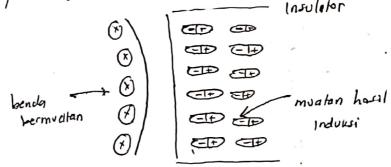
A. Pertanyaan

- (1) menurut hukum gauss, $\int_{\mathcal{L}} E dA = \frac{\sum q_{enc}}{q_{o}}$
 - a) benor

 jika muatan total (Σ genc) yang di lingkupi adalah nol, maka E=0
 - b) <u>Salah</u>

 Jika E = 0 maka terdapat muatan yang dilingkupi gauss, namun jumlah

 muatan total yang dilingkupi adalah nol (Z genc = 0)
- Insulator atau Isolator adalah bahan yang selunuh elektronnya terikat
 pada atom dan tidak dapat bergerak bebas melalui bahan.



Pada bebanyakan molekul netral, titik pusat muatan positifnya berada pada titik yang sama dengan titik pusat muatan negatif. Dengan adanya benda bermuatan selikik-titik pusat setiap molekul dalam insulator akan sedikit bergeser sehingga nenghasilkan suatu lapisan pada permukaan insulator.

Medan listrik didalam Insulator adalah Seragom dan nilainya bergantan jarak.

Bengan hukum Gauss:

$$\oint E dA = \frac{g_{enc}}{q_o}$$

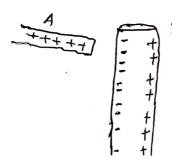
$$E 4m^2 = \frac{\int V_{gaous}}{q_o}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \frac{Y_{gaous}}{q_o}$$

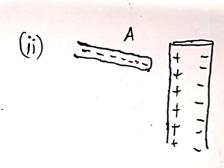
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi q_o} \frac{Y_{gaous}}{q_o}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi q_o} \frac{Y_{gaous}}{q_o}$$

netral jika lita reendelathan logam A (yang bermuatan positif) le delat logam S (netral), tanpa betul-betul menyentuh nya, maka elektron-elektron bobas dolom logam S ditank oleh muutan positif berlebih pada batang A. Cehingga elektron bergeter he hiri mendekati batang A.



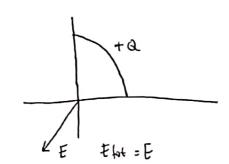
eleutron-élektron fidau dapat melepasuan diri dari silinder logam S harena tempat penopang nya dan Udara di sekeliling adalah Isolator. Maka liita mendapati kelebihan muatan negatif di permukaan kiris dan kekurangan mu atan negatif (yakni, Sebuah muatan posifif neto) di secelah kanan kelebihan muatan ini dinamakon muatan Induksi (Induced Charge

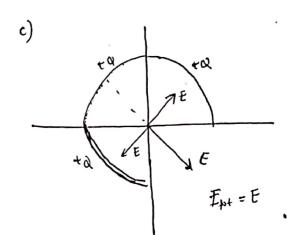


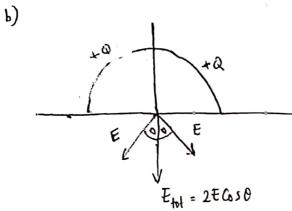
Sama dengan headaan (i), bedonya kelebihan muatan negatif (ii) Sama dengan hendaan (i), bedanya menan muaten terdapat di parmuhuan kanan (s) dan liekurangan muaten terdapat di sebelah kanan logam S.

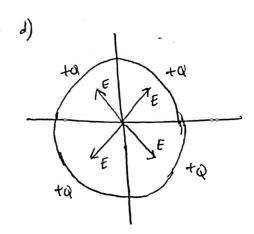
Nenahil di sebelah kanan logam S. Negalif di Sebelah Kanon logam S.



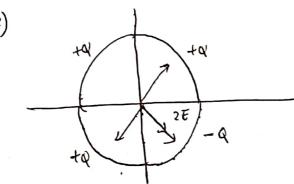








e)



Ftot = 0

Jadi, Urutan medan di pusat Woordinat mulai dari yang terbesar,

adalah: e, b, a dan c sama, d (nol).

