

LAKSHYA JEE

LAKSHYA KO HAR HAAL ME PAANA HAI

Electric Charges and Field

-Er. Rohit Gupta

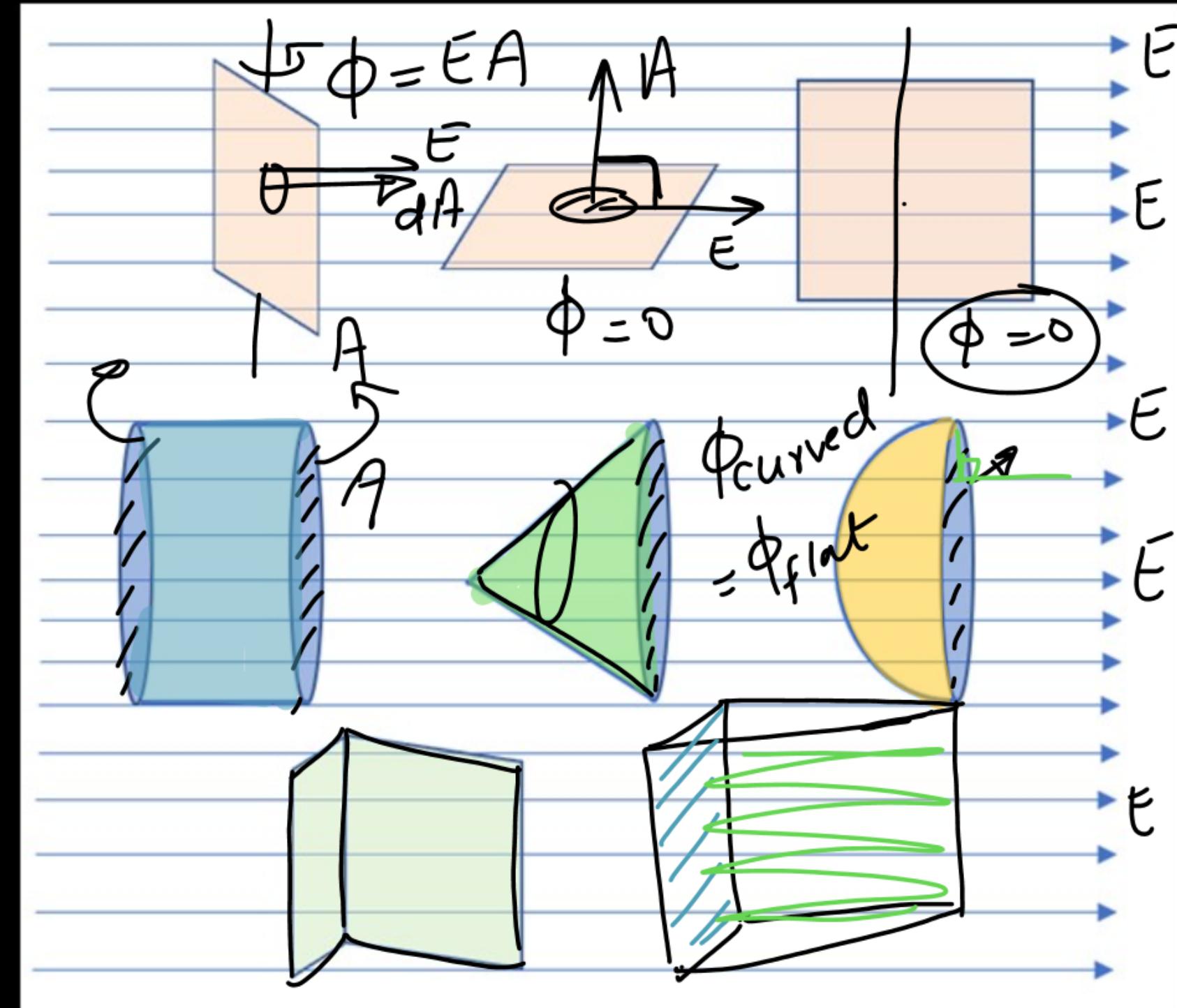


Today's GOALS!

- Applications of Gauss Law



Electric Flux



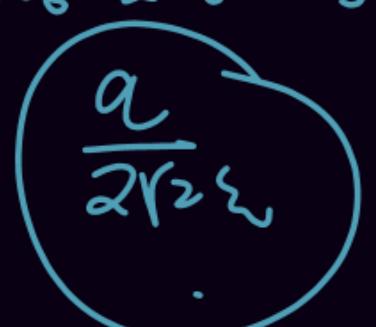
Electric Flux



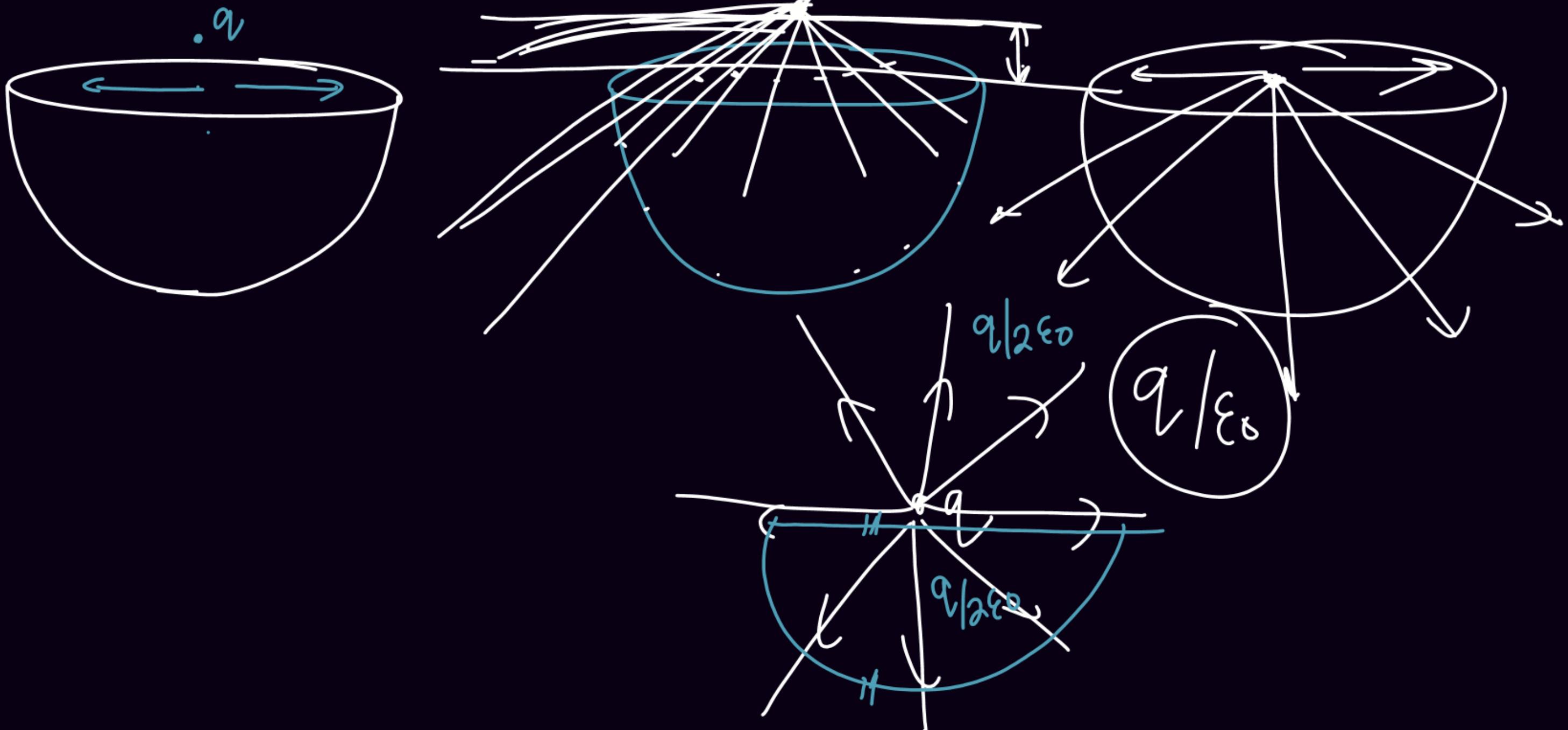
<u>H.W</u>		ϕ_{flat}	ϕ_{curved}	$\phi_{hemisphere}$
Position				
1	0	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$
(Outside) 2	$-\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$
(Inside) 3	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$
4	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{J_2}\right)$	$\frac{q}{2\sqrt{2}\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$
(Inside) 5	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{J_2}\right)$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{J_2}\right)$	$\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$
(Outside) 6	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{J_2}\right)$	$-\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{J_2}\right)$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$

