



# Civilittee

اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

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# دفتر فيزياء عامة 2 (الفيرست) إعداد : ليان سليمان



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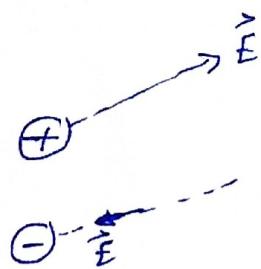
$$F = k \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2}$$

$$F = q \vec{E}$$

Ch. 23

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{|q|}{r^2} \rightarrow \text{electric field}$$

$$\vec{E} = k \int \frac{\Delta q}{r^2} \rightarrow \text{electric field}$$



$$\vec{E} = K \frac{x \Phi}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

$$\vec{E} = 2\pi k \sigma \left[ 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \right] \rightarrow \text{surface}$$

$$\rho = \frac{q \vec{E}}{m}$$

$$W = \Delta KE$$

↳ Non isolated system

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= V_i + at \\ \Delta x &= V_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ V_f' &= V_i^2 + 2 a \Delta x \end{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Eqn of motion}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dq &= \tau \Delta \\ dq &= \sigma \Delta A \\ dq &= \rho \Delta V \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} \cos \theta \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} E \rightarrow \text{uniform} \\ A \rightarrow \text{Plane} \end{array}$$

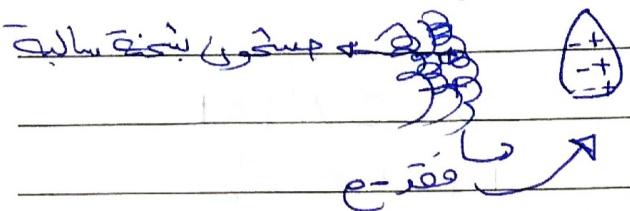
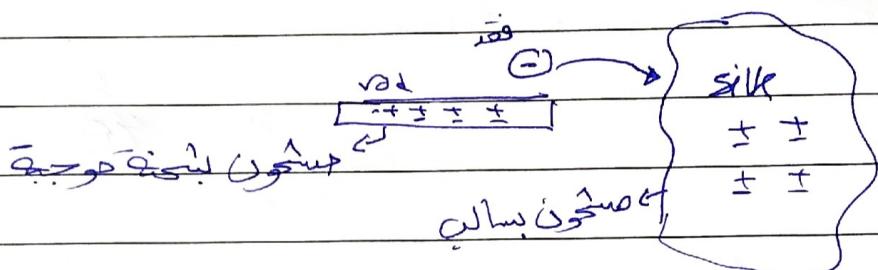
Ch. 24

$$\phi = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} \rightarrow \text{most general case}$$

$$\phi = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \text{Gauss law}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E_{out} \\ \text{sphere} \end{array} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E_{in} \\ \text{sphere} \end{array} = \frac{k\phi}{\epsilon_0 r^3}$$

Ch. 23Electric Fieldsال المجال الكهربائيالإيجابيإذا أحضرنا الماء فلنجدالتيار يتدفق\* Glassrod Rubbed With SilkElectrons are transferred from glass to silkII (for antistatic) ab materialsجاذب IIII(P) بروتون + بـ (e) إلكترون -جذب attractionتأثير repulsion\* Conservation of Charge :يُمْكِن لاستثناء في بعض الأحيانلذلك فهو مُنتَهٍلأنه مُبِعِّد (+)Charge isn't created in the process of rubbing two objects but transferred from one object to another.

Quantization of charge

ج311

الإيجار (الكتل) في المتر³

$$q_c = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$$

$$q_e = -1.6 \times 10^{-19} C \quad \boxed{-}$$

$$q = \pm N |e|$$

$$q_p = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C \quad \boxed{+}$$

$$|e| = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$$

Ex. Find the number of electrons that an object of charge

$$Q = 4.8 \times \cancel{\frac{1}{nc}} = 4.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ lose}$$

$$\leftarrow n = \frac{Q}{e} = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-7}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

number of  
electrons

$$n = 3 \times 10^{12} e^-$$

أصبحت الفواد

... إن إيجار الكترونات قابلة للاحتراق

(not bound) silver/ gold ... موارد مواد Conductors (1)

(bound) مواد عازلة Insulators (2)

أرباح

(conductor) إيجار سبائك semiconductors (3)

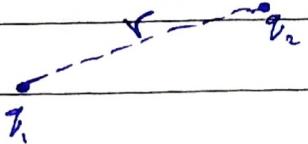
\* الالكترون لا يحترأ اما يستقل اولا

\* قانون جرم : يصف اقوى التغيرات

point charges

$$\Rightarrow Zerosize = 0$$

نماه مع سمات اشتراكية  $\rightarrow$  ابراد اشتراكية



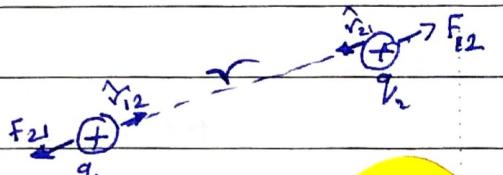
$$F = \frac{k_e |q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} \rightarrow \text{قانون جرم}$$

$$k_e: \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}^2 \rightarrow \text{قيمة جرم}$$

$$\epsilon_0: 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N.m}^2 \rightarrow \text{افزاع} \rightarrow \text{permittivity of free space}$$

