

GA 1.1

We know

$$\vec{F}_1 = \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{31}$$

$$= \frac{k q_1 q_2}{a^2} \hat{r}_{21} + \frac{k q_1 q_3}{a^2} \hat{r}_{31}$$

$$\frac{k q_1 q_2}{a^3} (-a i) + \frac{k q_1 q_3}{a^3} \left(-\frac{a}{2} i\right) + \frac{k q_1 q_3}{a^3} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} j\right)$$

$$= \frac{k q_1 q_2}{a^2} (-i) - \frac{k q_1 q_3}{2 a^2} i - \frac{\sqrt{3} k q_1 q_3}{2 a^2} j$$

$$= \frac{k q_1}{a^2} \left(-q_2 - \frac{q_3}{2}\right) i - \frac{\sqrt{3} k q_1 q_3}{2 a^2} j$$

$$= \frac{k q_1}{a^2} \left(-q_2 - \frac{q_3}{2}\right) i - \frac{\sqrt{3} k q_1 q_3}{2 a^2} j$$

$$= \frac{8.987 \times 10^9 \times (-44)}{(20 \times 10^{-9})^2} \left(41 e - \frac{27 e}{2}\right) i - \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 8.987 \times 10^9 \times (-44) (27)}{2 \times (20 \times 10^{-9})^2} j$$

$$= 1.0175 \times 10^{21} i = 1.39 \times 10^{-9} i$$

$$= 5.387 \times 10^{28} = 5.92 \times 10^{-10} j$$

Here,

$$k = 8.987 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$$

$$q_1 = -44 e$$

$$q_2 = 41 e$$

$$q_3 = 27 e$$

$$\vec{r}_{21} = -a i$$

$$\vec{r}_{31} = -\frac{a}{2} i - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} j$$

$$a = 20 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$b) \vec{F}_2 = \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{13}$$

Hence,

$$\vec{r}_{12} = a \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{r}_{13} = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \hat{j}$$

$$= \frac{k q_1 q_2}{a^3} \vec{r}_{12} + \frac{k q_1 q_3}{a^3} \vec{r}_{13}$$

$$= \frac{k q_1}{a^3} \left(q_2 \left(a \hat{i} + \frac{a}{2} \right) + q_3 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \hat{j} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{8.987 \times 10^9 \times 41e}{(2.0 \times 10^{-9})^3} \left(-44e + \frac{27e}{2} \right) \hat{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 8.987 \times 10^9 \times (41e)(27e)}{2 (2.0 \times 10^{-9})^3} \hat{j}$$

$$= 7.821 \times 10^{-10} \hat{i} - 5.529 \times 10^{-10} \hat{j}$$

$$c) \vec{F}_3 = \vec{F}_{13} + \vec{F}_{23}$$

$$= \frac{k q_1 q_3}{a^3} \left(\frac{a}{2} \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \hat{j} \right) + \frac{k q_2 q_3}{a^3} \left(-\frac{a}{2} \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \hat{j} \right)$$

$$= \frac{k a_3}{2 a^2} (q_1 - q_2) \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3} k q_3}{2 a^2} (q_1 + q_2) \hat{j}$$

$$= \frac{8.987 \times 10^9 \times 27e}{2 (20 \times 10^{-9})^2} (-44e - 41e) \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 8.987 \times 10^9 \times 27e}{2 (20 \times 10^{-9})^2} (-44e + 41e) \hat{j}$$

$$= -6.618 \times 10^{-10} \hat{i} - 4.0456 \times 10^{-11} \hat{j}$$

GA 1.2

$$a) q_1 = q_5 = 14 \mu C = 14 \times 10^{-6} C$$

$$q_2 = q_4 = 38 \mu C = 38 \times 10^{-6} C$$

$$q_3 = q_6 = -36 \mu C = -36 \times 10^{-6} C$$

$$R = 48 cm = 0.48 m$$

$$k = 8.987 \times 10^9 N \cdot m^2 / C^2$$

$$\vec{r}_{1,2} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = 0\hat{i} + R\hat{j}$$

$$= -R\hat{j} = -0.48\hat{j}$$

b) We know

$$\vec{F} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^3} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_{16} = \frac{8.987 \times 10^9 \times 14 \times 10^{-6} \times 38 \times 10^{-6}}{(-0.48)^3} (-0.48\hat{j})$$

$$= 20.75 \hat{j} N$$

$$c) \vec{r}_{3,c} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3 = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - (-R\hat{i} + 0\hat{j})$$

