

Q1 $q_1 = 2.1 \times 10^{-8} \rightarrow x = 20 \text{ cm}$ $q_2 = -4q_1 \rightarrow x = 70 \text{ cm}$
 مكنون q_2 يكون إلكتروني q_2 مقدارها الجب



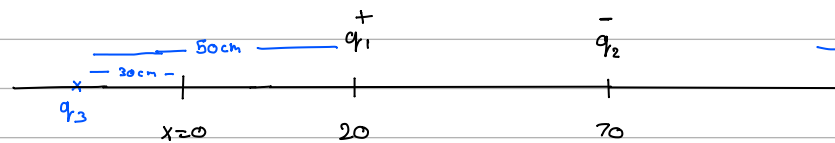
$$E = \frac{kq}{r^2} = \frac{F}{q}$$

$$|E_1| = |E_2| \Rightarrow \frac{k|q_1|}{r_1^2} = \frac{k|q_2|}{r_2^2} \rightarrow \frac{q_1}{x^2} = \frac{4q_1}{(60+x)^2} \rightarrow 4x^2 = 2500 + 120x + x^2 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 120x - 2500 = 0$$

$$\frac{100 \pm \sqrt{10000 + 30000}}{6} = \frac{100 \pm 200}{6} \rightarrow x = 50$$

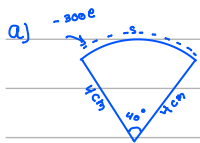
مرفوعة لأنها لا سالبة صناديق الخطة $x = -16.6$
 بما تكون بين q_1 و q_2 و هذا بهضوتها بعض

و $x = 50$ يعني الموقع الصحيح لـ q_3 هو



و هذا باللو يد لست الخطين

Q4 distributed: توزيع circular arc: قوس دائري Subtends: يمتد



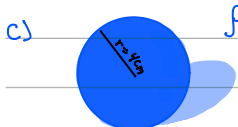
$$S = \theta r = \frac{4\pi \times 4 \times 10^{-2}}{180} = 0.0279 \text{ m}$$

أي والعمد الختار من حلحلة الخرافة نفع

$$\text{Linear density } \lambda = \frac{q}{\text{length}} = \frac{-300 \text{ e}}{0.0279} = \frac{-300 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{0.0279} = -1.72 \times 10^{15} \text{ C/m}$$

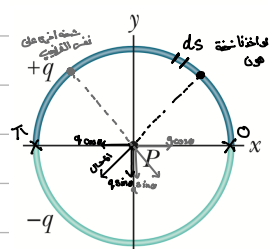


$$\sigma = \frac{q}{\text{area}} = \frac{q}{\pi r^2} = \frac{-300 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\pi \times (2 \times 10^{-2})^2} = -9.55 \times 10^{-1} \text{ C/m}^2$$



$$\rho = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} = \frac{-300 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (4 \times 10^{-2})^3} = \text{C/m}^3$$

Q11



$$Q = \lambda S = \rho C = 16 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C} \quad R = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{S} \Rightarrow S \lambda = Q \Rightarrow ds \cdot \lambda = dq$$

* لو أخذنا شحنتين مختلفتين في القوة فالحل لنا نج من المركبة البقية حيلتي وجعلت به البهاية

مناقة هنا به مكية هادية

$$dE = \frac{k dq}{r^2} \rightarrow dE = \frac{k \lambda ds \cdot \lambda \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

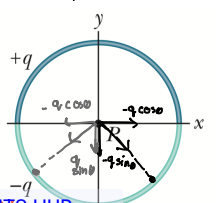
لكن λ فيه متغيرين (λ, ds) لذلك نعلم أن $ds = r d\theta$

$$\rightarrow dE = \frac{k \cdot r \cdot d\theta \cdot \lambda \sin \theta}{r^2} \rightarrow dE = \frac{k \lambda d\theta \sin \theta}{r} \rightarrow \int dE = \int \frac{k \lambda d\theta \sin \theta}{r} \rightarrow E = \frac{k \lambda}{r} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{k \lambda}{r} \cos \theta \Big|_0^\pi$$

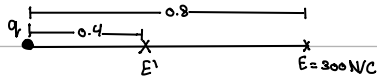
$$\rightarrow E = -\frac{k \lambda}{r} [\cos \pi - \cos 0] = \frac{k \lambda}{r} (2) \rightarrow E = \frac{2k \lambda}{r} \rightarrow E = \frac{2k Q}{\pi r^2}$$