$F_e$  is attractive if the charges are of opposite sign

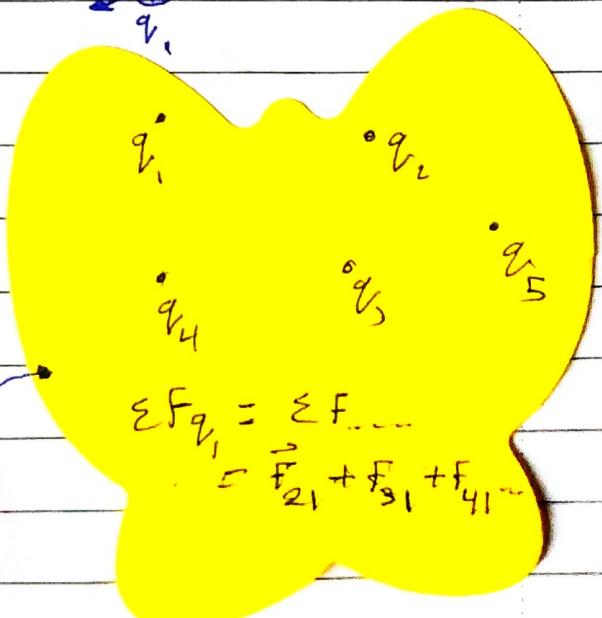
$F_e$  is repulsive if the charges are of the same sign



$$|\hat{r}_{12}| = 1$$

$$\hat{r}_{12} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21} = k_e \frac{|q_1| |q_2| \hat{r}_{12}}{r^2} \rightarrow \text{قانون جرم}$$



\* superposition principle

$$\Sigma F_{q_1} = \Sigma F_{...}$$

$$= \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{31} + \vec{F}_{41} + ...$$

Ex 23.1

$$+\rho q_1 = 1.67 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad m_1 = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$-\rho q_2 = 1.67 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad m_2 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$w = 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

$$v = 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/s}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

$$F_c (2)$$

$$\frac{f_g}{(3.14 \times 0.06)^2}$$

$$= 8.202 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$$

$$1) F_e = K_e \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{|1.67 \times 10^{-19}| |9.11 \times 10^{-31}|}{(5.3 \times 10^{-11})^2} = 1.44 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}$$

$$= 0.8202 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$$

$$2) F_g = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31}}{(5.3 \times 10^{-11})^2} = 3.613 \times 10^{-47} \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{F_e}{F_g} = 2.3 \times 10^{39}$$

$$F_g < F_e$$

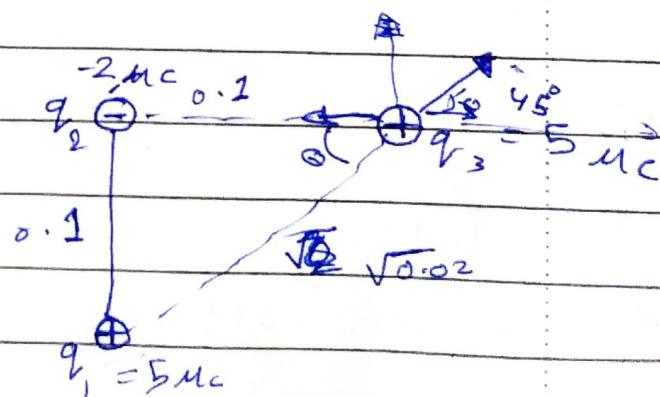
(أكبر) التأثير على  $F_e$  هو  $F_g$  لأن  $F_g$  أقوى من  $F_e$ .

Ex. 23.2

$$\tan \theta = \frac{0.1}{0.1} = 1$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$F_{q_{13}} = 2q_{13}$$



$$F_{q_{13}} = F_{23} + F_{13} \cos \theta$$

$$F_{q_{13}} =$$

$$F_{23} = q \times 10^9 \left( \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}{(0.1)^2} \right) = q \times 10^3 \times 10^{-3} = q$$

$$F_{13} = \frac{5 \times 10^6 \times 9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^6}{(\sqrt{0.02})^2} = 11250 \times 10^3 = 11.25 N$$

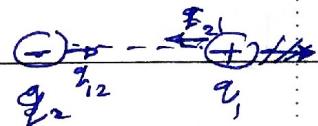
$$F_{13x} = F_x \cos 45^\circ = 11.25 \cos 45^\circ = 7.94 N$$

$$F_{13y} = F_y \sin 45^\circ = 11.25 \sin 45^\circ = 7.94 N$$

$$F_3 = -1.06 \hat{i} + 7.94 \hat{j}$$

$$F_3 = \sqrt{(1.06)^2 + (7.94)^2} F_{3g} = 8.01 N$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{7.94}{-1.06}\right) = -82.3^\circ + 180^\circ = 97.6^\circ$$

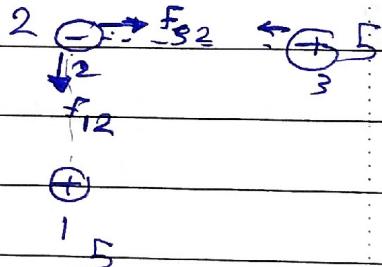


$$F_2 = \sum F$$

$$\boxed{\sum F_2}$$

$$F_{32} = \frac{5 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 9 \times 10^9}{(0.1)^2}$$

$$\boxed{F_{32} = 9 N}$$



$$F_{12} = \frac{5 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 9 \times 10^9}{(0.1)^2} = 9 N$$

