

Physics 201

Day 8

Quiz 1: Point Charges

$$E = k \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

46 students are
taking quiz 1

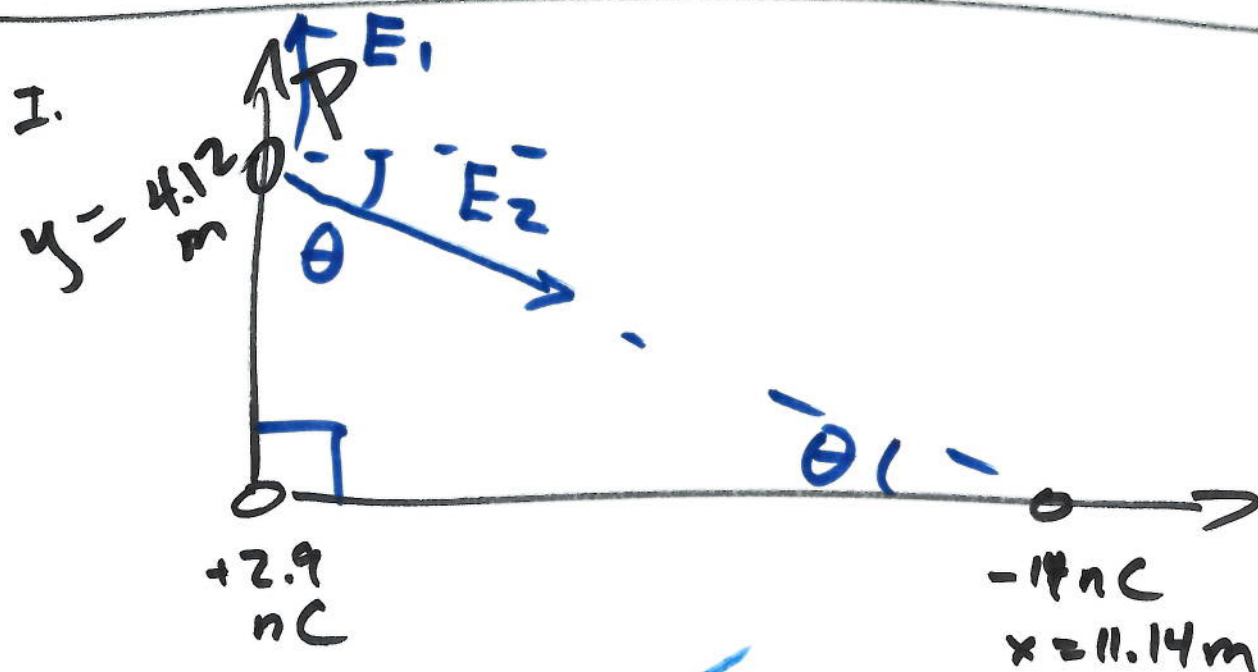
+1

3 hats
5 lefties
10 glasses

Today:

I. Quiz 1 Solution

II. RC Circuits: Be Amazed! Time-dependent



$$E_1 = k \frac{Q}{r^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 2.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{(4.12 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$E_1 = 1.54 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_2 = k \frac{Q_2}{r_2^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \times 14 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(4.12\text{m})^2 + (11.14\text{m})^2}$$

$$E_2 = 0.893 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj.}} = \frac{4.12\text{m}}{11.14\text{m}}$$

$$\theta = 20.3^\circ$$

$$E_{2x} = +E_2 \cos \theta = 0.893 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \cos 20.3^\circ = 0.838 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_{2y} = -E_2 \sin \theta = -0.310 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

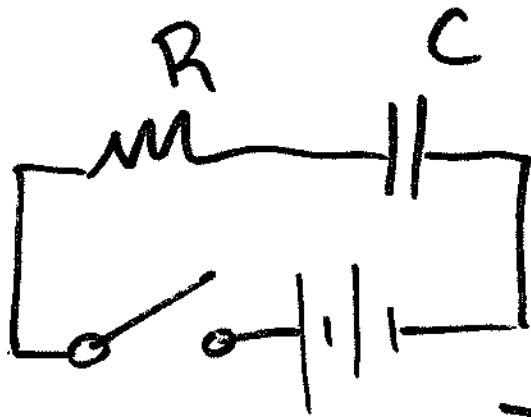
$$E_{\text{Tot}} = (0 + 0.838, 1.54 - 0.310) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$(E_{1x} + E_{2x}, E_{1y} + E_{2y})$$

$$E_{\text{Tot}} = (0.838, 1.23) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

