A. Pertanyaan

1 Urutan nya adalah b, kemudian a, cdan d Sama.

Bukti: Potensial listrik pada (a)
$$V_a = \frac{k(+2q)}{r} + \frac{k(-gq)}{r}$$

$$= \frac{2kq}{r} - \frac{gkq}{r}$$

$$V_a = -7kq$$

·) Potensial listrik pada (b)

$$V_b = \frac{k(-3q)}{r} + \frac{k(2q)}{r}$$

$$= -\frac{3kq}{r} - \frac{2k1}{r}$$

$$V_b = -\frac{5kq}{r}$$

·) Potential listik di (c)

$$V_{c} = \frac{k(-2q) + k(-2q)}{r} + \frac{k(-q)}{r} + \frac{k(-2q)}{r}$$

$$= -\frac{7kq}{r}$$

·) polensial listriu di (d)

$$V_{d} = \frac{k(+2q)}{r} + \frac{k(+2q)}{r} + \frac{k(-7q)}{r}$$

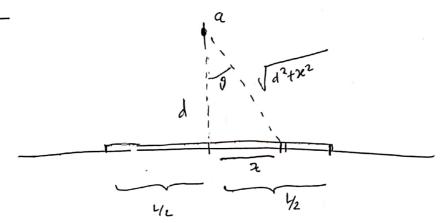
$$\frac{k(-4q)}{r} + \frac{k(-7q)}{r}$$

$$V_d = -\frac{7\mu_2}{r}$$

2) Jawaban nya adalah: 9, b, C

Bukhi

·) difitiu a



$$V_a = \kappa \int \frac{d\kappa}{r} = \kappa \int \frac{\lambda d\kappa}{\sqrt{d^2 + \kappa^2}}$$

Kita lihat hubungan:

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{2}{d}$$

$$dx = d \int ec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$V_a = K\lambda \int \frac{d \sec^2 \theta \ d\theta}{\left(d^2 + d^2 + an^2 \theta\right)^k}$$

$$= \frac{k\lambda d}{d} \int \frac{\operatorname{Sec}^2 \theta \ d\theta}{\left(1 + \tan^2 \theta\right)^{1/2}}$$

$$= 2k\lambda \int_{0}^{\theta} \sec \theta \, d\theta = 2k\lambda \ln \left| \sec \theta + \tan \theta \right|_{0}^{\theta}$$

$$V_a = 2k\lambda |n| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + d^2}}{d} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{d}$$

$$V_{\alpha} = 2k\lambda \left(n\right) \frac{\sqrt{\frac{L^2}{q}td^2} + \frac{1}{2}}{d}$$

Misal
$$l = 1 m$$

 $d = 0.4 m$

maka
$$V_{\alpha} = 2k\lambda \left[n \mid 2.85 \right] = 2.095 k\lambda$$

·) Potensial di titik b

$$V_b = k\lambda \int \frac{dx}{r} = k\lambda \int \frac{dsec^3rd\theta}{(d^2+x^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$fan \theta = \frac{x}{d}$$

$$\chi = d tan \theta$$

$$Ax = d tec^2 \theta dP$$

$$= k\lambda \int \sec\theta \, d\theta = k\lambda \ln \left| \sec\theta + \tan\theta \right| \, \theta$$

$$= k\lambda \ln \left| \frac{\int \iota^2 + d^2}{J} + \frac{L}{J} \right|$$

$$= k\lambda \ln \left| \frac{\int \iota^2 + d^2}{J} + \frac{L}{J} \right|$$

$$V_{c} = k\lambda \int \frac{dx}{r} = k\lambda \int \frac{dx}{(x+d)}$$

misal
$$u = x + d$$

$$du = dx$$

$$V_{c} = k\lambda \int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= k\lambda \ln (d+x) \Big|_{0}^{L}$$

$$= k\lambda \ln \left(\frac{d+L}{d}\right)$$

$$L=1$$

$$V_{c} = k\lambda \ln \left(1 + \frac{L}{d}\right)$$

$$= k\lambda \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{0.14}\right)$$

