

**In-class problems, Mon Feb 17, 2020**

**22.1 22.2 electric field: definition, line, from a point charge**

1. A test charge of  $+3\text{pC}$  is at point P. By measuring the force on the test charge, it's determined that there's a pre-existing electric field of  $4\text{ kN/C}$  to the right at point P.

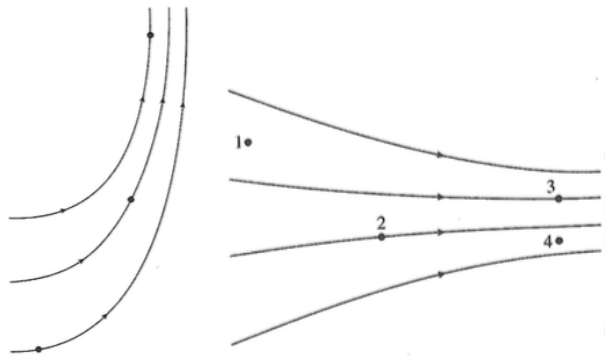
The test charge is replaced by a  $-6\text{pC}$  test charge. What happens to the pre-existing electric field? It

- (a) is unaffected.
  - (b) switches direction
  - (c) gets stronger
  - (d) B and C
  - (e) changes, but we can't tell how.
2. In a lightning storm, a charged raindrop carrying  $+10\mu\text{C}$  of charge experiences an electrical force of  $0.30\text{N}$  the  $+z$  direction. Calculate the

- (a) electric field at this point.
- (b) force on a  $-5\mu\text{C}$  raindrop.

For both, provide magnitude and direction. Note that fields of  $10^2$ ,  $10^3\text{ N/C}$  are common. Fields of  $3\text{ MN/C}$  will tear electrons from air molecules.

3. The electron in a hydrogen atom is  $52.9\text{pm}$  from the proton. At this distance, what's the strength of the electric field due to the proton?
4. A point charge of  $-10\mu\text{C}$  is at  $(-3, -1)$ .
  - (a) Sketch this problem. (b) Calculate its electric field at  $(2,2)$ . Give a magnitude and direction, or components.
  - (c) Determine the position  $(x,y)$  at which the electric field will be  $36\text{ kN/C}$  pointing at  $-30^\circ$ .
5. Electric field lines in two regions of space are given below. Draw the electric field vectors at the dots. The length of the vector should indicate the relative strength of  $\vec{E}$  at that point.

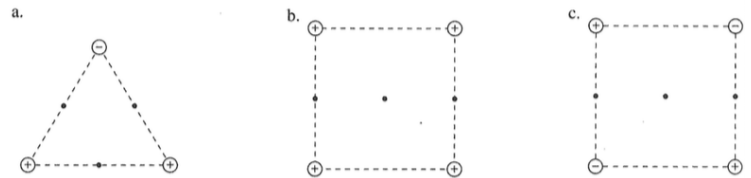


**Due Tue Feb 12, 2020, beginning of class**

**22-2, 22-3 E from point charges, dipoles**

Read 22.2, 22.3

1. Electric fields are vectors. They obey the *principle of superposition*. Write an equation that conveys the *principle of superposition* for electric fields.
2. For each figure, draw and label the net electric field vector,  $\vec{E}_{\text{net}}$  at each of the points marked with a dot. Or, if appropriate, label the dot  $\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = 0$ . The lengths of your vectors should indicate the magnitude of  $\vec{E}$  at each point.



3. What's an electric dipole? Describe it
  - (a) in words (one sentence)
  - (b) by sketching a picture.

What's the electric field from a dipole? Give

- (a) an equation
- (d) a sketch of the field lines