Cumulative 2

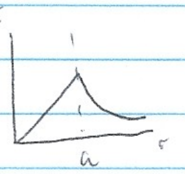
Points 39 TA 2

Total 85

1) $E = \begin{cases} \alpha r \hat{r}, & r \le a \quad (1) \text{ region I} \\ \frac{\beta}{r^2}\hat{r}, & r > a \quad (2) \text{ region II} \end{cases}$

a) $\alpha r = \frac{\beta}{r^2}$ when $r = a$ +1

$\alpha a = \frac{\beta}{a^2}$ +1 $\boxed{\alpha = \frac{\beta}{a^3}}$ +1



b) region I: $E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$

$-E\,dV = dr$

$dV = -\frac{dr}{E}$

$V = -\int E$

$V = -\int E \cdot dr$

$V = -\alpha \int r\,dr$ +1 integrand

$= -\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^2 + C$

$C = 0 \quad r = 0 \; E = 0 \; V = 0$

$= \boxed{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2}$

~~Region II: $V = -\int E \cdot dr$~~

(−) negative potential means (+) charges are ~~more~~ attracted towards the center and (−) charges are attracted towards $\hat{r}$

region II: $V = -\int_a^r E \cdot dr$ +1 integrand r^{-2}

$= -\beta \int_a^r \frac{dr}{r^2}$

$= \left. \frac{\beta}{r} \right|_a^r$

$= \frac{\beta}{r} - \frac{\beta}{a} = \boxed{\beta\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{a}\right)}$

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c) region I: continuous distribution of charge equally distributed throughout the sphere

uniformly charged sphere

$E = \frac{kQ}{R^3}\vec{r}$ $\quad \alpha = \frac{kQ}{R^3}$ $\quad R = a$

$\sigma = \frac{Q}{\text{Volume}}$ $\quad Q = \frac{\alpha a^3}{k}$

$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$\sigma = \frac{\alpha a^3}{k} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi a^3} = \boxed{\frac{3\alpha}{4\pi k}}$

d) $\Sigma F = ma = F_e = (e)E$

$= -e\alpha\vec{r} = ma$

$\boxed{a = \frac{-e\alpha r}{m}\hat{r}}$ +1

towards the center

e) v_{max} is when $r = 0$ +1

$\frac{1}{2} m v_{max}^2 = qV_0$ +1

$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = (-e)\left(-\frac{\alpha a^2}{2}\right)$

$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{e\alpha a^2}{2}$

$v^2 = \frac{e\alpha a^2}{m}$ $\quad \boxed{v = \sqrt{\frac{e\alpha a^2}{m}}}$ +1

f) the electron executes SHM +1 from a to $-a$ through the center in the radial direction.

g) yes, it gets all the way to the other side b/c of CoE +1

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a)

2) $\vec{E}$ is $\perp$ to equipotential lines.

E is radially outward or inward from the origin

—

because voltage increases as r increases, V is $\frac{PE}{q}$, so (+) charges won't have more potential energy the further they get, so they won't be attracted towards the origin. therefore, **the $\vec{E}$ points radially towards the origin.**

at (C), $V = -Er$

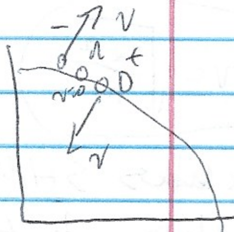
$E = \frac{V}{r} = \frac{20V}{2m} = \boxed{10\ N/C}$

at (D), $E = \frac{V}{r} = \frac{30V}{3m} = \boxed{10\ N/C}$

(direction).

both towards the origin. +1

+1

b) 

for the electron, it will move radially away from the center +1

the neutron will stay in place. +1

the proton will move towards the center. +1

c) $\Delta V = 10V$

(1) $KE = -\Delta PE = q\Delta V = 10V(10^{-19}C)$

$= \boxed{10^{-18}\ J}$

for both electron & proton +1 +1

$KE_n = 0$ +1

(2) electron: $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ +1

$v = \sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(10^{-18}J)}{10^{-30}kg}}$

+1

$= \boxed{1.414\times10^{6}\ m/s}$

proton: $v = \sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{2(10^{-18}J)}{10^{-27}kg}} = \boxed{4.47\times10^{4}\ m/s}$

+1

$v_n = 0$ +1

5 7

3) $B = \begin{cases} \beta r \hat{\theta} & r \le r_0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{r} \hat{\theta}, & r > r_0 \end{cases}$ +1

a) when $r = r_0$, $\beta r = \frac{\lambda}{r}$ +1

$$\boxed{\beta = \frac{\lambda}{r^2}}$$ +1

b) at $r = r_0$, $F = qvB\sin\theta$

TA 1 using $\sin\theta$ instead of $\times$ product

$\sin\theta = 1$

$= q v_0 \beta r_0$

v_0 is towards the center

$= -e v_0 \beta r_0 = ma$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{-e v_0 \beta r_0}{m}}$$

TA 1 sign

perpendicular to the velocity

c) $v_{max} = v_0$? +1

d) the electron takes an elliptical orbit within the inner region

e) $I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$ $\frac{dr}{dt} = v$

4) a) grav. field points towards the origin.

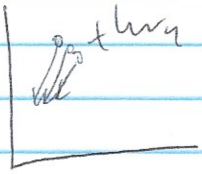
at (c): $V = \frac{PE}{m}$ $g = \frac{V}{r}$

$= \frac{20\ J/kg}{2m}$

$= \boxed{10\ m/s^2}$

at B: $g = \frac{V}{r} = \frac{30\ J/kg}{3m} = \boxed{10\ m/s^2}$

both towards center. +1 +1

b)  they will all move towards the origin. +1 +1 +1

c) $\Delta KE = -\Delta PE = m\Delta V = 10\ J/kg \cdot m$ +1

(1) electron: $\Delta KE = (10\ J/kg)(10^{-30}\ kg)$

$= \boxed{10^{-29}\ J}$ +1

proton and neutron: $KE = (10\ J/kg)(10^{-27}\ kg)$

$= \boxed{10^{-26}\ J}$ +1 +1

(2) electron: $v = \sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(10^{-29}\ J)}{10^{-30}\ kg}}$

$= \boxed{4.47\ m/s}$

proton & neutron: $v = \sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(10^{-26}\ J)}{10^{-27}\ kg}}$

$= \boxed{4.47\ m/s}$

+1 +1 +1

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