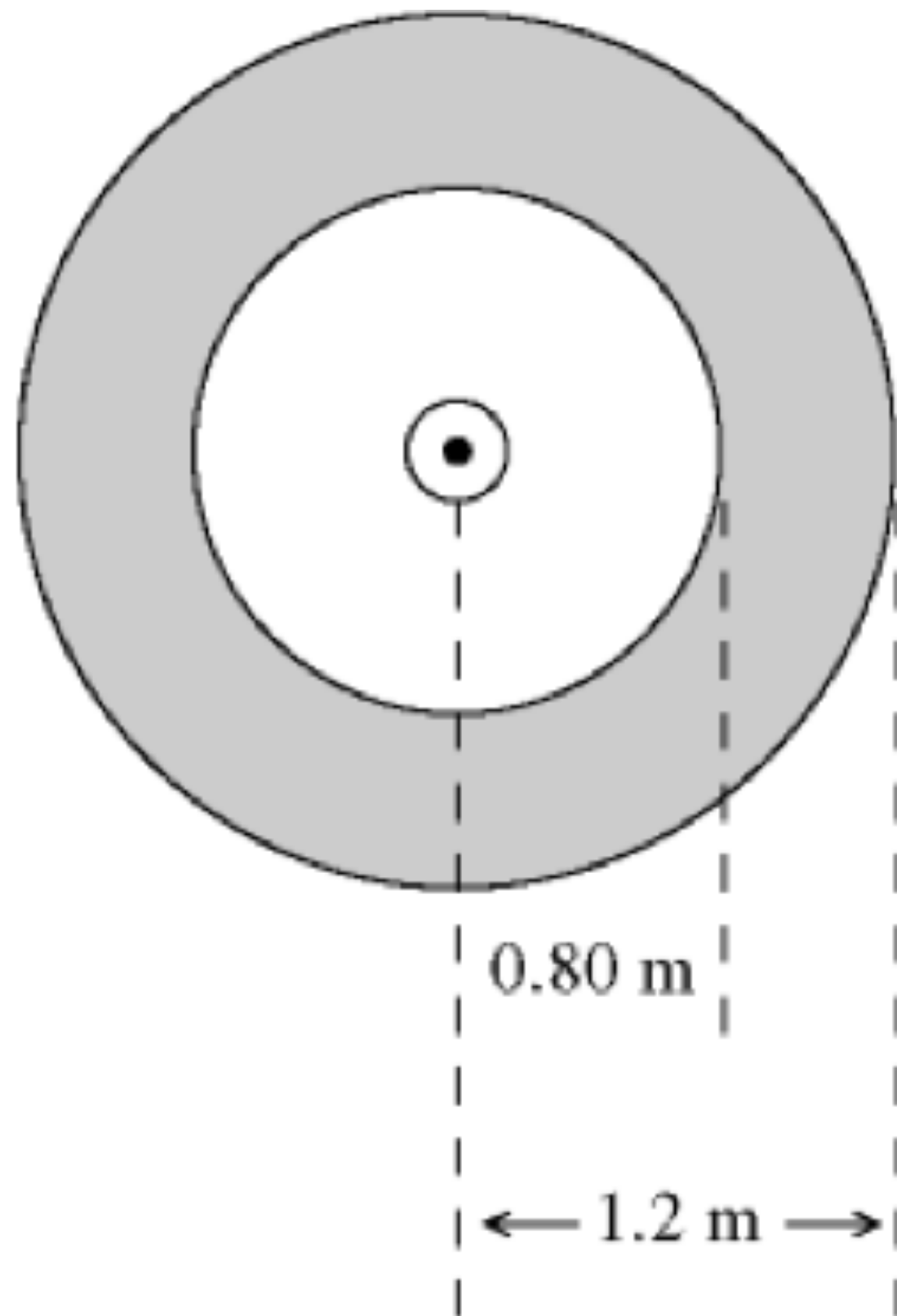




PH 220

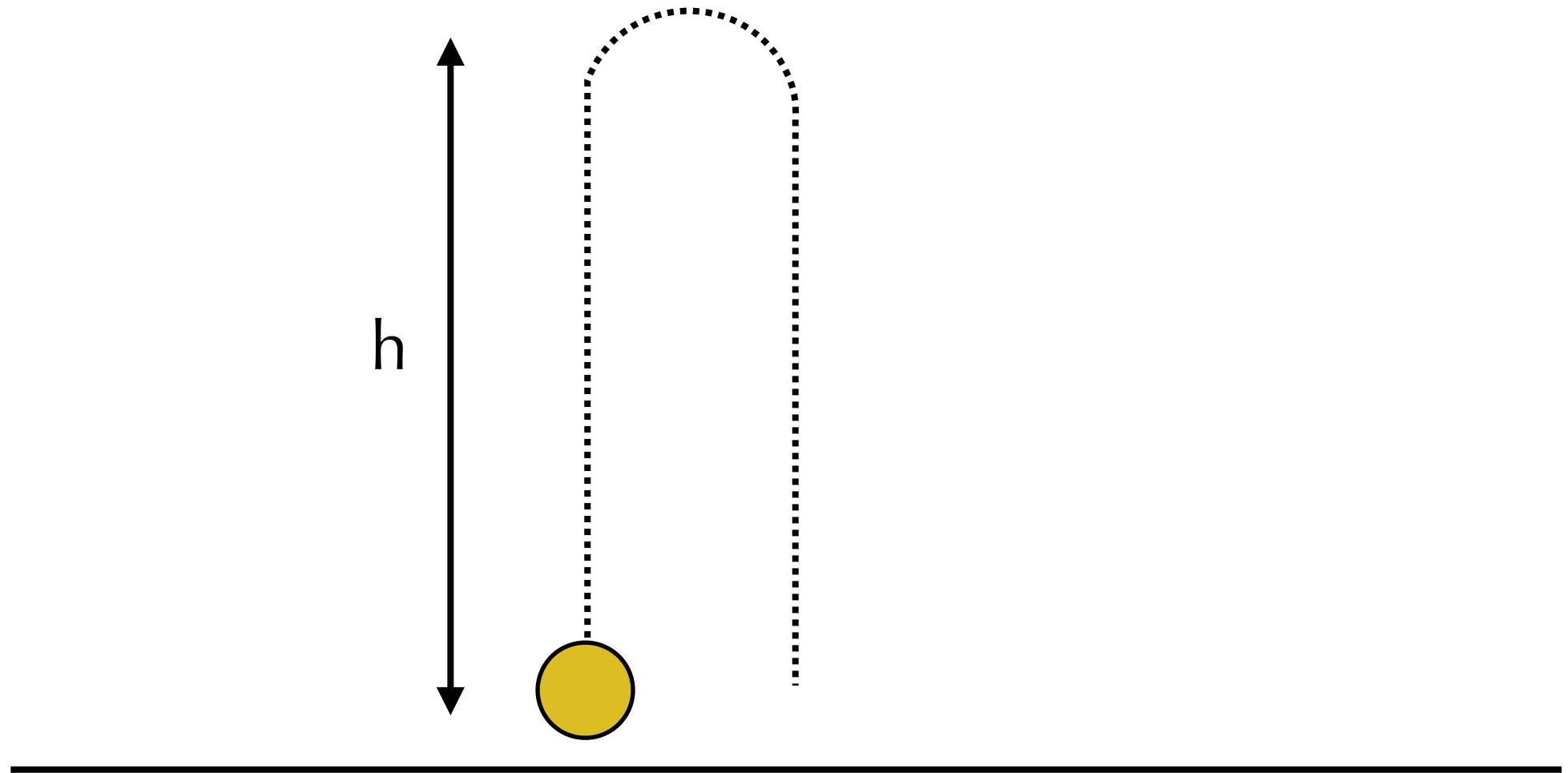
Lance Nelson

Gauss's Law Practice



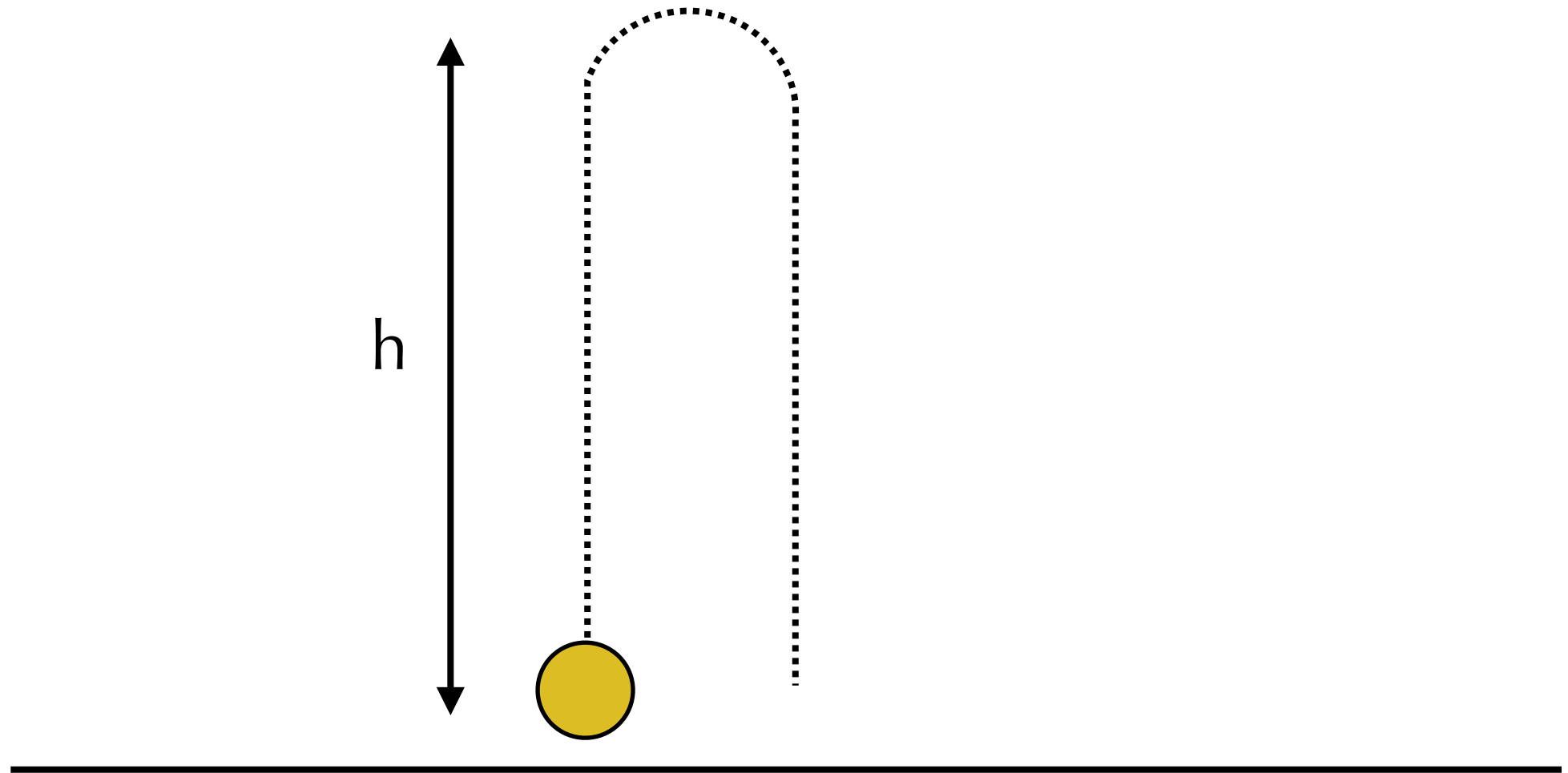
Refresher on Work-Energy

Calculate the work done by gravity as the ball travels from the ground to the peak of its motion.



