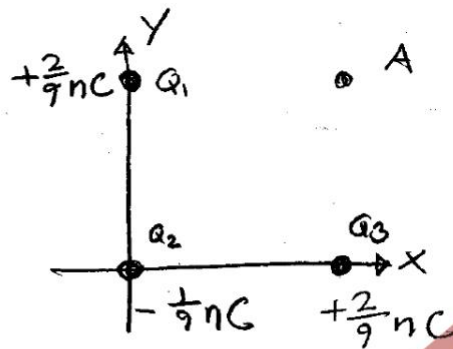


1.1



$z=0$

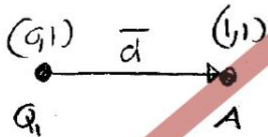
$Q_1 : (0, 1)$

$Q_2 : (0, 0)$

$Q_3 : (1, 0)$

Point A : (1, 1)

a) For Q_1 :



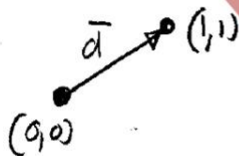
$$\vec{d} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = |\vec{d}| = 1$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \cdot \hat{d} = \frac{\frac{2}{9} \cdot 10^{-9}}{\frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot d^2} = \frac{2}{1^2} = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{V}{m}$$

$$4\pi\epsilon_0 = \frac{4\pi}{36\pi} \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ F/m} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

For Q_2 :



$$\vec{d} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = |\vec{d}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}^2} \cdot \hat{d} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = \frac{2}{1^2} \cdot \hat{d} = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\vec{E}_{TOT} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3$$

$$= 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{4\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{32}-1}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1,6464 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{V}{m}$$

b) Potensiale

Für Q_1 :

$$d = |\vec{a}| = 1$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot d} = \frac{2}{1} = +2 \text{ V}$$

Für Q_2 :

$$d = |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot d} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ V}$$

Für Q_3 :

$$V_3 = \frac{Q_3}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot d} = \frac{2}{1} = +2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{TOT} = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$= 2 + 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 4 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 3,2929 \text{ V}$$

c) Vi definier: $\vec{A} = [1]$

Kraften bliver:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= q \cdot \vec{E} = -1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot -1,6464 \cdot \vec{A} \\ &= 0,2638 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot \vec{A} \text{ N} \\ &= 0,2638 \cdot [1] \text{ aN}\end{aligned}$$

d) Accelerationen bliver:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} &= \frac{\vec{F}}{m} = \frac{0,2638 \text{ E-18}}{9,107 \text{ E-31}} \cdot [1] \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ &= 289,62 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ &= 289,62 \cdot 10^3 \text{ km/s}^2\end{aligned}$$

e) Kraften bliver:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= q \cdot \vec{E}_{2,21 \text{ C}} = 1 \cdot 1,6464 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot \vec{A} \\ &= 14,82 \text{ E9} \cdot \vec{A}\end{aligned}$$

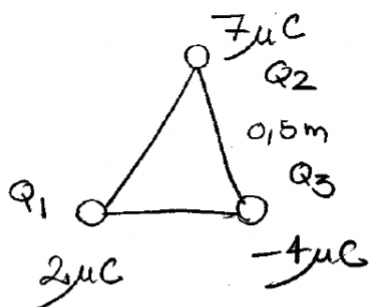
$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{F}| = F &= 14,82 \text{ E9} \cdot |\vec{A}| = 14,82 \text{ E9} \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= 20,96 \text{ E9 N}\end{aligned}$$

Omgang M kp:

$$F = \frac{20,96 \text{ E9}}{9,82} = 2,13 \text{ E9 kp}$$

Svarende M 2,13 millioner tons.

1.2

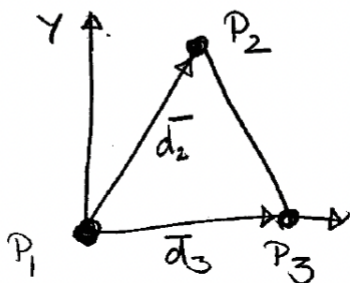


En likesidet trekant

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

a) Vi placerer (0,0) ved de 2 μC og inskriver et 2-dimensionelt koordinatsystem.



$$P_1 = (0,0)$$

$$P_2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$$

$$P_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$|\vec{d}_2| = d_2 = 0,5$$

$$|\vec{d}_3| = d_3 = 0,5$$

$$\hat{d}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{d}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Feltet fra Q_2 :

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{-Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot d_2^2} \cdot \hat{d}_2$$

$$= \frac{-7 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -7 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot 10^3$$

$$= -252 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \frac{V}{m}$$

$$4\pi\epsilon_0 = \frac{4\pi}{36\pi} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

Feltet fra Q_3

$$\vec{E}_3 = \frac{-Q_3}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot d_3^2} \cdot \hat{d}_3$$

$$= \frac{+4E-6}{\frac{1}{9}E-9 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 E3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 144 E3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{V}{m}$$

Det totale felt:

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -252 \cdot 0,5 + 144 \\ -252 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 0,5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kV/m}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ -218,2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{kV}{m}$$

b) Kraften bliver:

$$\vec{F} = Q \cdot \vec{E} = 2E-6 \cdot \vec{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ -436,5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ mN}$$