



Civilittee

اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

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Civilittee Hashemite



لجنة المدني | Civilittee HU

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

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

Ch. 23

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= V_i + at \\ \Delta x &= V_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \\ V_f^2 &= V_i^2 + 2a \Delta x \end{aligned} \rightarrow \text{kinematics}$$

!!

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

$$W = \Delta KE$$

Non isolated system

$$\begin{aligned} dq &= \lambda dl \\ dq &= \sigma dA \\ dq &= \rho dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} \cos \theta \rightarrow \begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow \text{uniform} \\ A &\rightarrow \text{plane} \end{aligned}$$

Ch. 24

$$\Phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} \rightarrow \text{Most general case}$$

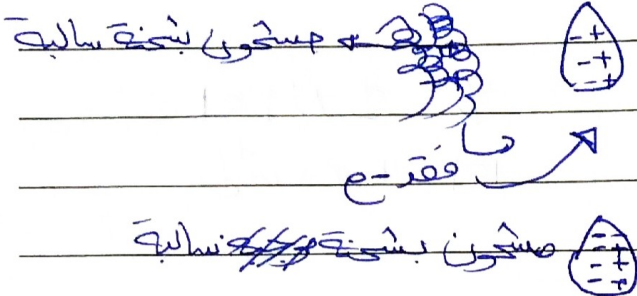
$$\Phi = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \text{Gauss's law}$$

$$E_{out \text{ sphere}} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

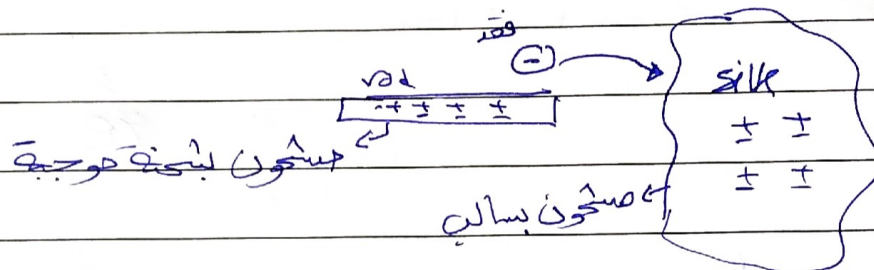
$$E_{in \text{ sphere}} = \frac{kQ}{\epsilon_0 a^3} r$$

Ch. 23

إحياء الموتى



* Glassrod rubbed with silk



Electrons are transferred from glass to silk

ii) (four am rubber) die materials: Cast iron, Cast steel, Cast steel

[illegible]

③

المعادن \rightarrow + \rightarrow بر دتوں (P)
 \rightarrow - \rightarrow القوه (e)

ultra attraction

CrePulsion ← تنافر

* Conservation of charge: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَنْقِلُ عَمَّا حَسِبَ كَسِبَ

11) (+) مایه

Charge isn't created in the process of rubbing two objects but transferred from one object to another.

Quantization of charge

المع

الالكترون ينقل شحنته كجزءة

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Q = 4.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C} = 4.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ coulomb}$$

$$n = \frac{Q}{q_e} = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-9}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

number of electron

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

تصنيفات المواد:

تصنيف وفق قابلية الإليكترونات للحركة:

(1) Conductors مواد موصلة مثل الألمنيوم (not bound)

(2) Insulators مواد عازلة (bound) الإليكترونات

الزجاج الكبريت

(3) Semiconductors أشباه موصلة (المستطيقون)

* الـإلكترون لا يجرأ إقايـنقل أولـا.

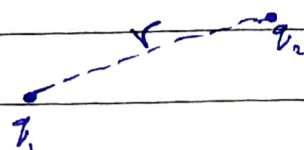
* قانون كولوم : بين القوة الكهربائية

point charges

* Zero size = 0

نتعامل مع شحنات نقطية ← أبعاد الشحنات = 0

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



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

ثابت كولوم

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

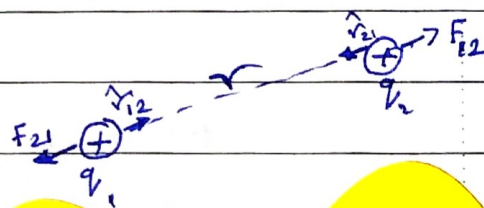
F_e is attractive if the charges are of opposite sign

F_e is repulsive if the charges are of the same sign

*

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

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



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

شونتين 2
مع اتجاه

* Super position principle

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_{q_i} &= \sum F_{12} + \dots \\ &= \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{31} + \vec{F}_{41} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Ex 23.1

$$+q_1 = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad m_1 = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$-e q_2 = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad m_2 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

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

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

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$

f_e (2) f_g (1) $f_e > f_g$

$$1) f_e = k_e \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{(5.3 \times 10^{-11})^2} = 1.41 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

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

$$\frac{f_e}{f_g} = 2.3 \times 10^{39}$$

$$f_g < f_e$$

f_g فتجذبها بجزء بالنسبة لـ f_e بالتالي لا يمكنها ان تسقط (attract)

