Name

Physics 111 Quiz #1, January 11, 2013

Please show all work, thoughts and/or reasoning in order to receive partial credit. The quiz is worth 10 points total.

I affirm that I have carried out my academic endeavors with full academic honesty.

- 1. Two equal charges are a fixed distance apart. A third charge of the same sign is placed at the midpoint of the line joining the two charges. Suppose that this third charge is displaced slightly to the one side along the line joining the first two charges. The resultant motion of the third charge is
 - a. to move away to infinity perpendicular to the line joining the two fixed charges.
 - b. move in the direction opposite its initial displacement until it collides a fixed charge.

(c.) to oscillate between the two fixed charges.

- d. *unable to be described since the magnitude of the charges and distances between the charges are unknown.*
- 2 Suppose that you have the two collections of charges shown below where there are four charges on the corners of a square and a fifth charge in the center of each square. All of the charges have the same magnitude $l\mu C$, the red circles are negative charges, the blue circles are positive charges, and the sides of the square are lm in length.
 - a. What is the net electrostatic force on the charge located at the center of the square?



The charge in the center would be attracted along each diagonal toward a negative charge in each corner. By the symmetry in the problem the net force therefore on the charge in the center of the square is zero.

b. What is the net electrostatic force on the charge located at the center of the square?



Based on the symmetry in the problem, the direction of the force on the charge at the center of the square will be in the negative ydirection and due to the symmetry of the problem the net horizontal forces sum to zero. Thus the only forces are in the vertical direction and the magnitude of the net force vector is therefore:

$$F_{net} = F_{net,y} = \frac{4kq^2}{r^2}\sin\theta = \frac{4 \times 9 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2} \times (1 \times 10^{-6}C)^2}{\left(\left(0.5m\right)^2 + \left(0.5m\right)^2\right)}\sin 45 = 0.05N$$

Physics 111 Equation Sheet

Electric Forces, Fields and Potentials

$$\vec{F} = k \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$$
$$\vec{E}_Q = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$
$$PE = k \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r}$$
$$V(r) = k \frac{Q}{r}$$
$$E_x = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$$
$$W_{A,B} = q \Delta V_{A,B}$$

Magnetic Forces and Fields

 $F = qvB\sin\theta$ $F = IlB\sin\theta$ $\tau = NIAB\sin\theta = \mu B\sin\theta$ $PE = -\mu B\cos\theta$ $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

$$\varepsilon_{induced} = -N \frac{\Delta \phi_B}{\Delta t} = -N \frac{\Delta (BA \cos \theta)}{\Delta t}$$
Constants
 $g = 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$
 $le = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$
 $k = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_o} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$
 $\varepsilon_o = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{Nm^2}{C^2}$
 $leV = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} J$
 $\mu_o = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{Tm}{A}$
 $c = 3 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$
 $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-31} kg = \frac{0.511MeV}{c^2}$
 $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} kg = \frac{937.1MeV}{c^2}$
 $m_n = 1.69 \times 10^{-27} kg = \frac{948.3MeV}{c^2}$
 $lamu = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} kg = \frac{931.5MeV}{c^2}$
 $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$
 $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

$$V = IR = I\left(\frac{\rho L}{A}\right)$$

$$R_{series} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{i}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{parallel}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{R_{i}}$$

$$P = IV = I^{2}R = \frac{V^{2}}{R}$$

$$Q = CV = \left(\frac{\kappa \varepsilon_{0} A}{d}\right)V = (\kappa C_{0})V$$

$$PE = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^{2} = \frac{Q^{2}}{2C}$$

$$Q_{charge}(t) = Q_{max}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)$$

$$Q_{discharge}(t) = Q_{max}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$C_{parallel} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{series}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{C_{i}}$$

 $\Delta(BA\cos\theta)$ Light as a Particle & Relativity

$$E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = pc$$

$$KE_{max} = hf - \phi = eV_{stop}$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \phi)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$p = \gamma mv$$

$$E_{total} = KE + E_{rest} = \gamma mc^2$$

$$E_{total}^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$$

$$E_{rest} = mc^2$$

$$KE = (\gamma - 1)mc^2$$

Geometry

Circles: $C = 2\pi r = \pi D$ $A = \pi r^2$ Triangles: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ Spheres: $A = 4\pi r^2$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ Light as a Wave

$$c = f\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_o \mu_o}}$$

$$S(t) = \frac{energy}{time \times area} = c\varepsilon_o E^2(t) = c\frac{B^2(t)}{\mu_0}$$

$$I = S_{avg} = \frac{1}{2}c\varepsilon_o E_{max}^2 = c\frac{B_{max}^2}{2\mu_0}$$

$$P = \frac{S}{c} = \frac{Force}{Area}$$

$$S = S_o \cos^2 \theta$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}} = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\theta_{inc} = \theta_{refl}$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = -\frac{d_i}{d_o}$$

$$M_{total} = \prod_{i=1}^N M_i$$

$$d \sin \theta = m\lambda \text{ or } (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

$$a \sin \phi = m'\lambda$$

Nuclear Physics

$$E_{binding} = (Zm_p + Nm_n - m_{rest})^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = -\lambda N_o \rightarrow N(t) = N_o e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$A(t) = A_o e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$m(t) = m_o e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

Misc. Physics 110 Formulae

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta (mv)}{\Delta t} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F} = -k\vec{y}$$

$$\vec{F}_{c} = m\frac{v^{2}}{R}\hat{r}$$

$$W = \Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}m(v_{f}^{2} - v_{i}^{2}) = -\Delta PE$$

$$PE_{gravity} = mgy$$

$$PE_{spring} = \frac{1}{2}ky^{2}$$