Refresher on Work-Energy

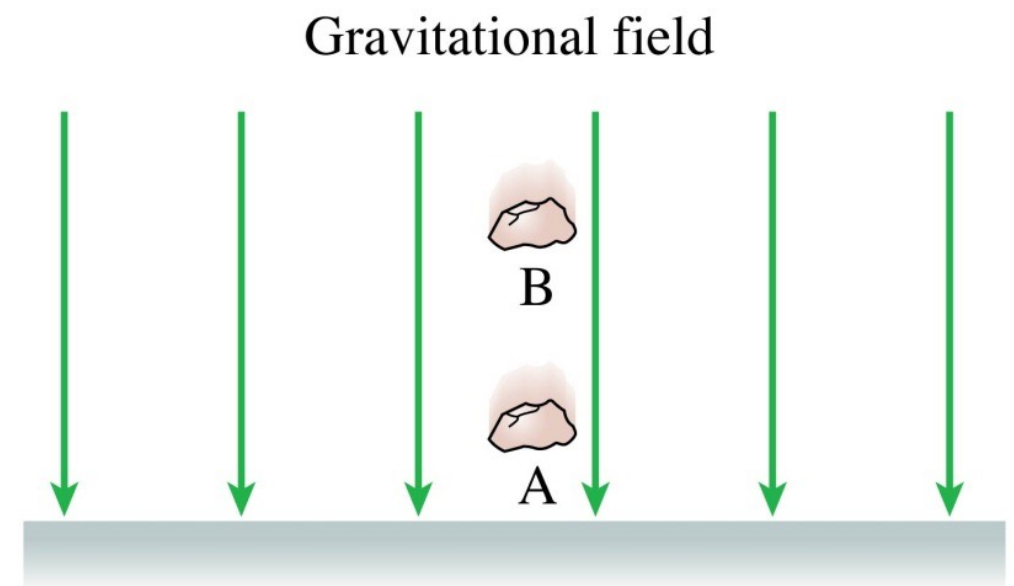
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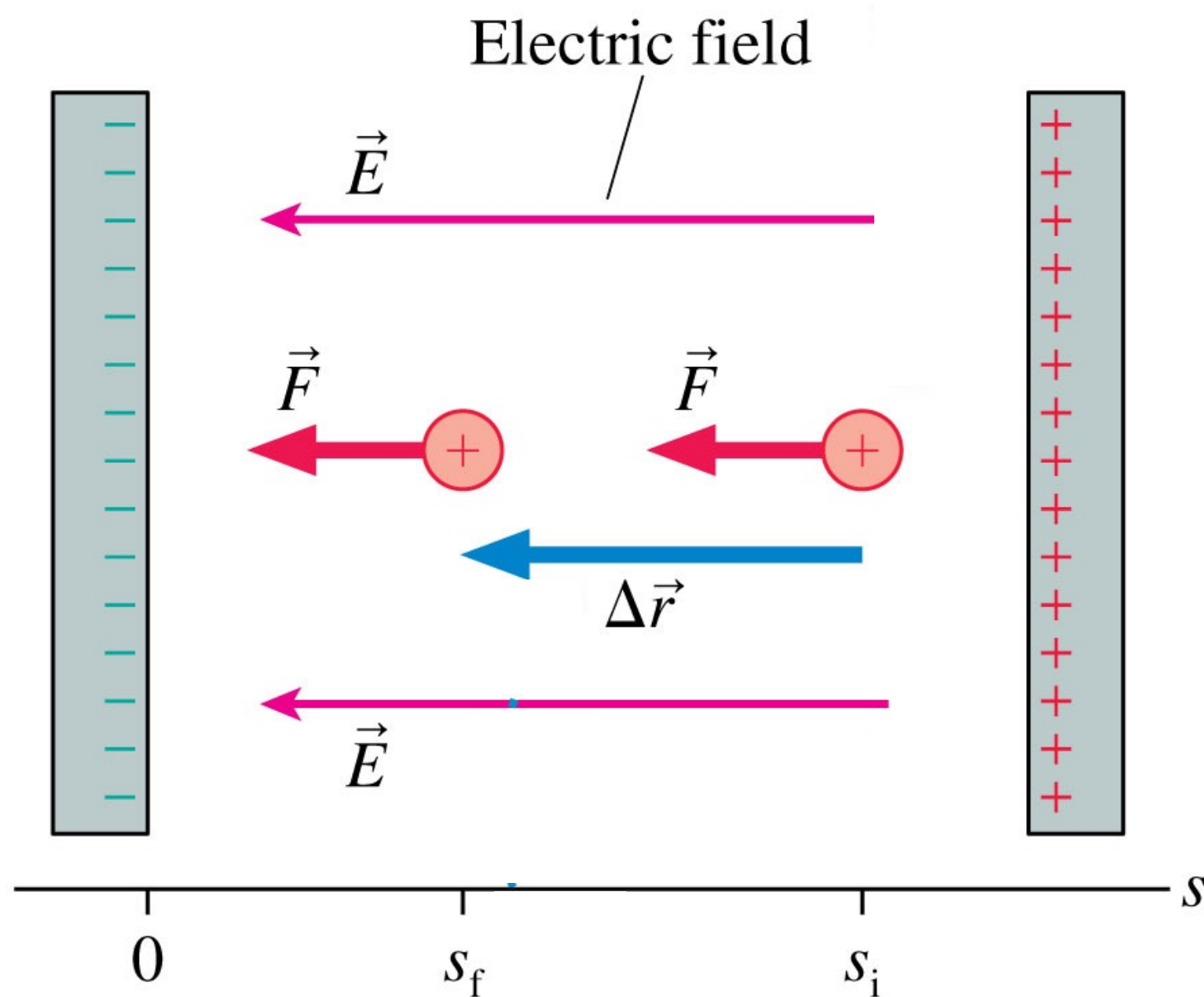


$$\Delta U_g = -W_g$$

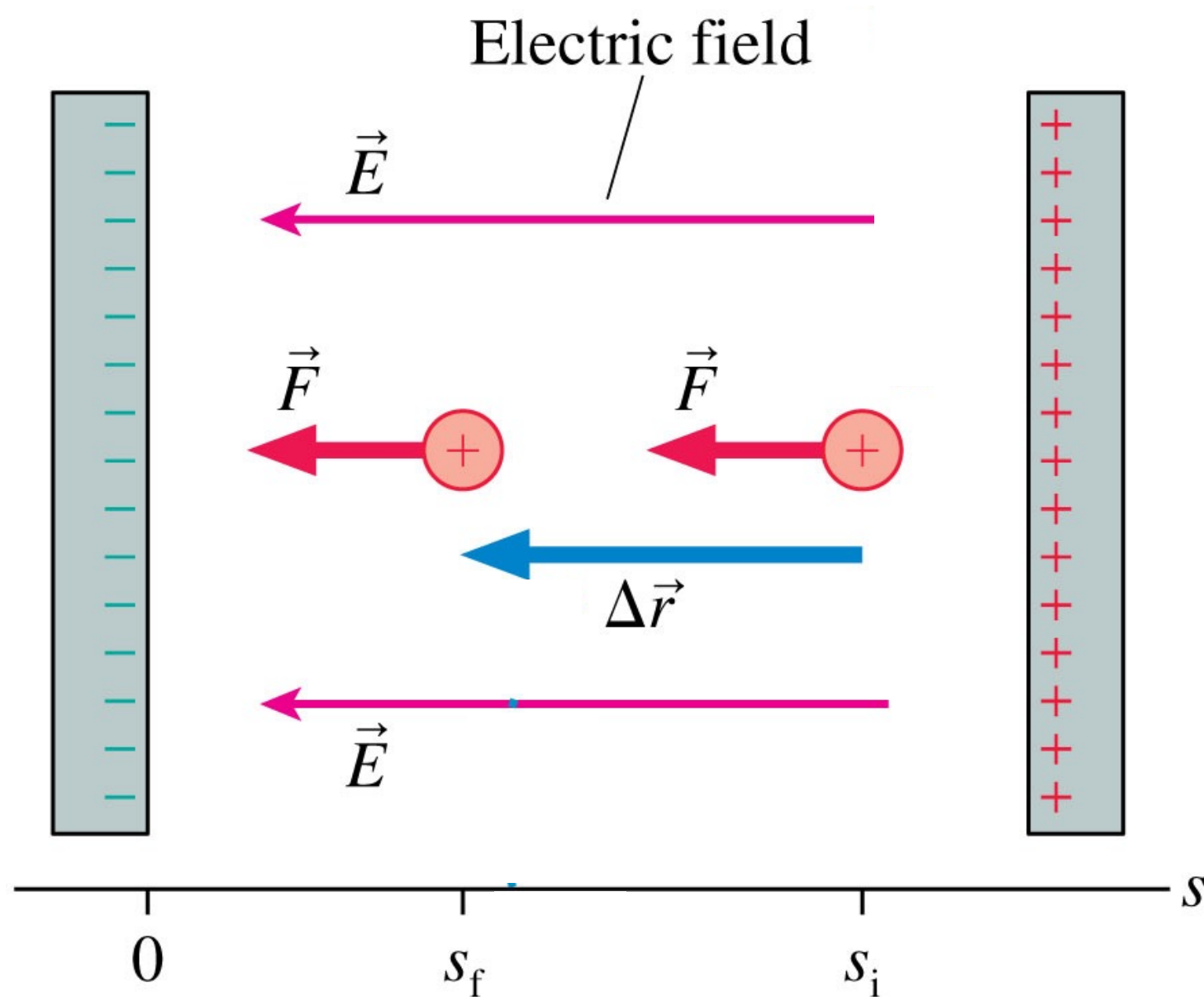
Two rocks have equal mass.
Which has more gravitational
potential energy?

- A. Rock A.
- B. Rock B.
- C. They have the same potential energy.
- D. Both have zero potential energy.



