PHYSICS 211 Quiz I TIME: 60 minutes

November 18, 2012

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAM BEFORE YOU ARE TOLD TO BEGIN

NAME_____

ID Number _____

 $\frac{\text{Useful information}}{\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N.m}^2.}$ $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm/A.}$ $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg. } m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg.}$ $k_e = 8.9875 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$

Grading	
А	
В	
TOTAL	

Part A: Multiple choice questions (12)

- **1. (3)** If a = 3.0 mm, b = 4.0 mm, $Q_1 = 60$ nC, $Q_2 = -80$ nC, and q = 36 nC in the figure, what is the magnitude of the total electric force on q?
 - **a.** 5.0 N **b.** 4.4 N **c.** 3.8 N **d.** 5.7 N **e.** 0.60 N
- **2. (3)** Charge *Q* is distributed uniformly along a semicircle of radius *a*. Which formula below gives the correct magnitude of the electric field at the center of the circle?
 - **a.** $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{\pi a}$. **b.** $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{\pi a^2}$. **c.** $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{2Q}{\pi a^2}$. **d.** $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{2Q}{\pi a^2}$. **e.** $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{2Q}{a^2}$.
- **3. (5)** Which one of the following cannot be a statement of Gauss's Law for some physical situation?
 - a. $4\pi r^2 \varepsilon_0 E = Q$. b. $2\pi r I \varepsilon_0 E = Q$. c. $\varepsilon_0 \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \int \rho \, dV$. d. $\varepsilon_0 \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \rho$. e. $2\varepsilon_0 EA = \int \sigma \, dA$.
- **4. (3)** A hemispherical surface (half of a spherical surface) of radius *R* is located in a uniform electric field of magnitude *E* that is parallel to the axis of the hemisphere. What is the magnitude of the electric flux through the hemisphere surface?
 - a. $\pi R^2 E$ b. $4\pi R^2 E/3$ c. $2\pi R^2 E/3$ d. $\pi R^2 E/2$ e. $\pi R^2 E/3$

Score:_____

Part B: Problems (88)

2. (44%) <u>Gauss's law</u>

A solid **insulating** sphere of radius *a* carries a net positive charge +3Q, uniformly distributed throughout its volume. Concentric with this sphere, is a **conducting** spherical shell with inner radius *b* and outer radius *c*, and having a net charge -Q, as shown in the figure below.



(a) (10) Show (in details) that the electric field in the region r < a is $E=3k_eQr/a^3$

(b) (7) Find the electric field in the region b > r > a.

(c) (5) Find the electric field in the region c > r > b.

3

Score:_____

(d) (6) Determine the charge on the inner surface of the conducting shell (at *r*=*b*).

(e) (6) Find the electric field at r > c.

(f) (5) Make a plot of the magnitude of the electric field versus *r*.



(g) (5) What is the flux across a cube concentric to the two spheres with side *l*>2*c*?

Score:_____

3.(24%) The x-axis is the symmetry axis of a stationary uniformly charged ring of radius *R* and charge *Q*. A point charge *Q* of mass *M* is initially at rest at the center of the ring. When it is displaced slightly, the point charge accelerates from the center along the *x* axis to infinity.



(a) (8) Show that the electric potential at a point on the axis of the ring at a position x from the center is given by $V=k_eQ/(x^2+R^2)^{1/2}$.

(b) (4) Find the potential energy at the particle at the initial and final positions.

(c) (7)Show that the ultimate speed of the point charge is $v = \left(\frac{2k_e Q^2}{MR}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(d) (5) Determine the three components of the electric field at distance x from the ring center.

Score:____

- **1.** (**20%**) In 1911 Rutherford, Geiger and Marsden conducted an experiment in which they had an alpha particle, having charge +2*e* and mass 6.64 × 10⁻²⁷ kg hits a gold sheet (+79*e*).
- a) (7) An electric field E = 1 V/m is applied on the alpha particle. How long must E be applied so that, starting from rest, the alpha particle reaches a velocity of $v=10^7$ m/s.

b) **(7)** Determine the analytical expression of the minimum distance the alpha particle can get to the gold.

c) (6) Use the numerical values in order compare *d* it to the radius of an atom which is about 10⁻⁹ m. What is *d*?

SCRATCH PAPER

Nothing on this page will be graded