Keadaan 1

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} \frac{1}{\xi_{1}} + 40$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi_{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} \frac{1}{\xi_{1}}$$

Ediantara plat = F1+E2

$$=\frac{|G_1|}{2\epsilon_0}+\frac{|G_2|}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$=\frac{40}{240}+\frac{46}{260}$$

percepatan eleutron:
$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{q}{m} \left(\frac{40}{\epsilon_0}\right) \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
E_{1} & \uparrow^{E_{1}} \\
\hline
\hline
E_{2} & \downarrow^{E_{1}} \\
\hline
\hline
E_{1} & \downarrow^{E_{1}} \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

Eduantara plat =
$$\overline{t_1 + \overline{t_2}}$$

$$= \frac{1761}{240} + \frac{1-61}{240}$$

$$\overline{t} = \frac{46}{40}$$

Percepatan elektron:

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{2}{m} \left(\frac{46}{c_0}\right)^{m/s^2}$$

$$\frac{1361}{260} + \frac{1-561}{260}$$

$$E = \frac{40}{20}$$

Percepatan relektron:

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{2}{m} \left(\frac{46}{20}\right) \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} = \frac{\xi \frac{q}{r_1^2}}{\xi \frac{q}{r_2^2}}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{248}{132} = \left(\frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1}\right)^2$$

$$\int \frac{1,878}{\Gamma_1} = \frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1} = 1.37$$

$$\phi_{i} = \overrightarrow{E} \cdot A\hat{n}$$

$$= 2E_{0} (\chi_{+i})\hat{i} \cdot \pi r^{2} (-\hat{i})$$

$$=-2\bar{t}_0 \pi r^2 (2+1)$$

$$Pada Sisi ini terletak di $\chi = 0$, maka $\emptyset_i = -2\bar{t}_0 \pi r^2 (0+1)$$$

(2) Ø = flux yang melalui permukaan Sebmut

Perhalian E dengan An Selalu tegak lurus dimunapun letak hitik pada luas A Selmul

\$ = fluxs young meldlui sisi linghoran kanan

$$\beta_{3} = \overrightarrow{E} \cdot A \hat{n}$$

$$= 2E_{0} (2+i) \hat{i} \cdot (\pi r^{2}) \hat{i}$$

$$\beta_{3} = 2E_{0} (2+i) \pi r^{2}$$

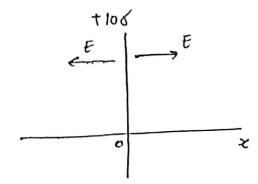
Sisi ini terletah pada X=L, maka:

Schingga fluxs total pada feluruh permukaan filinder:

$$\emptyset_{total} = \emptyset_{1} + \emptyset_{2} + \emptyset_{3}$$

$$= -2E_{0}\pi r^{2} + 0 + 2E_{0}\pi r^{2}(L+1)$$

$$\emptyset_{total} = 2E_{0}\pi r^{2}L \qquad N.m^{2}/C$$

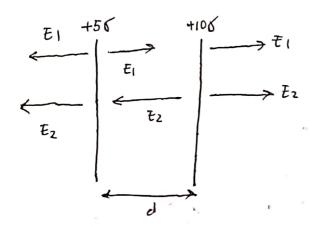


maka:
$$|\xi| = \frac{\sigma}{2\xi_0}$$

· Until Laeroh 270

· until daerah 210





") unduk daerah
$$x < d$$

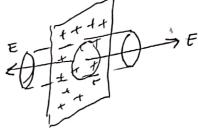
$$\vec{E} = -\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2$$

$$= -\frac{1561}{26} - \frac{1006}{260}$$

$$\frac{1}{E} = -\frac{156}{2\xi} \hat{i}$$

medan listrik akhat plat tipis non

kondulusi :



$$\int EA = \frac{\ln c}{8}$$

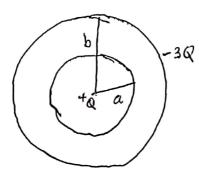
$$EA = \frac{6A}{8}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{E_1} + \overrightarrow{E_2}$$

$$= \frac{1561}{2\varsigma_0} + \frac{1061}{2\varsigma_0}$$

c) Jika muortan +0 di letakan diantara plat, maka akan mengalami gorokan lurus. Le arah kiri (Sumbu \times negahif) karena \overrightarrow{F} ke arah kiri, Lengon lintasan lurus.



$$\oint E dA = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_{o}}$$

atau:
$$\int \dot{t} dA = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E4\pi r^2 = \frac{40-0}{60}$$

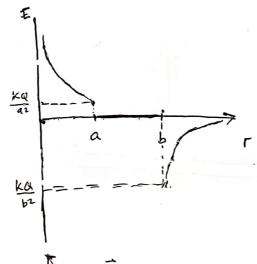
$$\oint E dA = \underbrace{\frac{9enc}{9enc}}$$

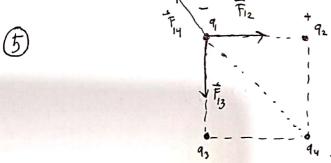
$$\mp 4\pi r^2 = \pm \frac{4 - \varphi - 2 \varphi}{\epsilon_{\omega}}$$

$$E 4\pi t^2 = -\frac{2Q}{Q_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{2Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{f}$$

b) Lurva E terhadap r





$$\frac{T_{12} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{|r_{12}|^2} \hat{r}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 (q)^2 \hat{r}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 (q)^2 \hat{r}$$

$$= 16 \times 10^9 \hat{r}$$

$$= 81 \times 10^9 \times 10^{12}$$

$$= 81 \times 10^9 \times 10^{12}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-1} N \hat{r}$$

