Teil III: Rechenaufgaben

Aufgabe 10

Eine positive ($Q_1 = 4 \mu C$) und eine negative Punktladung ($Q_2 = -Q_1$) befinden sich auf der x-Achse und haben die Koordinaten $x_1 = 0$ und $x_2 = 3$ cm.

a) Berechnen Sie den Betrag der elektrischen Feldstärke E(A) im Punkt A bei x = 1,5 cm.

Ersatzergebnis: E(A) = 3,06·108 V/m

b) In welchem Abstand r von A senkrecht zur x-Achse beträgt die elektrische Feldstärke nur noch p = 0.5% von E(A)?



$$\frac{Q_{\Lambda} + \frac{1}{1}}{T_{12}} = -\frac{1}{1}$$

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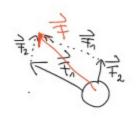
$$E(1,5) = \frac{\text{Kraft aut}}{\text{Probeladuy q bei } x=1,5} = \frac{F_{qn} + F_{q2}}{q}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{Q_{n} \cdot q}{\sqrt{2}}$$

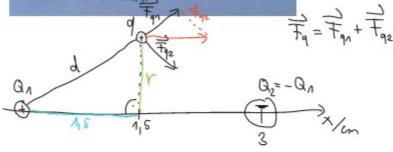
$$=\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\cdot\frac{Q_{\Lambda}\cdot q}{(\Lambda,5cn)^2}\left(1+1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{\delta}} \cdot \frac{4.10^{-6}C}{(1.5.10^{2} \text{ m})^{2}} \cdot 2 \approx 3,20.10^{8} \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \approx 3,20.40^8 \frac{1}{5}$$



羊=芹+芹



$$\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{Q_{1} \cdot q}{d^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{Q_{1} \cdot q}{r^{2} + (1/5 cm)^{2}}$$

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100/0 = 0,1

$$\frac{r^2 + (1, s_m)^2}{F_{91}}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{91}, R}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{AK}{3 eyr Newe} = \frac{F_{91}, R}{F_{91}}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_{q1}R} = \frac{AK}{3ky_{1}Nkw_{1}} = \frac{f_{q1}R}{f_{q1}} = \frac{1.5}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{q1}R = \frac{1.5}{4} \cdot f_{q1}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_{q1}R} = \frac{1.5}{4} \cdot f_{q1}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_{q2}} \cdot f_{q2}$$

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$$\frac{d^3}{1.5 \text{ cm}} = \frac{(1.5 \text{ cm})^2}{0.50\%} \quad [\cdot 1.5 \text{ cm}]$$

$$10\% = 0.01$$
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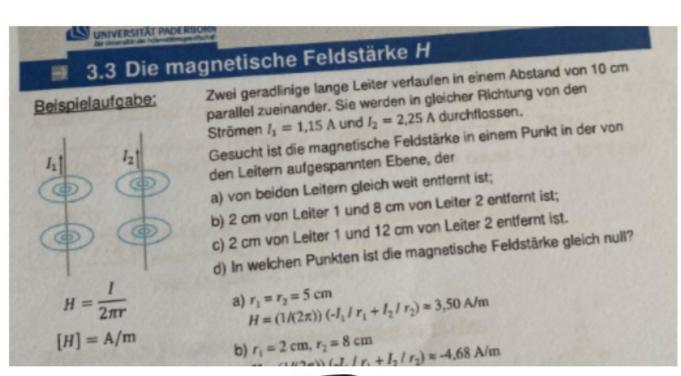
$$d^{2} = (1,5m)^{2} + v^{2}$$

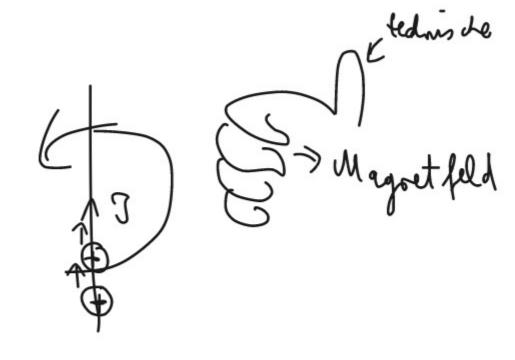
$$d^{2} = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{0,005}}{\sqrt{1,5}}\right)^{2}$$

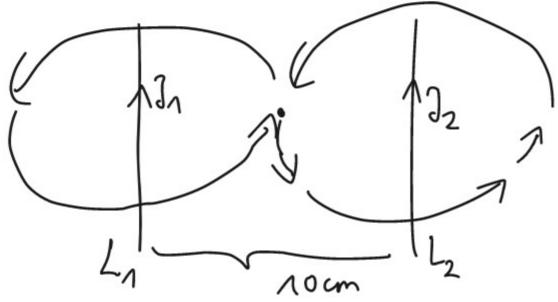
$$(1,500)^{2}+v^{2}=\left(\frac{1,5}{3\sqrt{0,005}}\right)^{2}$$
 $V=\left(\frac{3\sqrt{0,005}}{3\sqrt{0,005}}\right)^{2}-\left(1,5\right)^{2}$



8cm







$$H = \frac{3}{2\pi v}$$

$$B = M_0 \cdot H$$

$$= M_0 \cdot J$$

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$$\begin{array}{lll}
B = B_2 - B_1 &= M_0 \cdot H_2 - M_0 \cdot H_1 \\
&= \frac{M_0 \cdot J_2}{2\pi \cdot (5cm)} - \frac{M_0 \cdot J_1}{2\pi \cdot (5cm)} \\
&= \frac{M_0}{2\pi \cdot 5m} \cdot (J_2 - J_1) \approx 4.4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ T} \\
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\end{array}$$