Name $\qquad$
Physics 111 Quiz \#3, January 19, 2011
Please show all work, thoughts and/or reasoning in order to receive partial credit. The quiz is worth 10 points total.

1. Suppose that a uniform electric field exists along the $y$-axis with magnitude $12 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$. If the potential at the origin were 26 V , where would the potential be -42 V ?
a. 5.6 m
b. $-5.6 m$
c. 1.3 m

$$
E=-\frac{\Delta V_{f, i}}{\Delta x_{f, i}} \rightarrow 12 \frac{V}{m}=-\left(\frac{-42 V-26 V}{x_{f}-0 m}\right) \rightarrow x_{f}=5.6 m
$$

d. $-1.3 m$
2. Suppose that you have the collection of point charges located on the y-axis where $q_{1}=-6 \mu C$ located at the origin and $q_{2}=5 \mu \mathrm{C}$ located at a distance $y=0.5 \mathrm{~m}$ above $q_{1}$.
a. What is the electric potential at the point $P$ located on the x -axis with coordinates $(0.5 \mathrm{~m}$, 0 m )?

$$
V_{P}=V_{1}+V_{2}=\frac{k q_{1}}{r_{1}}+\frac{k q_{2}}{r_{2}}=9 \times 10^{9} \frac{\mathrm{Nm}^{2}}{\mathrm{C}^{2}}\left[\frac{-6 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{C}}{0.5 \mathrm{~m}}+\frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{C}}{\sqrt{2 \times(0.5 \mathrm{~m})^{2}}}\right]=-4.4 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~V}
$$

b. Suppose that you want to bring in a third charge $q_{3}=-1 \mu C$ in along the x -axis from a location infinitely far away to the point $P$ given in part a, how much work would be done on $q_{3}$ moving it from infinitely far away to point $P$ ?

$$
W=q \Delta V=-1 \times 10^{-6} C\left[0 \mathrm{~V}-\left(-4.4 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~V}\right)\right]=-0.044 \mathrm{~J}-44 \mathrm{~mJ}
$$

## Physics 111 Equation Sheet

Electric Forces, Fields and Potentials

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \vec{F}=k \frac{Q_{1} Q_{2}}{r^{2}} \hat{r} \\
& \vec{E}=\frac{\vec{F}}{q} \\
& \vec{E}_{Q}=k \frac{Q}{r^{2}} \hat{r} \\
& P E=k \frac{Q_{1} Q_{2}}{r} \\
& V(r)=k \frac{Q}{r} \\
& E_{x}=-\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x} \\
& W_{A, B}=q \Delta V_{A, B}
\end{aligned}
$$

Magnetic Forces and Fields

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=q v B \sin \theta \\
& F=I l B \sin \theta \\
& \tau=N I A B \sin \theta=\mu B \sin \theta \\
& P E=-\mu B \cos \theta \\
& B=\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi r} \\
& \varepsilon_{\text {induced }}=-N \frac{\Delta \phi_{B}}{\Delta t}=-N \frac{\Delta(B A \cos \theta)}{\Delta t}
\end{aligned}
$$

Constants
$g=9.8 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~s}^{2}}$
$1 e=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$
$k=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{o}}=9 \times 10^{9} \frac{\mathrm{C}^{2}}{\mathrm{Nm}}{ }^{2}$
$\varepsilon_{o}=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\mathrm{~N} n^{2}}{\mathrm{C}^{2}}$
$1 \mathrm{eV}=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$
$\mu_{o}=4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\mathrm{Tm}}{4}$
$c=3 \times 10^{8} \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~s}}$
$h=6.63 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}$
$m_{e}=9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{0.511 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$m_{p}=1.67 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{937.1 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$m_{n}=1.69 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{948.3 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$1 \mathrm{amu}=1.66 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{931.5 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$N_{A}=6.02 \times 10^{23}$
$A x^{2}+B x+C=0 \rightarrow x=\frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^{2}-4 A C}}{2 A}$