$$\boxed{\sum F_2 = 9 \hat{i} + 9 \hat{j}}$$

$$2.3.3 \quad \boxed{F=0} \quad \text{is equivalent to } 12 = 0$$

$$\sum f_3 = 0$$

$$x=2$$

الحلقة ①  $\sum q = 0$   $\Rightarrow q_1 = 6\mu_c F_{2g}, q_2 = 15\mu_c F_{1g}$

الحلقة ②  $q_1 = 6\mu_c F_{2g}, q_2 = 15\mu_c F_{1g}$

$$F_3 = F_{13} - F_{23} = 0$$

$$f_{13} = f_{23}$$

$$\frac{g_2 g_3}{(2-x)^2} = x \frac{g_2 g_3}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{f_5 + 10}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - (4 - 4x + x^2)$$

$$-2x + 2x^2 = x^2$$

$$3x^2 + 8x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 8x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 8^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 8$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{60}}{6}$$

$$x_1 \approx 0.775$$

$$x_2 \approx -$$

$\ominus$   $\oplus$   $\leftrightarrow$  أقرب من الآخر

إذا حلوا معاً صفرها  $x$

$\ominus$   $\leftrightarrow$   $\ominus$  سلب يرفعها الماء الطين

الآخر مع جزء

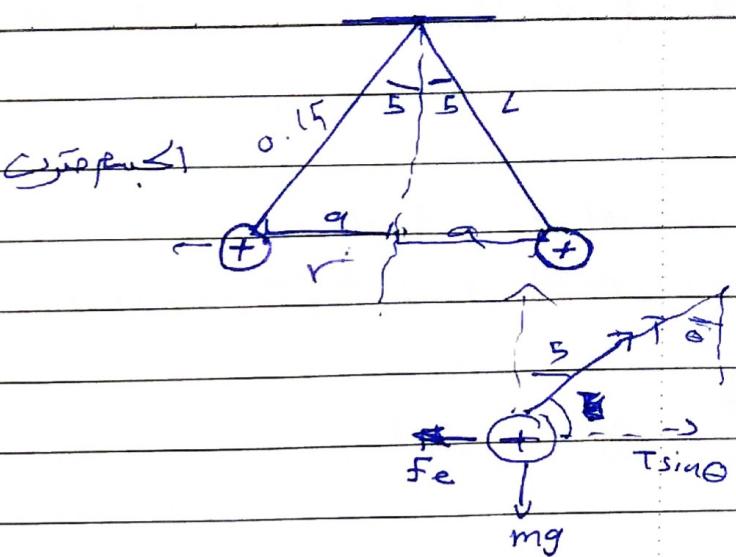
Ex 23.4

$$m_1 = m_2 = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = 5^\circ$$

$$\boxed{q = ?}$$



$$T \sin \theta = F_e$$

$$T \cos \theta = mg$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{F_e}{mg}$$

$$F_e = mg \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{q \times 10^9 q^2}{(0.15 \sin 5^\circ)^2} = 3 \times 10^{-2} \times 9.81 \times \tan 5^\circ$$

$$F_e = \frac{v^2}{r} \quad v = 0.15 \cos 5^\circ$$

$$q^2 = \cancel{2.55 \times 10^{-13}} \quad 2.55 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$q = \cancel{4 \times 10^{-10}} \quad 4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}$$

$$F = K \frac{|Q_1 Q_2|}{r^2}$$

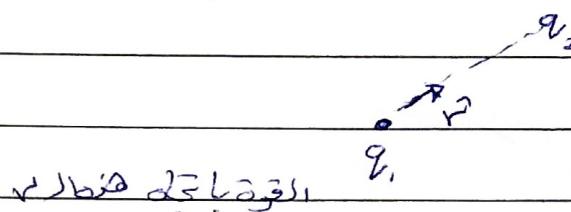
الforce between charges

point charge

The electric field :-

The force between two point charges is

$$\vec{F} = K \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2}$$

q<sub>2</sub> تنشیع حال یوئر بجھےq<sub>1</sub> تنشیع حال یوئر بجھے علیq<sub>2</sub> ایسٹ، سارے جو ریسیٹننس

+ الکٹریکی قوت جو میدانی

- When an electric charge enters a region of electric field, an electric force acts on it

الحالات میں کوئی تحریکی نہیں تو فیصلہ

$E \rightarrow$  is defined as the electric force acting on a positive charge per unit charge

فیصلہ موجہ

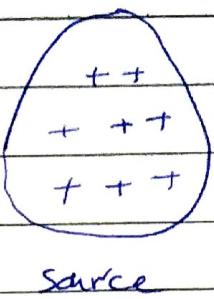
$$E = \frac{F}{q_0}$$

$E \rightarrow$  Vector at point is defined as the electric force  $\vec{F}$  acting on a positive test charge  $q_0$  placed at that point divided by the test.

16/12/2019 (Sunday)

$$\Sigma = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} \rightarrow \text{definition of } \vec{E}$$

$\rightarrow N/C$  (2 SI units)



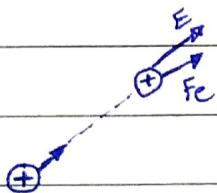
- The force  $\vec{F}$  on a charge  $q$

إذا وجدت جال حملي (ف) (جاءكم على قوى متساوية)

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = q \vec{E}}$$

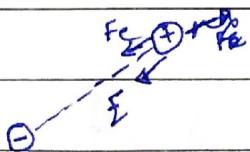
أيام القوة  
التي  
الاختبار  
الوجود

$\vec{F} = q \vec{E}$  is valid for  
point charges (3)



\*  $\vec{E}$  is directed away from positive charge (4)

التي ايجادها طالع هنا

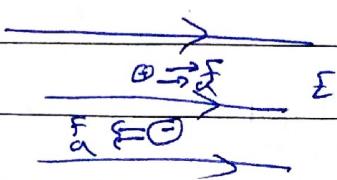


\*  $\vec{E}$  is directed toward a negative charge

(5)