$\lambda = \frac{Q}{S} \rightarrow S = \text{نصف محيط الدائرة} = 2\pi R = 2\pi r$

$$\rightarrow E_1 = E_2 \therefore E_{\text{Total}} = E_1 + E_2 = 2 \left[\frac{2k Q}{\pi r^2} \right] = \frac{4k Q}{\pi r^2} = \frac{4(8.99 \times 10^9)(16 \times 10^{-2})}{\pi (2.5 \times 10^{-2})^2} \approx 23.8 \text{ N/C}$$



Q12

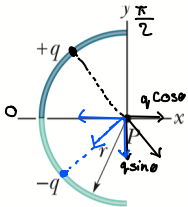


$$E = \frac{kq}{r^2} \rightarrow 300 = \frac{8.99 \times 10^9 \cdot q}{(0.8)^2} \rightarrow \approx 2.136 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$$

$$E' = \frac{kq}{r^2} = \frac{8.99 \times 10^9 \times 2.136 \times 10^{-8}}{(0.4)^2} = 1200 \text{ N/C}$$

$$\therefore E' - E = 1200 - 300 = 900 \text{ N/C}$$

Q14



$$q = 4.5 \mu\text{C} = 4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C} \quad R = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{s} \Rightarrow s\lambda = q \Rightarrow ds \cdot \lambda = dq$$

for y components

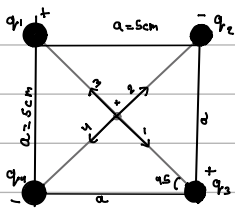
$$dE = \frac{k \cdot dq}{r^2} \rightarrow dE = \frac{k \cdot \lambda \cdot ds}{r^2} \sin \theta$$

$s = R \cdot \theta$ (لأنه نصف دائرة) $ds = R d\theta$

$$\rightarrow dE = \frac{k \cdot R \cdot d\theta \cdot \lambda}{r^2} \sin \theta \rightarrow dE = \frac{k \cdot \lambda \cdot d\theta \cdot \sin \theta}{r} \rightarrow \int dE = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{k \cdot \lambda \cdot d\theta \cdot \sin \theta}{r} \rightarrow E = \frac{k \cdot \lambda}{r} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{k \cdot \lambda}{r} \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$\rightarrow E = -\frac{k \cdot \lambda}{r} [\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0] = -\frac{k \cdot \lambda}{r} (-1) \rightarrow E = \frac{k \cdot \lambda}{r} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{q}{s} = \frac{4.5 \times 10^{-6}}{2\pi \cdot 3 \times 10^{-2}} \rightarrow E = \frac{2kq}{\pi r^2} \Rightarrow E_{y \text{ total}} = \frac{2kq}{\pi r^2} = \frac{2 \times 8.99 \times 10^9 \times 4.5 \times 10^{-6}}{\pi (0.03)^2} = 5726 \text{ N/C}$$

Q19



$$q_1 = +10 \text{ nC} \quad q_2 = -20 \text{ nC} \quad q_3 = 20 \text{ nC} \quad q_4 = -10 \text{ nC}$$

for x components

$$E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{r^2} \cos \theta \quad \sqrt{2}a = \sqrt{2a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} = (1.414 \dots) a$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} = a \quad \therefore$$

$$E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2})^2} \cos 45 = \frac{kq_1}{\frac{2a^2}{4}} \cos 45 = \frac{2kq_1}{a^2} \cos 45$$

$$E_2 = \frac{kq_2}{r^2} \cos \theta = \frac{2kq_2}{a^2} \cos 45$$

$$E_3 = \frac{kq_3}{r^2} \cos \theta = \frac{2kq_3}{a^2} \cos 45$$

$$E_4 = \frac{kq_4}{r^2} \cos \theta = \frac{2kq_4}{a^2} \cos 45$$

for y components

$$E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{r^2} \sin \theta = \frac{2kq_1}{a^2} \sin 45$$

