

# PHYS226 : Electricity and Magnetism

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Electric Forces ::

$$F_{ab} = k_e \frac{q_a q_b}{d^2}$$

$$E = k_e \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{F_e}{q_b}$$

$$\tau = p * E = (qE)(d \sin(\phi))$$

Ring of Charge ::

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{2\pi a} : dQ = \lambda ds : a \text{ is the height from the origin to the top of the ring.}$$

$$dE = k \frac{dQ}{x^2 + a^2} : x \text{ is the distance from the origin to the point charge.}$$

$$dE = k \frac{\lambda x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} ds : \text{Simplified } dE_x$$

$$E = k \frac{Qx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Uniformly Charged Disk ::

$$dQ = \sigma dA = 2\pi \sigma r dr : \sigma \text{ is the charge per unit area.}$$

$$dE_x = k \frac{2\pi \sigma r x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dr$$

$$E_x = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2/x^2 + 1}} \right]$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} : \text{for } R \gg x$$

Potential Energy and Work ::

$$W = U_a - U_b = -(U_b - U_a) = -\Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = q_0 E d$$

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = F d = -q_0 E d$$

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_a^b F \cos \phi \, dl$$

$$U = \frac{k q_a q_b}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{U}{q_0}$$

$$V_a - V_b = -(V_b - V_a) = -\frac{\Delta U}{q_0} = \frac{W_{a \rightarrow b}}{q_0}$$

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{r} : \text{For infinite line charge.}$$

$$V = k \frac{Q}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} : \text{For ring of charge.}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$E = -\Delta V$$

$$q \frac{V}{d} = mg$$

Electric Flux ::

$$\Phi_E = EA = EA \cos(\theta) = \frac{q_{encl}}{\epsilon_0} = \oint E \cdot da$$

$$\text{Charge Density } \lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$