التي ايجادها عكس ايجاد العجل، اما المتجه الموجبة مع ايجاد العجل

a:



The force between the source ( $q_1$ ) and the test ( $q_2$ ) charges is

$$\vec{F} = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

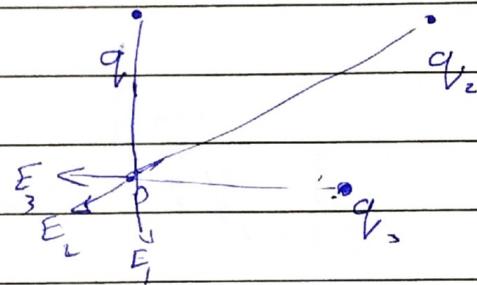
The electric field is then

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_2} = k \frac{q_1}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = k \frac{q_1}{r^2} \hat{r}}$$

Electric field

$$r_1 = \sqrt{a^2 + y^2}$$



$$\vec{E}_{\text{Total}} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 = \frac{k q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + \frac{k q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2$$

Ex. 23.5

$$m = 3 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = 6 \times 10^3$$

$$q = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ F = Eq \\ mg \end{array}$$

$$\sum F_y = Eq - mg = 0 \rightarrow q = \frac{mg}{E}$$

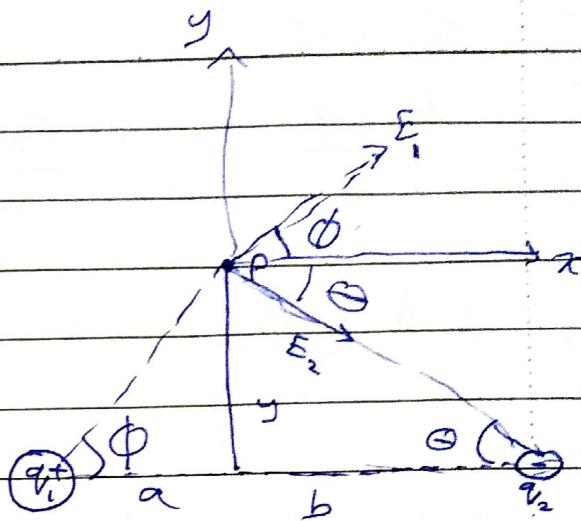
$$= \frac{3 \times 10^{-12} \times 9.81}{-6 \times 10^3} = -4.9 \times 10^{-15}$$

Ex. 23.6(A)  $E = ?$ 

$$\Sigma_1 = \frac{k}{r^2} \cdot \frac{|q_1|}{(a+b)^2}$$

$$\boxed{\Sigma_1 = \frac{k |q_1|}{a^2+y^2}}$$

$$r^2 = a^2 + y^2$$



$$P(x, y)$$

$$\boxed{\Sigma_2 = k \frac{|q_2|}{b^2+y^2}}$$

$$\Sigma_x = \frac{k |q_1|}{a^2+y^2} \cos\phi + \frac{k |q_2|}{b^2+y^2} \cos\theta$$

$$\Sigma_y = \frac{k q_1}{a^2+y^2} \sin\phi - \frac{k q_2}{b^2+y^2} \sin\theta$$

(B)  $\star$ 

$$\boxed{a=b}$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \frac{k |q_1|}{a^2+y^2}$$

$$|q_1| = q_2$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \frac{k q_1}{a^2+y^2}$$

$$\boxed{|\Sigma_1| = \Sigma_2}$$

sin phi = sin theta  $\downarrow$

$$\Sigma_x = k \frac{q_1}{a^2+y^2} (\cos\phi + \cos\theta)$$

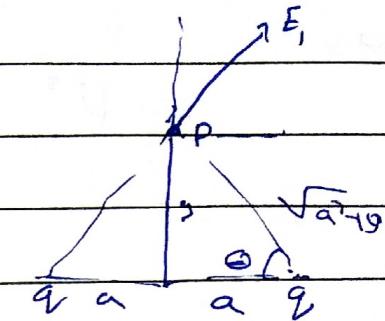
$$= k \frac{q_1}{a^2+y^2} (\cos\phi + \cos\theta) = 2 k \frac{q_1}{a^2+y^2} \cos\theta$$

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

$$= K_1 \frac{q_1}{a^2 + y^2} \sin\theta - K \frac{q_1}{a^2 + y^2} \sin\theta = 0$$

$$E_x = 2K \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2} \cos\theta$$

$$= 2K \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}} \right)$$



$$\cos\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}}$$

$$E_x = 2K \frac{q \sqrt{a}}{(a^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

c)

$$E_{1x} = K \frac{q}{y^2} \cos\theta$$

$$y \gg a \\ \cos\theta \approx 1$$

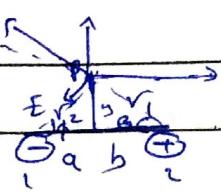
$$E_{2x} = K \frac{q}{y^2} \cos\theta \quad \theta_1 = \theta$$

$$= 2K \frac{q}{y^2} \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}}$$

$$E_x = 2K \frac{q^2}{y^3}$$

distance  $\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}$   
y'