★ Quiz Wed. on Gauss' Law ★

II. RC Circuits: how a DC Circuit can show time-dependence.



What is current, I , after switch closes? ($I(t)$)

Initially, C is uncharged.

loop rule: $Q = CV_c$

$$V - I \cdot R - \widetilde{V_c} = 0$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \int_0^t I(t) dt$$

$$V - \frac{dQ(t)}{dt} \cdot R - \frac{Q(t)}{C} = 0$$

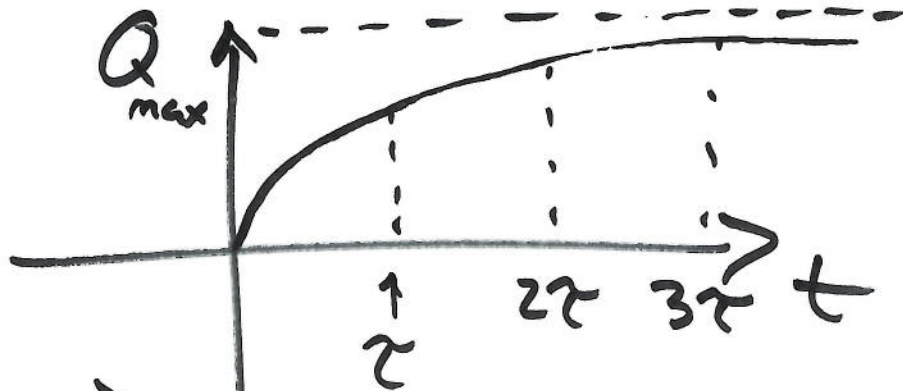
What is $Q(t) = ?$

Guess $Q(t)$ must contain $e^t \dots$

What is $Q(t=0) = 0$

$Q(t \rightarrow \infty) = Q_{\max}$? Cap. is "full".

$$Q_{\max} = V \cdot C$$



try:

$$Q(t) = Q_{\max} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$\tau =$ time constant

plug into: $V - \frac{dQ}{dt} R - \frac{Q(t)}{C} = 0.$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = -Q_{\max} e^{-t/\tau} \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right)$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{Q_{\max}}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$V - R \frac{Q_{\max}}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} - \frac{Q_{\max}}{C} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 0$$

$$V - \frac{Q_{\max}}{C} - \frac{R Q_{\max}}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} + \frac{Q_{\max}}{C} e^{-t/\tau} = 0$$

for any time:

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

Separately

$$CV = Q_{\max}$$

✓ yes
is
right

$$\frac{Q_{\max}}{C} e^{-t/\tau} - R \frac{Q_{\max}}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{C} - \frac{R}{\tau} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{C} = \frac{R}{\tau} \quad \boxed{\tau = RC}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{Q_{\max}}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{CV}{RC} \cdot e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{V}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

Note:

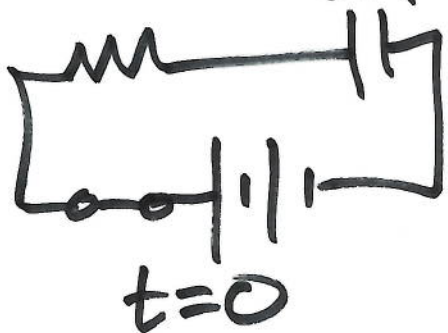
$I \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$

and

$$\text{at } t=0, I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow V = RI \quad \checkmark \text{ true}$$

at $t=0$, C is empty ($Q=0$) Thus $V_c = 0$

$Q=0 \Rightarrow \text{wire}$



loop rule at $t=0$

$$V - IR - \cancel{V_c} = 0$$

$$V = IR \text{ at } t=0 \quad \checkmark \text{ true}$$