

AP Physics – Electric Fields – 5 ans

1. If a metal sphere is given a positive charge, does its mass change? What would happen? Why?
2. A balloon is vigorously rubbed with a piece of fur so that it gains a charge. You place it against the wall and it sticks. Does the wall therefore have a positive charge? Explain your answer.
3. A 125 kg 4.00 m plank sticks out from the wall. A cable is hooked to the end of it and ties into the wall above. It makes a 62.0° angle with the plank. A barrel of nails with a total weight of 545 N sits on the plank, 1.10 m from the outside end. Find the tension in the cable and the components of the force exerted by the wall on the plank.

$$\tau_{Cable} - \tau_{Beam} - \tau_{nails} = 0 \quad (T \sin \theta)d - m_B g \frac{d}{2} - F_{Nails} d_{nails} = 0 \quad T = \frac{m_B g \frac{d}{2} + F_{nails} d_{nails}}{d \sin \theta}$$

$$T = \frac{(125 \text{ kg}) \left(9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) \frac{(4.00 \text{ m})}{2} + (545 \text{ N})(4\text{m} - 1.10 \text{ m})}{(4.00 \text{ m}) \sin 62.0^\circ} = \boxed{1140 \text{ N}}$$

Y direction: $T \sin \theta + F_y - F_{Beam} - F_{nails} = 0 \quad F_y = F_{Beam} + F_{nails} - T \sin \theta$

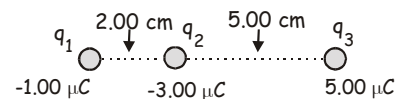
$$F_y = 125 \text{ kg} \left(9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) + 545 \text{ N} - (1140 \text{ N}) \sin 62.0^\circ = \boxed{763 \text{ N}}$$

X direction $T \cos \theta - F_x = 0 \quad F_x = T \cos \theta = (1140 \text{ N}) \cos 62.0^\circ = \boxed{535 \text{ N}}$

4. Find the force between charges of +100.0 μC and -75.0 μC. They are 13.5 cm apart.

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \left(8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right) \frac{(100.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})(75.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})}{(0.135 \text{ m})^2} = 3\,700\,000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} = \boxed{3.70 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}$$

5. Three charges are arranged as shown. Find the force acting on the center charge.



$$F_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \left(8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right) \frac{(1.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})(3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})}{(0.0200 \text{ m})^2} = 67420 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} = 67.42 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{23} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \left(8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right) \frac{(3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})(5.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})}{(0.0500 \text{ m})^2} = 53940 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} = 53.94 \text{ N}$$

$$F = F_{12} + F_{23} = 67.42 \text{ N} + 53.94 \text{ N} = \boxed{121 \text{ N}}$$

6. How does an electrophorus work?

7. A charge of 15.5 μC is placed 12.8 cm from a second charge. If the force between the charges is 22.5 N, what is the magnitude of the second charge?

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \quad q_2 = \frac{Fr^2}{\left(\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \right) q_1} \quad q_2 = \frac{(22.5 \text{ N})(0.128 \text{ m})^2}{\left(8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right) (15.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{C})} = 0.00264 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C} = \boxed{2.65 \mu\text{C}}$$

8. Three charges are arranged as shown. (a) Find the electric potential at P. (b) how much work would it take to bring in a charge of $1.25 \mu\text{C}$ from infinity to point P?

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{r_i} \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} \quad \text{for } q_2$$

$$V_2 = \left(8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right) (-1.85 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}) \left(\frac{1}{0.0520 \text{m}} \right)$$

$$V_2 = -320. \times 10^3 \text{V} = -3.20 \times 10^5 \text{V}$$

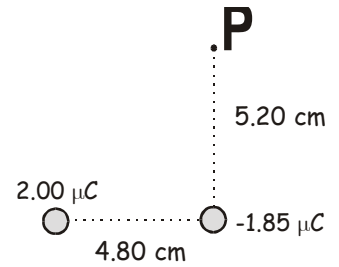
Need r_1 : $r_1 = \sqrt{(0.0480 \text{m})^2 + (0.0520 \text{m})^2} = 0.0708 \text{m}$

$$V_1 = \left(8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right) (2.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}) \left(\frac{1}{0.0708 \text{m}} \right) = 254 \times 10^3 \text{V} = 2.54 \times 10^5 \text{V}$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = 2.54 \times 10^5 \text{V} - 3.20 \times 10^5 \text{V} = -0.660 \times 10^5 \text{V} = \boxed{-6.60 \times 10^4 \text{V}}$$

- (b) How much work to bring a third point charge of $1.25 \mu\text{C}$ from infinity to P?

$$W = qV \quad W = qV \quad W = (1.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}) \left(-6.60 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}} \right) = \boxed{8.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{J}}$$



9. A proton is accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 9.0 V. Find (a) the energy of the particle, and (b) the speed of the particle.

(a) $U = qV = (1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}) \left(9.0 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}} \right) = 14.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{J} = \boxed{1.44 \times 10^{-18} \text{J}}$

(b) $U = K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{2U}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \left(1.44 \times 10^{-18} \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right)}{1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}}}$

$$v = \sqrt{1.725 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}} = \sqrt{17.25 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}} = \boxed{4.15 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$