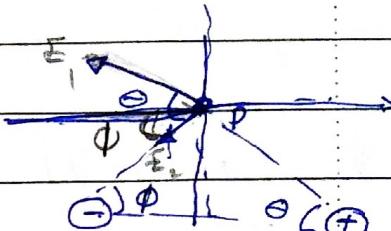


جامعة حلب سوريا 23.6. 2013

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \Sigma_1 = \frac{k|q_1|}{b^2+y^2}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \frac{k|q_2|}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\Sigma_x = -\frac{kq_1}{b^2+y^2} \cos\theta - \frac{kq_2}{a^2+b^2} \cos\phi$$



$$\Sigma_y = \frac{kq_1}{b^2+y^2} \sin\theta - \frac{kq_2}{a^2+b^2} \sin\phi$$

\textcircled{B}

$$\Sigma_1 = \frac{kq_1}{a^2+y^2}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = k \frac{q_1}{a^2+y^2}$$

$$a=b$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2$$

$$\Sigma_x = -\frac{kq_1 \cos\theta}{a^2+y^2} - \frac{kq_1}{a^2+y^2} \cos\theta = -2k \frac{q_1}{a^2+y^2} \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{y^2+a^2}}$$

$$\Sigma_y = 0$$

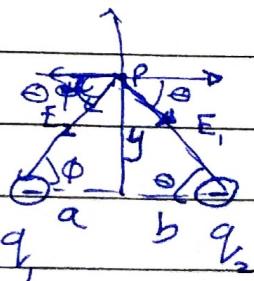
المحصلة المائية

$$\Sigma_1 = k \frac{q_1}{b^2+y^2}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = k \frac{q_2}{a^2+b^2}$$

\textcircled{A}

$$\Sigma_x = -k \frac{q_1}{b^2+y^2} \cos\phi + k \frac{q_2}{a^2+b^2} \cos\theta$$



$$\Sigma_y = -k \frac{q_1}{b^2+y^2} \sin\phi - k \frac{q_2}{a^2+y^2} \sin\theta$$

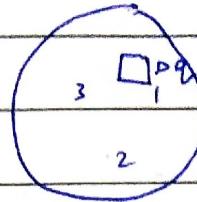
b)  $\Sigma_x = 0$

NOTE:  $\Sigma_y = -2k \frac{q_1}{a^2+y^2} \sin\theta$

## Electric field of a continuous charge distribution

### Continuous charge

□  $\rightarrow$  مقدار شحنة متساوية المساحة  
فأداً  $\Delta E = \frac{kq_i}{r^2}$



$$\vec{E} = \Delta E_1 + \Delta E_2 + \Delta E_3 \dots$$

$$= k \left( \frac{\Delta q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + \frac{\Delta q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2 + \frac{\Delta q_3}{r_3^2} \hat{r}_3 \right)$$

$$= k \sum \frac{\Delta q_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}$$

لأن الشحنة متساوية المساحة

فهذا بالجزء واخيراً

الآن كل جزء اد

(نحوه)

$$\vec{E} = k \lim_{\Delta q \rightarrow 0} \sum \frac{\Delta q_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}_i = k \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

(رسالة)

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = k \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}}$$

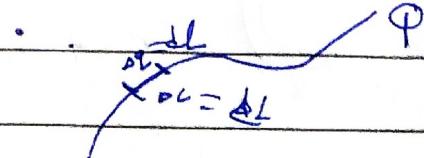
لأن جزء من الشحنة

Kinds of charges distribution: -

1) Linear charge distribution: -

Define the linear charge density (شدة الكثافة) [λ]

$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta L} = \frac{dq}{dL} \quad \boxed{C/m}$$

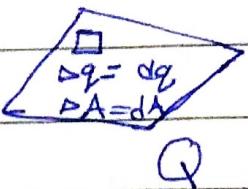


constant  $\lambda \leftarrow \boxed{\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}} \leftarrow \text{مثلاً } q = \Delta q \text{ يكون بـ } Q \text{ لـ } L \text{ [Q]}$

$$\boxed{dq = \lambda dL}$$

## 2] Surface charge distribution -

Define the surface charge density  $\sigma$



$\sigma$ : charge per unit area

$$\sigma = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta A} = \frac{dq}{dA} \rightarrow C/m^2$$

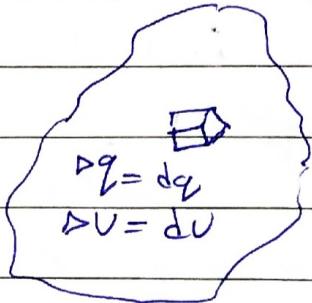
$$\text{constant} = \boxed{\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}}$$

↳ unit charge is distributed over the entire area

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

## 3] Volume charge distribution

Define the volume charge density



$$\rho = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta V} = C/m^3 \rightarrow \text{constant}$$

$$\boxed{\rho = \frac{q}{V}}$$

↳ unit charge is distributed over the entire volume

$$\boxed{dq = \rho dV}$$

$dq = \lambda dl \rightarrow$  linear charge

$dq = \sigma dA \rightarrow$  surface charge

$dq = \rho dV \rightarrow$  volume charge

Ex. 23.7 $x \perp Q$ 

$$E = K \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$E = K \int_a^{a+L} \frac{dx}{x^2} = K \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_a^{a+L}$$

$$KQ \int_a^{a+L} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= KQ \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_a^{a+L}$$

~~$\frac{Q}{L}$~~

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$E = K \frac{Q}{L} \left( -\frac{1}{a+L} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$a^2 + L^2 + \frac{a^2}{L}$$

