

Electrodynamics

* charge, 'Q'; +q and/or -q

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad \rightarrow \text{source charge}$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$



Suppose several point charges 'q₁', 'q₂' ...

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1 Q}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + \frac{q_2 Q}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + \frac{q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2 + \dots \right]$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = Q \vec{E}} \quad \nearrow$$

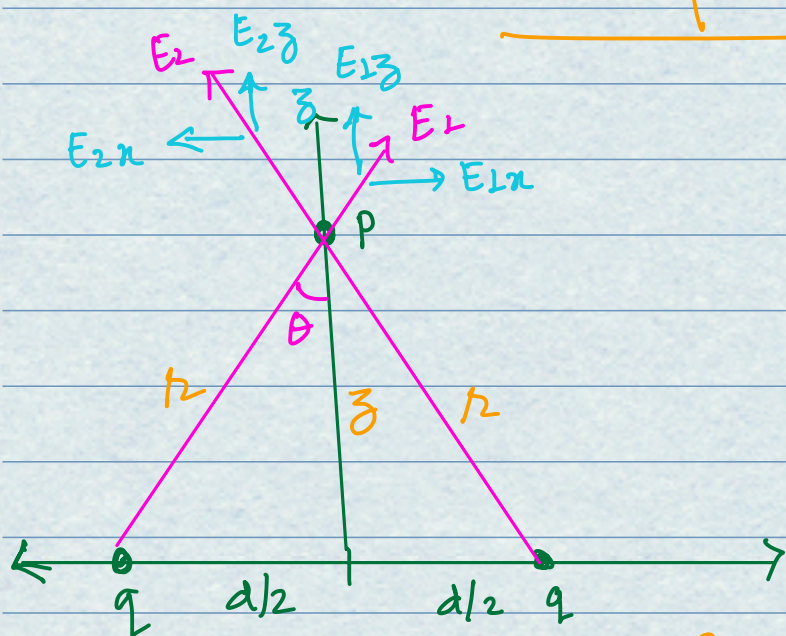


$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + \frac{q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2 + \dots \right]$$

Find: electric field

distance 'z' above midpoint

between 'q' a distance 'd' apart.



$$E_{1z} = E_1 \cos \theta$$

~~$$E_{1x} = E_1 \sin \theta$$~~

$$E_{2z} = E_2 \cos \theta$$

~~$$E_{2x} = E_2 \sin \theta$$~~

So, net force:

$$E_z = (E_1 + E_2) \cos \theta$$

$$\text{or, } E_z = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$E_z = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \cos\theta$$

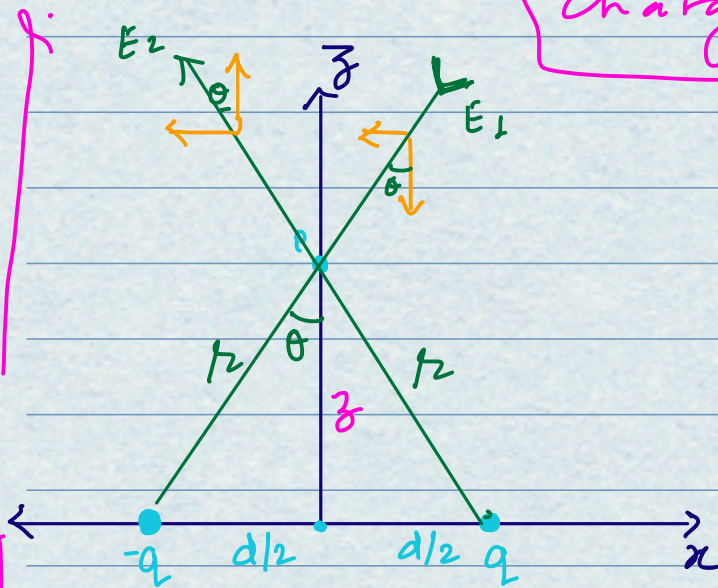
$$r^2 = z^2 + d^2/4$$

$$|r| = \sqrt{z^2 + d^2/4}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + d^2/4}}$$

$$E_z = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{(z^2 + d^2/4)} \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + d^2/4}}$$

P 2.2 # Same problem but first charge is '-q'.



~~$$E_{1z} = E_1 \cos\theta$$~~

~~$$E_{1x} = -E_1 \sin\theta$$~~

~~$$E_{2z} = E_2 \cos\theta$$~~

~~$$E_{2x} = -E_2 \sin\theta$$~~

net field: in x-direction:

$$E_x = E_{1x} + E_{2x}$$

$$= -E_1 \sin\theta - E_2 \sin\theta$$

$$= -2E_1 \sin\theta$$

$$= -2 \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \right] \sin\theta$$

$$r^2 = z^2 + (d^2/4)$$

$$r = \sqrt{z^2 + (d^2/4)}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{d/2}{\sqrt{z^2 + d^2/4}}$$

$$\vec{E} = -2 \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \right] \sin\theta$$

$$\text{or, } \vec{E} = - \cancel{2} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{(z^2 + d^2/4)} \right] \frac{d/2}{\sqrt{z^2 + d^2/4}}$$

$$\text{So, } \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qd}{(z^2 + d^2/4)^{3/2}}$$