

Q1 $E = 1.7 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$ at $r = 9 \text{ m}$ $E = ??$ at $r = 2 \text{ m}$

Using Gauss's law for linear symmetry:

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \text{at } 9 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1.7 \times 10^4 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \times 9} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2\pi\epsilon_0 \times 9 \times 1.7 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}} \rightarrow \lambda = 5.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ C/m}$$

$$\text{at } 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \times 2} = \frac{5.4 \times 10^{-4}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \times 2} = 75500 \text{ N/C}$$

Q3 conducting solid sphere $\rightarrow$ هذا يعني أن الكرة موصلة، لذلك المجال الكهربائي داخل الكرة يساوي صفرًا.

$R = 10 \text{ cm}$

$E = 3 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$ inward $\rightarrow r = 30 \text{ cm}$ ($r > R$)

a) $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \rightarrow 3 \times 10^3 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (30 \times 10^{-2})^2} \Rightarrow Q = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$

b) $\sigma = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{-3 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi (10 \times 10^{-2})^2} \Rightarrow \sigma = -2.388 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C/m}^2$

Q6 $E_s = 10 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$ a) the charge on the sphere is?? b) the field magnitude at $r = 2 \text{ m}$??

a) $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \rightarrow 10 \times 10^3 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2)^2} \Rightarrow Q = 4.44 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

b) $E = \frac{kQ}{r^2} \rightarrow Q = \frac{E r^2}{k} = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times (2)^2}{9 \times 10^9} = 4.44 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

b) $E_{\text{net}} = \frac{4.44 \times 10^{-6}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2)^2} = 628 \text{ N/C}$

Q13 $L = 1.4 \text{ m}$

a) $\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = 19 \times (1)^2 \cos 90^\circ = 0$

b) $\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = -2 \times (1)^2 \cos 0^\circ = -2 \times (1)^2 = -3.92 \text{ N/C}$

c) Φ_x and $\Phi_z = 0$ because $\theta = 90^\circ$ and $\cos 90^\circ = 0$

d) The total flux of a uniform field through a closed surface is always zero. (المجموع الكلي لتيار المجال الكهربائي المتجانس عبر سطح مغلق يساوي صفرًا.)

Q17

Gauss's law $\Rightarrow \Phi = \frac{q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$ $\Rightarrow \Phi = \frac{q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2} = 1.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N/C}$

Q18 $r = 4 \text{ cm}$, $\rho = 4 \text{ nC/m}^3$, $A = 6.28 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^2$ $\rightarrow$ المساحة العرضية للسطح

$\rho = \frac{Q}{V}$, $\rho = \frac{Q}{A \cdot L} \rightarrow$ constant, not Area

$\Phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} \Rightarrow d\Phi = E \cdot dA$

$Q = \rho V \rightarrow \int dQ = \int \rho dV \rightarrow Q_{\text{tot}} = \int \rho dV \rightarrow Q_{\text{tot}} = \int \rho A \cdot L \cdot dr \rightarrow Q_{\text{tot}} = \int_0^R \rho A \cdot L \cdot dr$

$Q_{\text{tot}} = \rho A L \int_0^R dr \rightarrow Q_{\text{tot}} = \rho A L \left[r \right]_0^R \rightarrow Q_{\text{tot}} = \rho A L \left[\frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right]$

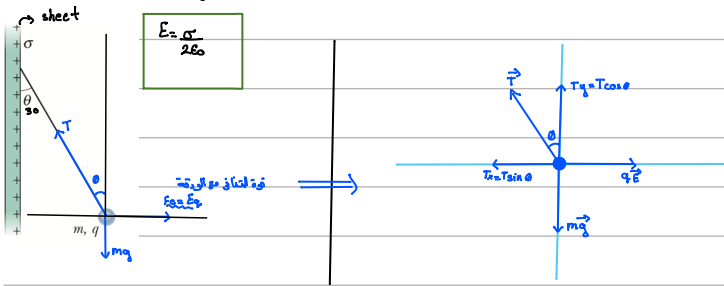
$Q_{\text{tot}} = \rho A L \frac{R^2}{2} \rightarrow Q_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\pi A L R^2}{2}$