~~$\frac{Q}{L}$~~

Ex. 23.8

$$r = a$$

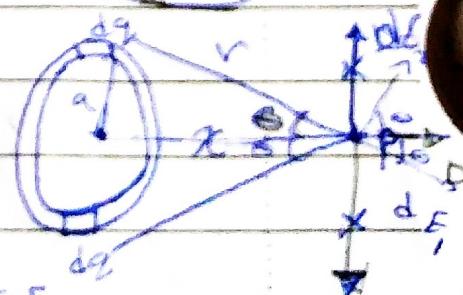
$$r^2 = R^2 + a^2$$

$$dE_x = K \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

~~$dq = \lambda dr$~~

$$dE_x = K \frac{dq}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$



$$E_1 = E_2$$

Linear

Vertical

$$dE_g = 0$$

احسب  
التيار = التيار  
التيار = التيار  
التيار = التيار

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$dE_x = \frac{Kdq}{x^2 + a^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$\int dE_x = K \int \frac{x dq}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{z} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$E_x = K \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} Q$$

$$E_y = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = K \frac{xQ}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j}$$

$$\bullet \quad z=0$$

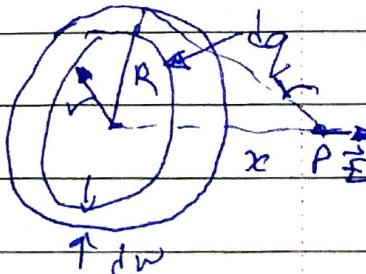
$E=0$  at the center of a uniform charged ring.

$$Ex. 23.9$$

السؤال ← disk

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

$$E = K \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$



$$\vec{E} = K \frac{xQ}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{E} = K \frac{xQ}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

surface

$$\vec{E} = K \frac{xQ}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

due to ring  $A = \pi r^2$

radius  $r$  and charge  $dq$

$$E = k \int \frac{x dq}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$dq = 2\pi r A$$

$$2\pi r dA$$

$$dA = 2\pi r dw$$

$$E = k \int \frac{x \cdot 2\pi r}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dw$$

$$dq = 2\pi r dw$$

$$E = 2\pi k \sigma K x \int_0^R \frac{r}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dr$$

$$E = 2\pi k \sigma$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \quad 2\pi k = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = 2\pi k \sigma \left[ 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} \right]$$

\* Electric field lines :- Graphical representation of the electric field

خواص خطوط المجال الكهربائي :-

النقطة (السرقة)  $\rightarrow$  المجال  $E$  يتجاهل اتجاهه (خطوة)  $\rightarrow$  المجال  $E$  يتجاهل اتجاهه (خطوة)

1- المجال  $E$  يتجاهل اتجاهه (خطوة)  $\rightarrow$  المجال  $E$  يتجاهل اتجاهه (خطوة)

2- سطح المجال اعلى من قرب المقطوع

وتحت (مقدمة) المجال اتجاهه

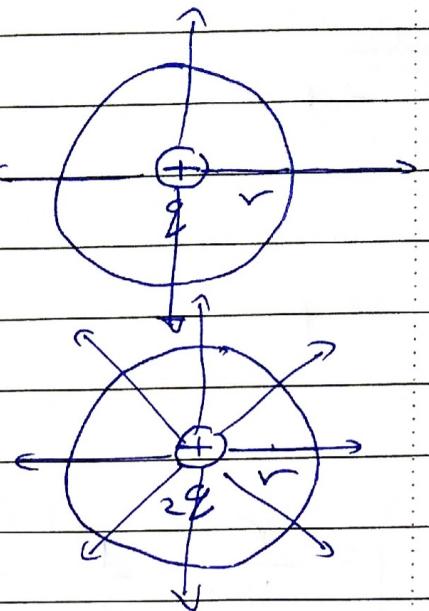
اجاه المجال اتجاهه (تجاهد الماء)  $\oplus \rightarrow \ominus$  - 3

4- المجال يناسب مع مقارن لـ (خط ومحبطة وسائل)

(الكترو المجال (current field))

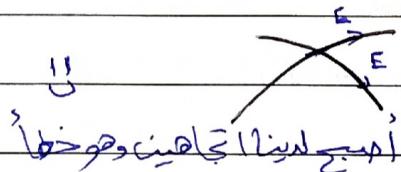
خط المجال 4

$$E = K \frac{q}{r^2}$$



خط المجال 8

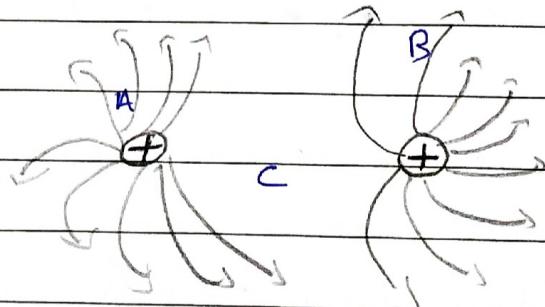
$$E = 2 K \frac{q}{r^2}$$



ـ (ـ) لأن تفاصيل خط المجال.

$$E_A > E_B$$

- density of electric field  
line more than in A



$$E_C = 0$$

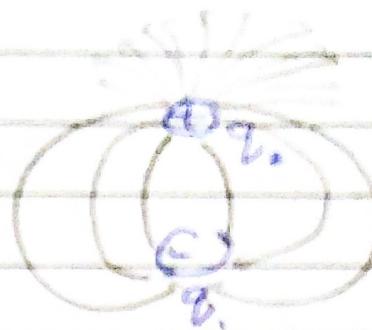
- There aren't electric field lines  
نقطة بلا مجال (point without field)

Q. problem = 49

D.  $\frac{q_1}{q_2} = 1$

$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = 1$

$q_1 + q_2$



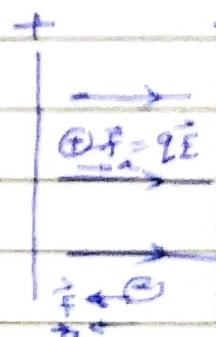
$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