Jika terhubung Seri

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{3}C$$

b) jika terhubung paralel

c) • untik pengaturan Seri,
$$Q$$
 total = $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3$

4) hapasitanti hapati tor dapat ditulishan:

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$C = \frac{SA}{E.d}$$

$$C = \frac{A}{\frac{A}{6}} = \frac{A}{A}$$

Jika jarah antar plat berhurang, maka :

- a) Lapasitansi Lapasitor bertambah, $C \sim \frac{1}{d}$
- b) potensial di lepasitor sama, $V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{bertambah}{bertambah} = loustan$
- c) mugtan kapasitor bertambah

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

d) energi yang disimpan kapasitor bertambah

$$E = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$$

e)
$$E = \frac{V}{d} \rightarrow E \sim \frac{1}{d}$$
 medan listik alan bortambah

f) Rapat energi meden listrik: Ye = 180E2 U~E2 > Rapat energi listrik
bertambah

C = Go A jika ada bahan dielektik, maka

Jadi, C~K (kapasilonsi aluan bertambah)

b)
$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \rightarrow C \sim Q$$

C meninguat maka P meninguat, jadi, muuton bertombah

e) perbeduan potensial,

medon listin Scholah adanya lupusitor:

SE = E-Eo = berkurang

Jadi DV ~ DE - akan berkurang

gadi, energi potential okan berlurang

e) until lapasiter lain, kapadilanci sama (kanena tidak disisipi bahan diclektik),

Jumlah maatan akan tertambah, (kanena di susun seri), perbedaan patensial berfambah

untik menjaga nilai Vtotal sama, dan energi patensial bertambah

(1) kita hubungkan titik A bepusat loordingt (0,0) dengan Sebuah garis sepanjang Sumbu y , dimana tidak ada perubahan potensial (st.ds =0)

kemudian luta hubungkan B dengan pusat koordinut (0,0) dengan garis sepanjang fumbux,

dengan perubuhan polonsial,

$$\Delta V = -\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= -4 \int_{0}^{4} x dx$$

$$\Delta V = -4 \left(\frac{4^{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$V_{\beta} - V_{A} = -32 \text{ V}$$

2 Karena muatan terdistribusi pada lengkunga yang jarak nya soma dari titik dimana Vdi hitung, Kontribusinya sama terhadap sebugh muatan titik pada jarak tersebut.

kita asumsikan V > 0 Saat (> 0), moka

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{Q_{1}}{R} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{1}{2R} + \frac{-2Q_{1}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{Q_{1}}{R}$$

$$V = \frac{[889 \times 10^{9})(7,21 \times 10^{12})}{2} = 3,24 \times 10^{-2} V$$

3
$$E_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -2yz'$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -2xz^2$$

$$\dot{E}_{t} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -4 \times yz$$

Besar medan nya adalah:

$$|\vec{E}| = \sqrt{E_{x}^{2} + E_{y}^{2} + E_{z}^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{64^{2} + (-96)^{2} + 96^{2}}$$

$$|\vec{E}| = 150 \text{ N/c}$$

4) Usaha yang di butuh kan adalah :

$$W = \Delta U$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \zeta_0} \left(\frac{q_1 Q}{2d} + \frac{q_2 Q}{d} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \zeta_0} \left(\frac{q_1 Q}{2d} + \frac{(-q_1/2) Q}{d} \right)$$

$$W = 0$$

$$\int E dA = \frac{q_{enc}}{q_{o}}$$

$$E 4\pi r^{2} = \frac{q_{enc}}{q_{o}}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi q_{o}} \frac{q_{enc}}{r^{2}}$$

dengan genc adalah muatan fertutupi oleh bola dengan jari-jari r dari pusat bola.

a) until
$$\Gamma = 4m$$
, $R_2 = 1m$ don $R_1 = 0.5m$, denyon $1 > R_2 > R_1$ make

$$E(r) = \frac{9_1 + 9_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{8_199 \times 10^9 \left(2 \times 10^6 + 1 \times 10^6\right)}{(4)^2} = \frac{1.69 \times 10^3 \text{ /m}}{(4)^2}$$

b) untuk
$$r=0.7m$$
, atau $R_1 < r < R_2$

maka,
$$E(r) = \frac{q_1}{4\pi 6 r^2} = \frac{8.9 \times 10^9 (2 \times 10^6)}{(0.7)^2} = 3.67 \times 10^4 \text{ /m}$$

c) untuk
$$R_{2}7R_{1}7r$$
, $r=0,20m$, maka muatan yang di ling kupi adalah nol.
Jadi $E=0$.

