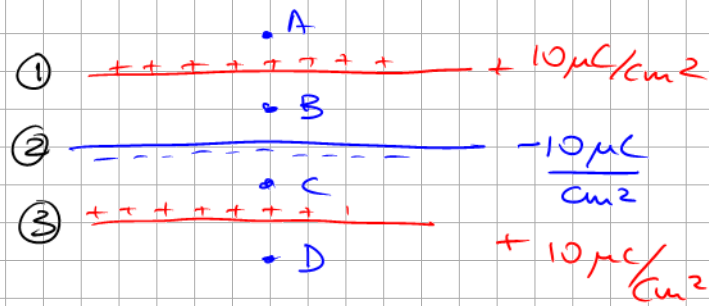


17.63 (2e)



$$|\sigma_1| = |\sigma_2| = |\sigma_3| = \sigma$$

a) A:

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{|\sigma_1|}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = -\frac{|\sigma_2|}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = \frac{|\sigma_3|}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}}^{(A)} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \vec{E}_i = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

a) B:

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \quad \vec{E}_2 = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \quad \vec{E}_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

↪ a) A

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}}^{(B)} = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

a) C:

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \quad \vec{E}_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}}^{(C)} = +\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

a) D:

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \quad \vec{E}_3 = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}}^{(D)} = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{y}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \therefore \epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi K}$$

$$\frac{|\sigma|}{2\epsilon_0} = 5.65 \times 10^9 \text{ N/C}$$

from $\frac{10 (\mu\text{C})}{10^{-4} (\text{m}^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^9}{10^{-4}}$

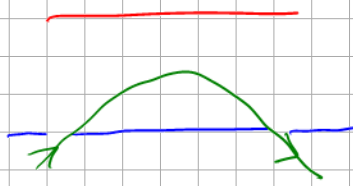
$$\frac{10^{-5} \cdot 6.28 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^9}{10^{-4}}$$

17.93

protons, $q = +e$

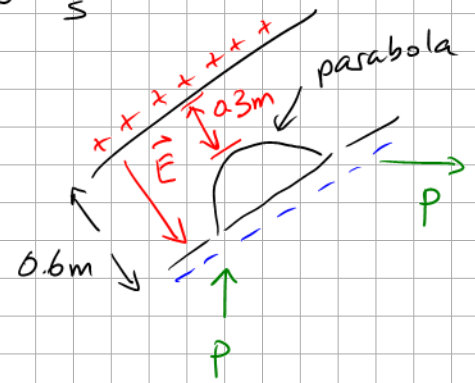
$$v = 6.0 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

ignore gravity



projectile motion

$$\theta_{\text{in}} = 45^\circ \quad \theta_{\text{out}} = -45^\circ \text{ (below } +x \text{)}$$



$$x\text{-motion: } v_x = v_{0x} = v_0 \cos 45^\circ = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \text{const.}; x = v_{0x} t$$

$$y\text{-motion: } v_y = v_{0y} + a_y t \quad a_y = ?$$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin 45^\circ - \frac{qE}{m} t$$

$$m a_y = F_y = -qE$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{eE}{m_p} t$$

$$\vec{F} = -qE \hat{y}!$$

$$y = v_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2 = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}} t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{eE}{m_p} t^2$$