From Gauss's law $\rightarrow \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E \cdot dA = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E \cdot 2\pi R L = \frac{\pi A L R^2}{2\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{A R^2}{4\epsilon_0}$

$E_{\text{at } 4 \text{ cm}} = \frac{6.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^3 \times (0.04)^2}{4 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = 4.8 \text{ N/C}$

b) $E_{\text{at } 2 \text{ cm}} = \frac{6.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^3 \times (0.02)^2}{4 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = 2.2246 \text{ N/C}$

Q21 thread: خيط , insulating: عازل , extend for: تمديد

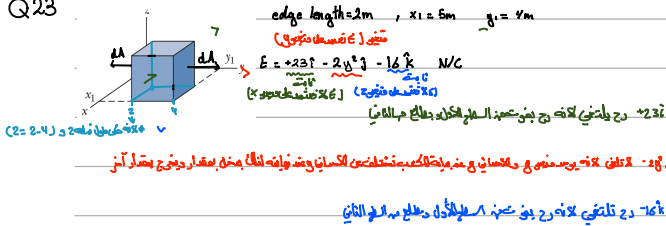


Since the ball is in equilibrium $\Rightarrow \sum F_y = 0$, $\sum F_x = 0$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T \cos \theta - mg = 0 \Rightarrow T \cos \theta = mg \Rightarrow T = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow qE - T \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow qE = T \sin \theta \Rightarrow qE = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta} \sin \theta \Rightarrow qE = mg \tan \theta \Rightarrow q \left(\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{mg}{q} \tan \theta \Rightarrow q\sigma = 2mg \tan \theta \epsilon_0 \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{2mg \tan \theta \epsilon_0}{q} = \frac{2(1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) \tan 30^\circ (8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2)}{7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}} = 8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^2$$

Q23



$$\therefore E = -24.5 \text{ eV} \quad E = -24.5 \text{ eV}$$

Right $\rightarrow \Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint E dA \cos 0 = \oint E dA \rightarrow 2(4)^2 \times (2)^2 = 128 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}$

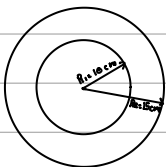
$$\text{let } \Rightarrow \Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint E dA \cos 180 = -E \oint dA = +2(2)^2 + (2)^2 = 32 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}$$

$$\epsilon \phi = -128 + 32 = -96 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow -96 = \frac{q_{enc}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \rightarrow q_{enc} = -8.496 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}$$

Q25 concentric: متحدة المركز

$$q_1 = 4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C} \quad q_2 = 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$$



as at $r = 12 \text{ cm}$ $R_1 < r < R_2$

* but when $r < R$ is spherical shell the $E = 0$. So we calculate E for the small spherical shell only ($R < r$)

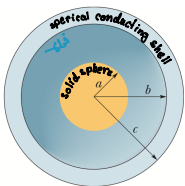
When $R_1 < r \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi(8.85 \times 10^{-12})} \frac{4 \times 10^{-8}}{(12 \times 10^{-2})^2} = 24977 \text{ N/C}$

b) at $r = 20 \text{ cm}$ $R_1 < R_2 < r$

When $R_1 < R_2 < r$ in spherical shell $\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \Rightarrow$ يستخدم فريند مرة القوة الكهربية وحده الاولى التي بازاها الشحنت q_1, q_2 لهما نفس الكجه بقدر اجمعهم جمع

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi(8.85 \times 10^{-12})} \cdot \frac{4 \times 10^{-8}}{(20 \times 10^{-2})^2} + \frac{1}{4\pi(8.85 \times 10^{-12})} \cdot \frac{2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}}{(20 \times 10^{-2})^2} = 13488 \text{ V/C}$$

Q29



$$a = 2 \text{ cm}, \quad b = 2a = 4 \text{ cm}, \quad c = 2.4a = 4.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$q_1 = +2 \text{ fC} \quad , \quad q_2 = -q_1$$

a) at $r=0 \Rightarrow$ for solid sphere $E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} r \therefore E=0$