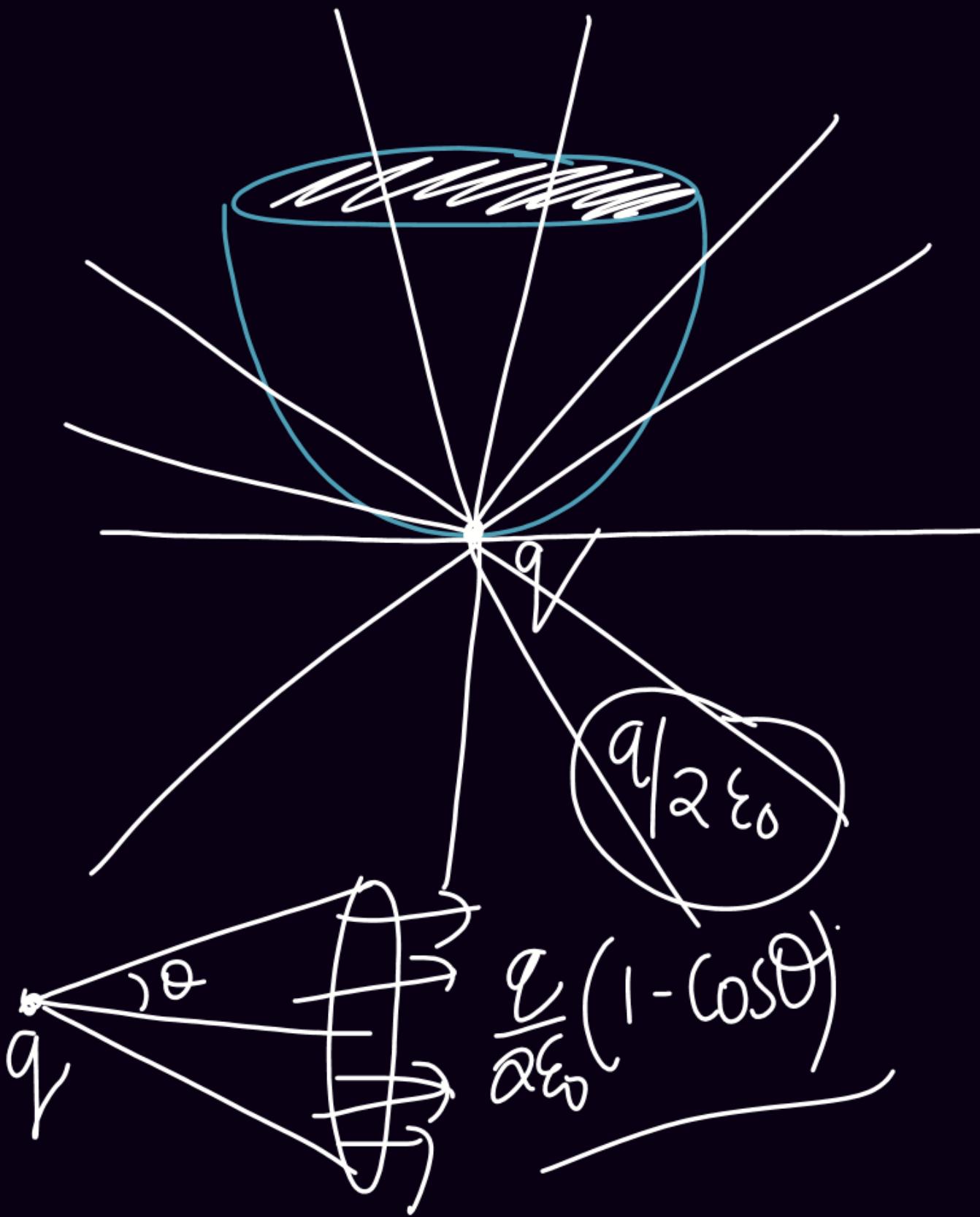
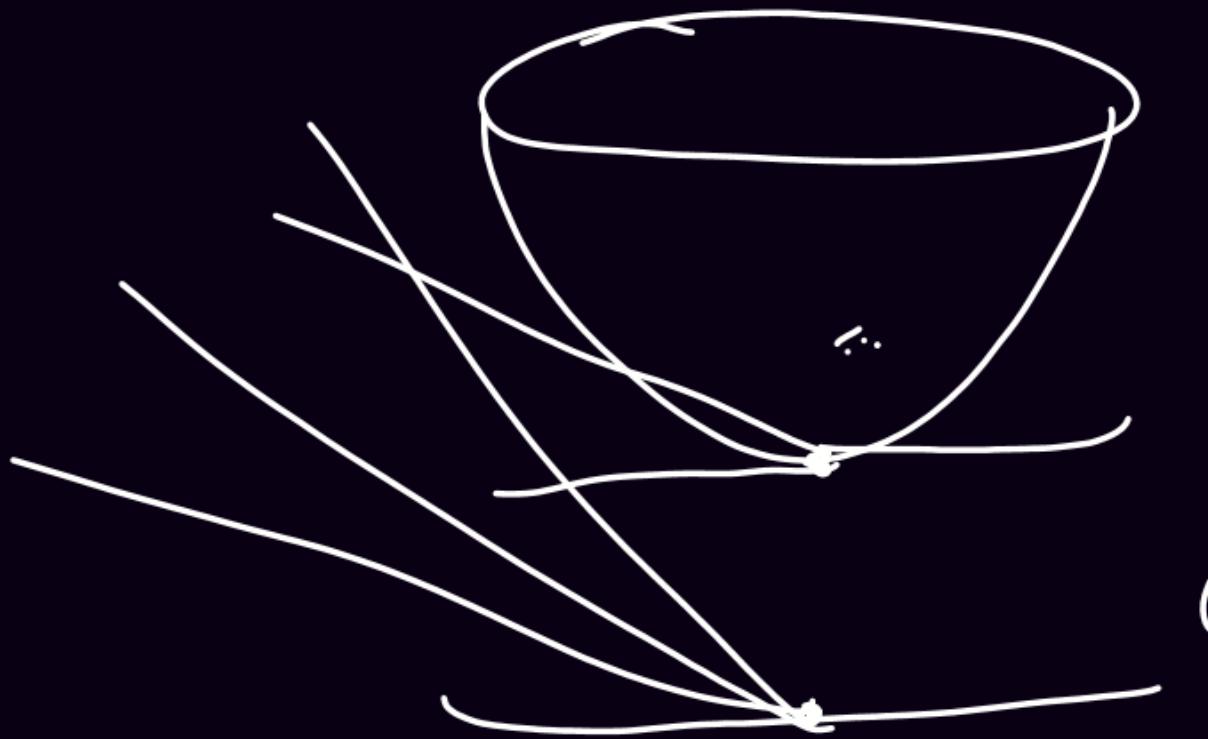
