

WebAssign**CH17-HW03-FALL2010 (Homework)**

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PHYS 272-FALL 2012, Fall 2012
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Current Score : 14 / 14 **Due :** Friday, September 28 2012 11:59 PM EDT

1. 1/1 points | [Previous Answers](#)

MI3 17.5.X.056




^x
C

^x
D

Location *C* is 0.04 m from a small sphere which has a charge of 2 nanocoulombs uniformly distributed on its surface. Location *D* is 0.12 m from the sphere.

What is the change in potential along a path from *C* to *D*?

$\Delta V =$  V

- [Read the eBook](#)
- [Section 17.5](#)

2. 4/4 points | [Previous Answers](#)

MI3 17.5.X.059

Consider the following.



Locations A and B are on the $+x$ -axis. A is at location $\langle a, 0, 0 \rangle$, and B is at location $\langle b, 0, 0 \rangle$. The table below contains possible equations for the potential difference $V_A - V_B$. For each equation for electric field along the x axis, choose the correct equation for the potential difference $V_A - V_B$. (Enter the number from the left column that corresponds to the potential difference.)

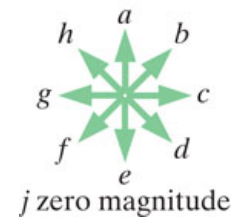
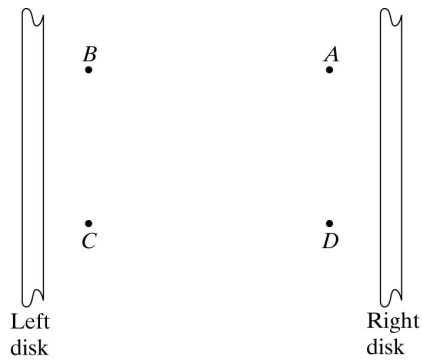
1	$V_A - V_B = K(a^2 - b^2)$
2	$V_A - V_B = K(1/a - 1/b)$
3	$V_A - V_B = 0$
4	$V_A - V_B = K(a - b)$
5	$V_A - V_B = \frac{1}{2}K(1/a^2 - 1/b^2)$
6	$V_A - V_B = \frac{1}{2}K(b^2 - a^2)$
7	$V_A - V_B = K \ln(b/a)$
8	$V_A - V_B = K(1/a^3 - 1/b^3)$

$E = K/x^3$	5	✓
$E = Kx$	6	✓
$E = K/x^2$	2	✓
$E = K/x$	7	✓

- [Read the eBook](#)
- [Section 17.5](#)

3. 2/2 points | [Previous Answers](#)

MI3 17.4.X.053



You need to calculate the potential difference $V_B - V_A$.

What is the direction of the path? ✓

If the charge on the right plate is negative and the charge on the left plate is positive, what is the sign of $V_B - V_A$? ✓

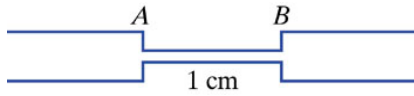
- [Read the eBook](#)
- [Section 17.4](#)

4. 3/3 points | [Previous Answers](#)

MI3 17.3.X.044

Potential difference along a wire

The potential difference from one end of a 1 cm long wire to the other in a circuit is $\Delta V = V_B - V_A = 1.3$ volts, as shown in the figure.



(a) Which end of the wire is at the higher potential?

- ☐ A
- ☒ B
- ☐ They are at the same potential



(b) What is the magnitude of the electric field E inside the wire?

