

# Week 6, Session 2 Solutions

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## 1 Coulomb's Law

### 1.1 Charges in a Bowl

- (a) If the charges are separated by some angle  $\theta$ , then the physical distance separating them is

$$d = 2R \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \quad (1)$$

From Newton's second law, we garner

$$\begin{aligned} N \cos \frac{\theta}{2} &= mg \\ N \sin \frac{\theta}{2} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q^2}{d^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q^2}{4R^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

From the first equation,  $N = \frac{mg}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$ . From the second,

### 1.2 Oh Charge, Where Art Thou?

Two point charges are located on the  $x$  axis. They are both positive, but the one located at  $x = 0$  has a charge of  $q$  while the one located at  $x = L$  has a charge of  $4q$ . If a third charge is placed on the  $x$  axis in between the two charges so that the net force on ANY of the charges is zero, determine the magnitude of the third charge and its location.

(Source: *physics-prep.com*)

### 1.3 Return of the Spring

A spring with spring constant  $k_s$  and rest length  $L$  has positive charges  $Q$  attached to either end.

- (a) Find an equation that will determine the length  $D$  of the spring, once the charges have come to rest.
- (b) Repeat part (a), this time assuming that the charges on either end are both *negative*.
- (c) Repeat again, this time assuming that the charges on either end have *opposite* signs.

(Source: *workbook* )

## 1.4 A Balancing Act

A charge  $q$  hangs on the end of a string while another charge  $-Q$  of mass  $m$  is brought beneath it.

- (a) At what distance  $d$  below the hanging mass is the charge  $-Q$  in equilibrium?
- (b) Is this equilibrium stable? If so, find the frequency of small oscillations about it.

## 1.5 Dipoles

(Challenge) Find the electric field due to a dipole located at the origin both along its axis and in the plane perpendicular to its axis. (Hint: find the field from two point charges with charge  $q$  located at  $y = d/2$  and charge  $-q$  located at  $y = -d/2$  and then take the limit as  $d$  goes to zero.)