40 cm

$$\vec{F}_{13} = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{|r_{13}|^3} (-\hat{j})$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^{\circ} \left(3 \times 10^{6}\right)^{3}}{\left(0,4\right)^{2}} \left(-\frac{5}{5}\right)$$

=
$$5.1 \times 10^{-1} N \left(-\hat{j}\right)$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^9 (3 \times 10^6)^2}{(0_1 4 \sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= 8.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$32 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^{9} (3 \times 10^{6})^{2}}{(0.14 \sqrt{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{8.1 \times 10^{-3}}{32 \times 10^{-2}}$$

maka:
$$\vec{F}_{1y} = -2.5 \times 10^{1} \sin 45^{\circ} \hat{i} + 2.5 \times 10^{1} \cos 45^{\circ} \hat{j}$$

 $= -2.5 \times 10^{1} (\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}) \hat{i} + 2.5 \times 10^{1} (\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}) \hat{j}$
 $\vec{F}_{1y} = (-1.8 \times 10^{1} \hat{i} + 1.8 \times 10^{1} \hat{j}) N$

Jadi, gaya yang dialami 9, adalah:

$$= 5 \times 10^{1} \hat{i} + (-5.1 \times 10^{1}) \hat{j} + (-1.8 \times 10^{1} \hat{i} + 1.8 \times 10^{1} \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{F}_{1} = (3.2 \times 10^{1} \hat{i} - 3.3 \times 10^{1} \hat{j}) N$$



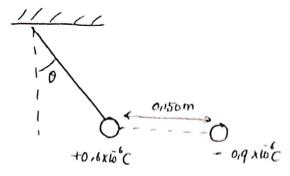
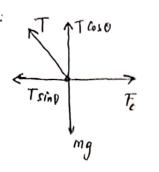


Diagram bobas gaya nya:



IFx=0 Jon IFy=0

Te-Tsin0 = 0 Tase - mg = 0

Bagi pers (1) dan pers (2), maka:

$$\frac{T\sin\theta}{T\cos\theta} = \frac{Fc}{mg}$$

$$tan\theta = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{\frac{\Gamma^2}{mg}}$$

$$tan\theta = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{mg r^2}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^9 \left(0,6 \times 10^6\right) \left(0,9 \times 10^6\right)}{8 \times 10^{-2} \left(0,150\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4,86 \times 10^{-3}}{0.08 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 27 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$= \underbrace{8 \times 10^2 (9.8)}_{\text{Cos} (87.87)}$$

$$= \frac{78.4 \times 10^{2}}{3.25}$$

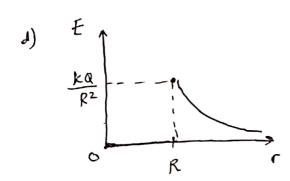


(7)

Bola honduntor pefal dengan juni-jani R

$$\int E dA = \frac{g_{onc}}{g_o} \rightarrow E.4\pi f^2 = \frac{Q}{g_o}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi g_o R^2}$$



$$8 E = \sum \frac{k ?}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$= \frac{kq}{a^2} \left(-\hat{i}\right) + \frac{kq}{(2a)^2} \left(-\hat{i}\right) + \frac{kq}{(3a)^2} \left(-\hat{i}\right) + \dots = -\frac{kq}{a^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots\right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{\pi^2 k^2}{6q^2} \hat{i}$$

$$0.3 \times 10^8 = at$$

$$t = \frac{0.3 \times 10^8}{\left(\frac{F}{m}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{0.3 \times 10^8}{9E} = M_e \times \frac{0.3 \times 10^8}{9E}$$

$$= \frac{2.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 0.3 \times 10^{8}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \left(1.4 \times 10^{6}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2.73 \times 10^{-23}}{2.24 \times 10^{-13}}$$

$$t = 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ S}$$

luta letahui E aliibat lempeny non kundukhi

$$= -\frac{|Q|}{2Q_0} + \frac{|-2Q|}{2Q_0}$$

$$\frac{\vec{E}}{\vec{E}} = \frac{\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2}{\vec{E}_2}$$

$$= \frac{|Q|}{260} + \frac{|-2Q|}{260}$$

Daerah
$$x > d$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \overrightarrow{E_1} - \overrightarrow{E_2}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{240} - \frac{|-20|}{240}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{Q}{240} \stackrel{?}{1}$$

Good luck

disusun oleh : ka Wallan Dwan Verschuur

· youtube: Berfisika. Com

· Mesconsulting