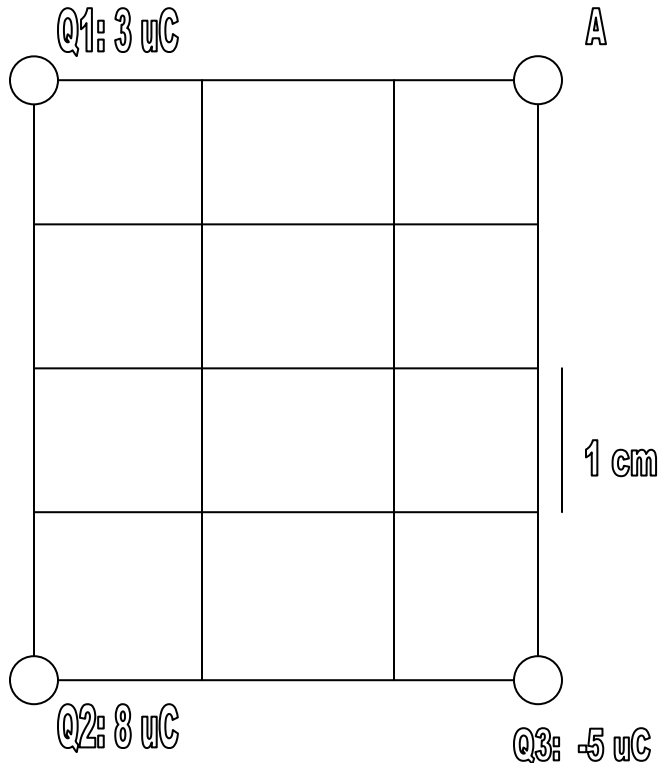


Recitation January 19
 Physics 2 Recitation Notes
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Problem 13.4

At a particular moment, one negative and two positive charges are located as shown in Figure 13.46. Your answers to each part of this problem should be vectors.



- (a) Find the electric field at the location of Q_1 due to the other two charges.
 (b) Use the electric field you calculated in part (a) to find the force on Q_1

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^3} \vec{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{8\mu\text{C}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left((0.04\text{m})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle 0, 0.04 \rangle \text{m} + \frac{-5\mu\text{C}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left((0.04\text{m})^2 + (0.03\text{m})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle -0.03, 0.04 \rangle \text{m}$$

$$\vec{E} = \langle 0, 4.4 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} + \langle 1.0 \cdot 10^7, -1.4 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$\vec{F} = 3\mu\text{C} \cdot \langle 1.0 \cdot 10^7, 3.0 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = \langle 30, 90 \rangle \text{N}$$

- (c) Find the electric field at location A due to all three charges.

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{E} &= \frac{3\mu\text{C}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left((0.03\text{m})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle 0.03, 0 \rangle \text{m} + \\
&\frac{8\mu\text{C}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left((0.03\text{m})^2 + (0.04\text{m})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle 0.03, 0.04 \rangle \text{m} + \\
&\frac{-5\mu\text{C}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left((0.04\text{m})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle 0, 0.04 \rangle \text{m} \\
&= \langle 3 \cdot 10^7, 0 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} + \langle 1.7 \cdot 10^7, 2.3 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} - \langle 0, 2.8 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \\
&= \langle 4.7 \cdot 10^7, -0.5 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}
\end{aligned}$$

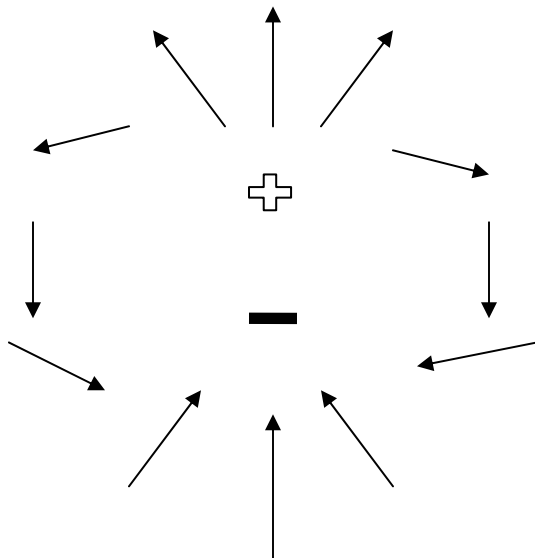
(d) An alpha particle is released from rest at location A. Determine the initial acceleration of the alpha particle.

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

$$\frac{1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{C}}{4 \cdot 1.7 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{kg}} \langle 4.7 \cdot 10^7, -0.5 \cdot 10^7 \rangle \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = \langle 1.1 \cdot 10^{15}, -1.2 \cdot 10^{14} \rangle \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

RQ13.7

Where could you place one positive and one negative charge to produce the pattern of electric field shown in figure 13.42?



This is a diagram of the electric field due to a dipole.