$$= R\hat{i} = 0.48\hat{i}$$

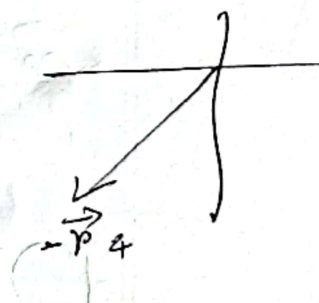
(Ans)

$$d) \vec{F}_{3,c} = k \frac{q_3 q_c}{(r_{3,c})^3} \times \vec{r}_{3,c}$$

$$= 8.987 \times 10^9 \frac{(-36 \times 10^{-6})^2}{(0.48)^3} (0.48\hat{i})$$

$$= 50.55 \text{ N}$$

$$e) \vec{r}_{4,c} = \vec{r}_c - \vec{r}_4 = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - \vec{r}_4 = -\vec{r}_4$$



Since, the 5 charge q_1 to q_5 are distributed among a semi-circle maintaining equal distance

the angle θ between q_3 and q_4 45°

Therefore the vector $\vec{r}_{4,6}$ create
 225° with the $+x$ axis.

We know,

$$|\vec{r}| = 0.48 \text{ m} = R$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So, } \vec{r}_4 &= R \cos 225^\circ + R \sin 225^\circ \hat{j} \\ &= -0.339 \hat{i} - 0.339 \hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_{4,6} = -\vec{r}_4 = 0.339 \hat{i} + 0.339 \hat{j}$$

$$f) \vec{F}_{4,6} = k \frac{q_4 q_6}{(r_{4,6})^3} \times \vec{r}_{4,6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 8.987 \times 10^9 \times \frac{(38 \times 10^{-6})(-32 \times 10^{-6})}{(\sqrt{0.339^2 + 0.339^2})^3} \times (0.339 \hat{i} + 0.339 \hat{j}) \\ &= -37.823 \hat{i} - 37.823 \hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$b) \vec{F}_{net} = \vec{F}_{1,6} + \vec{F}_{2,6} + \vec{F}_{3,6} + \vec{F}_{4,6} + \vec{F}_{5,6} \dots (i)$$

For $\vec{F}_{2,6}$,

$$\vec{F}_{2,6} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_2 = -\vec{r}_2$$

q_2 creates an angle of $90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$

with +x axis.

$$\text{So, } \vec{r}_2 = R \cos 135^\circ \hat{i} + R \sin 135^\circ \hat{j}$$

$$= -0.339 \hat{i} + 0.339 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_{2,6} = -\vec{r}_2 = 0.339 \hat{i} - 0.339 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_{2,6} = k \frac{q_2 q_6}{(r_{2,6})^3} \times \vec{r}_{2,6}$$

$$= 8.987 \times 10^9 \times \frac{(38 \times 10^{-2})(-36 \times 10^{-2})}{(\sqrt{(0.339)^2 + (-0.339)^2})^3} \times (0.339 \hat{i} - 0.339 \hat{j})$$

$$= -37.823 \hat{i} + 37.823 \hat{j}$$

For, $\vec{F}_{5,6}$

$$\vec{r}_{5,6} = \vec{r}_6 - \vec{r}_5 = -\vec{r}_5 = (0\hat{i} - 2\hat{j})$$

$$= 0.48\hat{j} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_{5,6} = k \frac{q_5 q_6}{(r_{5,6})^3} \times \vec{r}_{5,6}$$

$$= 8.987 \times 10^9 \times \frac{(14 \times 10^{-6})(-36 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.48)^3} \times 0.48\hat{j}$$

$$= -19.63\hat{j} \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 20.75\hat{j} - 37.823\hat{j} + 37.823\hat{j} + 0.48\hat{j}$$

$$+ 50.55\hat{j} - 37.823\hat{j} - 37.823\hat{j} - 19.63\hat{j}$$

$$= -25.002 - 1.1\hat{j}$$

G 1.3

$$4) m_{\text{mass}, m} = m_1 = m_2$$

$$\text{charge, } q = q_1 = q_2 = 20 \mu\text{C} = 20 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}$$

$$\text{length, } L = 23.5 \text{ cm} = 0.235 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Separation, } r = 17 \text{ cm} = 0.17 \text{ m}$$

