

physics problem involving

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$$1a) E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$r = 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$E = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$2 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{(1 \times 10^{-9})^2}$$

$$r = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$2 \times 10^{-3} \times (1 \times 10^{-4})^2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$L5$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{r \cdot 10^{-3}} \right)^2$$

$$2 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-6} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times 10^{-6}$$

$$E = 6.00 \times 10^{-3} \rightarrow 8 \times 10^{-5} \%$$

$$1b) E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$q = 1 \mu\text{C}$$

$$E = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V/C}$$

$$8 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1 \times 10^{-6}}{r^2}$$

$$8 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$q = 3 \mu\text{C}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{r^2}$$

$$E = 8 \times 10^{-3} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$E = 24 \times 10^{-9} \text{ V/C}$$

2a)

$$m = 4 \times 10^{-14} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = \text{field} = 6131.25$$

$$\text{charge} = q$$

$$q E = m g \Rightarrow q = \frac{m g}{E} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-14} \times 9.8}{6131.25} = 6.39346 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$q = n e$$

$$\frac{q}{e} = n$$

$$n = 3.7959 \times 10^9 \text{ electrons}$$

$$2b) q = 1 \text{ C} = 4.727476045 \times 10^{-19} \text{ L5 (PE)} - q' z$$

$$m' = m - m_e \approx 4.0 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$F_g > m' g = 3.72 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

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1a) $K.E. = qV$ $\Delta V = 4kV$ $L = +1g$ $H = +2g$
 $K.E._{Hydrogens} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 4 \times 10^3 = 6.4 \times 10^{-16} J$ - Hydrogens
 $K.E._{He} = 2 \times 10^{-19} \times 4 \times 10^3 = 1.28 \times 10^{-16} J$ - Helium
 1b) $E = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 \times 10^3}{5 \times 10^{-2}} = 8 \times 10^4 V/m = E\text{-field}$
 $\Delta x = 5cm$

2) $E \approx 1kV/m \Rightarrow E = 1000 V/m$

$\Delta V = -\frac{dV}{dx}$ or $V = -E \cdot x$
 $\Delta = 2 \times 10^{-2} m$ $slope = m = 1000 V/m$
 $y\text{-int} = 0$

3a) $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 4.425 \times 10^{-13} F$

$A = 1cm^2$

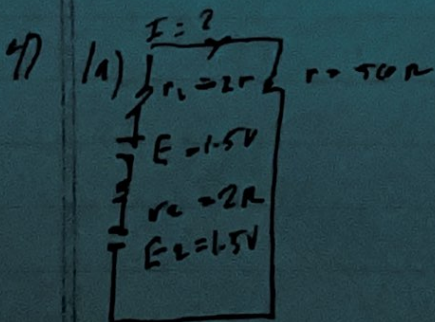
$V = 5V$

3b) Energy $= \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.425 \times 10^{-13} \times 25 = \boxed{5.531 \times 10^{-13} J}$

4a) for more capacitance we should connect the identical capacitors in parallel, because capacitance gets added up in parallel combination.

4b) $C_{net} = C_1 + C_2 = 2C$

$4.425 \times 10^{-13} + 4.425 \times 10^{-13} = \boxed{8.85 \times 10^{-13} F}$

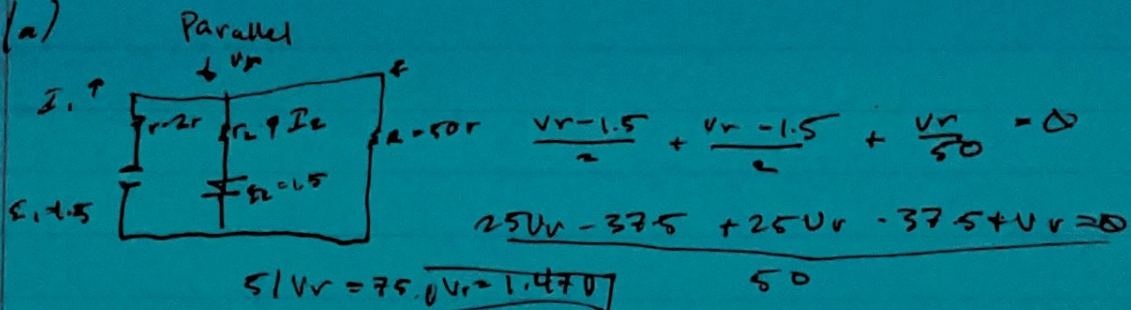


$-E_2 + IR_2 + IR_1 - E_1 + E_2 = 0$
 $-1.5 + I(r_1 + r_2 + R) - 1.5 = 0$
 $I = \frac{3V}{r_1 + r_2 + R} = \frac{3}{2 + 2 + 50} = \frac{3}{54} = 55.56mA$

Conti.

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(a)



$$51V_r = 75 \Rightarrow V_r = 1.47V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1.5 - 1.47}{2} = 15 \mu A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1.5 - 1.47}{6.5} = 15 \mu A$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = 30 \mu A$$

(b) $P_{total} = P_{r1} + P_{r2} + P_r$

$$= I_1^2 r_1 + I_2^2 r_2 + I^2 r$$

$$= 55.5 \mu A^2 \cdot 2 + (55.6 \mu A)^2 \cdot 6.5 + (55.6 \mu A)^2 \cdot 50$$

$$= 61.7 \mu W + 6.17 \mu W + 154.34 \mu W$$

$$= 277.57 \mu W \Rightarrow P_r = 154.34 \mu W$$

power = $P_{r1} + P_{r2} + P_r$

$$= I_1^2 r + I_2^2 r + I^2 r$$

$$= (15 \mu)^2 \cdot 2 + (15 \mu)^2 \cdot 6.5 + (30 \mu)^2 \cdot 50$$

$$= 6.45 \mu W + 6.45 \mu W + 45 \mu W$$

$$= 145.9 \mu W$$

$$r = 50 \Rightarrow I^2 r = (30 \mu)^2 \cdot 50$$

Call Pulse width = 2ms

$$= 715 \mu W$$

$$20 = 30 - (-75)$$

$$V_{30+75} = 105 \mu V = V_{peak-peak}$$

2c) It would take approximately 20-24ms for the signal to travel from the tx to the signal cond