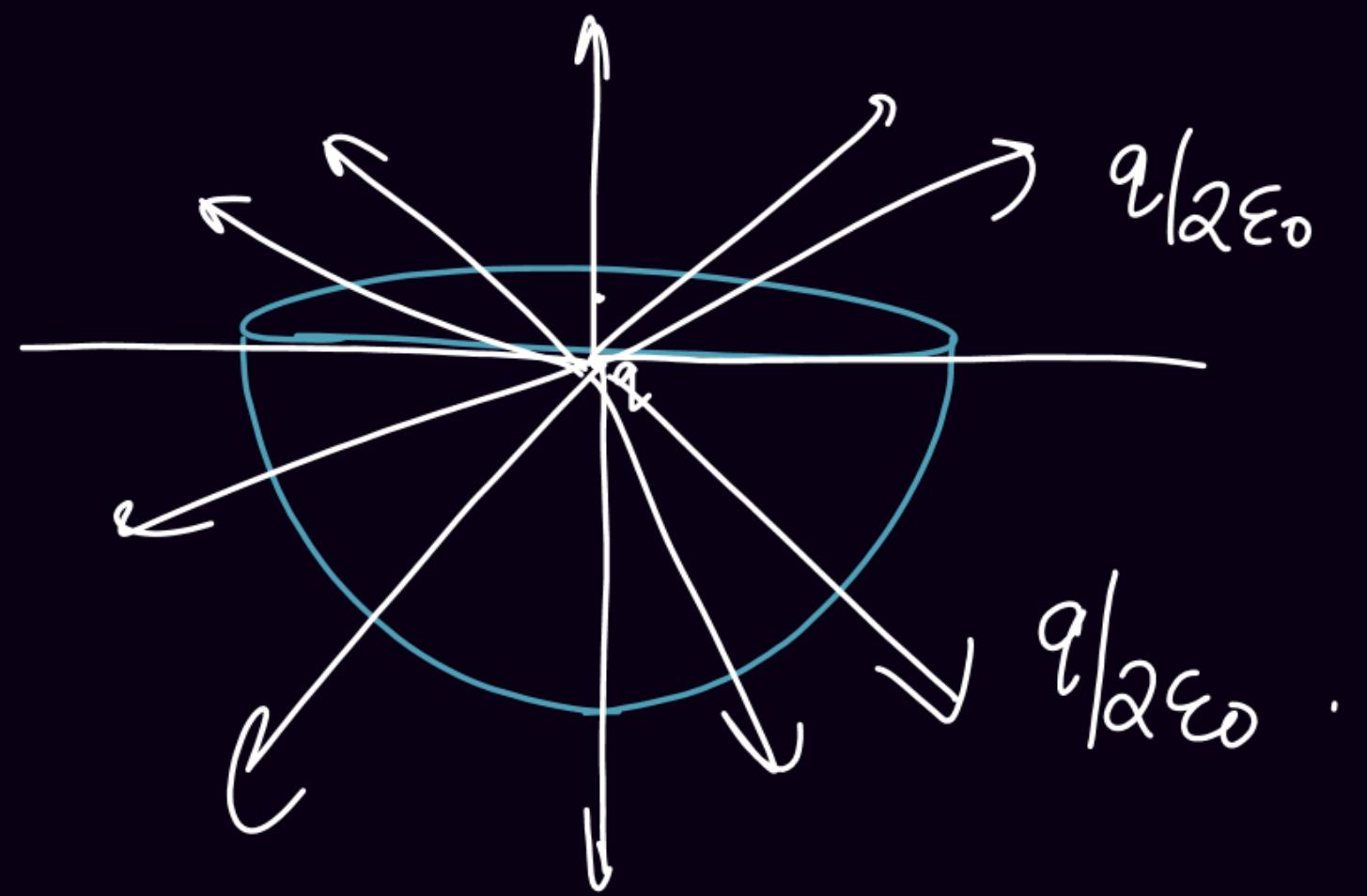


