

Begin your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

PHYSICS C: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

SECTION II

Time—45 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: Answer all three questions. The suggested time is about 15 minutes for answering each of the questions, which are worth 15 points each. The parts within a question may not have equal weight. Show all your work in this booklet in the spaces provided after each part.

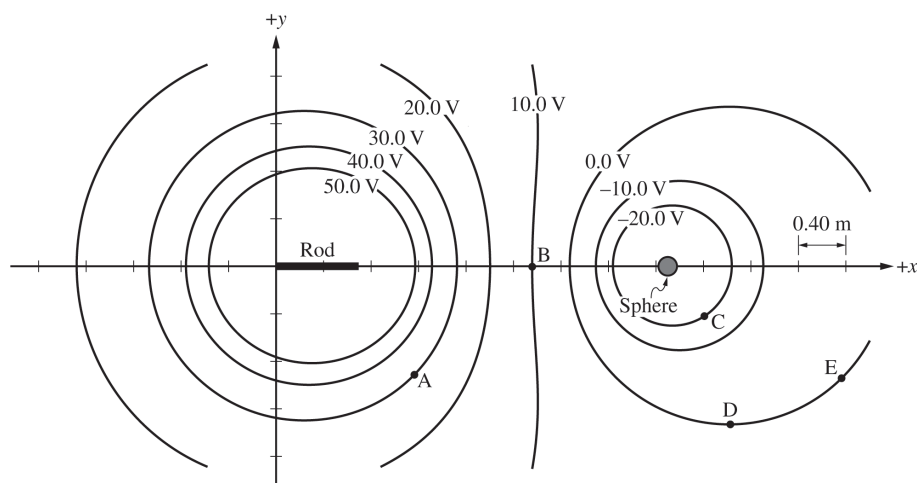


Figure 1

1. A nonconducting rod of uniform positive linear charge density is near a sphere with charge -2.0 nC . The rod and sphere are held at rest on the x -axis, as shown in Figure 1. Equipotential lines and positions A, B, C, D, and E are labeled. Adjacent tick marks on the x -axis and the y -axis are 0.40 m apart.

- (a) **Calculate** the absolute value of the electric flux through the Gaussian surface whose cross section is the -20.0 V equipotential line.

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A positive test charge (not shown) is placed and held at rest at Position C. An external force is applied to the test charge to move the test charge to different positions in the order of $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$. The test charge is momentarily held at rest at each position.

- (b) The bar shown in Figure 2 represents the absolute value of the work W_{CE} done by the external force on the test charge to move the test charge from Position C to Position E.

- i. Complete the following tasks on Figure 2.

- **Draw** a bar to represent the relative absolute value of the work W_{ED} done by the external force on the test charge to move the test charge from Position E to Position D.
- **Draw** a bar to represent the relative absolute value of the work W_{DA} done by the external force on the test charge to move the test charge from Position D to Position A.
- The height of each bar should be proportional to the value of W_{CE} . If $W_{ED} = 0$ and/or $W_{DA} = 0$, write a "0" in the corresponding columns, as appropriate.

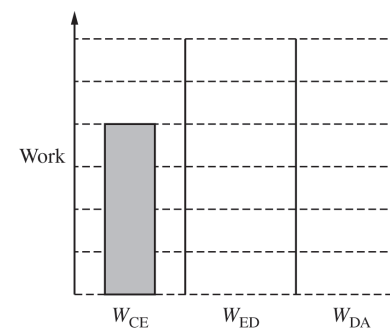


Figure 2

- ii. **Calculate** the approximate magnitude of the x -component of the electric field at Position B.

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The positive test charge is placed at Position D. The test charge is then released from rest.

(c) **Indicate** the direction (not components) of the net electric force exerted on the test charge immediately after the test charge is released from rest._____ $+x$ _____ $+y$ _____ Directly away from the sphere_____ $-x$ _____ $-y$ _____ Directly toward the sphereWithout using equations, **justify** your answer using physics principles.

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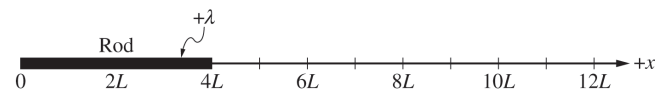
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Figure 3

The sphere and the test charge are removed. The rod has length $4L$ and uniform positive linear charge density $+\lambda$. The rod is held at rest on the x -axis in the orientation shown in Figure 3. Position P (not shown) is located on the x -axis a distance x_P from the origin, where $x_P > 4L$.

(d) The electric potential V_P at x_P is $V_P = k\lambda \ln \left(\frac{x_P}{x_P - 4L} \right)$.

i. Using integral calculus, **derive** the expression for V_P provided.

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- ii. On Figure 4, **sketch** a graph of the x -component E_x of the electric field from the rod as a function of x in the region $4L < x < 12L$.