+ Motion of a charged particles in a uniform electric field  
Motion of a charged particle in a uniform electric field

E is uniform  $\rightarrow \vec{E} = \text{constant}$

+ The force on the charge q is  $\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$

Newton's law  $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$



$$m\vec{a} = q\vec{E}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} = \frac{q\vec{E}}{m}}$$

التي تدخل في قانون الحركة

التي تدخل في قانون الحركة

$$V_{tf} = V_{ti} + at$$

$$\Delta x = V_{ti}t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2ax$$

المحرك

الكتاب المنشورة في المدرسة ملحوظة

Ez 23.10

(A)  $v_B = ?$

$$v_B = \sqrt{0 + 2a(d - a)}$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{2ad}$$

$$a = \frac{Fq}{m}$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{2 \frac{qE d}{m}}$$

(B) Non isolated system

$$W_{ex} = \Delta KE$$

external force (عوامل خارجية)

electric force

$$F \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} m (v_B^2)$$

$$W = Fd \cos 0$$

$$\theta = 0$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{\frac{2F \Delta x}{m}}$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{\frac{2qEd}{m}}$$

Ex 23.11

$$V_i = 3 \times 10^5$$

$$E = 200$$

$$L = 10\text{m}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{qE}{m}$$

(A)  $a = ?$ 

$$q = -1.6 \times 10^{-19} + 200$$

$$9.11 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$m = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$a_y = -35.126 \times 10^{12} \text{ m/s}^2$$

(B)

$$t_i = 0 \quad t_f = ?$$

$$ax = 0$$

$$V_f = V_i + at \rightarrow \Delta x = V_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x_f = 3 \times 10^6 t_f^2$$

$$0.1 = 3 \times 10^6 t_f^2$$

$$t_{fx} = 3.33 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$t_x = t_y$$

$$x_f = 0.1$$

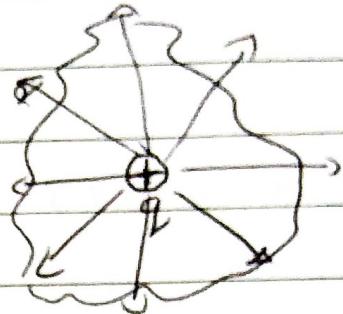
$$y_f = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (-35.126 \times 10^{12}) \frac{(3.33 \times 10^{-8})^2}{(3.33 \times 10^{-8})^2} \quad t_i = 0$$

$$y_f = -0.0195 \text{ m}$$

- Electric flux  $\rightarrow$  Count

is a measure of the number of electric field line penetrating some surface

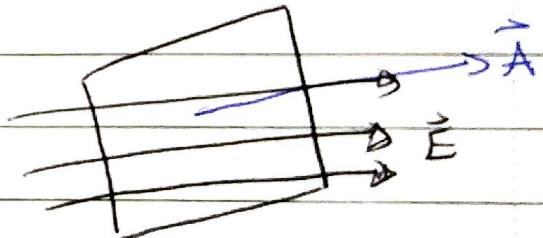
\* If the surface is closed and encloses some net charge, <sup>then the net</sup> number of lines that go through the surface (Flux) is proportional to the net charge within the surface



~~Electric field lines originate from positive charges & terminate on negative charges.~~

(normal to the surface)

$\vec{E} \perp$  surface  $\rightarrow \vec{E} \parallel \vec{A}$



$$|\phi_{AL}| = |\phi_A|$$

$$h = l \cos \theta$$

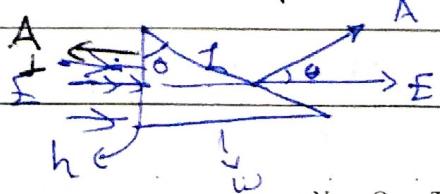
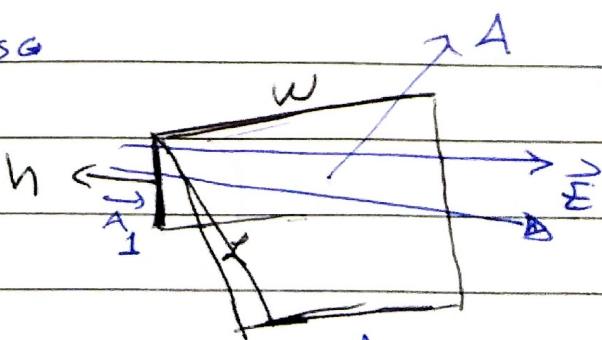
$$A_L = h w = w \cos \theta$$

$$A_L = A \cos \theta$$

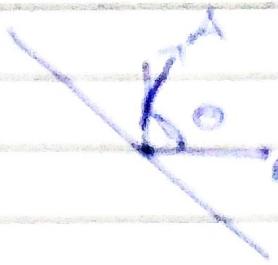
$$\phi_{AL} = \epsilon h w$$

$$= w L \epsilon h$$

~~$A_L = A \cos \theta$~~



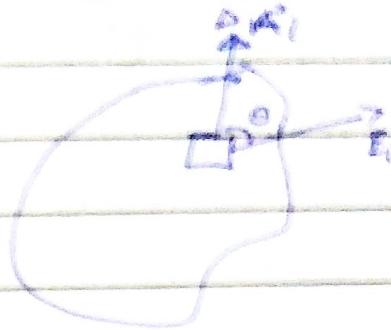
$$\Phi_A = \vec{E} \cdot A \cos 0^\circ = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$$



