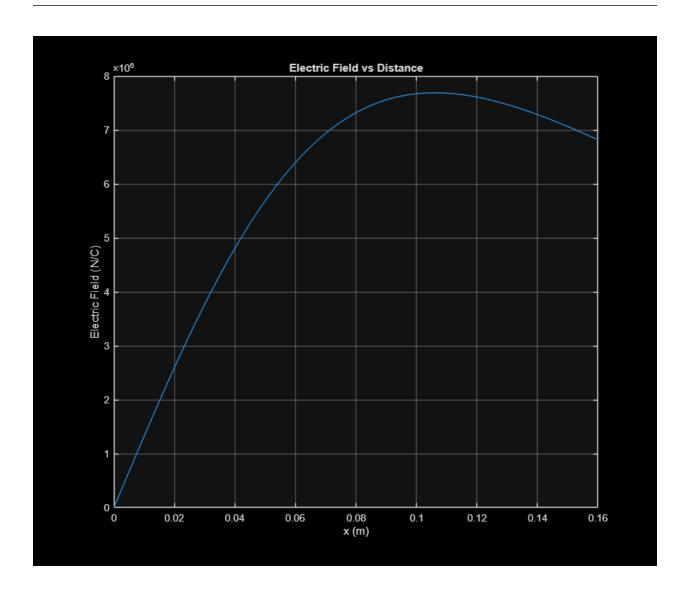
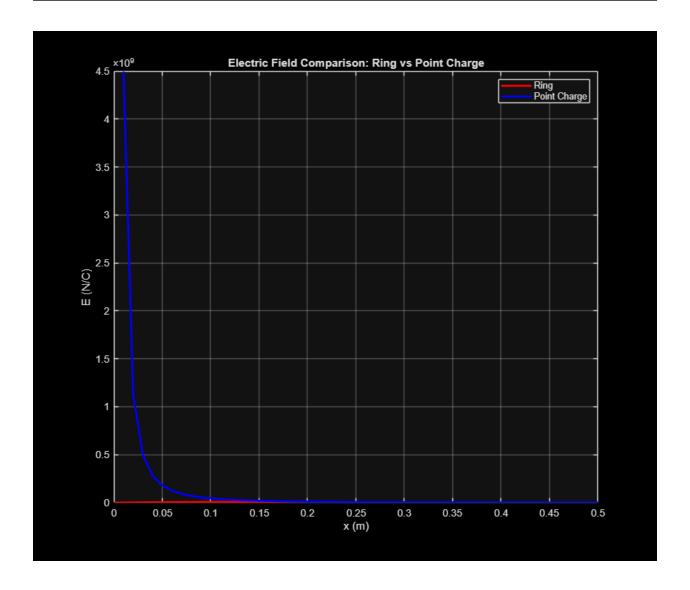
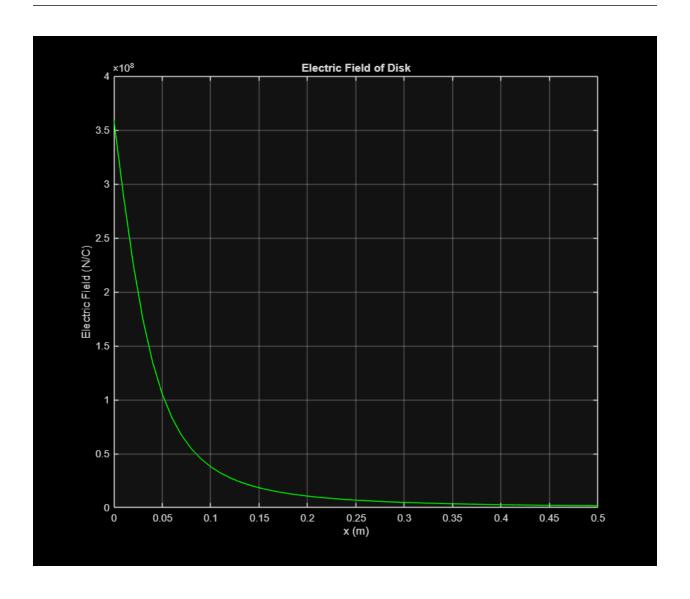
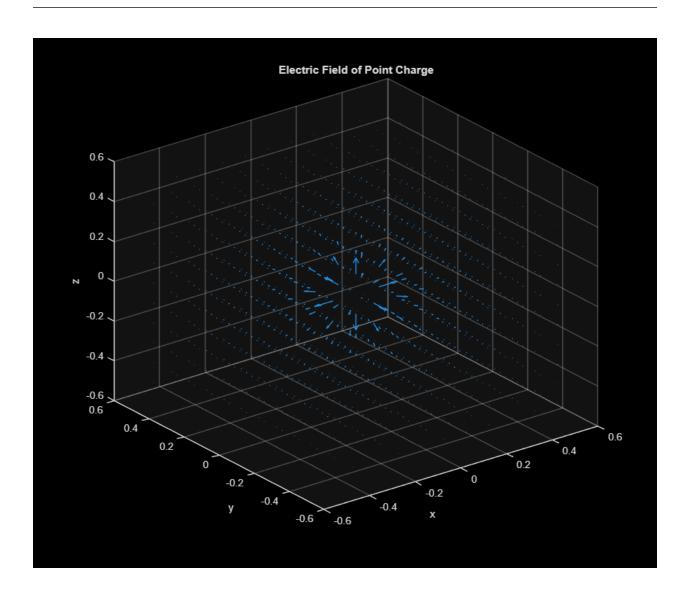
```
a = 0.15;
Q = 5.0e-5;
eo = 8.85e-12;
syms x;
%01
E1(x) = (1/(4*pi*eo))*((Q*x)/(x^2 + a^2)^(3/2));
dE = diff(E1, x);
max_point = solve(dE==0, x);
disp("Maximum value is at: ");
disp(double(max_point));
xvals = 0:0.001:0.16;
Evals = (1/(4*pi*eo)) * (Q .* xvals) ./ ((xvals.^2 + a^2).^(3/2));
figure();
plot(xvals, Evals);
xlabel('x (m)');
ylabel('Electric Field (N/C)');
title('Electric Field vs Distance');
grid on;
% Yes the maximum on the graph conicides with the maximum value we obtained
% anallytically
%02
xvals = 0:0.01:0.5;
ringField = (1/(4*pi*eo)) * (Q .* xvals) ./ ((xvals.^2 + a^2).^(3/2));
pointFeild = (1/(4*pi*eo)) * (Q ./(xvals.^2));
figure();
plot(xvals, ringField, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on;
plot(xvals, pointFeild, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel('x (m)');
ylabel('E (N/C)');
title('Electric Field Comparison: Ring vs Point Charge');
legend('Ring', 'Point Charge');
grid on;