$E =$  V/m

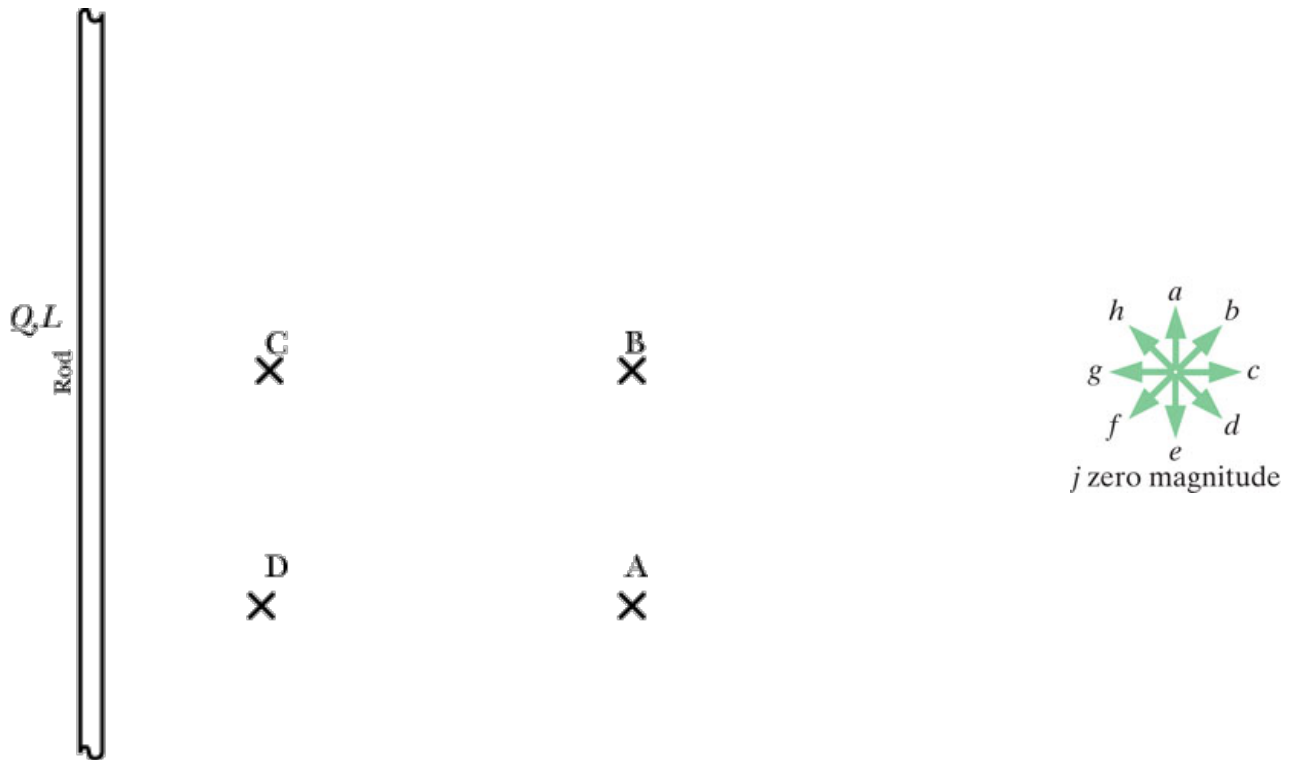
(c) What is the direction of the electric field inside the wire?

- ☒ to the left
- ☐ no direction because $E = 0$
- ☐ to the right



5. 2/2 points | [Previous Answers](#)

MI3 17.4.X.054



You need to calculate the potential difference $V_A - V_D$.

What is the direction of the path? ✓

If the charge on the rod is **negative**, what is the sign of $V_A - V_D$? ✓

- *Read the eBook*
- [Section 17.4](#)

6. 2/2 points | [Previous Answers](#)

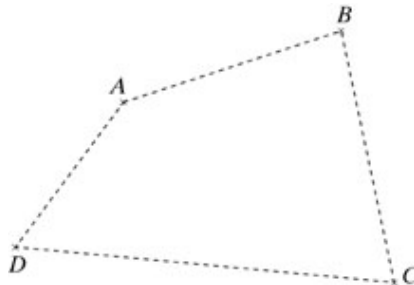
MI3 17.6.X.075

In a region of space there are several stationary charged objects. Along a path from $A - B - C - D$ as shown in the figure below, you measure the following potential differences:

$$V_B - V_A = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C - V_B = -3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_D - V_C = -19 \text{ V}$$



(a) What is the potential difference $V_A - V_D$?

$$V_A - V_D = \boxed{10} \text{ V}$$

(b) Which of the following concepts are important in finding the answer to part (a)?

- ☐ The potential near a negative point charge is negative.
- ☐ The potential inside a metal at equilibrium is constant.
- ☐ The potential near a point charge is proportional to $1/r$.
- ☒ The sum of the potential differences along a round-trip path must be zero.
- ☐ Change in potential energy = $q\Delta V$.



- [Read the eBook](#)
- [Section 17.6](#)