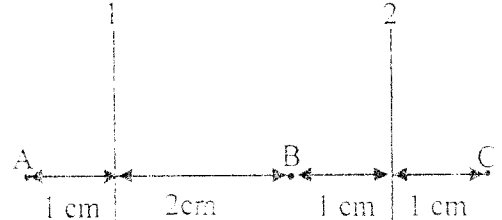


Name:

Key

id#

Consider two infinitely long parallel wires carrying charge density $\lambda_1 = -3 \mu\text{C/m}$ and $\lambda_2 = 5 \mu\text{C/m}$. Find the net electric field at points A, B and C.



- At point A

$$\vec{E}_2 \quad \vec{E}_1$$

$$\leftarrow \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = (E_1 - E_2) \hat{i}$$

$$= 2k \left(\frac{|\lambda_1|}{r_1} - \frac{|\lambda_2|}{r_2} \right) \hat{i} = 2 \times 9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.01} - \frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.04} \right) \hat{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = 3.15 \times 10^6 \hat{i}} \quad \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \right)$$

- At point B

$$\vec{E}_1 \quad \vec{E}_2$$

$$\leftarrow \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = -(E_1 + E_2) \hat{i} = -2k \left(\frac{|\lambda_1|}{r_1} + \frac{|\lambda_2|}{r_2} \right) \hat{i}$$

$$= -2 \times 9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.02} + \frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.01} \right) \hat{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = -11.7 \times 10^6 \hat{i}} \quad \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \right)$$

- At point C

$$\vec{E}_1 \quad \vec{E}_2$$

$$\leftarrow \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = (E_2 - E_1) \hat{i} = 2k \left(\frac{|\lambda_2|}{r_2} - \frac{|\lambda_1|}{r_1} \right)$$

$$= 2 \times 9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.01} - \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.04} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = 7.65 \times 10^6 \hat{i}} \quad \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \right)$$

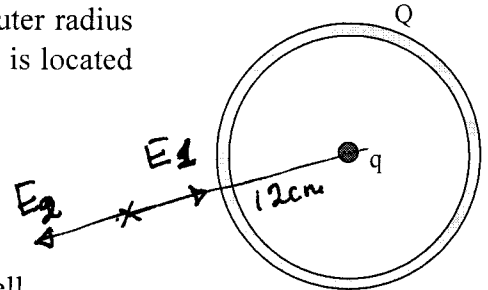
Instructor: Dr. A. Mekki

Name:

Key

Id:

Consider a metallic spherical shell of inner radius 8 cm and outer radius 10 cm carrying a charge $Q = 10 \mu\text{C}$. A point charge $q = -5 \mu\text{C}$ is located at the center of shell as shown in the figure.



Find the electric field at

- (a) $r = 2 \text{ cm}$ from the center of the shell
- (b) $r = 9 \text{ cm}$ from the center of the shell
- (c) $r = 12 \text{ cm}$ from the center of the shell
- (d) what are the inner and outer charges on the spherical shell.

2 (a) $r = 2 \text{ cm}$ $E = \frac{k|q|}{r^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}{(0.02)^2} = 11.25 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$ (outward)

2 (b) $r = 9 \text{ cm}$ (inside the conductor) $E = 0$

2 (c) $r = 12 \text{ cm}$ $E = -\frac{k|q|}{r^2} + \frac{k|Q|}{r^2} = -\frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}{(0.12)^2} + \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}{(0.12)^2}$

$E = + 3.125 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$
 ↑
 Outward

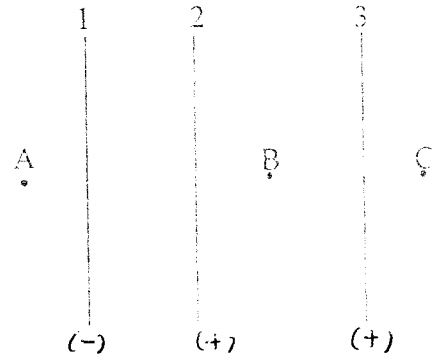
4 (d) $q_{\text{in}} = -q = + 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

$q_{\text{out}} = + 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

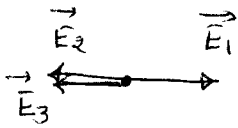
Note: $q_{\text{in}} + q_{\text{out}} = Q = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$.

Name: Key Id# _____

Consider three large non-conducting parallel plates carrying charge density $\sigma_1 = -3 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$, $\sigma_2 = 3 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$ and $\sigma_3 = 2 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$. Find the net electric field at points A, B and C.



• At point A

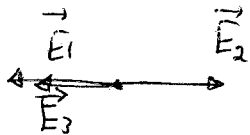


$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = (E_1 - E_2 - E_3) \hat{i}$$

$$= \left[\frac{|\sigma_1|}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{|\sigma_2|}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{|\sigma_3|}{2\epsilon_0} \right] \hat{i} = \frac{1}{2 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} (3 \times 10^{-6} - 3 \times 10^{-6} - 2 \times 10^{-6}) \hat{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = -1.13 \times 10^5 \hat{i} \text{ (N/C)}}$$

• At point B

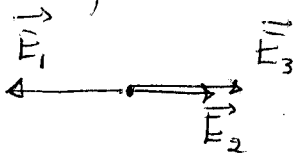


$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = (E_2 - E_1 - E_3) \hat{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} (3 \times 10^{-6} - 3 \times 10^{-6} - 2 \times 10^{-6}) \hat{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = -1.13 \times 10^5 \hat{i} \text{ (N/C)}}$$

• At point C



$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = (E_2 + E_3 - E_1) \hat{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} (3 \times 10^{-6} + 2 \times 10^{-6} - 3 \times 10^{-6}) \hat{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = 1.13 \times 10^5 \hat{i} \text{ (N/C)}}$$