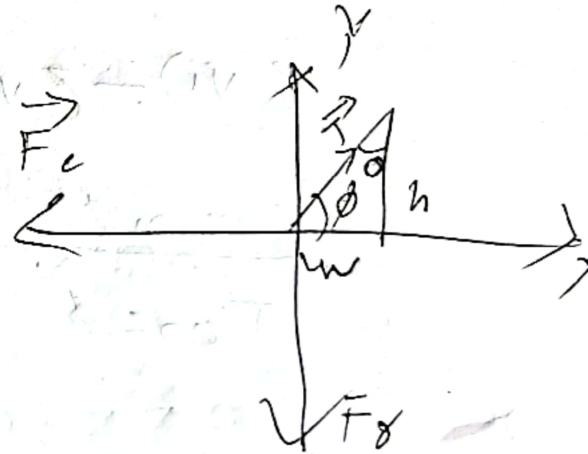
$$\vec{F}_c = -F_c \hat{i} \dots (i)$$

$$\vec{F}_g = -F_g \hat{j} \dots (ii)$$

$$\vec{T} = T \cos \theta \hat{i} + T \sin \theta \hat{j} \dots (iii)$$

Since, the spheres are in equilibrium state,

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0 \dots (iv)$$



Using equation (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

$$-F_c \hat{i} - F_g \hat{j} + T \cos \theta \hat{i} + T \sin \theta \hat{j} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -F_c \hat{i} + T \cos \theta \hat{i} - F_g \hat{j} + T \sin \theta \hat{j} = 0 \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow T \cos \theta = F_c \dots (v) ; T \sin \theta = F_g \dots (vi)$$

$$(vi) \div (v) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{T \sin \theta}{T \cos \theta} = \frac{F_g}{F_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{mg r}{F_c r} \times r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{r/2} = \frac{mg r}{F_c r}$$

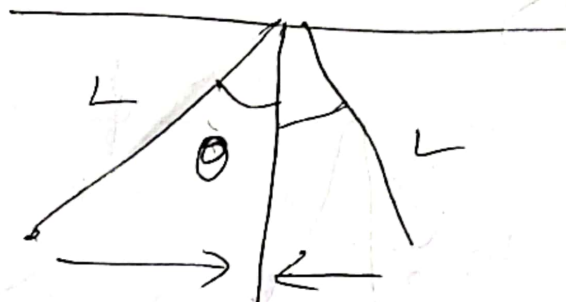
$$\Rightarrow \frac{r \cdot 1 \cdot r}{r/2 \cdot r \cdot r} = m$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{8.987 \times 10^3 \times 2.35 \times (22 \times 10^{-9})^2}{0.085 \times 9.8 \times (0.72)^2}$$

$$= 3.509 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan \theta = \frac{h}{r/2} \\ h = \sqrt{r^2 - (r/2)^2} \\ = 2.35 \text{ m} \\ = L \end{array} \right.$$

b)



$$q_1' = q_2' = q' = \frac{q}{2} = \frac{20}{2} \text{ nC} = 10 \text{ nC} = 10 \times 10^{-9}$$

(10 nC)

c)

From τ ,

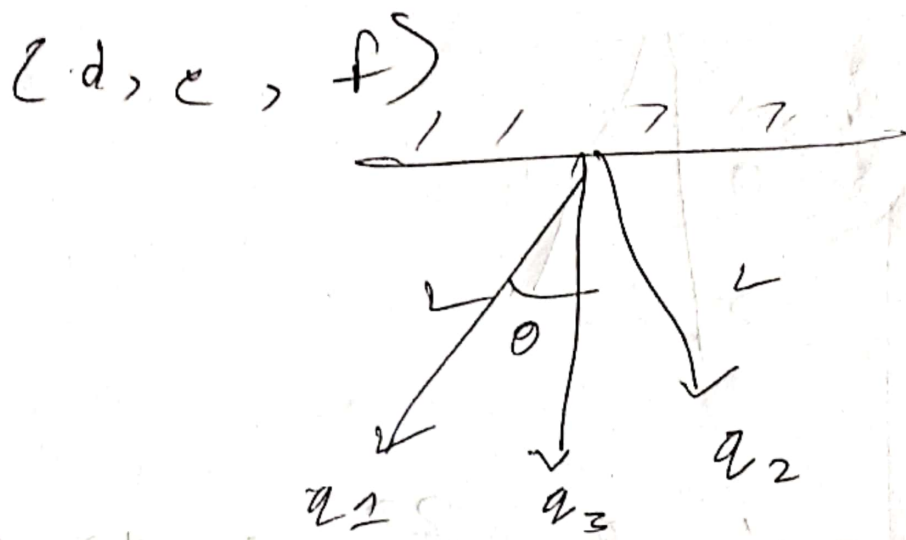
$$\frac{L}{x/2} = \frac{mgx}{kq^2}$$

~~After~~

$$x = \left(\frac{2Lkq^2}{mg} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 \times 2.33 \times 9.987 \times 10^9 \times (10 \times 10^{-9})^2}{9.8 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.8} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 0.107 \text{ m}$$