$$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{J_2}\right)$$

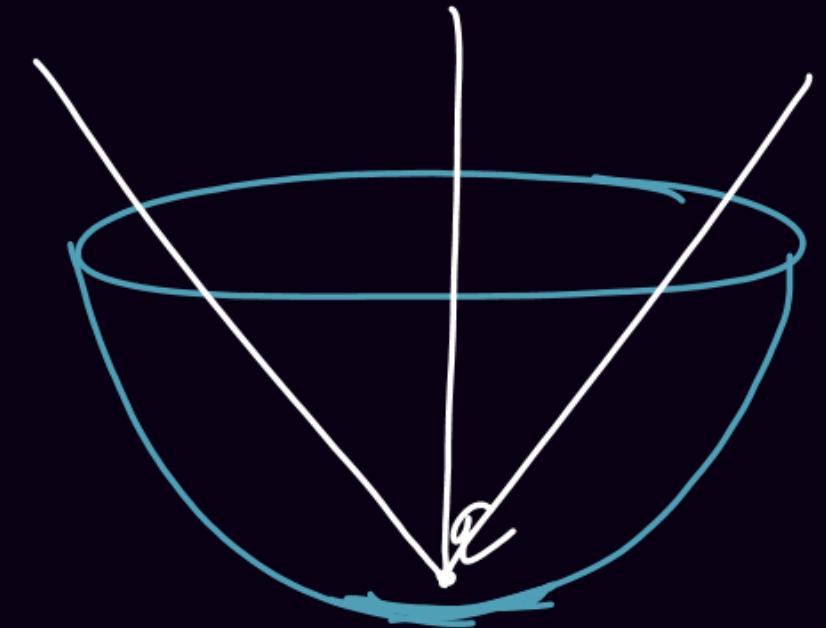


$$\frac{q}{2J_2\epsilon_0}$$





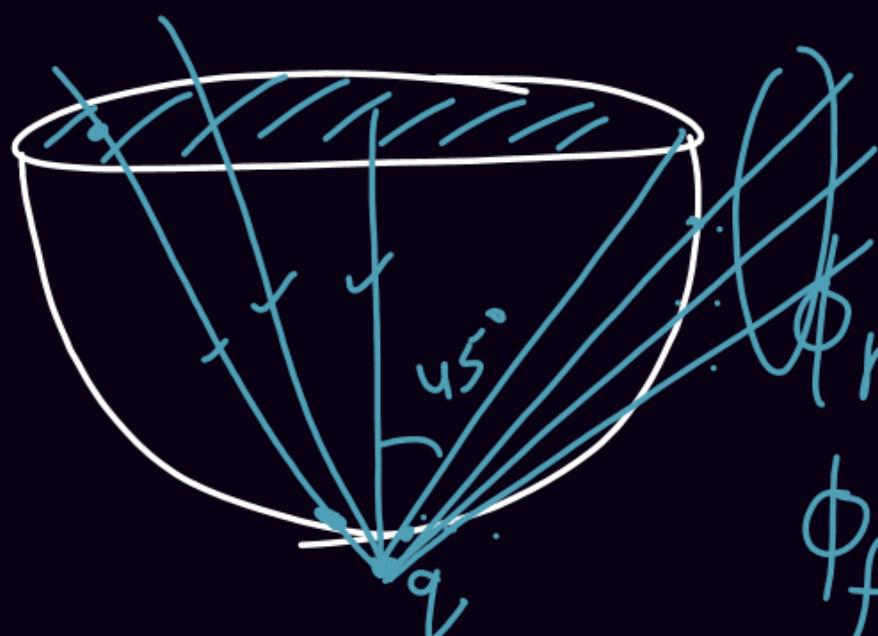
ζ



$$\phi_{\text{hemisphere}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\phi_{\text{flat}} = \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 45^\circ)$$

ζ



$$\phi_{\text{hemisphere}} = 0$$

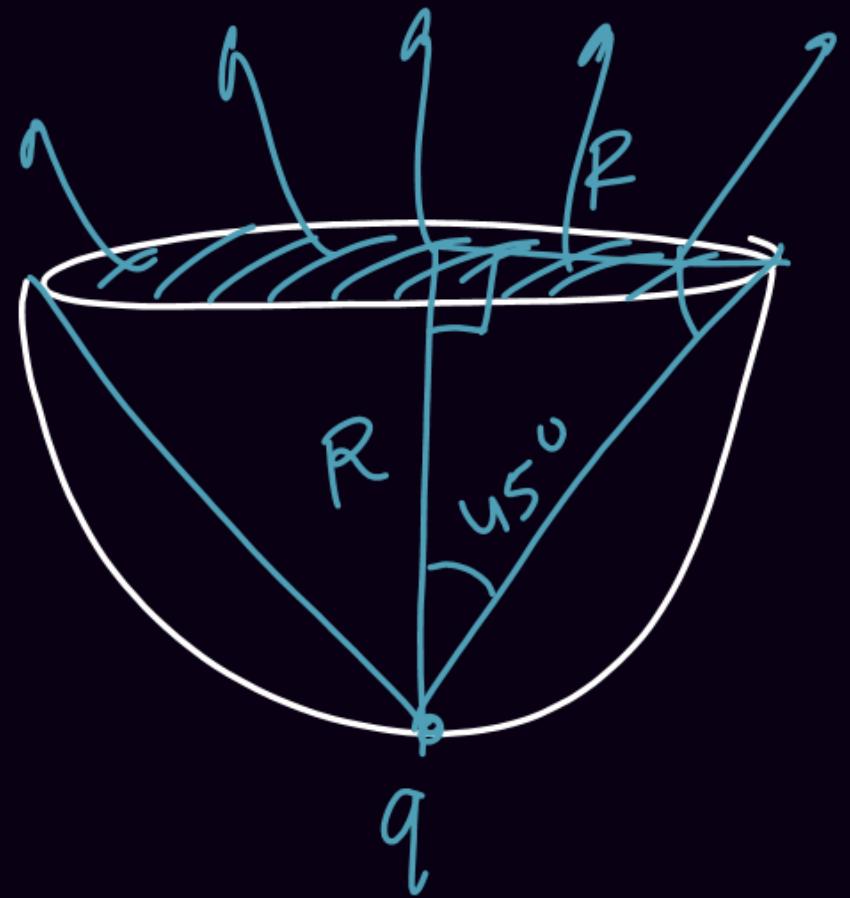
$$\phi_{\text{flat}} = \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 45^\circ)$$

$$\phi_{\text{curved}} = -\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\phi_{\text{curved}} = \phi_{\text{hemisphere}} - \phi_{\text{flat}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} - \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