The general case -

$E$  is not uniform,

$$\Delta\Phi = \vec{E}_i \cdot \Delta\vec{A}$$



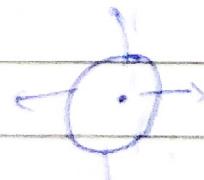
The total flux through the surface is the sum of the contributions of the flux through all area elements

$$\Phi = \lim_{\substack{\text{im} \\ \Delta A \rightarrow 0}} \sum_i \vec{E}_i \cdot \Delta\vec{A}_i = \int_{\text{surface}} \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{A}_i$$

$$\Phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

\* If the surface is closed

$$\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

(Because  $\vec{E}$  is parallel to  $d\vec{A}$ )

$$\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{kq}{r^2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi kq$$

The magnitude of  $\vec{E}$  at the spherical surface is constant and normal to the spherical surface

$$E = \frac{kq}{r^2} = \text{constant}$$

$$\vec{E} \parallel d\vec{A} \Rightarrow \theta = 0$$

NOTEBOOK

$$\phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = 4\pi k q \rightarrow \frac{4\pi}{4\pi \epsilon_0} q = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

النطاق الممكّن يتناسب مُرْتَبًا مع الكثافة الموجدة في المكان

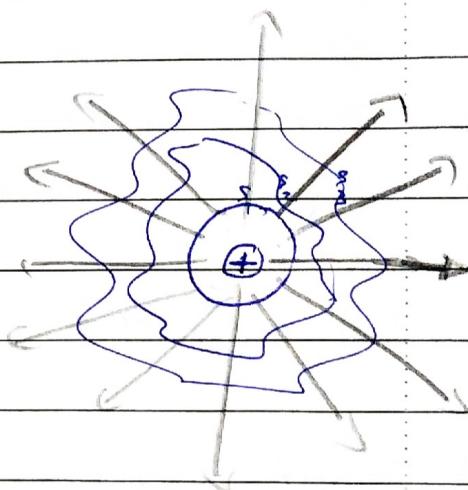


$$\boxed{\phi = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}}$$

أجل التوصي بالـ  $\phi$

لأنه يحتوي على  $q$  أو  $q$  يحتوي على  $q$

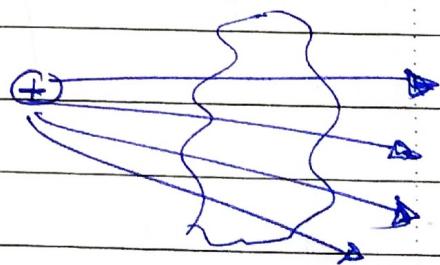
التي



\* النطاق بالآخر الثاني يوحّد النطاق

\* إذا لم توجد سطح داخل جسم فـ

يعني أن النطاق (أصل المدى) = صفر



\* The net electric flux :-

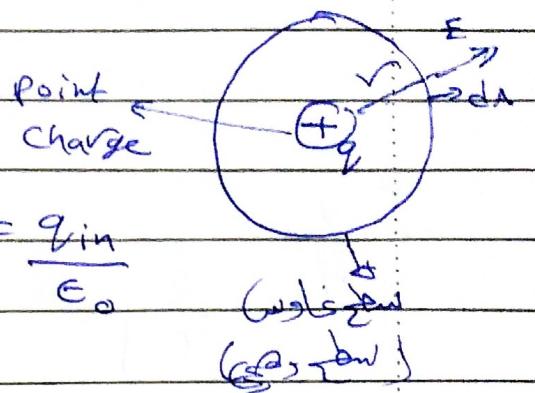
$$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 \dots$$

Ex 24.1 Continue

Ex.Electric field due to a point charge

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{\oint E \, dA}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$



$$E = \frac{q_{in}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{kq_{in}}{r^2}$$

Ex. Electric field due to a thin spherical shell of radius  $r$  and uniformly charge  $Q$

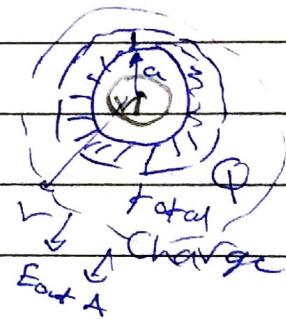
[A] Inside the shell ( $r < a$ )

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = 0$$

(The shell is empty)

$$\boxed{E_{in} = 0}$$

جواب



[B] outside the shell ( $r > a$ )

$$\oint \vec{E}_{out} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_{out} (4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

~~for  $r < a$~~

is proportional to  
inversely proportional to  
( $\propto \frac{1}{r^2}$  shape)

$$\phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

24.3

Insulating

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = E + 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} + 4\pi r^2$$

is

$$\phi = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$dq = \rho dv$$

$$4\pi r^2 = 3\pi r^3 / \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

outside

$$1) \Sigma = \frac{kQ}{r}$$

$$2) \phi = E \cancel{4\pi r^3}$$

$$E = \frac{kQ}{r^2} = \frac{\rho(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} \rho r$$

$$\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cancel{4\pi r^3}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} = \text{constant}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} \rho r = \frac{r}{3\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \right)$$

$$2) E = \frac{kQ}{\epsilon_0 r^2}$$



धूप गूँगा द्वारा डॉक्टर

24.4

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

$$\oint E dA = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E(2\pi r k) = \frac{2k}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{2\pi}{2\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{2k}{r}$$

25.5

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

$$\oint E dA = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint 2E dA = \frac{\sigma dA}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \quad \phi = EA + EA \\ = 2EA$$

مجموع التفاصيل