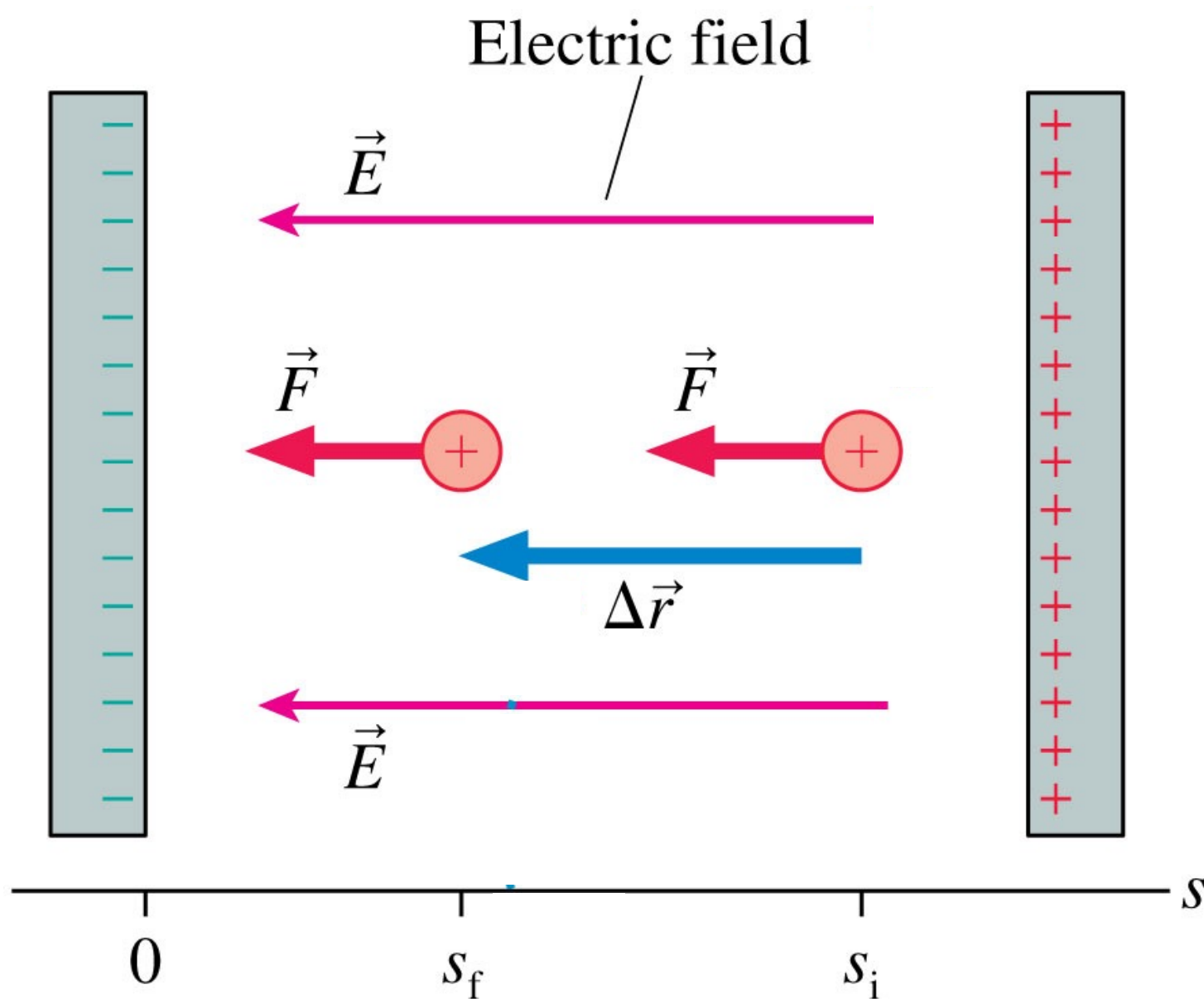


Calculate the work done on the proton!



Calculate the work done on the proton!

$$W = Eq\Delta r$$



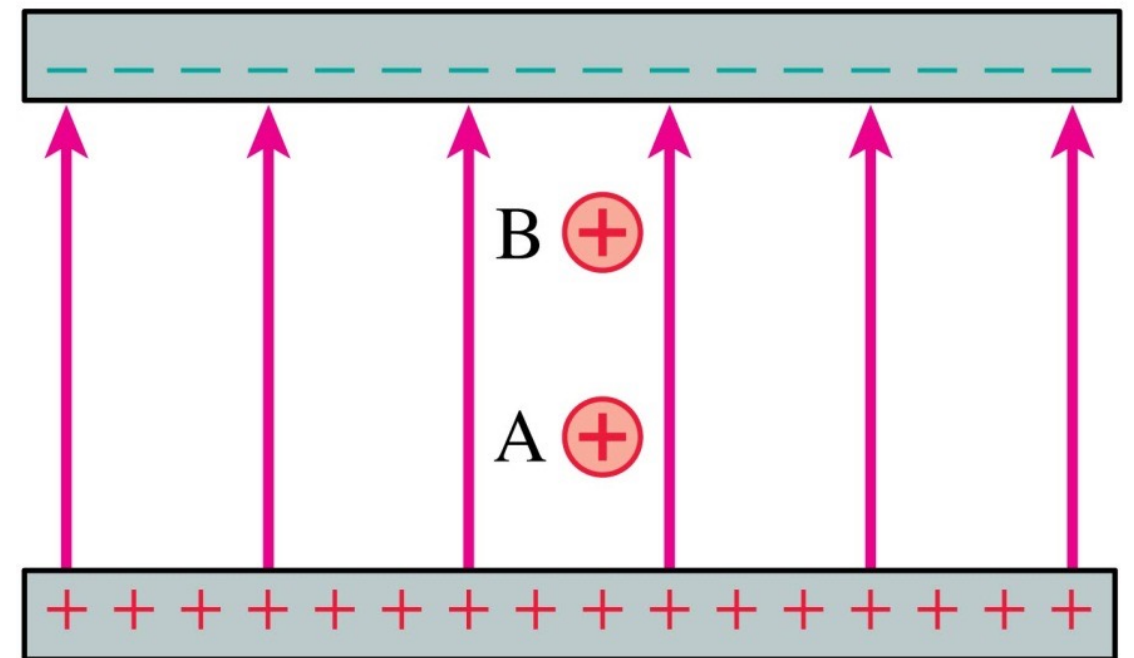
Calculate the work done on the proton!

$$W = Eq\Delta r$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{elec}} = -W_{\text{elec}}$$

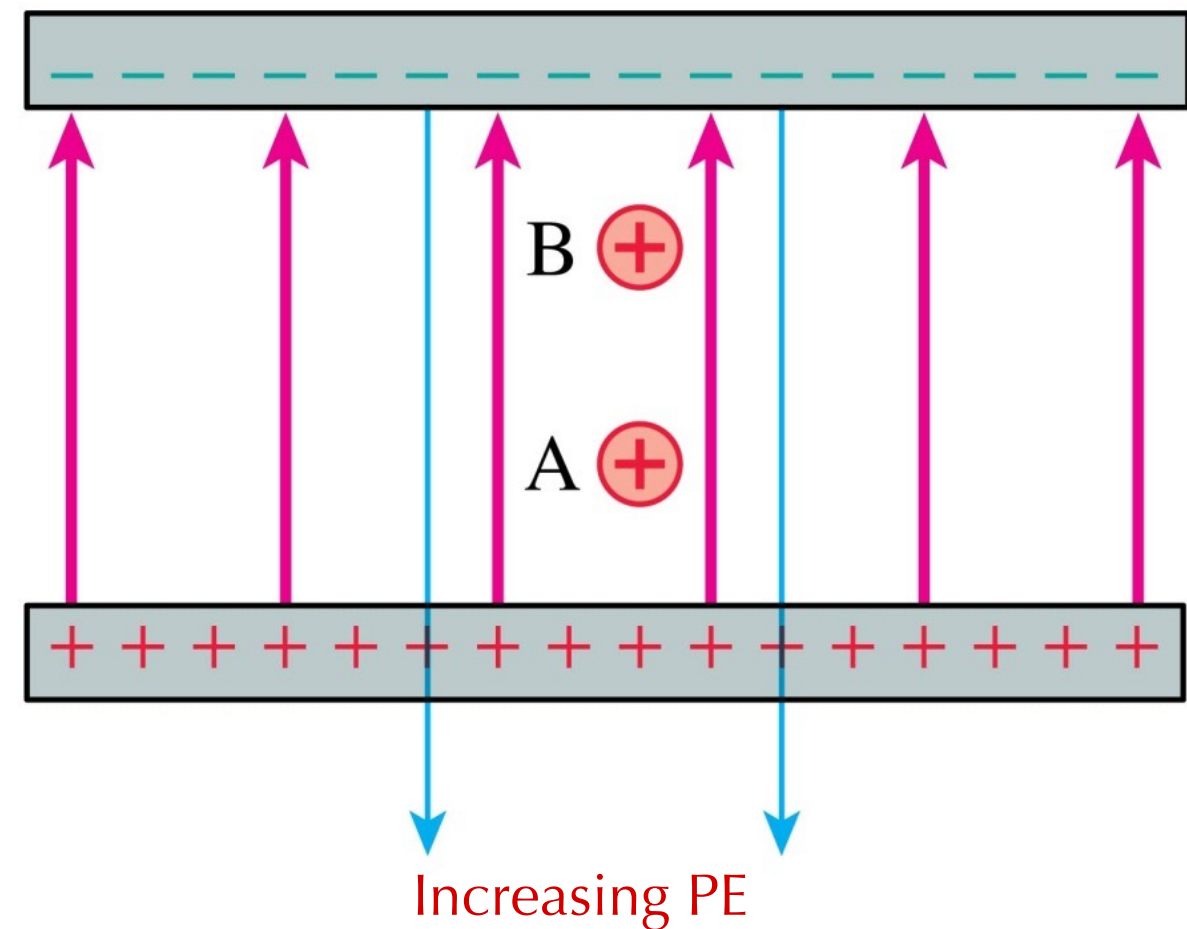
Two positive charges are equal. Which has more electric potential energy?

- A. Charge B.
- B. Charge A.
- C. They have the same potential energy.
- D. Both have zero potential energy.



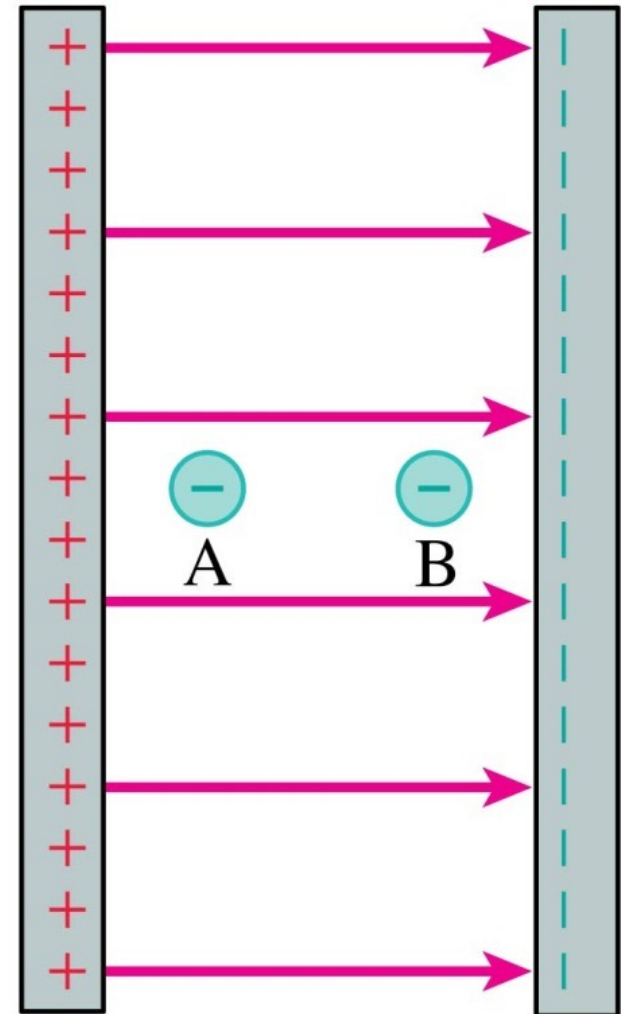
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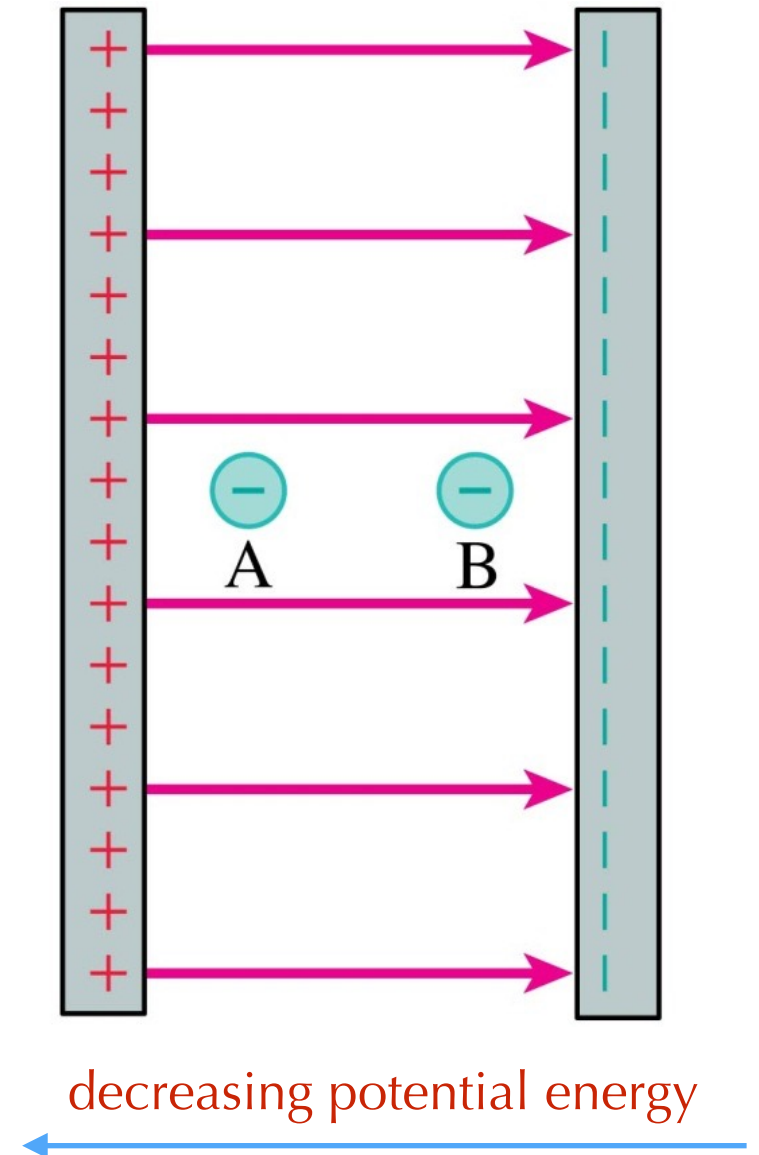
Two negative charges are equal. Which has more electric potential energy?

