

task_5u1zbroaz75w39jk_with_calculation

Student Group

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Table of Contents

Exercise E1 Electrostatics I (written test, approx. 8 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2024)

..... 2

electrostatic, field lines, exam ee2 SS2024

Exercise E1 Electrostatics I

(written test, approx. 8 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2024)

5. Which value needs E_4 to have to get a resulting force of 0 N on the charge q_0 ?

Path: $q_0 = -1 \text{ nC}$

- $q_1 = -5 \text{ nC}$

Path: $E_4 = 917 \text{ V/m}$

- $\vec{F}_{01} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 917 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ N}$

In the beginning, the same calculation as we can do. We calculate the magnitude of the force F_{01} by using the formula $F = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_0}{r^2}$ with $k = 8.99 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2$.

$$F_{01} = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_0}{r^2} = 8.99 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{(-5 \cdot 10^{-9}) \cdot (-1 \cdot 10^{-9})}{(0.001)^2} = 4.495 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

In the same way, we calculate the force F_{02} and F_{03} .

$$F_{02} = k \cdot \frac{q_2 \cdot q_0}{r^2} = 8.99 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{(-5 \cdot 10^{-9}) \cdot (-1 \cdot 10^{-9})}{(0.002)^2} = 1.12375 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

Here, the force F_{03} is zero, because $q_3 = 0$.

$$\vec{F}_{01} = F_{01} \cdot \vec{e}_x = 4.495 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N} \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{F}_{02} = F_{02} \cdot \vec{e}_x = 1.12375 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N} \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{F}_{03} = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_{04} = F_{04} \cdot \vec{e}_x = 917 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ N} \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

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1. Calculate the single forces $\vec{F}_{01}$, $\vec{F}_{02}$, $\vec{F}_{03}$, on the charge q_0 !

Path

First, calculate the magnitude of the forces, like $\vec{F}_{01}$.

The force $\vec{F}_{01}$ is purely on the x -axis and therefore equal to $F_{01,x}$.

$$\vec{F}_{01} = F_{01,x} \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

$$F_{01,x} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_0}{r_{10}^2}$$

$$F_{01,x} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \cdot \frac{(-5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}) \cdot (-1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C})}{(0.001 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$F_{01,x} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ C}^2}{10^{-6} \text{ m}^2}$$

$$F_{01,x} = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ N}$$

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$$917.\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot} 10^{-6} \left\{ \frac{(A_s)^2 \cdot V_m}{A_s \cdot m^2} \right\} =$$

$$917.\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot} 10^{-6} \left\{ \frac{V A_s}{m} \right\} = 917.\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot} 10^{-6}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W_s}{m} \right\} \quad \&= 917.\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot} \left\{ \mu N \right\} \quad \text{(to the right)}$$

Similarly, we get for $\vec{F}_{02}$ and $\vec{F}_{03}$

$$\vec{F}_{02} = F_{02,x} \quad \&= -1997.\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot} \left\{ \mu N \right\} \quad \text{(to the right)}$$

$$\vec{F}_{03} = F_{03,y} \quad \&= -1123.\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot}\dot{\cdot} \left\{ \mu N \right\} \quad \text{(to the top)}$$

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