Potensial listrik dapat diperoleh dari,
$$V(r) - V(r') = \int E(r) dr$$

until 1=4m, T>RZYR, maka

$$V(r) - V(\omega) = -\int_{\infty}^{r} \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi \zeta_0 r^2} dr \Rightarrow$$

(5) d)
$$V(r) - 0 = -\left[-\frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\omega}\right]$$

$$V(r) = \frac{91+92}{4\pi601} = \frac{819\times10^{3}(2\times10^{6}+1\times10^{6})}{4} = 6,74\times10^{3} \text{ V}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{8.9 \times 10^3 \left(2 \times 10^6 + 1 \times 10^6\right)}{2} = 2.70 \times 10^6 \text{ V}$$

$$V(r) - V(\infty) = -\int_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\mathbb{R}^2} dr$$

$$V(r) = -\int_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\mathbb{R}^2} dr - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\mathbb{R}^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{9e}{4\pi66R_2} + \frac{9e}{4\pi60r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_2} + \frac{R_1}{r} \right)$$

$$= 8.9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{1 \times 10^6}{1} + \frac{2 \times 10^6}{0.7} \right)$$

$$V(r) = 3.47 \times 10^9 V$$

Sama dengan nof,
$$V(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{q_2}{R_2} \right) = 8.9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{2 \times 10^6}{0.5} + \frac{1 \times 10^6}{1} \right)$$

Carenya

 $V(r) = 4.5 \times 10^9 V$

$$V(r) - V(a) = -\int_{\infty}^{R_2} E dr$$

$$V(r) = -\int_{\infty}^{R_2} E dr - \int_{R_2}^{R_1} E dr - \int_{R_2}^{R_2} E dr$$

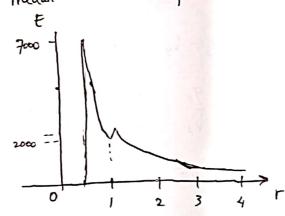
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \left(\frac{g_1}{R^2} + \frac{g_1}{R_1} + 0 \right)$$

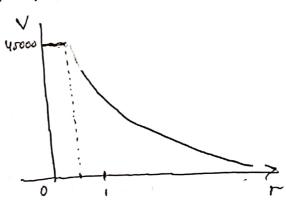
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi G_0} \left(\frac{g_2}{R^2} + \frac{g_1}{R_1} \right)$$

$$= 8.9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{1 \times 10^6}{10^6} + \frac{2 \times 10^6}{615^6} \right)$$

katena
$$E=0$$
, $E=-\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \rightarrow V=leonstan$

j) medan listrik dan potensial listrik sebagai fungsi dari r, dapat digambarkan,





(6) a)
$$C = \frac{90 \text{ A}}{4}$$

$$C = \frac{\xi_0 \pi R^2}{d} = \frac{g_1 g_5 \times 10^{-12} (3,14) (g_1 2 \times 10^{-2})^2}{I_1 3 \times 10^{-3}} = I_1 44 \times 10^{-10} F$$

Schingga:
$$9 = CV$$

= $(1.44 \times 10^{-10})(120)$

Who betahui
$$V_q = \frac{q_4}{C_4} = \frac{8AC}{4AF} = 2 \text{ Volt}$$

lediena V3 dan V4 di susun paralel, maka V3 = V4 = 2 Volt

Sehingga:
$$C_3 = \frac{9_3}{V_3} = \frac{44C}{2V_{OH}} = 2U_{F}$$

Sehingga Susuran Jemuanya menjadi Seri, maka:

$$\frac{1}{Ceg_2} = \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{Ceg_1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} \rightarrow Ceg_2 = 2AF$$