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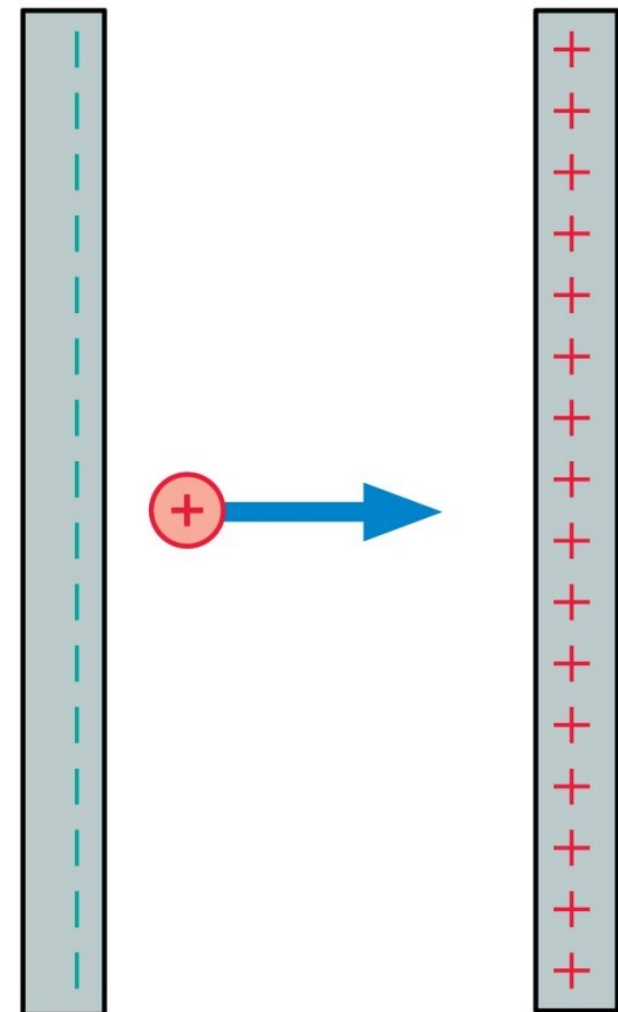
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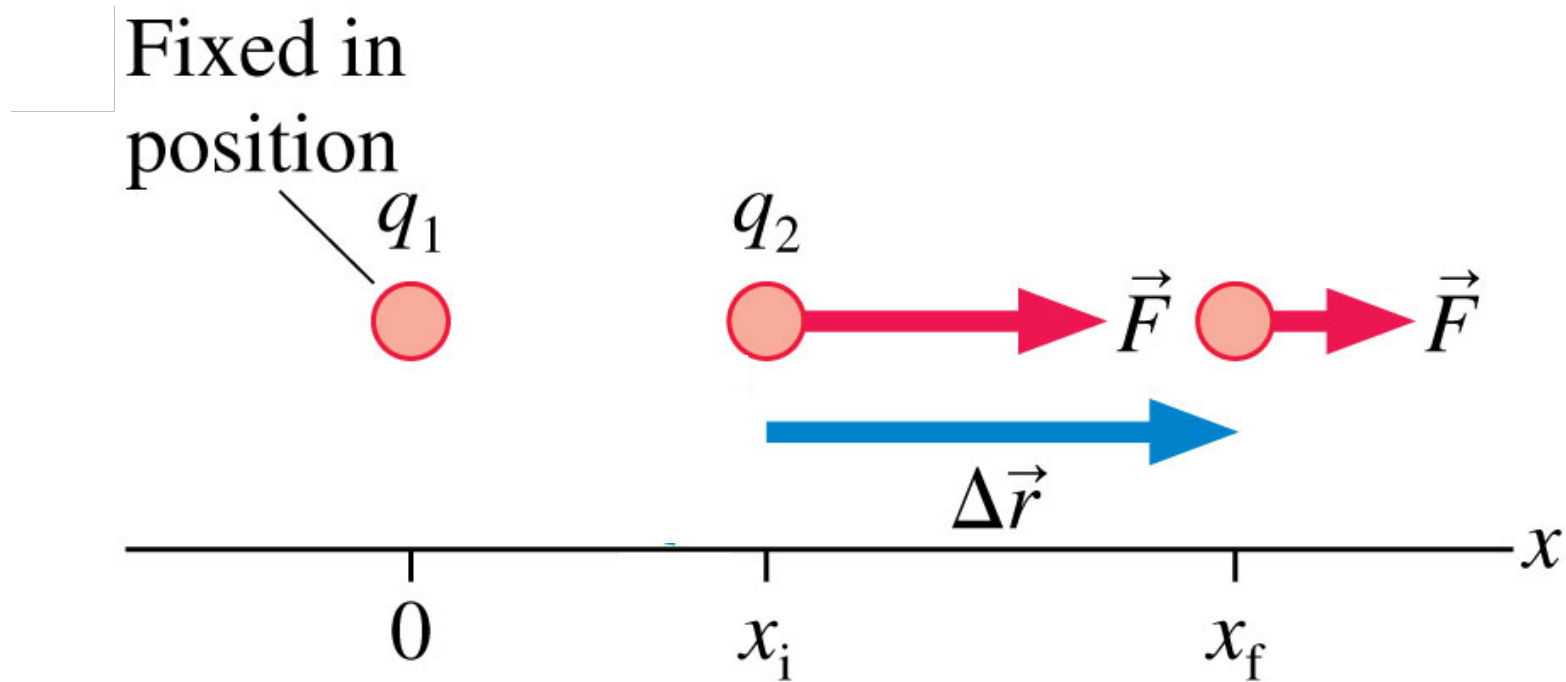
A positive charge moves as shown. Its kinetic energy

- A. Increases.
- B. Decreases.
- C. Remains constant.