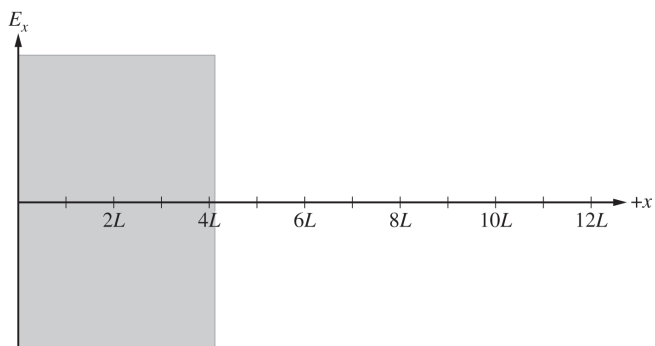


Figure 4

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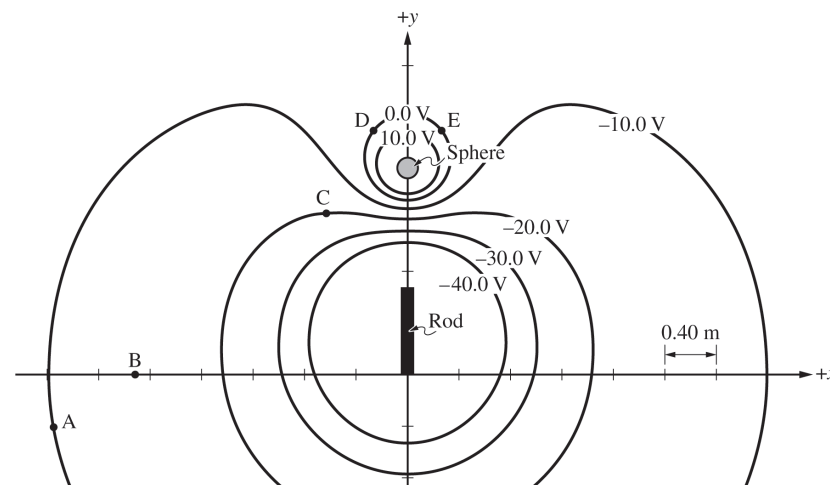


Figure 1

- A nonconducting rod of uniform negative linear charge density is near a sphere with charge $+1.0 \text{ nC}$. The rod and sphere are held at rest on the y -axis, as shown in Figure 1. Equipotential lines and positions A, B, C, D, and E are labeled. Adjacent tick marks on the x -axis and on the y -axis are 0.40 m apart.
 - Calculate** the absolute value of the electric flux through the Gaussian surface whose cross section is the 0.0 V equipotential line.

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A positive test charge (not shown) is placed and held at rest at Position C. An external force is applied to the test charge to move the test charge to different positions in the order of $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$. The test charge is held momentarily at rest at each position.

(b) The bar shown in Figure 2 represents the absolute value of the work W_{CE} done by the external force on the test charge to move the test charge from Position C to Position E.

i. Complete the following tasks on Figure 2.

- **Draw** a bar to represent the relative absolute value of the work W_{ED} done by the external force on the test charge to move the test charge from Position E to Position D.
- **Draw** a bar to represent the relative absolute value of the work W_{DA} done by the external force on the test charge to move the test charge from Position D to Position A.
- The height of each bar should be proportional to the value of W_{CE} . If $W_{ED} = 0$ and/or $W_{DA} = 0$, write a "0" in the corresponding columns, as appropriate.

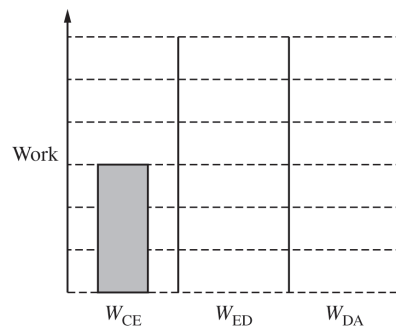


Figure 2

ii. **Calculate** the approximate magnitude of the x -component of the electric field at Position B.

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The positive test charge is placed at Position C. The test charge is then released from rest.

(c) **Indicate** the direction (not components) of the net electric force exerted on the test charge immediately after the test charge is released from rest.

_____ $+x$ _____ $+y$ _____ Directly away from the sphere

_____ $-x$ _____ $-y$ _____ Directly toward the sphere

Without using equations, **justify** your answer using physics principles.

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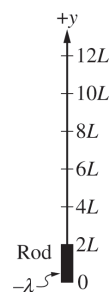
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Figure 3

The sphere and the test charge are removed. The rod has length $2L$ and uniform negative linear charge density $-\lambda$. The rod is held at rest on the y -axis in the orientation shown in Figure 3. Position P (not shown) is located on the y -axis a distance y_P from the origin, where $y_P > 2L$.

(d) The electric potential V_P at y_P is $V_P = -k\lambda \ln\left(\frac{y_P}{y_P - 2L}\right)$.

i. Using integral calculus, **derive** the expression for V_P provided.

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ii. On Figure 4, **sketch** a graph of the y -component E_y of the electric field resulting from the rod as a function of y in the region $2L < y < 12L$.

