a}_\rho = \vec{a}_z \\ &= \frac{-12 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi \left(\frac{1}{36\pi}\right) (6)} \vec{a}_z \\ &= -36 \vec{a}_z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \rho = 6, \quad \vec{a}_\rho = \vec{a}_z$$

$$\vec{E} = -36 \vec{a}_z$$

$$\text{c) } \rho = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8}, \quad \vec{a}_\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{a}_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{a}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \rho} \vec{a}_\rho \\ &= \frac{-12 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (\sqrt{8})} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{a}_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{a}_z \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -76.367 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{a}_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{a}_z \right) = -54 \vec{a}_x - 54 \vec{a}_z$$