$\Rightarrow$ conducting shell where $r < R \Rightarrow E = 0$ 1 $\frac{1}{2} C = 10^{-15} C$

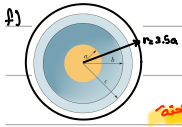
b) at $r=a/2 = 1\text{ cm} \rightarrow$ for solid sphere $E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (a/2)^2} = \frac{q}{\pi a^2} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-5}}{\pi (8.85 \times 10^{-12})} = 0.0225 \text{ N/C}$

$$c) \text{ at } r=a \Rightarrow E_{\text{surface}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 10^{-15}}{4\pi (8.85 \times 10^{-12}) (2 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 0.04498 \text{ N/C}$$

d) at $r = 1.5a = 3\text{cm} \Rightarrow r > a \rightarrow E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-5}}{4\pi(8.85 \times 10^{-12}) / 9 \times 10^{-2} \text{m}^2} = 0.01999 \text{ N/C}$

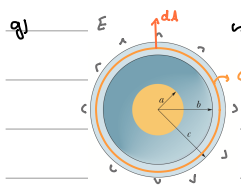
$$\Rightarrow r < \text{conducting shell} \Rightarrow E=0$$

e) at $r = 2.3a = 4.6 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \therefore$ r in the conducting shell $\Rightarrow r < R$ in the conducting $\Rightarrow E = 0$
 $\uparrow$
b.c.c.



$$r = 3.5a \rightarrow r > b \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r^2} \text{ but } \sum q_i = 0 \text{ because } q_2 = -q_1 \therefore \sum q_i = q_1 + q_2 = q_1 + (-q_1) = 0 \therefore E = 0$$

ملابس لو فاكهانه حضار العتمة



هذه هي الزاوية التي $spherical\ shell$ لها سمك (متغير) عند هذه السطح. يتوزع على السطح كروها في حال ثابت، إنه مجموع السطح $spherical\ shell$ كلها نادى $^{\circ}$ وتساوى $2\pi C$ - ولتكن C سمك غلاف، وتطابق مع هذا الجبر.

في الجسم conductivity متوزع على سطح (فرضه صفر) بالتالي للجلد $\Rightarrow \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$

$$q_{enc} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{q_1} + Q_{inner shell} = 0 \Rightarrow q_1 = -Q_{inner shell} \Rightarrow Q_{inner shell} = -2 \mu C$$

بیشتر q_1

عندما يوجد كمية مبالغ داخل قشرة نوبله فإن الحصة المرافضة التي يتم التخلي للقشرة تكون معاكسة للحصة الكوة في هذه

الحالة الكوة - 2+ إذا الفقرة الداخلية - 2- وبما أن الصفحة تحتوي على الفقرة الداخلية والخارجية للكوة والفترة الداخلية كصية تلي 2 إذا الخارجية = 0

h) بما إنه الـ spherical shell لـ 24°C وطاق السطح الداخلي -24°C ، $\therefore$ السطح الخارجي 0° (فرض عليه ختة)

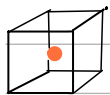
Q 39 $d = 0.6 \text{ m}$ $r = 0.3 \text{ m}$ $\therefore$ surface charge density (σ) $= 6.7 \text{ } \mu\text{C/m}^2 = 6.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$

Total charge on surface of sphere = Charge density $\times$ Surface area $\Rightarrow Q = \sigma \times 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow Q = (5.7 \times 10^{-6}) \times 4\pi (0.3)^2 = 6.49328 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C}$

$$b) \quad \Phi_{\text{total}} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \Phi = \frac{6.99328 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{Nm}^2}} = 1.13 \times 10^{11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{C}$$

C) ϕ The same $\% \text{ cond}$ فتخرج التوتوي على السطح الذي

Q43 $q = 6.3 \mu\text{C} = 6.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}$, , $L = 92 \text{cm}$



$$\omega \Phi = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{6.3 \times 10^{-6}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = 711864.4068 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}$$

لا يوثق b)