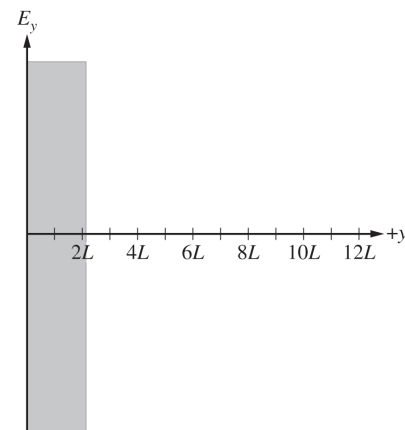
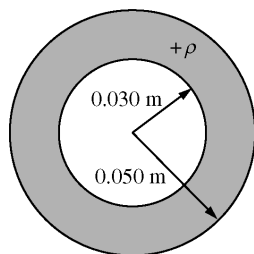


Figure 4

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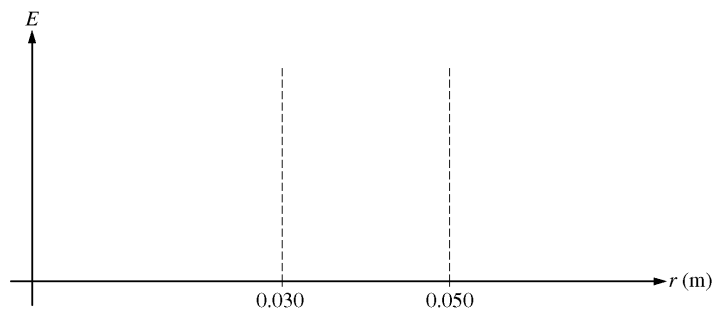
2. A nonconducting hollow sphere of inner radius 0.030 m and outer radius 0.050 m carries a positive volume charge density ρ , as shown in the figure above. The charge density ρ of the sphere is given as a function of the distance r from the center of the sphere, in meters, by the following.

$$r < 0.030 \text{ m: } \rho = 0$$

$$0.030 \text{ m} < r < 0.050 \text{ m: } \rho = b/r, \text{ where } b = 1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$r > 0.050 \text{ m: } \rho = 0$$

- Calculate the total charge of the sphere.
- Using Gauss's law, calculate the magnitude of the electric field E at the outer surface of the sphere.
- On the axes below, sketch the magnitude of the electric field E as a function of distance r from the center of the sphere.



- Calculate the electric potential V at the outer surface of the sphere. Assume the electric potential to be zero at infinity.
- A proton is released from rest at the outer surface of the sphere at time $t = 0$ s.
 - Calculate the magnitude of the initial acceleration of the proton.
 - Calculate the speed of the proton after a long time.

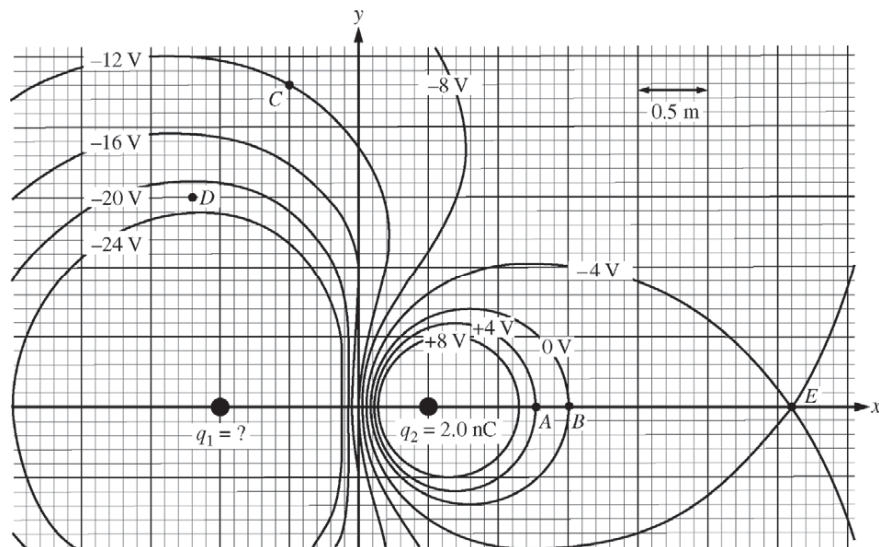
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E&M.1.

Two point charges, q_1 and q_2 , are fixed in place on the x -axis at positions $x_1 = -1.00$ m and $x_2 = +0.50$ m, respectively. Charge q_2 has a value of $+2.0$ nC. Values of electric potential are illustrated by the given equipotentials in the diagram shown above, which is drawn to scale.

- Calculate the value of q_1 .
- At point C on the diagram, draw a vector representing the direction of the electric field at that point.
- Calculate the approximate magnitude of the electric field strength at point D on the diagram.
- The equipotential labeled 0 V is the cross section of a nearly spherical surface. Calculate the electric flux for this surface.

- A proton is placed at point A and then released from rest.
 - Calculate the work done by the electric field on the proton as it moves from point A to point E.
 - Calculate the speed of the proton when it reaches point E.
- An electron is released from rest at point B. Which of the following indicates the direction of the initial acceleration, if any, of the electron?

☐ Up	☐ Down
☐ Left	☐ Right
☐ Into the page	☐ Out of the page
☐ The direction is undefined since the acceleration is zero.	

Justify your answer.