We should be able to solve this by ignoring the x-motion

$$v_{\text{fin}}^2 = v_{\text{in}}^2 + 2a \Delta s$$

 Δs is given as $d/2 = 0.3 \text{ m}$

$$v_{\text{fin}} = 0 \text{ (apex of parabola)}$$

$$\therefore 0 = \frac{v_0^2}{2} - \frac{2eE}{m_p} \frac{d}{2}$$

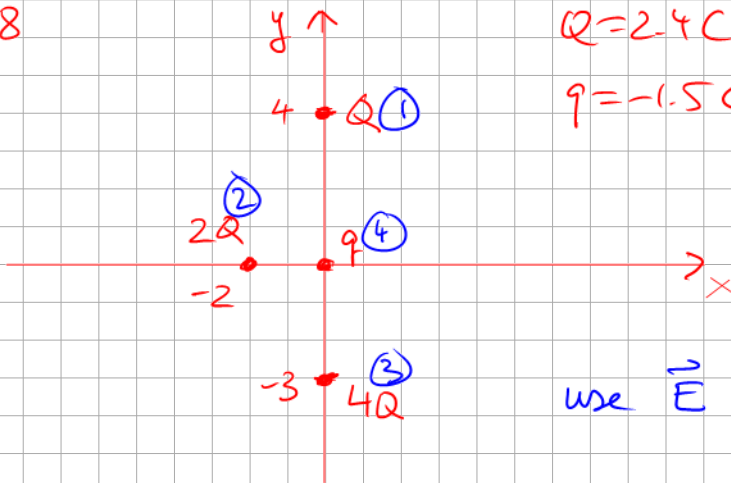
$$v_{\text{in}} = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{v_0^2}{2} \cdot \frac{m_p}{ed} = 0.5 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}{1.60 \times 10^{-19} \cdot 0.6}$$

$$= \frac{18 \cdot 1.67}{0.6 \cdot 1.60} \times 10^4 = 3.13 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$= 3.1 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

17.98



$Q = 2.4 \text{ C}$
 $q = -1.5 \text{ C}$

a) $\vec{F}_{\text{on } q} = ?$ Component form

b) $\vec{F}_{\text{on } 4Q} = ?$

use \vec{E}

a) a) $(0,0)$ $\vec{F}_{\text{on } q} = q \vec{E}_{\text{net}}(0,0)$ $\vec{E}_{\text{net}}(0,0) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \vec{E}_i$

$\vec{E}_1(0,0) = \frac{KQ}{16} (-\hat{j})$

$\vec{E}_2(0,0) = \frac{K \cdot 2Q}{4} \hat{i}$

$\vec{E}_3(0,0) = \frac{K \cdot 4Q}{9} \hat{j}$

$\therefore \vec{E}_{\text{net}}(0,0) = KQ (0.5\hat{i} + (\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{16})\hat{j})$
 $= KQ (0.5\hat{i} + 0.382\hat{j})$

$\vec{F}_{\text{on } q} = q \vec{E}_{\text{net}}(0,0)$

$= -K (2.4 \cdot 1.5) (0.5\hat{i} + 0.382\hat{j})$

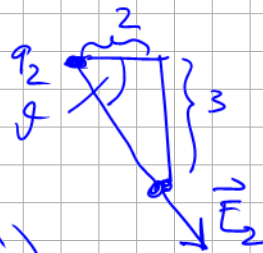
$= - (9.0 \cdot 2.4 \cdot 1.5) \cdot 10^9 (0.5\hat{i} + 0.382\hat{j})$

$= (-16.2\hat{i} - 12.4\hat{j}) \text{ GN}$
 10^9 N

b) $\vec{F}_{\text{on } 4Q}$: need $\vec{E}_{\text{net}}(0,-3)$

a) $(0,-3)$: $\vec{E}_4 = \frac{Kq}{9} \hat{j} = 0.111 Kq \hat{j}$

$\vec{E}_2 = ?$



$E_2 = \frac{K \cdot 2Q}{2^2 + 3^2} = \frac{2KQ}{13}$

$\vec{E}_2(0,-3) = E_2 (\cos\theta \hat{i} - \sin\theta \hat{j})$

$\theta = \text{geometry angle}$

$\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$

$\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$

$\vec{E}_2(0,-3) = KQ \frac{2}{13} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \hat{i} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \hat{j} \right) = KQ (0.0854\hat{i} - 0.128\hat{j})$
 $\text{GN} = 10^9 \text{ N}$

$\vec{E}_1 = -\frac{KQ}{49} \hat{j} = -0.0204 KQ \hat{j}$
 $\therefore \vec{F}_{\text{on } 4Q} = K \cdot 4Q [0.0854Q\hat{i} + (0.111Kq - 0.128Q - 0.0204Q)\hat{j}]$
 $= 36 \times 10^9 \cdot 2.4 (2.05\hat{i} - 0.190\hat{j}) = (180\hat{i} - 16.4\hat{j}) \text{ GN}$