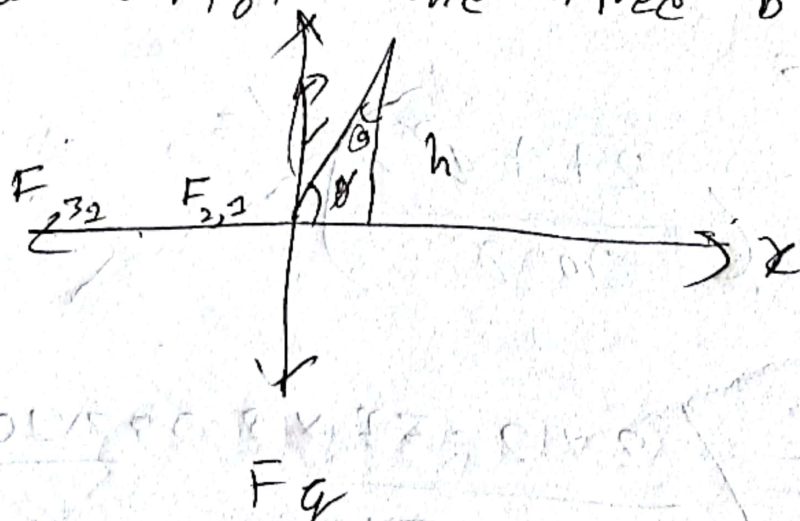
$$q_1 = q_2 = 10 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

$$q_3 = 2.5 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

For small angle approximation $h \rightarrow L$.

$$h \rightarrow L$$

Using q_1 as origin the free body diagram



we get

$$\vec{F}_{2,1} = -\vec{F}_{3,1}$$

$$\vec{F}_{3,1} = -F_{3,1} \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = -F_2 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{T} = T \cos \theta \hat{i} + T \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

In equilibrium state,

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

Therefore,

~~$$T \cos \theta$$~~

$$-F_2 \hat{j} - F_{3,1} \hat{i} - F_2 \hat{j} + T \cos \theta \hat{i} + T \sin \theta \hat{j} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T \cos \theta = F_2 + F_{3,1} \quad ; \quad T \sin \theta = F_2 \dots \text{(viii)}$$

... (vii)

$$[Viii) \div [Vii)] \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{F_a}{F_{21} + F_{31}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{mg}{k \frac{q_1 q_2}{(x')^2} + k \frac{q_1 q_3}{(\frac{x'}{2})^2}}$$

$$F_{21} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{(x')^2}$$

$$F_{31} = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{(\frac{x'}{2})^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = h/x'$$

$$h \rightarrow L$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{\frac{x'}{2}} = \frac{mg}{k q_1 \left\{ \frac{q_2}{(x')^2} + q_3 \times \frac{4}{(x')^2} \right\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2L}{x'} \times k q_1 \times \frac{1}{mg} = \frac{1}{\frac{q_2 + 4q_3}{(x')^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2L k q_1}{mg} = x' \times \frac{(x')^2}{q_2 + 4q_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = \left\{ \frac{2L k q_1 (q_2 + 4q_3)}{mg} \right\}^{1/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow r' = \left\{ \frac{2 \times 2.35 \times 8.987 \times 10^9 \times 10 \times 10^{-9} (10 \times 10^{-9} + 4 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-9})}{3.509 \times 10^{-4} \times 9.8} \right\}^{1/3}$$

$$= 0.135 \text{ m}$$

(Ans)

Now,

$$F_{2,1} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{(r')^2} = \pi k \frac{(10 \times 10^{-9})^2}{(0.135)^2}$$

$$= 4.9341 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$F_{3,1} = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{(r'/2)^2} = 8.987 \times 10^9 \frac{(10 \times 10^{-9} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-9})}{\left(\frac{0.135}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= 4.9341 \times 10^{-5}$$

(Ans)