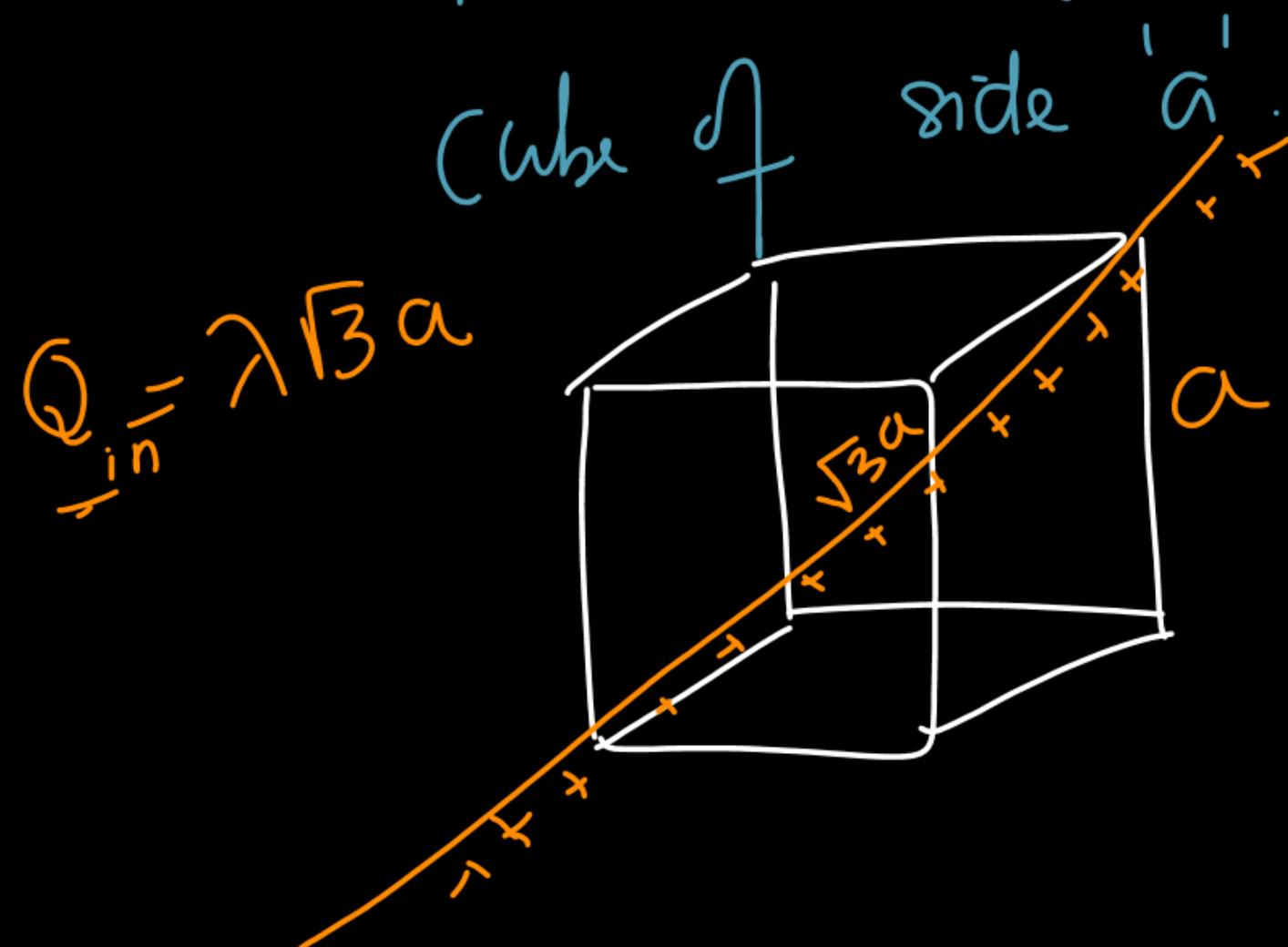


$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\text{Halt}} &= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 4s^\circ) \\ &= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{j^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Applications of Gauss Law

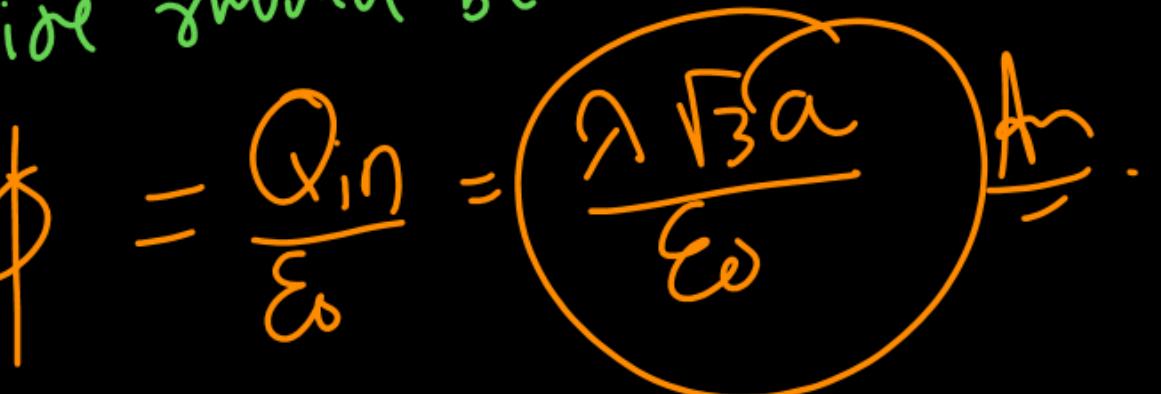
Q An infinite charged wire has charged density λ .

Find the max. flux this wire can produce in a



For maximum flux, max. length
of wire should be inside the cube.

$$\phi = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\epsilon_0}$$



Finding the electric field using gauss law

$$\oint_{\text{closed surface}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{\text{in}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

Gaussian Surface = Imaginary Surface
+ It should be closed.

Point charge

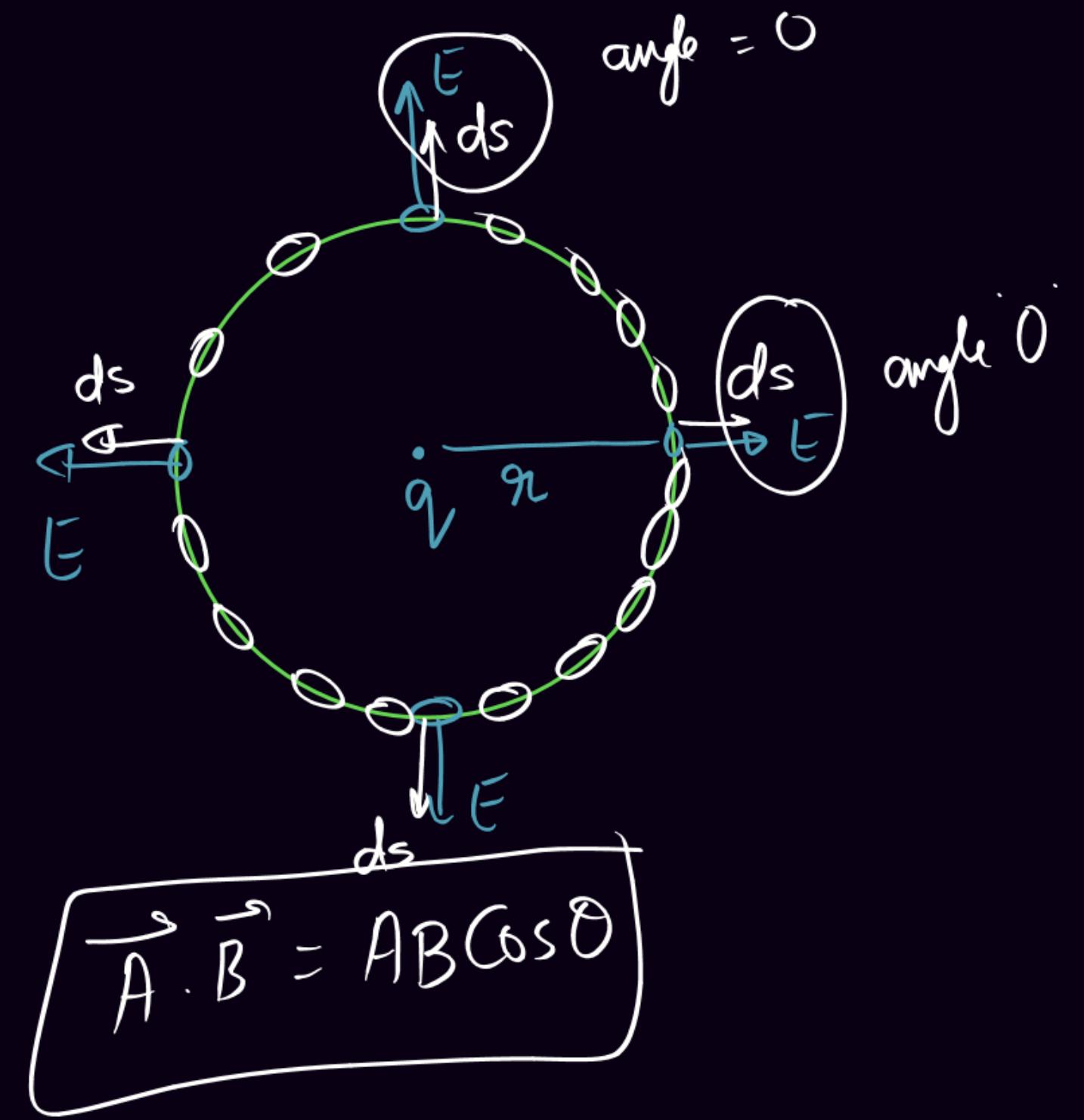
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint E ds \cos 0^\circ = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \oint ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