$$E_2 = \frac{kq_2}{r^2} \sin \theta = \frac{2kq_2}{a^2} \sin 45$$

$$E_3 = \frac{kq_3}{r^2} \sin \theta = \frac{2kq_3}{a^2} \sin 45$$

$$E_4 = \frac{kq_4}{r^2} \sin \theta = \frac{2kq_4}{a^2} \sin 45$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_x &= \frac{2k \cos 45}{a^2} [q_1 + q_2 - q_3 - q_4] \times 10^{-9} \\ &= \frac{2k \cos 45}{(6 \times 10^{-2})^2} [(10 + 20 - 20 - 10)] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_y &= \frac{2k \sin 45}{a^2} [-q_1 + q_2 + q_3 - q_4] \times 10^{-9} \\ &= \frac{2k \sin 45}{(6 \times 10^{-2})^2} [-10 + 20 + 20 - 10] \times 10^{-9} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 8.99 \times 10^9 \times \sin 45 \times 20}{(6 \times 10^{-2})^2} \approx 1.02 \times 10^5 \text{ N/C} \end{aligned}$$

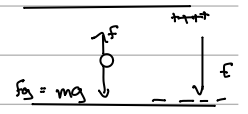
Q23 $m = 10g$ $q = +8 \times 10^{-6} C$ $E = (3000\hat{i} - 6000\hat{j}) N/C$ $U_0 = 0$ $b_0 = 0 \rightarrow t = 3s$

a) $E = \frac{F}{q} \rightarrow F = qE = 8 \times 10^{-5} \times (3000\hat{i} - 6000\hat{j}) = 0.24\hat{i} - 0.48\hat{j} \rightarrow |F| = \sqrt{(0.24)^2 + (0.48)^2} = 0.537 N$

b) $\tan \theta = \frac{-0.048}{0.24} = -0.2 \rightarrow \theta = -11.3^\circ$

c) $d = U_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \rightarrow d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{qE}{m} t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(0.24\hat{i} - 0.48\hat{j}) \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{2.16\hat{i}}{2} - \frac{43.45\hat{j}}{2} = (1.08\hat{i} - 21.9\hat{j}) m$

Q33 is suspended: $R = 1.64 \mu C$ $\rho = 0.851 g/cm^3 = (0.851 \div 1000) \times 1000^3 = 851 kg/m^3$ $E = 3.2 \times 10^6 N/C$



a) $F = mg \rightarrow qE = mg$
 $m = V \times \rho \leftarrow \text{الكثافة} \times \text{الحجم}$
 $m = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} \times \rho$

$q = -\frac{mg}{E} = \frac{4\pi r^3 \rho}{3} \frac{g}{E} = -\frac{4\pi (1.64 \times 10^{-6} m)^3 (851 kg/m^3) (9.8 m/s^2)}{3 (3.2 \times 10^6 N/C)} = -9.812386126 \times 10^{-19} C$

$\frac{q}{e} = \frac{(-9.812386126 \times 10^{-19} C)}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19} C)} \approx -3e$

b) إذا اعلت كثافة الكون زيادة خسر القوة التي يثبتها بنوعها لفرق

Q38 $V = 30 km/s$ $E = 50 N/C$ $t = 1.5 ns = 1.5 \times 10^{-9} s$

a) $a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{-|E|q}{m} = \frac{-|50 N/C| \cdot 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} kg} \approx -8.78 \times 10^{12} m/s^2$

a) $V = U_0 + at \rightarrow V = (30 \times 10^3 m/s) + (-8.78 \times 10^{12} m/s^2)(1.5 \times 10^{-9} s) \rightarrow V = 16830 m/s$

b) $d = \left(\frac{V + U_0}{2} \right) t$

$d = \frac{V + U_0}{2} t = \frac{16830 + 30000}{2} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-9} = 3786.75 m$

Q40 electric dipole: ثنائي القطب $q = 2e$ $d = 0.85 mm$ $E = 3.4 \times 10^6 N/C$

$\tau = \vec{p} \times \vec{E} = pE \sin \theta \rightarrow P = qd = (2e)(0.85 \times 10^{-3}) = 2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.85 \times 10^{-3} = 2.72 \times 10^{-22}$

a) parallel $\rightarrow \theta = 0$ and $\sin 0 = 0 \therefore \tau = 0$

b) perpendicular $\rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ \rightarrow \vec{F} = pE \sin 90 = 2.72 \times 10^{-22} \times 3.4 \times 10^6 \times \sin 90 = 9.248 \times 10^{-16}$

c) antiparallel $\rightarrow \theta = 180$ and $\sin 180 = 0$ so $\vec{F} = 0$

Q41 $\theta = 80^\circ$, $E = 46 \text{ N/C}$, $p = 3.02 \times 10^{-25} \text{ C.m}$, $\theta_0 = 23$

