DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAM BEFORE YOU ARE TOLD TO BEGIN

NAME $\qquad$
ID Number $\qquad$

Useful information
$\varepsilon_{0}=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{C}^{2} / \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{m}^{2}$.
$\mu_{0}=4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{Tm} / \mathrm{A}$.
$q=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$
$m_{\mathrm{e}}=9.1 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg} . m_{\mathrm{p}}=1.67 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}$.
$k_{\mathrm{e}}=8.9875 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{Nm}^{2} / \mathrm{C}^{2}$

Grading

| A |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| B |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| TOTAL |  |

$\qquad$Check if solution is continued on the back.

## Part A: Multiple choice questions (12)

1. (3) If $a=3.0 \mathrm{~mm}, b=4.0 \mathrm{~mm}, Q_{1}=60 \mathrm{nC}, Q_{2}=-80 \mathrm{nC}$, and $q=36 \mathrm{nC}$ in the figure, what is the magnitude of the total electric force on $q$ ?

a. $\quad 5.0 \mathrm{~N}$
b. $\quad 4.4 \mathrm{~N}$
c. $\quad 3.8 \mathrm{~N}$
d. $\quad 5.7 \mathrm{~N}$
e. $\quad 0.60 \mathrm{~N}$
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. $E=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q}{\pi}$.
b. $E=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q}{\pi a^{2}}$.
c. $E=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{2 Q}{\pi a}$.
d. $E=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{2 Q}{\pi a^{2}}$.
e. $E=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{2 \ell}{a^{2}}$.
3. (5) Which one of the following cannot be a statement of Gauss's Law for some physical situation?
a. $\quad 4 \pi r^{2} \varepsilon_{0} E=Q$.
b. $2 \pi r I \varepsilon_{0} E=Q$.
c. $\quad \varepsilon_{0} \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d \mathbf{A}=\int \rho d V$.
d. $\quad \varepsilon_{0} \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d \mathbf{A}=\rho$.
e. $\quad 2 \varepsilon_{0} E A=\int \sigma d A$.
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. $\quad \pi R^{2} E$
b. $\quad 4 \pi R^{2} E / 3$
c. $2 \pi R^{2} E / 3$
d. $\quad \pi R^{2} E / 2$
e. $\pi R^{2} E / 3$
$\qquad$Check if solution is continued on the back.

## Part B: Problems (88)

## 2. (44\%) Gauss's law

A solid insulating sphere of radius $a$ carries a net positive charge $+3 Q$, 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 $E=3 \mathrm{keQr} / a^{3}$
(b) (7) Find the electric field in the region $b>r>a$.
(c) (5) Find the electric field in the region $c>r>b$.
$\qquad$Check if solution is continued on the back.
(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 $l>2 c$ ?
$\qquad$
Check if solution is continued on the back.
3.(24\%) The $\mathbf{x}$-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 $V=k_{\mathrm{e}} Q /\left(x^{2}+R^{2}\right)^{1 / 2}$.
(b) (4) Find the potential energy at the particle at the initial and final positions.
$\qquad$Check if solution is continued on the back.
(c) (7)Show that the ultimate speed of the point charge is $v=\left(\frac{2 k_{e} Q^{2}}{M R}\right)^{1 / 2}$
(d) (5) Determine the three components of the electric field at distance $x$ from the ring center.

1. $\mathbf{( 2 0 \%}$ ) In 1911 Rutherford, Geiger and Marsden conducted an experiment in which they had an alpha particle, having charge $+2 e$ and mass $6.64 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}$ hits a gold sheet $(+79 e)$.
a) (7) An electric field $E=1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ is applied on the alpha particle. How long must $E$ be applied so that, starting from rest, the alpha particle reaches a velocity of $v=10^{7} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$.
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 $10^{-9} \mathrm{~m}$. What is $d$ ?
$\qquad$Check if solution is continued on the back.

## SCRATCH PAPER

Nothing on this page will be graded

