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Ans to the Q. No. 1

(a)

$$\vec{r}_{q,p} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$$

$$= (48\hat{k}) - (21\hat{i})$$

$$= 48\hat{k} - 21\hat{i}$$

(b)

$$|\vec{r}_{q,p}| = \sqrt{(-21)^2 + (48)^2}$$

$$= 52.3927$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{k \cdot q \cdot \vec{r}_{q,p}}{|\vec{r}_{q,p}|^3}$$

$$= \frac{8.987 \times 10^9 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-6}}{(52.3927)^3} \times (-21\hat{i} + 48\hat{k})$$

$$= 0.8748 \times (-21\hat{i} + 48\hat{k})$$

$$= -18.3708\hat{i} + 41.9704\hat{k}$$

(c)

$$\vec{E}_L(P) = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{k dq \cdot \vec{r}_{sp}}{(r_{sp})^3}$$

$$= \int k dq \frac{z\hat{k} - y'\hat{j}}{(z^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E}_y(P) + \vec{E}_z(P) = k \lambda \int dy' \left[ -\frac{y'\hat{j}}{(z^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{z\hat{k}}{(z^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\therefore E_{y2}(P) = -k\lambda \int_0^L dy' \frac{y'}{(z^2 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Let, } y' = z \tan \theta$$

$$\rightarrow dy' = z \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore E_z(P) = k\lambda z \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{z})} \frac{z \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(z^2 + z^2 \tan^2 \theta)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{k\lambda z^2}{z^3} \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{z})} \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{3/2}}$$

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$$f_z(P) = \frac{kh}{2} \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{2})} \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec^3 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{kh}{2} \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{2})} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{kh}{2} \left[ \frac{y'}{\sqrt{z^2 + (y')^2}} \right]_0^L$$

$$= \frac{kh}{2} \times \frac{L}{\sqrt{z^2 + L^2}}$$

From (i),

$$E_y(P) = -kh \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{2})} \frac{(z \tan \theta) \cdot (z \sec^2 \theta d\theta)}{(z^2 + z^2 \tan^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= -kh \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{2})} \frac{z^2 \tan \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{z^3 \sec^3 \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{kh}{2} \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{2})} \tan \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta$$

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$$= -\frac{kh}{2} \int_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{z})} \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{kh}{2} [-\cos \theta]_0^{\tan^{-1}(\frac{L}{z})}$$

$$= -\frac{kh}{2} \left[ -\frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + (y')^2}} \right]_0^L$$

$$= -\frac{kh}{2} \left[ \frac{-z}{\sqrt{z^2 + L^2}} + \frac{z}{yz} \right]$$

$$= \frac{kh}{\sqrt{z^2 + L^2}} - \frac{kh}{z}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_c(P) = kh \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + L^2}} - \frac{1}{z} \right] \hat{j} +$$

$$+ kh \left[ \frac{L}{z \sqrt{z^2 + L^2}} \right] \hat{k}$$

$$= 0\hat{i} - 1422.941662\hat{j} + 4268.825\hat{k}$$

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(d)

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$$

$$= -18.371666 \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j} + 41.9904 \hat{k} + 0 \hat{i} - 142.951666 \hat{j} + 4268.825 \hat{k}$$

$$= -18.371666 \hat{i} - 142.951666 \hat{j} + 4310.8154 \hat{k}$$



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Ans to + Le  $\theta^\circ$ ;  $N$ ; 2.2

(a)

$$\text{Dipole moment, } \vec{p} = q_1 r_1 + q_2 r_2 + q_3 r_3$$

$$= 69 \times 10^{-9} \times (55 \hat{i} - 43 \hat{j}) + 69 \times 10^{-9} \times (32 \hat{i} + 45 \hat{j})$$

$$+ 138 \times 10^{-9} (-30 \hat{i} + 62 \hat{j})$$

$$= 3.795 \times 10^{-6} \hat{i} - 2.967 \times 10^{-6} \hat{j} + 2.208 \times 10^{-6} \hat{i} + 3.105 \times 10^{-6} \hat{j}$$

$$+ 4.14 \times 10^{-6} \hat{i} - 8.556 \times 10^{-6} \hat{j}$$

$$= (1.0153 \times 10^{-5} \hat{i} - 8.518 \times 10^{-6} \hat{j}) \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$= (1.0153 \times 10^{-14} \hat{i} - 8.518 \times 10^{-15} \hat{j}) \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}$$

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(b)

x component of  $\vec{F}$  is  $0 \text{ N C}^{-1}$ 

$$y \quad " \quad \vec{F} = - \frac{Q}{2\epsilon_0} \\ = - \frac{28 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= -1581206.234 \text{ N C}^{-1}$$

(c)

$$\gamma = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

$$|\gamma| = |\vec{p} \times \vec{E}|$$

$$= |p_x E_y - E_x p_y|$$

$$= |(1.0153 \times 10^{-15} \times -1581206.234) - 0|$$

$$= 1.6038 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1.0153 \times 10^{-15} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1581206.234 & -8.418 \times 10^{-15} \end{vmatrix}$$



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(d)

n component of  $\vec{E} = 0$ 

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{28 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= 1581206.234$$

(e)

$$\vec{\gamma} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1.0153 \times 10^{-15} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8.418 \times 10^{-15} & 1581206.235 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left( 1.0153 \times 10^{-15} \times (-8.418 \times 10^{-15}) \right) \hat{k}$$

$$= -1.6038 \times 10^{-29} \hat{k}$$

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Ans to the Q. No. 2.3

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(a)

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \left| \frac{-27 \times 10^{-12}}{2 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12}} \right|$$

$$= 1.6376 \text{ N/C}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \vec{E}_1$$

$$= 1.6376 \text{ N/C}$$

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(b)

Net flux is 0. Because gaussian surface doesn't enclose infinite charge sheet. As this is a sphere, it will be 0.

(c)

$$\Phi = \frac{\rho \times 4\pi R^3}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{32 \times 10^{12} \times 4\pi \times 4^3}{3 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= 968.902$$

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(d)

$$|\vec{E}_2| = \frac{\phi}{A}$$

$$= \frac{\rho 4\pi R^3}{3\epsilon_0 \cdot 4\pi R^2}$$

$$= \frac{32 \times 10^{-12} \times 4^3}{3 \times 8.855 \times 10^{-12} \times 8^2}$$

$$= 1.2047 \text{ N/C}$$

$$|\vec{E}_3| = |\vec{E}_2|$$

$$= 1.2047 \text{ N/C}$$

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(c)

$$\phi_{\text{net}} = \phi_s + \phi_i$$

$$= \frac{\rho \cdot 4\pi R^3}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{32 \times 10^{-12} \times 4\pi \times 1^3}{3 \times \epsilon_0}$$

$$= 968.902 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}$$

(4)

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} = (0\hat{i} - 0\hat{j}) + \left( \frac{\rho \epsilon}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{4\pi R^3 \rho}{3\epsilon_0 \cdot 4\pi R^2} \right) \hat{j}$$

$$= 0\hat{i} + (-1.637 - 1.2057)\hat{j}$$

$$= 0\hat{i} - 2.8427\hat{j}$$

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(a)

$$\vec{E}_{p_2} = 1.2047 \hat{i} - 1.637 \hat{j}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E}_{p_3} &= 0 \hat{i} + (1.2047 - 1.637) \hat{j} \\ &= 0 \hat{i} - 0.4323 \hat{j}\end{aligned}$$