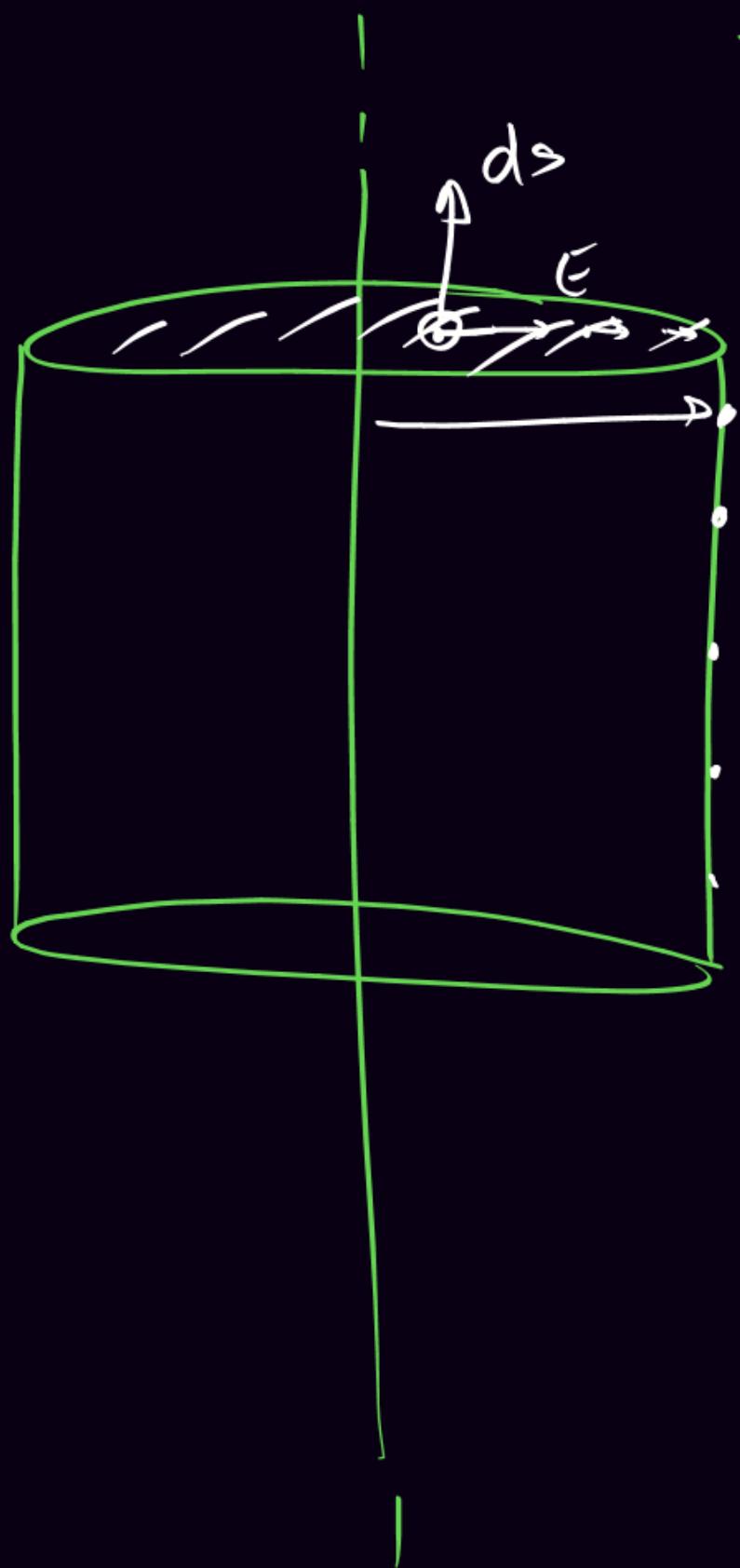
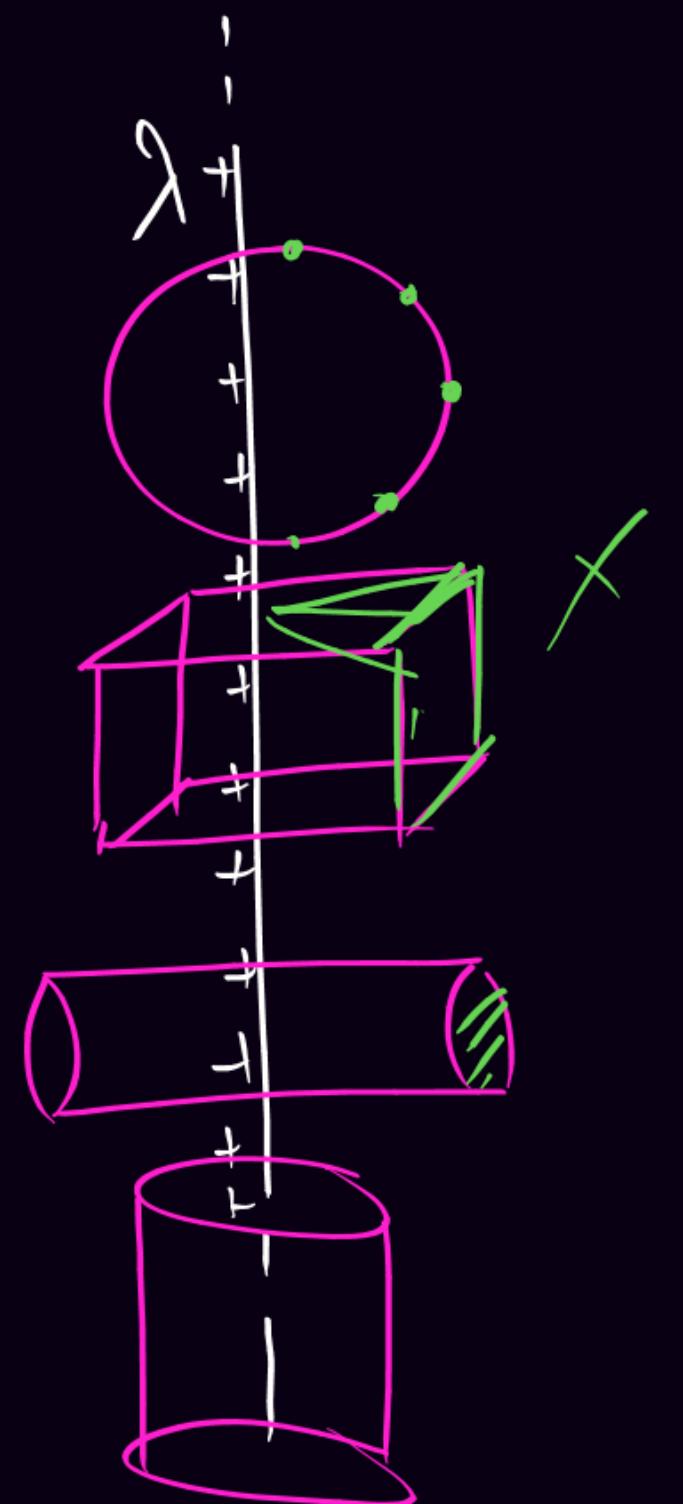
$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