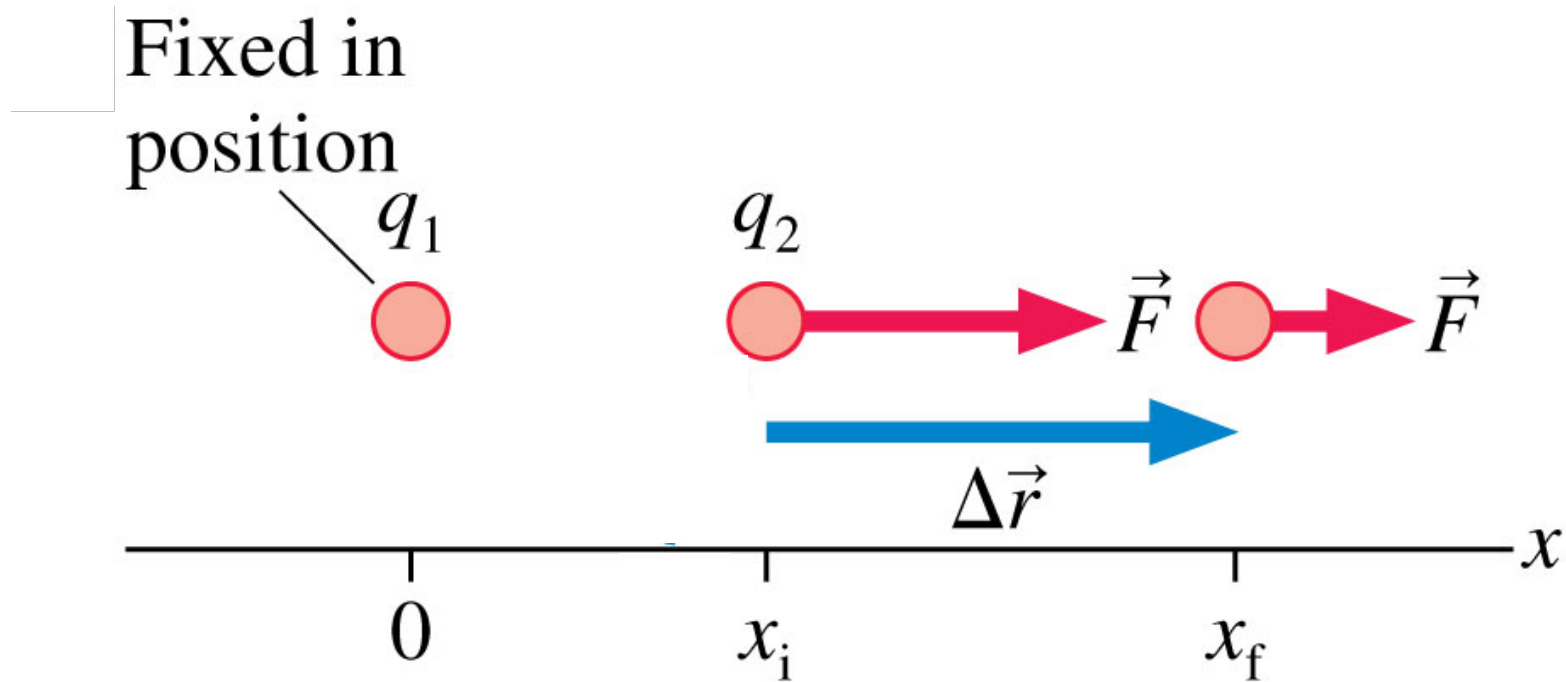
General Equation

Calculate the work that q_1 does on q_2 as it moves from x_i to x_f



General Equation

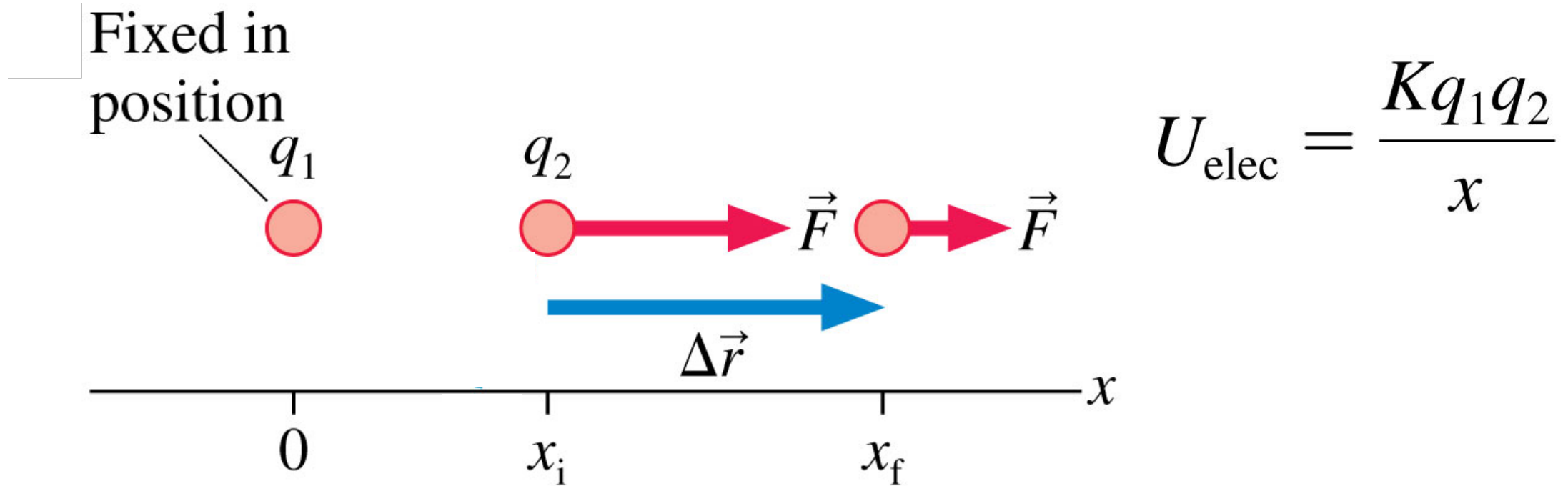
Calculate the work that q_1 does on q_2 as it moves from x_i to x_f



$$W_{\text{elec}} = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_{1 \text{ on } 2} dx = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} \frac{Kq_1q_2}{x^2} dx = Kq_1q_2 \left. \frac{-1}{x} \right|_{x_i}^{x_f} = -\frac{Kq_1q_2}{x_f} + \frac{Kq_1q_2}{x_i}$$

General Equation

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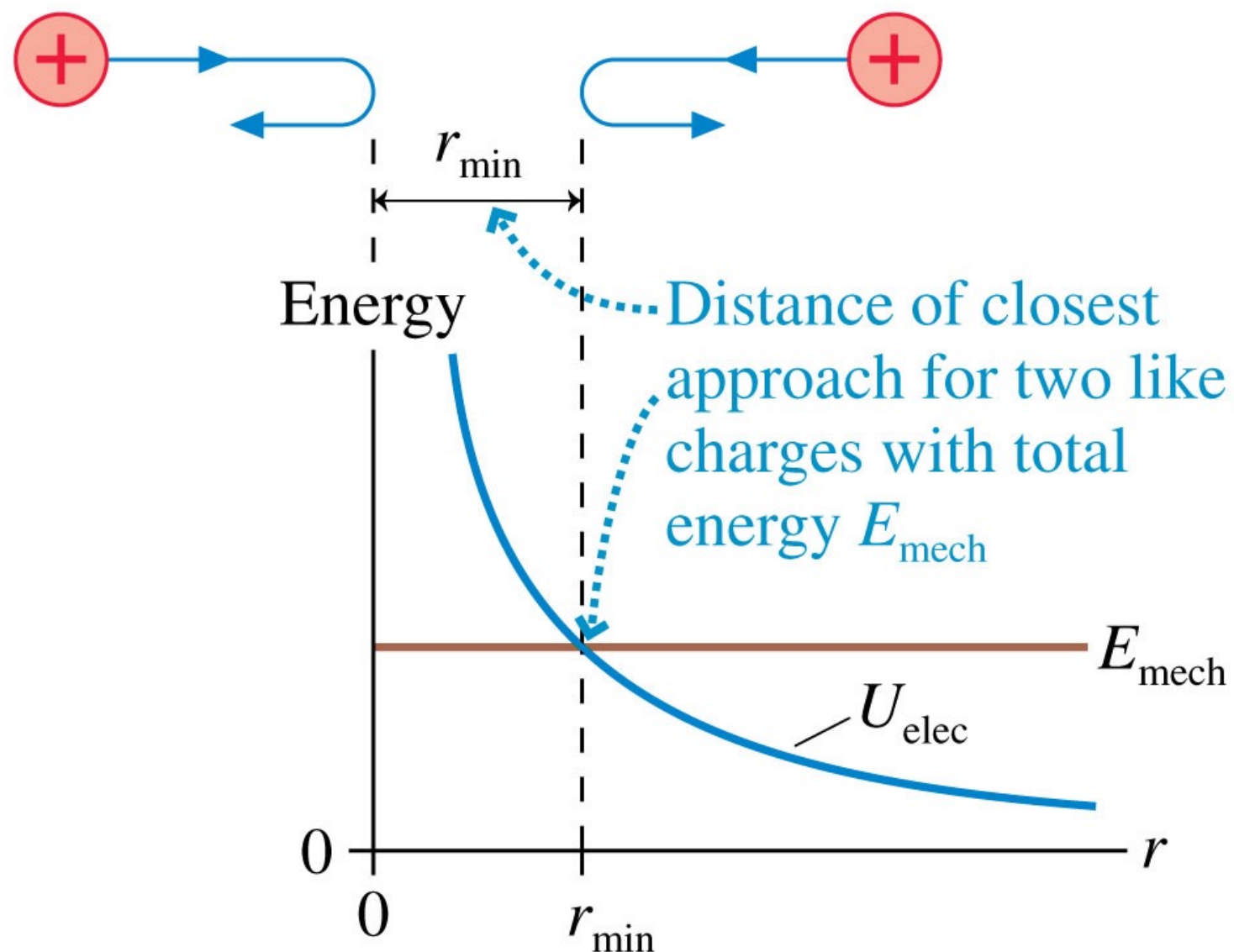


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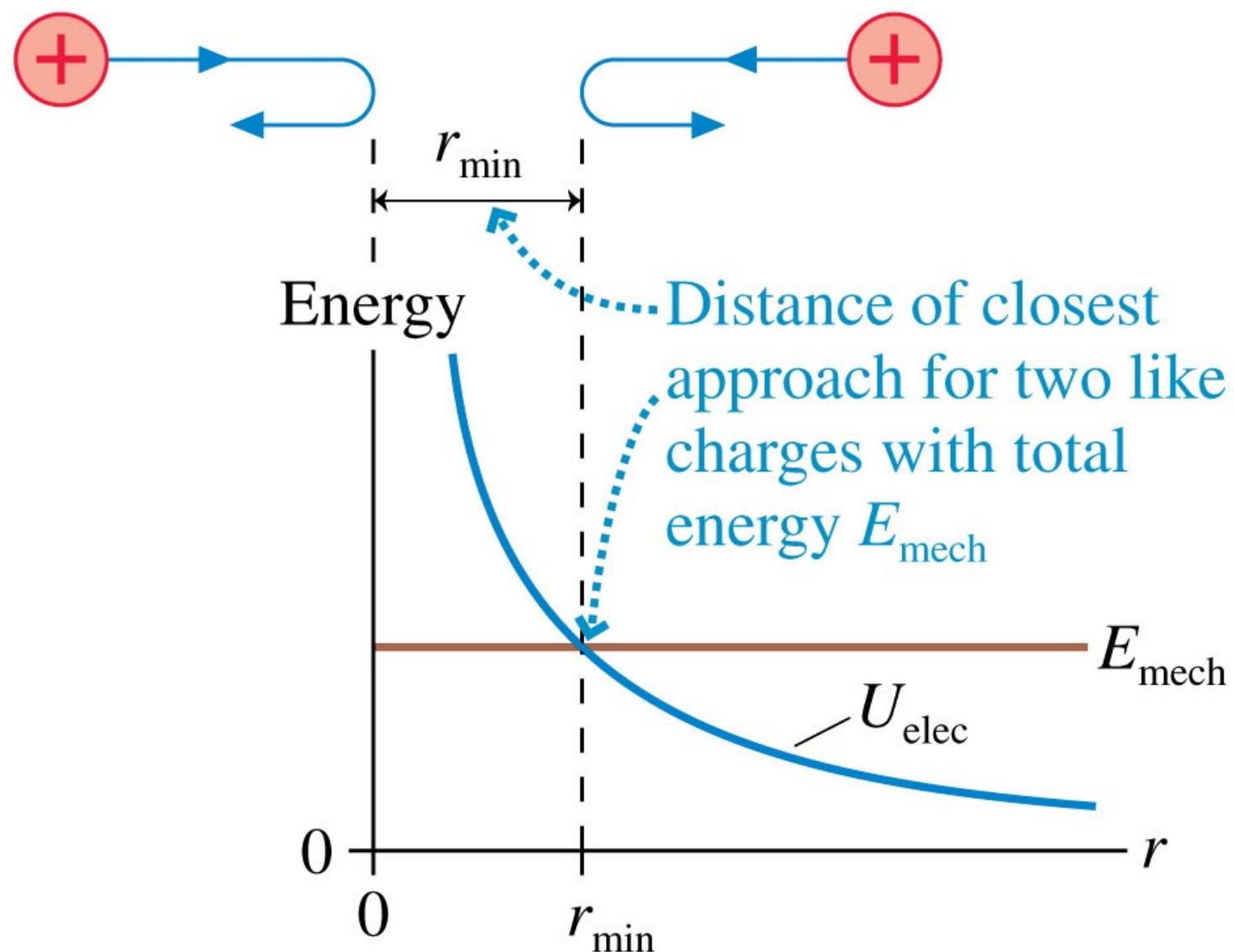
Two protons are given initial velocities towards each other. In terms of energy, describe the motion.