Panghaian menjadi,

Rapasilansi total nya: Ctot =
$$\frac{9tot}{V Lateral} = \frac{12.4C}{9V} = \frac{4}{3} \mu F$$

Dan tangkuian yang baru, kita dapat kan,

$$\frac{1}{Ctot} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_{eq2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_1 kq \quad V_1 = V_2 - \cdots)$$

Ketiya Susunan Kapasitor tersebut dapat Kita pendah C penggantinya,

$$\frac{1}{Chot} = \frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{c_1 + c_2}$$

$$\frac{\int_{C_{0}}^{C_{0}} \frac{(G+G)+C_{3}}{C_{3}(G+G)}$$

dari Soul (gambar) lista peroleh:

$$\frac{C_3 \left(C_1 + C_2\right)}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3} V = C_1 V_1 + C_2 V$$

$$V_1 = \frac{GV}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3} = \frac{15 \text{ AF} (100 \text{ V})}{16 \text{ AF} + 5 \text{ AF} + 15 \text{ AF}} = 50 \text{ V}$$

maka lista peroleh :
$$\sqrt{3} = V - V_1 = V - V_2$$

= 100 -50 = 50 Valt

Sehinyga:
$$q_1 = C_1 V_1 = 10 \text{ AF} (50) = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ C}$$

$$q_2 = C_2 V_2 = 5 \text{ AF} (50) = 2 \text{ i} 5 \times 10^4 \text{ C}$$

$$q_3 = q_1 + q_2 = 5.10^4 \text{ C} + 2 \text{ i} 5 \times 10^4 \text{ C} = 7.5 \times 10^4 \text{ C}$$

o) Energy that kepasitor:
$$U_{1} = \frac{1}{2}GV_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(10.4F)(50)^{2} = 1.2T \times 10^{3}J$$

$$U_{2} = \frac{1}{2}G_{2}V_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(5.4F)(50)^{2} = 6.2T \times 10^{-3}J$$

$$U_{3} = \frac{1}{2}G_{3}V_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(15.4F)(50)^{2} = 1.88 \times 10^{-2}J$$

a)
$$q_3 = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{C}$$

c)
$$V_3 = 1,88 \times 10^2 J$$
 e) $V_1 = 50 \text{ Volt}$ 9) $V_2 = 50 \text{ Volt}$

d)
$$9_1 = 5 \times 10^{9} \text{ C}$$
 f) $U_1 = 1.25 \times 10^{2} \text{ i)}$ $U_2 = 6.25 \times 10^{3} \text{ J}$

i)
$$U_2 = 6,25 \times 10^{-3}$$

G Kila cisumpikan terdapat muatan q pada Salah Satu plat, dan muatan -q pada plat tain nya.

Beda Polensial anlam ludva Plat adalah:

$$V = \frac{E_1 d}{2} + \frac{E_1 d}{2}$$

$$= \frac{qd}{2f_0 \Lambda} \left(\frac{1}{u_1} + \frac{1}{u_2} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{qd}{240A} \left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{k_1 k_2} \right)$$

Sehingga, nilai kapasifansinya adalah:

$$C = \frac{2}{V} = \frac{2}{\frac{9d}{260A} \left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{k_1 k_2}\right)}$$

$$C = \frac{24_0 A}{d} \left(\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(8.85 \times 10^{-12} \right) \left(7.89 \times 10^{-4} \right) (II) (I2)$$

$$\frac{41.62 \times 10^{-3}}{41.62 \times 10^{-3}} \left(II + I2 \right)$$

$$\int E dA = \frac{q_{onc}}{k \epsilon_{o}}$$

$$EA = \frac{2}{\epsilon_{o} k}$$

$$\frac{2}{\epsilon_{o}} = k EA \rightarrow k = \frac{2}{\epsilon_{o} EA}$$

$$k = \frac{8.0 \times 10^{-7}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} (1.4 \times 10^{-6}) (160 \times 10^{-4})}$$

b) mustan Induksi adalah
$$9'=2\left(1-\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$$

$$=8.9 \times 10^{7} \left(1-\frac{1}{7.2}\right)$$

$$9'=7.7 \times 10^{-7} C$$



Good luck