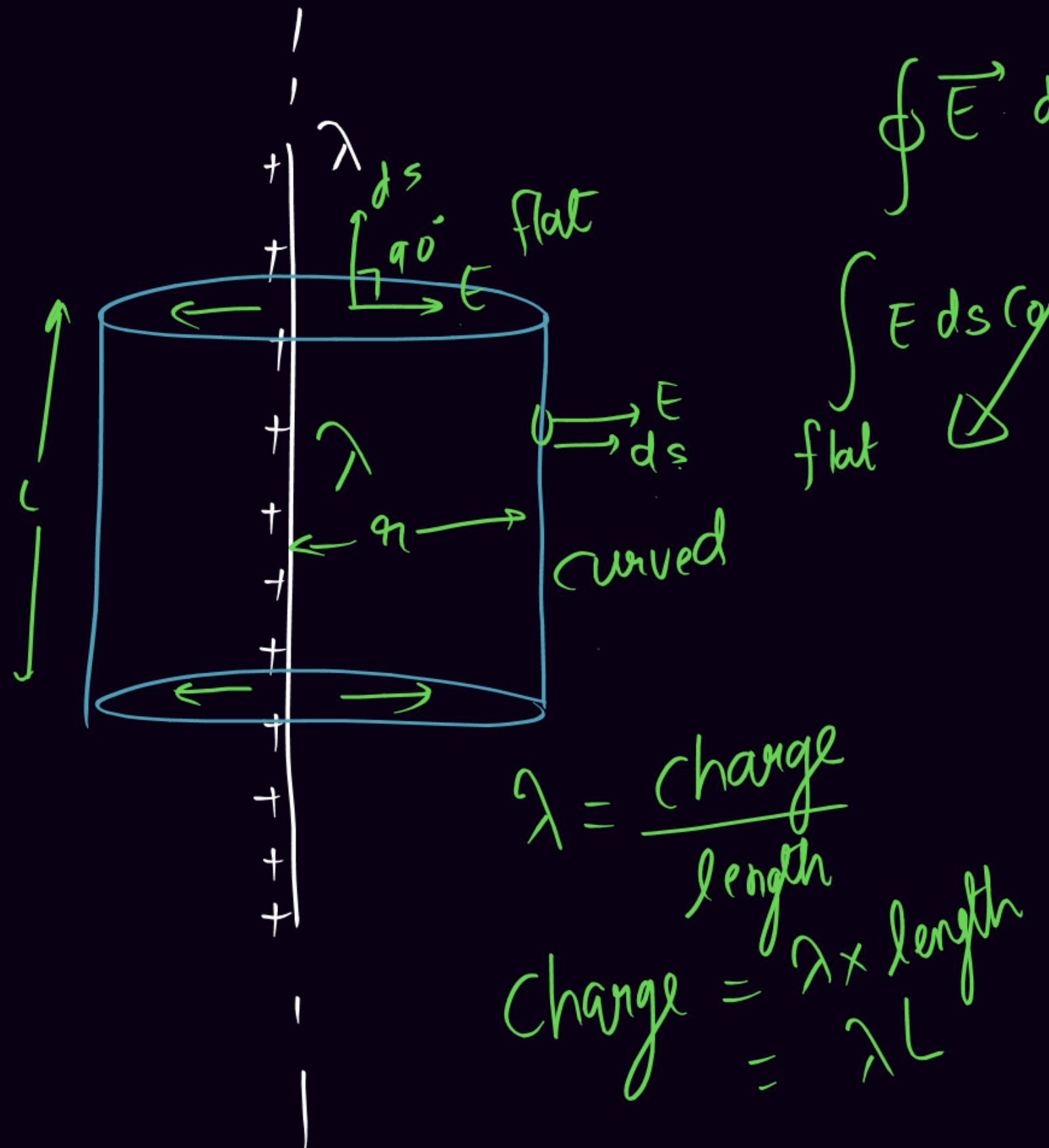
$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{kq}{r^2}$$



$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos 0^\circ$$

② Infinite charged wire





$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_E ds \cos 90^\circ + \int_{\text{curved}} E ds \cos 0^\circ = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0}$$

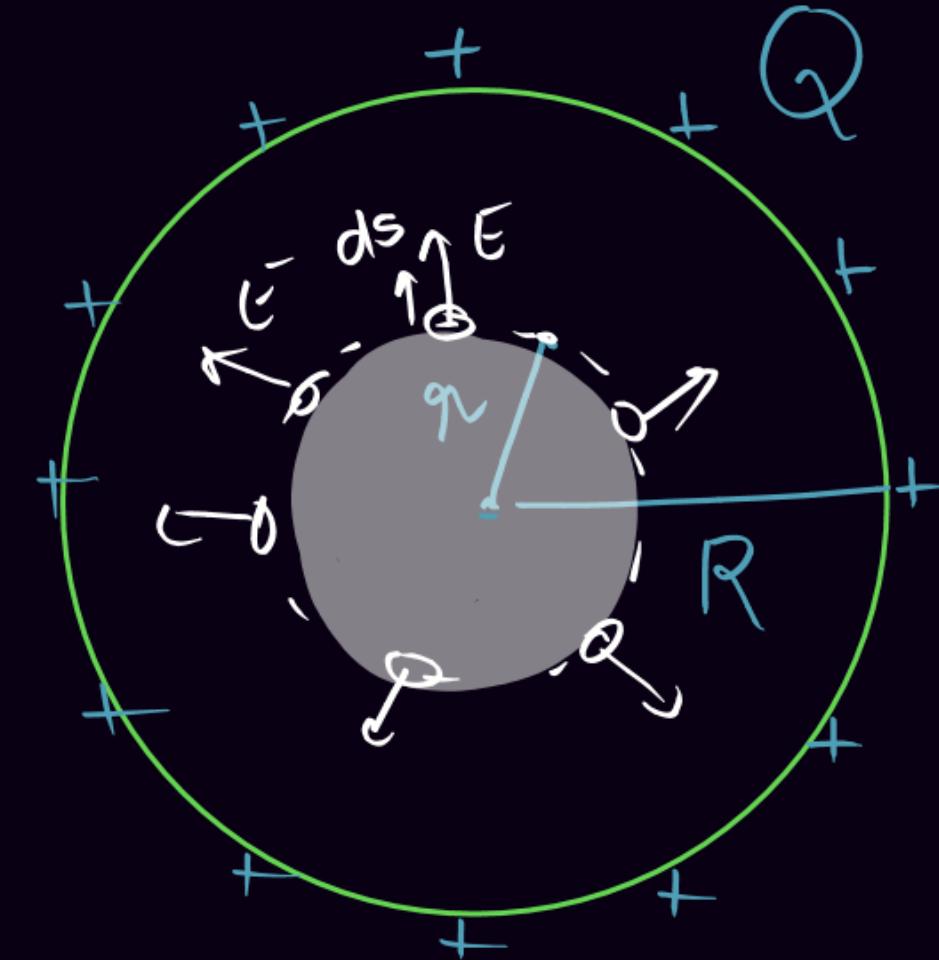
Curved

$$E \int_{\text{curved}} ds = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 2\pi r L = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{2K\lambda}{r}$$