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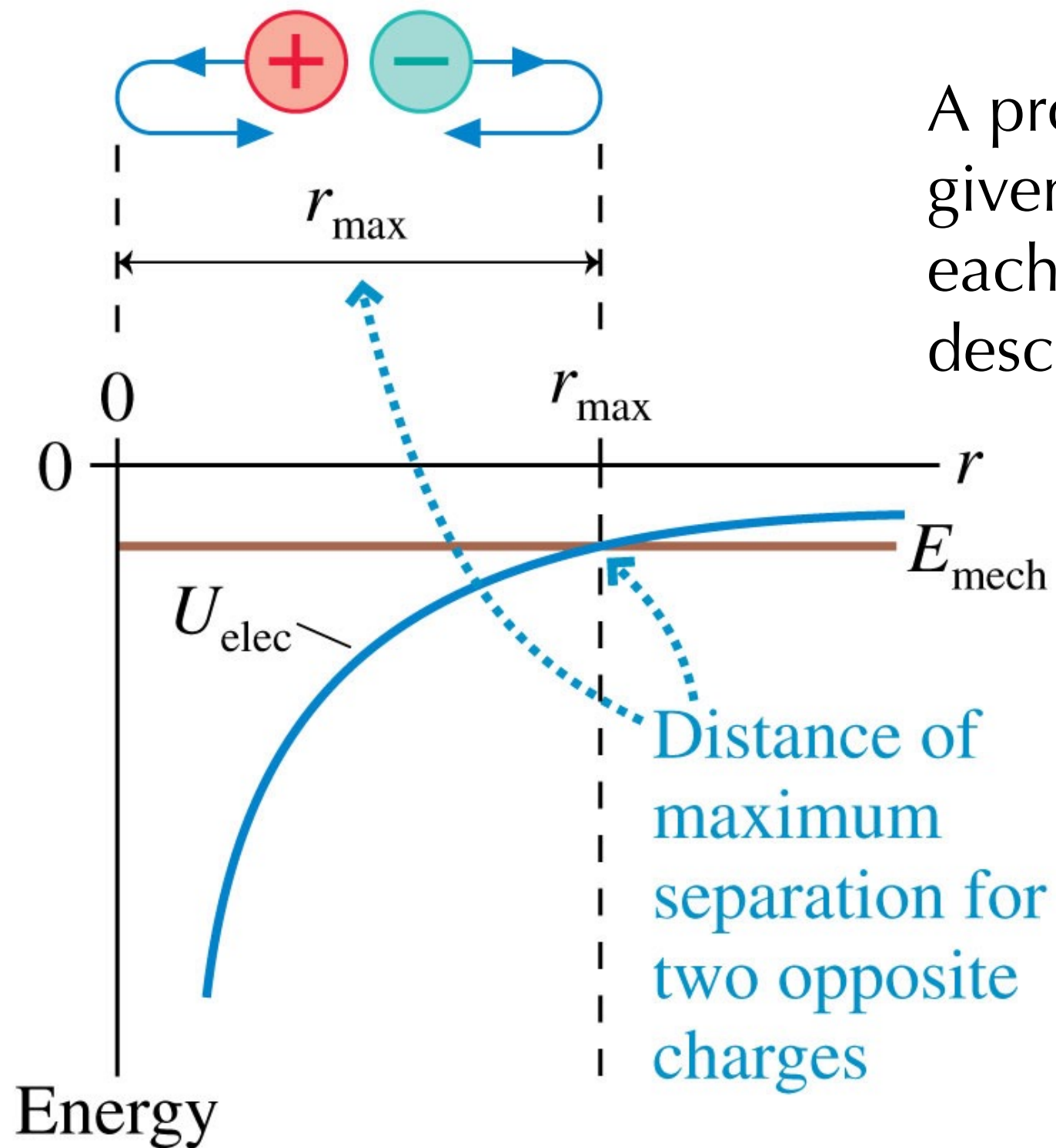
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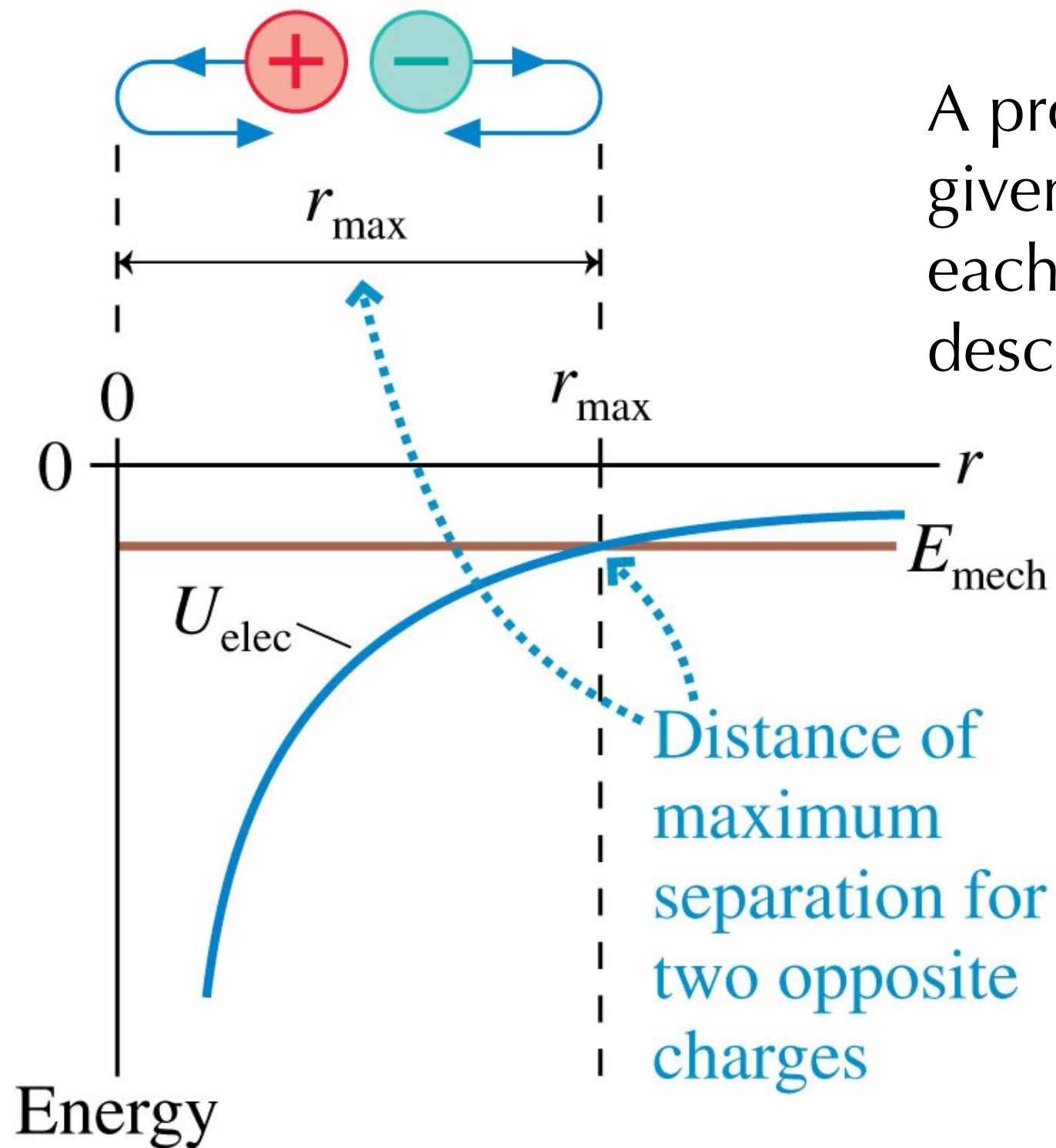
$$U_{\text{elec}} = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{x}$$



A proton and an electron are given initial velocities away from each other. In terms of energy, describe their motion.



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$$U_{\text{elec}} = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{x}$$

A positive and a negative charge are released from rest in vacuum. They move toward each other. As they do:



- A. A positive potential energy becomes more positive.
- B. A positive potential energy becomes less positive.
- C. A negative potential energy becomes more negative.
- D. A negative potential energy becomes less negative.
- E. A positive potential energy becomes a negative potential energy.

$$U_{\text{elec}} = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{r}$$

Opposite signs, so U is Negative.

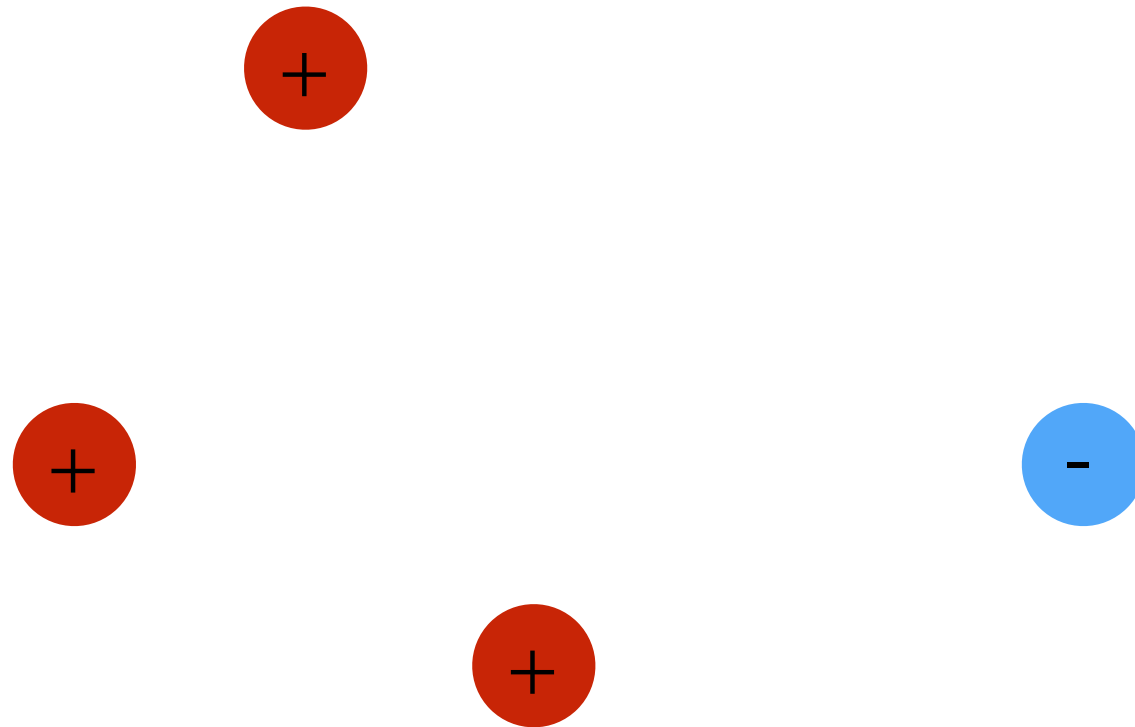
U increases in magnitude as r decreases.