Electric Circuits

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I=\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \\
& V=I R=I\left(\frac{\rho L}{A}\right) \\
& R_{\text {series }}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{i} \\
& \frac{1}{R_{\text {paralel }}}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{R_{i}} \\
& P=I V=I^{2} R=\frac{V^{2}}{R} \\
& Q=C V=\left(\frac{\kappa \varepsilon_{0} A}{d}\right) V=\left(\kappa C_{0}\right) V \\
& P E=\frac{1}{2} Q V=\frac{1}{2} C V^{2}=\frac{Q^{2}}{2 C} \\
& Q_{\text {charge }}(t)=Q_{\max }\left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{R C}}\right) \\
& Q_{\text {discharge }}(t)=Q_{\max } e^{-\frac{t}{R C}} \\
& C_{\text {paralel }}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} \\
& \frac{1}{C_{\text {series }}}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{C_{i}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Light as a Particle \& Relativity

$$
\begin{aligned}
& E=h f=\frac{h c}{\lambda}=p c \\
& K E_{\max }=h f-\phi=e V_{\text {stop }} \\
& \Delta \lambda=\frac{h}{m_{e} c}(1-\cos \phi) \\
& \gamma=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \\
& p=\gamma m v \\
& E_{\text {total }}=K E+E_{\text {rest }}=\gamma m c^{2} \\
& E_{\text {total }}^{2}=p^{2} c^{2}+m^{2} c^{4} \\
& E_{\text {rest }}=m c^{2} \\
& K E=(\gamma-1) m c^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Geometry
Misc. Physics 110 Formulae
$\vec{F}=\frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t}=\frac{\Delta(m v)}{\Delta t}=m \vec{a}$
$\vec{F}=-k \vec{y}$
$\vec{F}_{C}=m \frac{v^{2}}{R} \hat{r}$
$W=\Delta K E=\frac{1}{2} m\left(v_{f}^{2}-v_{i}^{2}\right)=-\Delta P E$
$P E_{\text {gravity }}=m g y$
$A=\pi r^{2} P E_{\text {spring }}=\frac{1}{2} k y^{2}$
Light as a Wave
$c=f \lambda=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{o} \mu_{o}}}$
$S(t)=\frac{\text { energy }}{\text { time } \times \text { area }}=c \varepsilon_{o} E^{2}(t)=c \frac{B^{2}(t)}{\mu_{0}}$
$I=S_{\text {avg }}=\frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon_{o} E_{\max }^{2}=c \frac{B_{\max }^{2}}{2 \mu_{0}}$
$P=\frac{S}{c}=\frac{\text { Force }}{\text { Area }}$
$S=S_{o} \cos ^{2} \theta$
$v=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon \mu}}=\frac{c}{n}$
$\theta_{\text {inc }}=\theta_{\text {ref } l}$
$n_{1} \sin \theta_{1}=n_{2} \sin \theta_{2}$
$\frac{1}{f}=\frac{1}{d_{o}}+\frac{1}{d_{i}}$
$M=\frac{h_{i}}{h_{o}}=-\frac{d_{i}}{d_{o}}$
$M_{\text {total }}=\prod_{i=1}^{N} M_{i}$
$d \sin \theta=m \lambda$ or $\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda$
$a \sin \phi=m^{\prime} \lambda$
Nuclear Physics

$$
\begin{aligned}
& E_{\text {binding }}=\left(Z m_{p}+N m_{n}-m_{\text {rest }}\right) y^{2} \\
& \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t}=-\lambda N_{o} \rightarrow N(t)=N_{o} e^{-\lambda t} \\
& A(t)=A_{o} e^{-\lambda t} \\
& m(t)=m_{o} e^{-\lambda t} \\
& t_{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}
\end{aligned}
$$

Circles: $C=2 \pi r=\pi D$

Triangles: $\quad A=\frac{1}{2} b h$
Spheres: $A=4 \pi r^{2} \quad V=\frac{4}{3} \pi r^{3}$