Hollow sphere / spherical shell



$$\textcircled{1} \quad r < R \quad \text{(ii)} \quad r > R$$

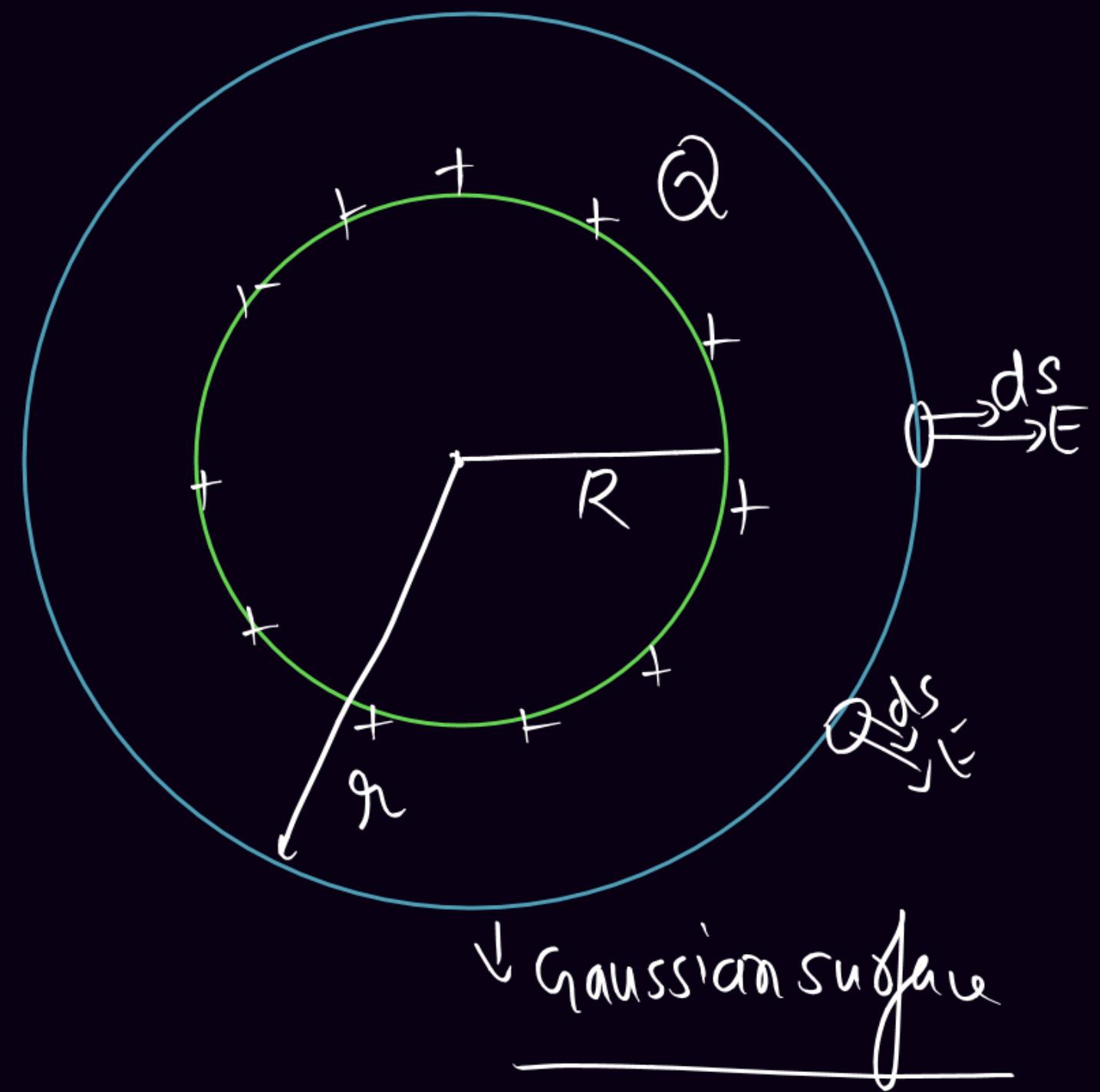
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{\text{at inside point}} \quad r < R$$

$$\oint E \cdot dS \cos 0^\circ = -\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \oint dS = 0$$

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{Q}{R^2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{E_{in} = 0}$$



$$\oint E \cdot dS \cos 0^\circ = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

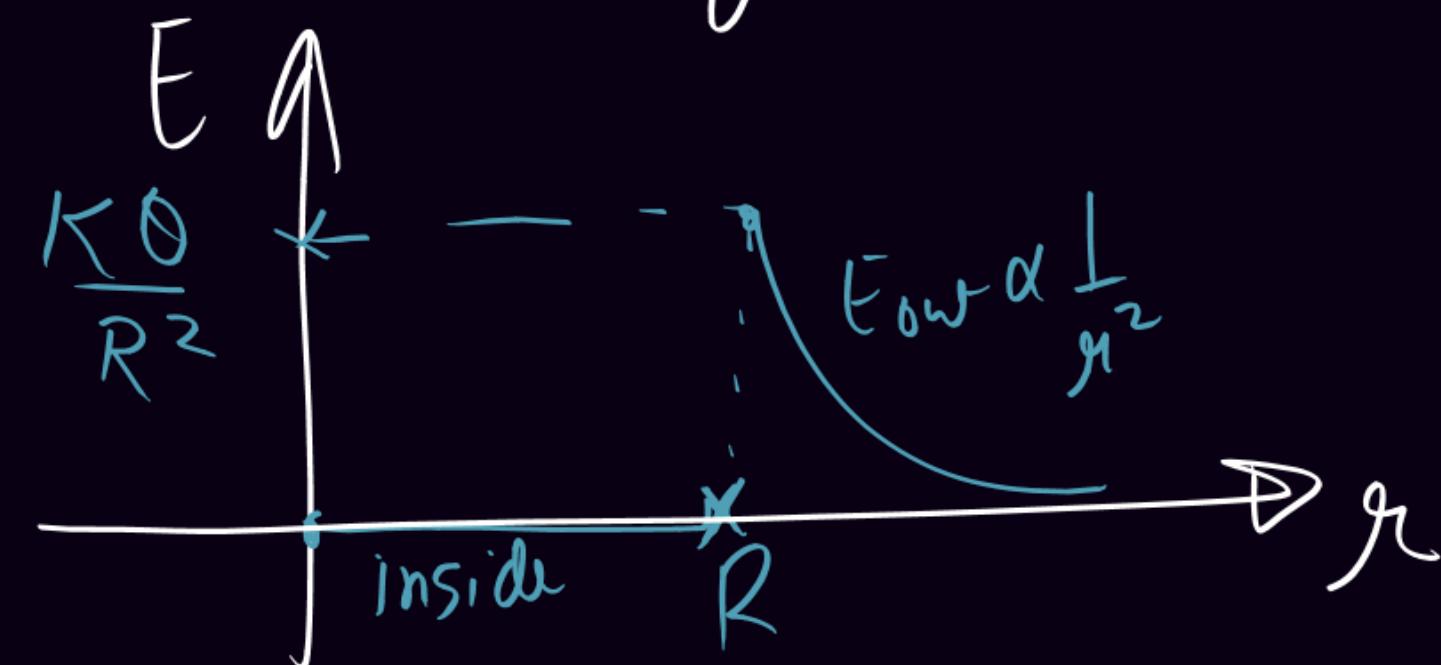
$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E_{\text{out}} = \boxed{\frac{kQ}{r^2}}$$

Shell th

A uniformly charged sphere behaves as a point charge placed at the center for the outside world.

$$E_{\text{out}} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$





Thank You Lakshyians