A positive and a negative charge are released from rest in vacuum. They move toward each other. As they do:



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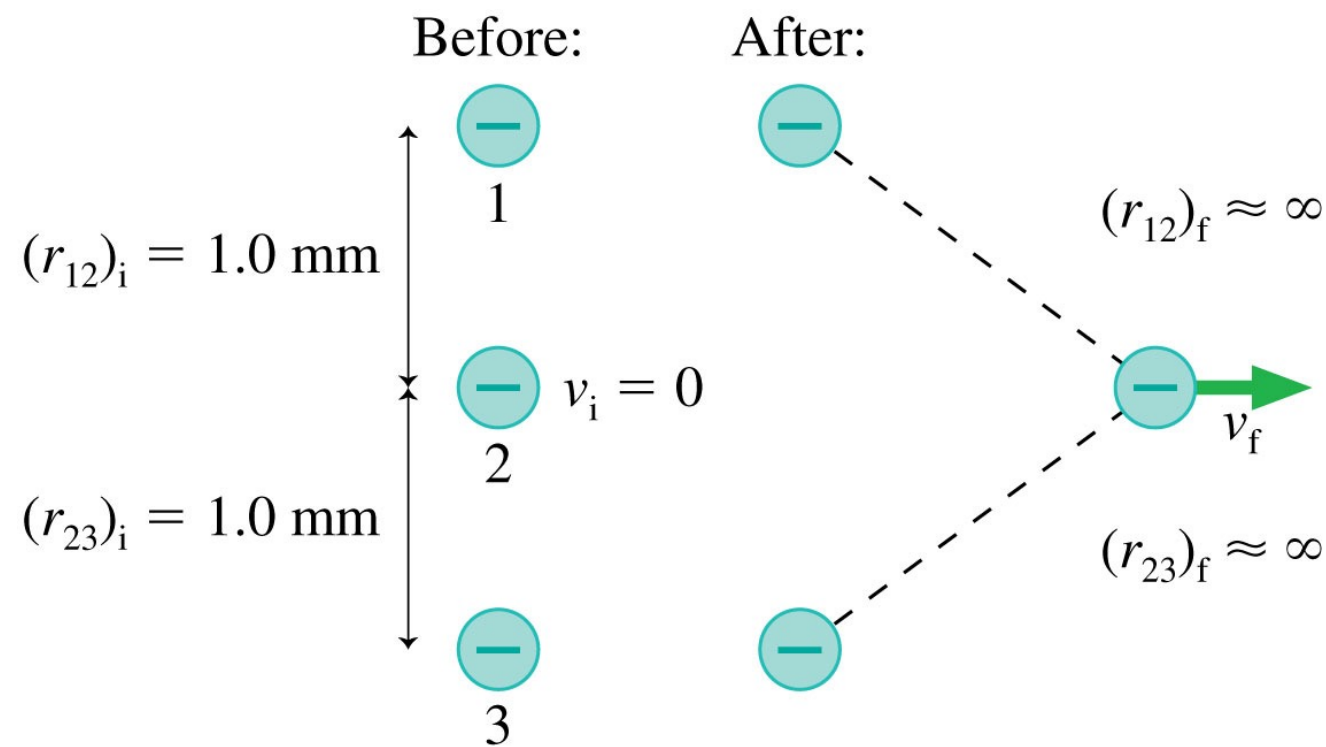
What if there are more than just two charges?



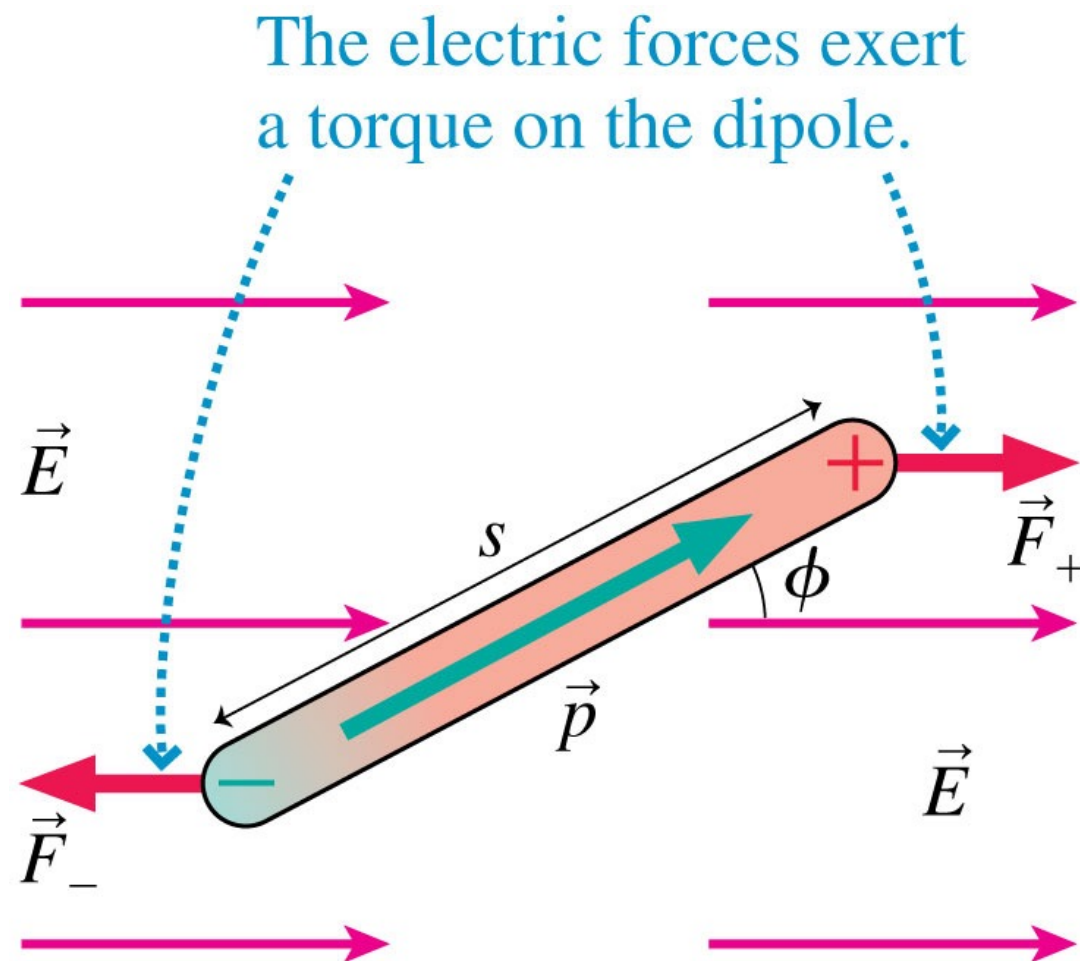
$$U = \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{kq_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

Example

Three electrons are spaced 1.0 mm apart on a vertical line. If the center electron is nudged horizontally by a very small distance, what will its speed be when it is very far away?



