

Collaborators:

HRK P28.6 Solo A particle of mass m , charge $q > 0$ and initial kinetic energy K is projected (from an infinite separation) towards a heavy nucleus of charge Q , assumed to have a fixed position in our reference frame. (A) If the aim is “perfect” how close to the center of the nucleus is the particle when it comes instantaneously to rest? (B) With a particular imperfect aim, a particles closest approach to the nucleus is twice the distance determined in part A. Determine the speed of the particle at the closest distance of approach. Assume that the particle does not reach the surface of the nucleus

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2. Consider an infinitely long cylindrical rod of radius R with a volume charge $\rho = ar$, for $r \leq R$
- a Find \vec{E} in all regions of space, inside and outside the cylinder.
 - b Show that your results are consistent with the differential form of Gauss's Law.

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HRK P28.27 Two charges $q = +2.13\mu\text{C}$ are fixed in space a distance $d = 1.96\text{cm}$ apart, as show in Fig. 28-36. (a) What is the electric potential at point C? Take $V = 0$ at infinity. (b) You bring a third charge $Q = +1.91\mu\text{C}$ slowly from infinity to C. How much work must you do? (c) What is the potential energy U of the configuration when the third charge is in place?

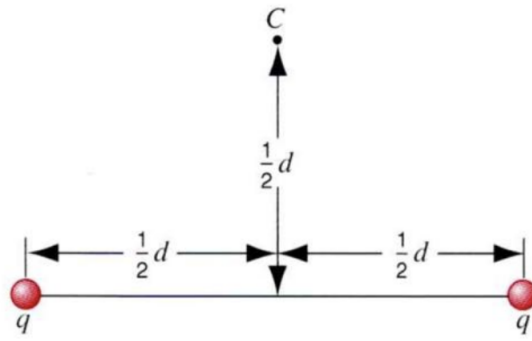


FIGURE 28-36. Exercise 27.

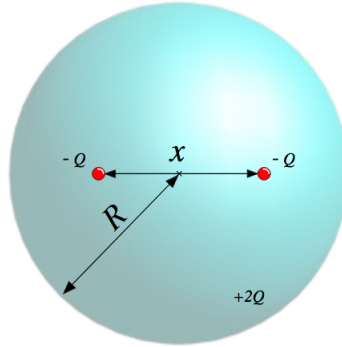
HRK P28.42 Consider two widely separated conducting spheres, 1, and 2, the second having twice the diameter of the first. The smaller sphere initially has a positive charge q and the larger one is initially uncharged. You now connect the spheres with a long thin wire. (a) How are the final potentials V_1 and V_2 of the spheres related? (b) Find the charges q_1 and q_2 on the spheres in terms of q

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5 Consider a sphere of radius R with a constant volume charge density ρ . Derive expressions for the electric field $\vec{E}(r)$ and the electric potential $V(r)$ for all regions of space $r \leq R$ and $r \geq R$. Then sketch graphs of these functions aligned on the same r scale. Let $V(\infty) = 0$

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HRK E29.29 Before Rutherford's discovery of the atomic nucleus in 1911, a prevalent model of the atom was J. J. Thomson's "plum pudding" model, consisting of negative electrons distributed within a diffuse uniform cloud of positive charge. In this archaic model, a helium atom might look like this illustration, with a spherical cloud of radius R and charge $+2Q$ enclosing two electrons of charge $-Q$ each. Using your results from Problem 5, find the net potential energy of the electrons and then determine the equilibrium spacing x that minimizes the potential energy. (Note: An equivalent alternative to using $V(r)$ from Problem 5 is to find the value of x for which the net force on the electrons is zero.)



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