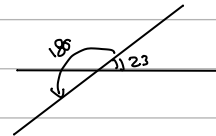
$$W = U_f - U_i = -pE \cos \theta_f - pE \cos \theta_i$$

$$= -pE (\cos (\theta + 180) - \cos \theta)$$

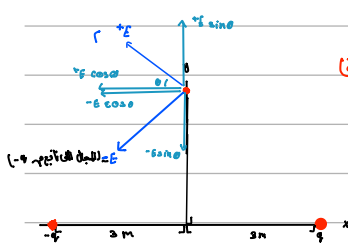
$$= -pE (\cos (203) - \cos (23))$$

$$= 3.02 \times 10^{-25} \times 46 (-1.841)$$

$$= -1.25575 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$$



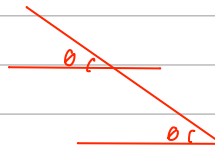
Q49 $-q_1 = -3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \rightarrow x = -3 \text{ m}$, $q_2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \rightarrow x = 3 \text{ m}$, $y = 4 \text{ m}$



$$E_1 = \frac{kq}{r^2} = 8.99 \times 10^9$$

ربما أن الشيطان ضاربا به بالغلط وضاعف الأثر في النسبة المربعة المثلثية
فذلك على $E \sin \theta + E \cos \theta$ ونضيف له بنا للركبة البقية

الزاوية

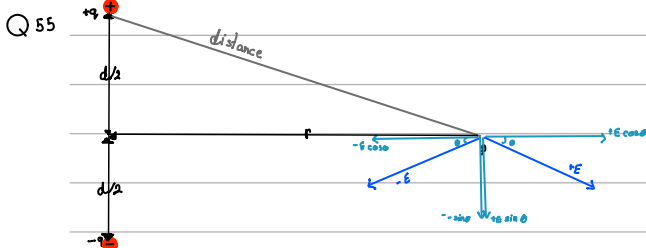


مساوية بالتناظر

$$E_x = \frac{kq}{5^2} \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{kq}{25} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E_x = \frac{kq}{5^2} \cos \theta = \frac{kq}{25} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore E_x = E_x \therefore E_{\text{total}} = 2 \frac{kq}{25} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2 \times 8.99 \times 10^9 \times (3.2 \times 10^{-19}) \times 3}{125} = 1.88 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N/C}$$



هذه المركبة البقية تلغ

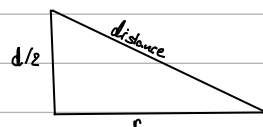
مضائية

$$\sum E = E_1 \sin \theta + E_2 \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{kq}{(d/2)^2} \sin \theta + \frac{kq}{(d/2)^2} \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{2kq \sin \theta}{(d/2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2kq \sin \theta}{(\sqrt{d^2/4 + r^2})^2} = \frac{2kq \sin \theta}{\frac{d^2}{4} + r^2} \xrightarrow{r \gg d} \frac{2kq}{r^2} \cdot \frac{d/2}{r} = \frac{kqd}{(r^2 + d^2/4)^{3/2}}$$



$$\therefore \text{distance} = \sqrt{d^2/4 + r^2}$$

اكثر بكثير
b) $r \gg d$

$$E = \frac{kqd}{(r^2 + d^2/4)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow E \approx \frac{kqd}{r^3}$$

لا تخاف من هذا
لأنه قريب جداً

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{d}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d_0}{r_0^3} = \frac{d}{r^3}$$

فرض اني على
قوة (تسمى القوة)

$$r^3 = \frac{d_0^3}{d} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{d_0^3}{d}}$$

$$r^2 + 2r_0 + r_0^2$$

Q60 $m = 6.64 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$, $q = +2e$

a) weight = electric force

$$F_g = F_e \Rightarrow mg = qE \Rightarrow 6.64 \times 10^{-27} \times 9.81 = (2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}) E \Rightarrow E = 2.03 \times 10^7 \text{ N/C}$$

b) على حصة موجبة (ألفا) واتجاه المجال لازم يكون عكس اتجاه المجال ذيعة ان يكون في اتجاه المجال الأعلى

c) $F_e = F \Rightarrow q(2E) = m a$ داجا