Potential Energy of a dipole in a uniform field



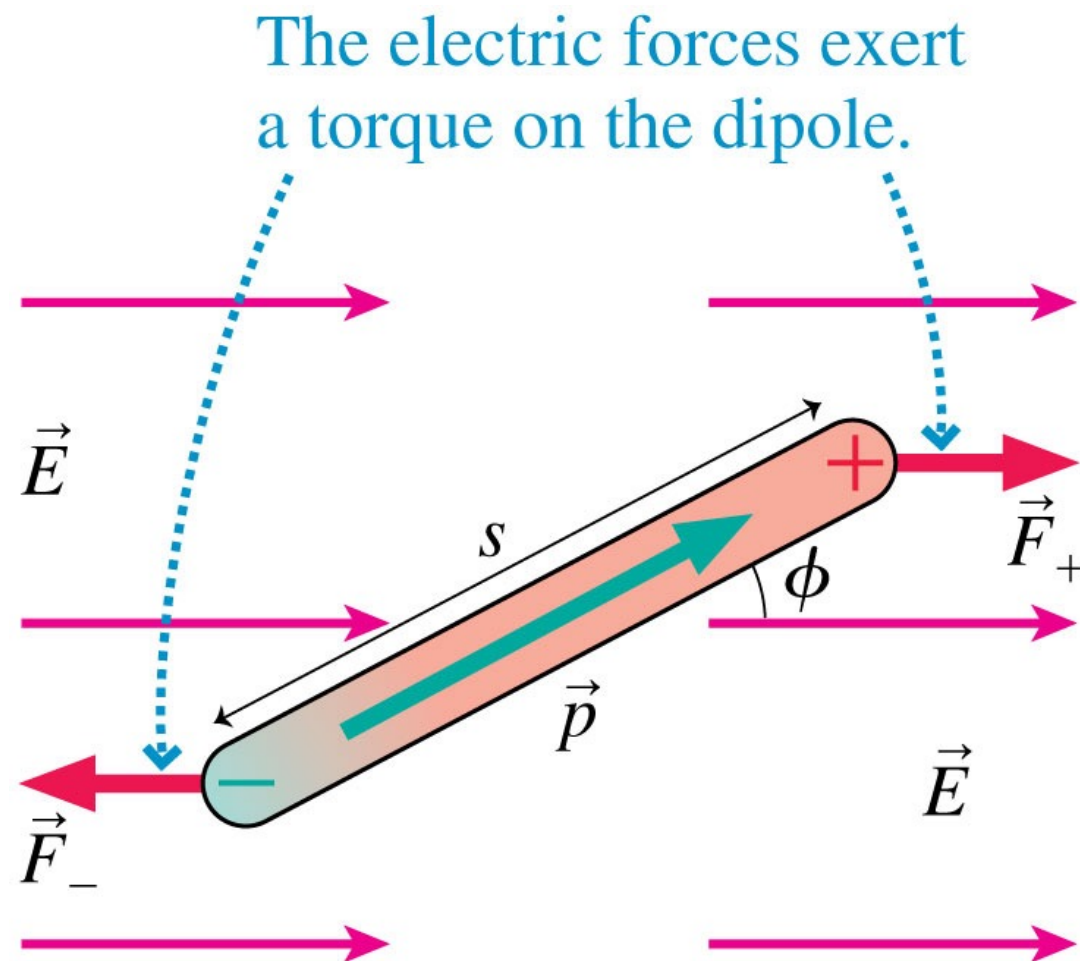
linear motion

$$dW = F_s ds$$

rotational motion

$$dW = \tau d\phi$$

Potential Energy of a dipole in a uniform field



linear motion

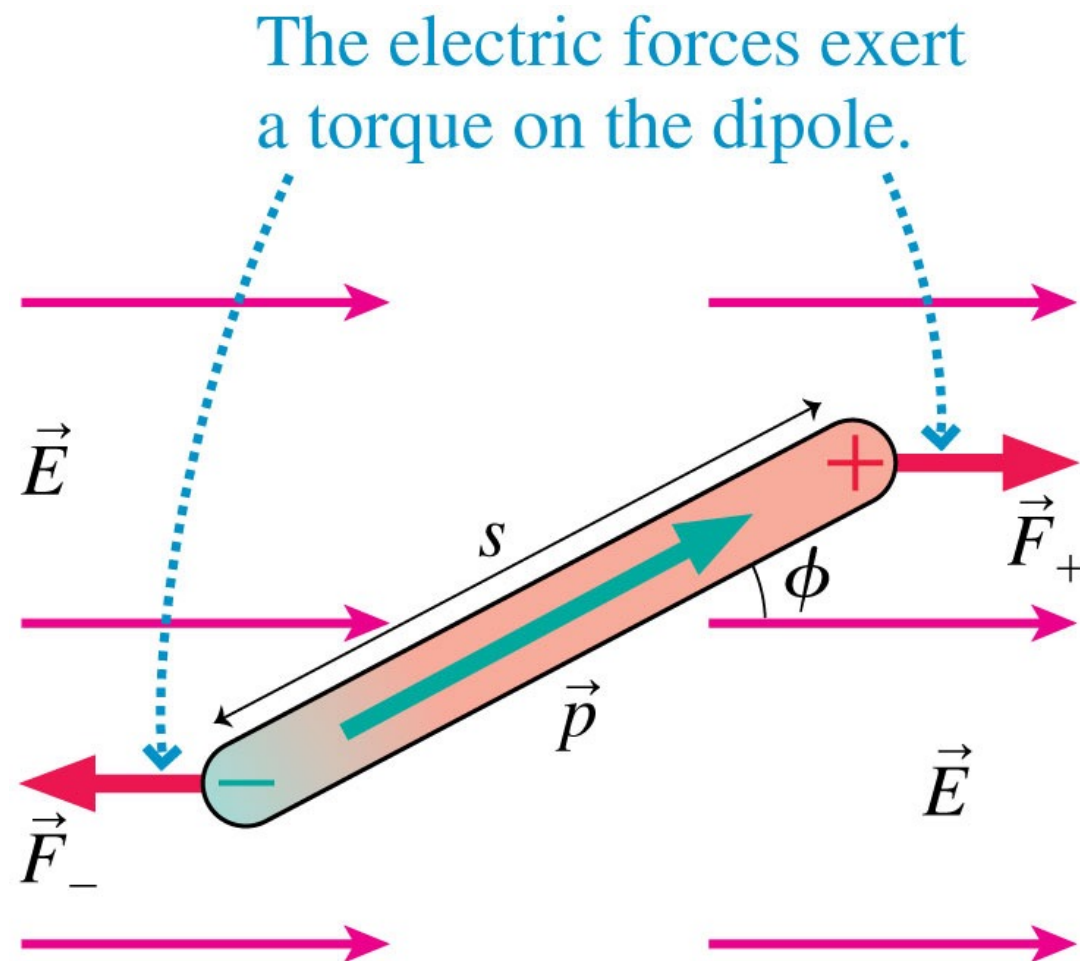
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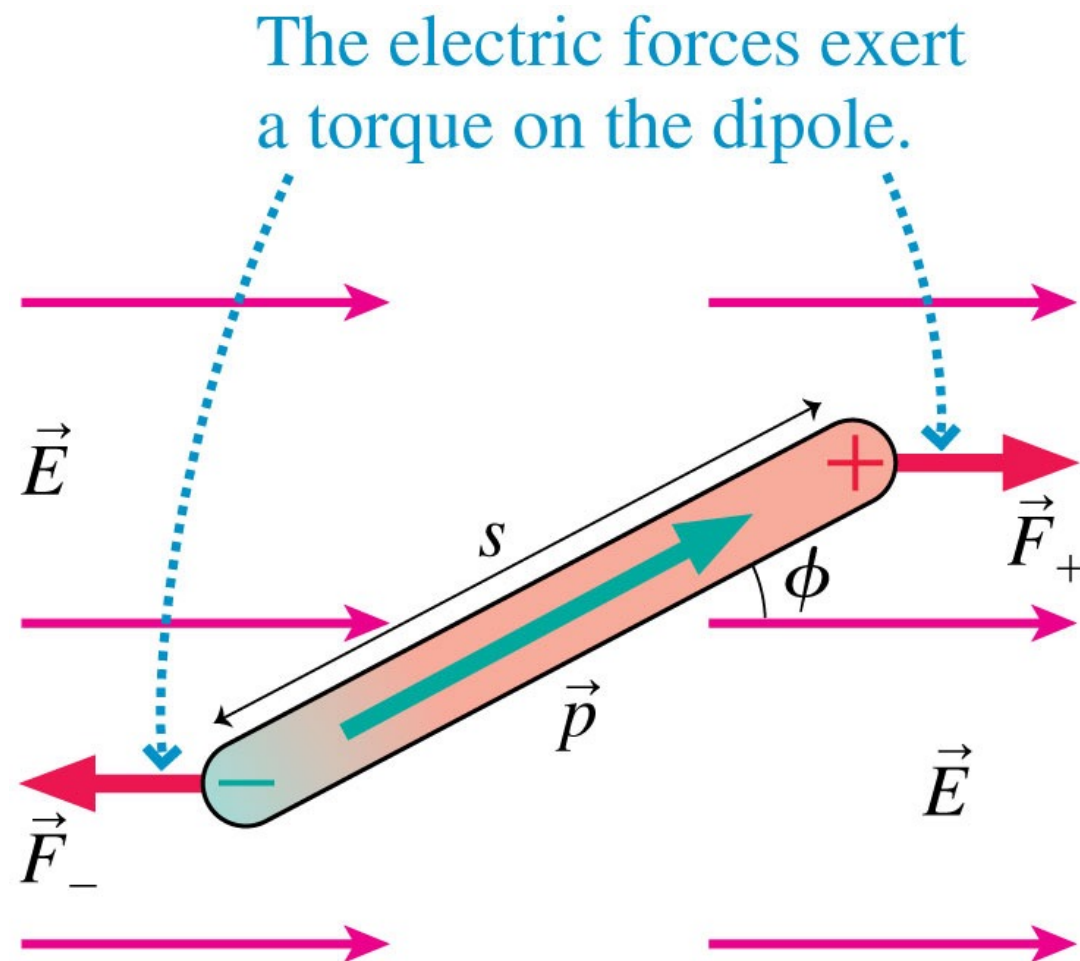
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$$W = - \int pE \sin \phi d\phi$$

Potential Energy of a dipole in a uniform field



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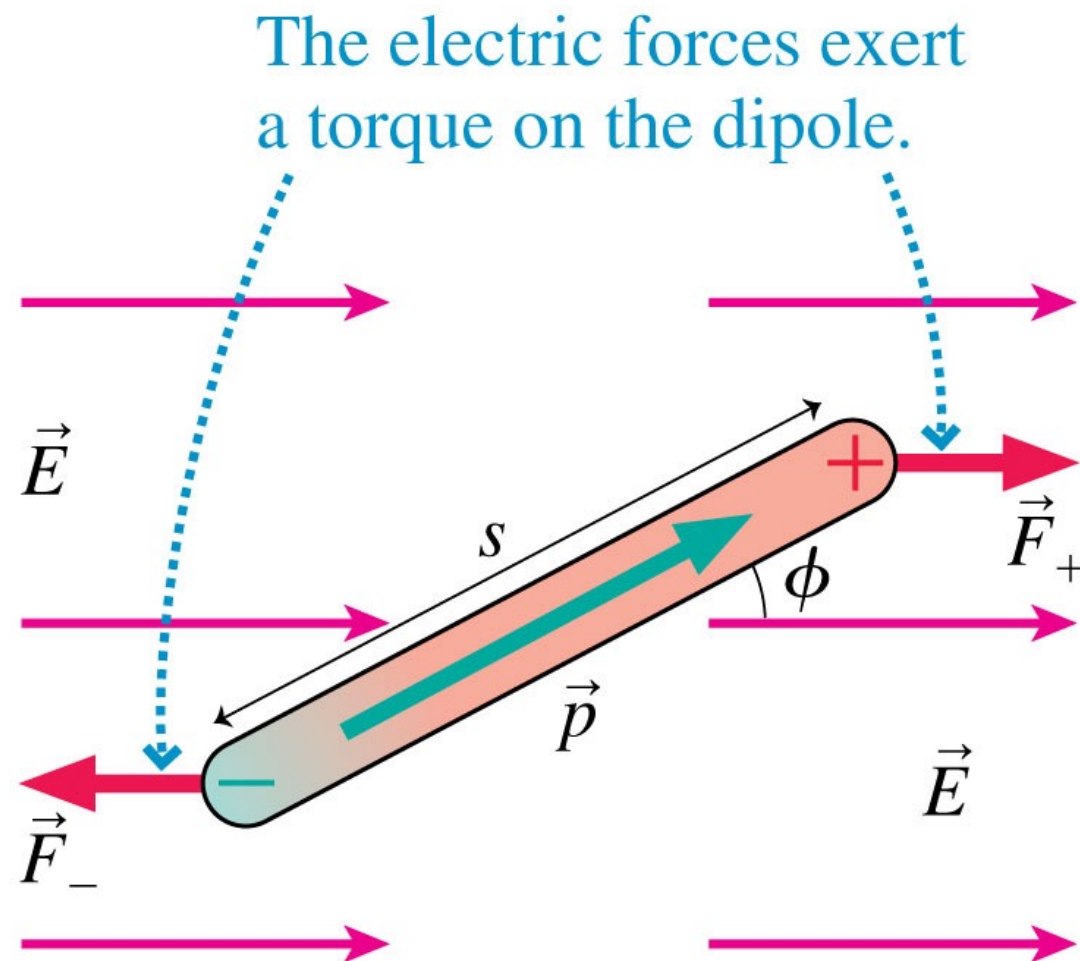
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$$dW = \tau d\phi$$

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Potential Energy of a dipole in a uniform field



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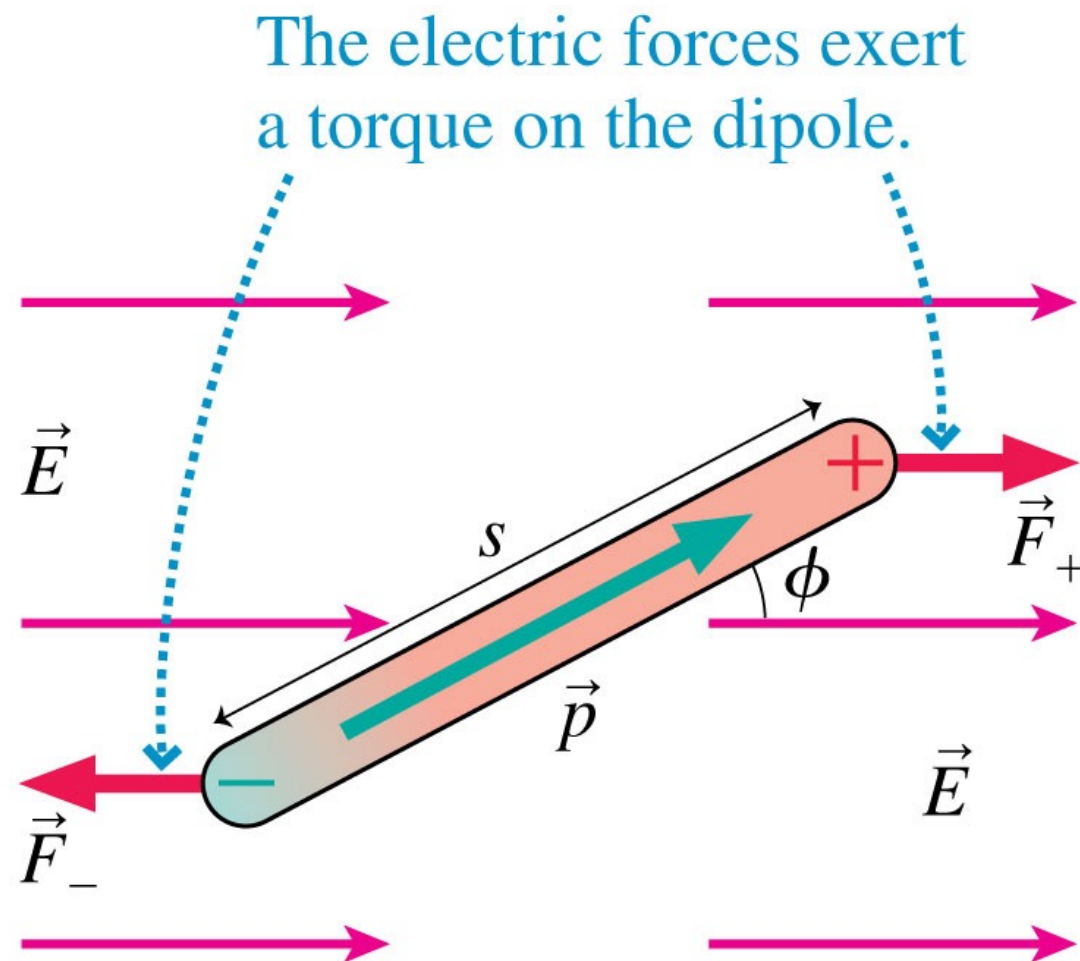
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$$W = - \int pE \sin \phi d\phi = -pE \int_{\phi_i}^{\phi_f} \sin \phi d\phi$$

$$= pE \cos \phi_f - pE \cos \phi_i$$

$$U_{\text{dipole}} = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$$

Potential Energy of a dipole in a uniform field