% Observation: As x increases, the ring's field approaches that of a point
% This implies that at large distances, a ring looks like a point charge.
%03
Ro = 0.05;
xvals = 0:0.01:0.5;
diskE = (Q ./ (2*pi*eo*Ro^2)) .* (1 - (xvals ./ sqrt(xvals.^2 + Ro^2)));
% Plot the electric field of the disk
figure();
```

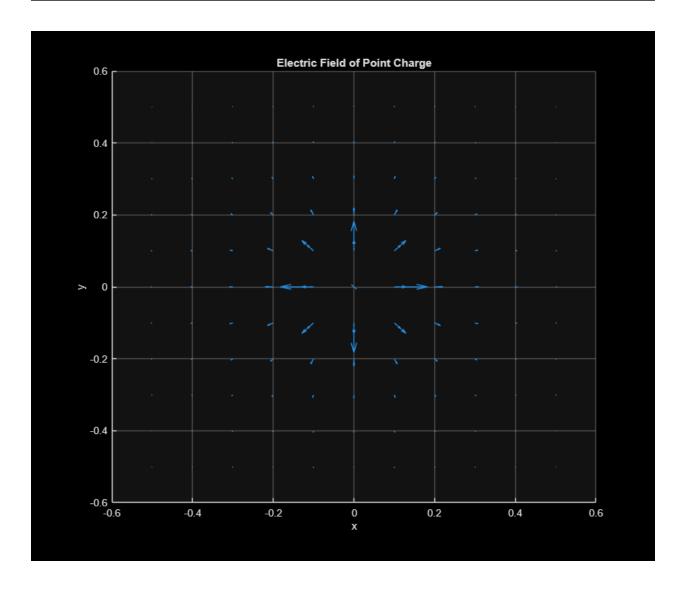
```
plot(xvals, diskE, 'g');
xlabel('x (m)');
ylabel('Electric Field (N/C)');
title('Electric Field of Disk');
grid on;
%Q4
q = 1e-10;
[x,y,z] = meshgrid(-0.5:0.1:0.5, -0.5:0.1:0.5, -0.5:0.1:0.5);
R = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2 + z.^2);
Ex = (1/(4*pi*eo)) * (q .* x) ./ (R.^3);
Ey = (1/(4*pi*eo)) * (q .* y) ./ (R.^3);
Ez = (1/(4*pi*eo)) * (q .* z) ./ (R.^3);
figure();
quiver3(x,y,z,Ex,Ey,Ez);
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z');
title('Electric Field of Point Charge');
view(3);
figure();
quiver3(x,y,z,Ex,Ey,Ez);
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z');
title('Electric Field of Point Charge');
view(2);
Maximum value is at:
   -0.1061
    0.1061
```











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