Ex 23.2

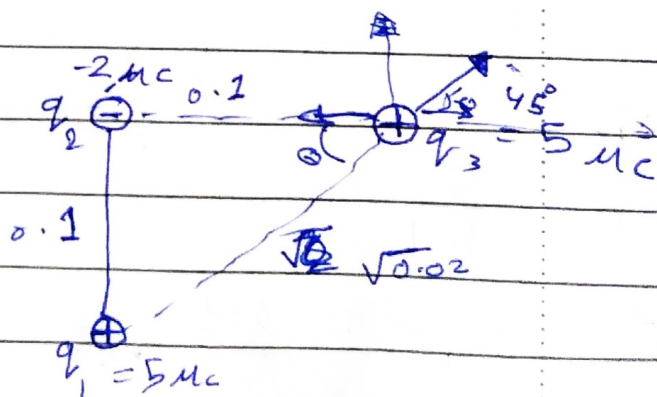
$$\tan \theta = \frac{0.1}{0.1}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$f_{q_2} = f_{q_3}$$

$$f_{q_2} = f_{23} + f_{13} \cos \theta$$

$$f_{q_2} =$$



$$f_{23} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6}) (5 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.1)^2} = 9 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-3} = 9 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{13} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^{-9} \times 8 \times 10^{-6}}{(\sqrt{0.02})^2} = 11250 \times 10^{-3} = 11.25 \text{ N}$$

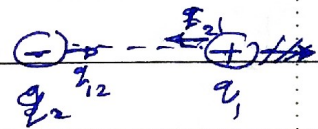
$$F_{13x} = F_x \cos \theta = 11.25 \cos 45 = 7.94 \text{ N}$$

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

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

$$F_3 = \sqrt{(1.06)^2 + (7.94)^2} = 8.101 \text{ N}$$

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

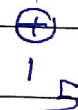
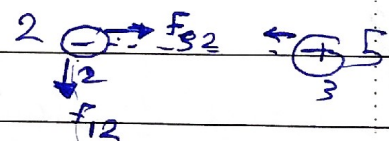


$$F_2 = \sum F$$

$$\boxed{\sum F_2} \text{ حساب}$$

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

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

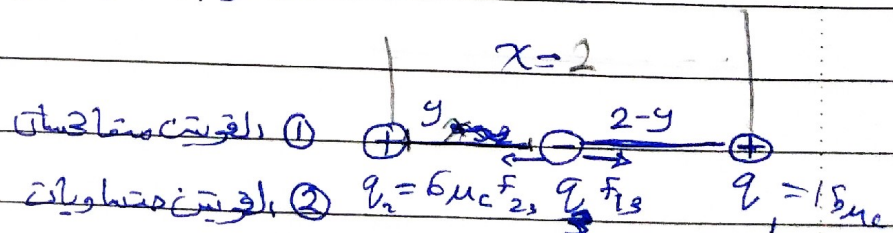


$$F_{12} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^{-9}}{(0.1)^2} = 9 \text{ N}$$

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

$$23.3 \quad \boxed{F=0} \text{ في نقطة ما بين الشحنتين}$$

$$\sum f_3 = 0$$



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

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

$$\frac{q_1 q_3}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{q_2 q_3}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{15 \times 10}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{2 \times 10}{x^2}$$

$$15x^2 = 2(4 - 4x + x^2)$$

$$15x^2 = 8 - 8x + 2x^2$$

$$13x^2 + 8x - 8 = 0$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{160}}{6}$$

$$x_1 \approx 0.775$$

$$x_2 \approx -$$

$$\ominus \quad \oplus \quad \longleftrightarrow \ominus$$

* أقرب من الآخر
إذا طلع مداره صفرها

$$\ominus \quad \longleftrightarrow \ominus \quad \ominus$$

سالب بزفها انما الطين
الآخر موجب

Ex 23.4

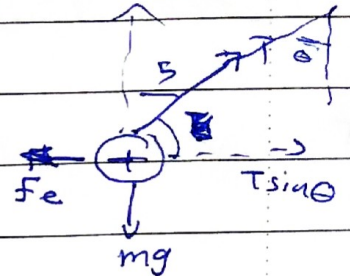
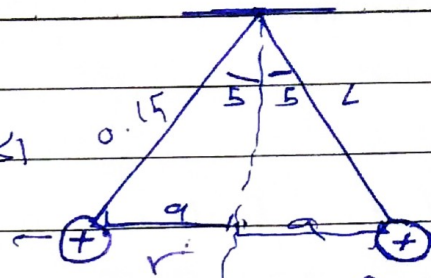
$$m_1 = m_2 = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$$

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

$$\theta = 5$$

$$q = ?$$

Cylinder



$$-Fe + T \sin \theta - mg = 0$$

$$T \sin \theta = Fe$$

$$T \cos \theta = mg$$

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

$$Fe = mg \tan \theta$$

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

$$\tan 5 = \frac{r}{0.15}$$

$$r = 0.15 \cos 5$$

$$q^2 = \frac{2.55 \times 10^{-13}}{4.4 \times 10^{-8}}$$

$$q = 2.55 \times 10^{-13} \text{ C}$$

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

القوة الكهربائية

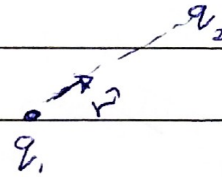
point charge

The electric field :-

The force between two point charges is

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

القوة بين نقطتين



- * q_1 تنشئ مجال يؤثر بقوة على q_2

- * q_2 تنشئ مجال يؤثر بقوة على q_1

- * ليس من الضروري تلامس الشحنات

- * القوة الكهربائية قوة مجال كهربائي

* المجال الكهربائي موجود في الأجسام المشحونة

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

المجال الكهربائي : هي القوة التي تؤثر على وحدة الشحنات

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

كثافة القوة الموجبة

* شدة القوة الموجبة موجبة

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

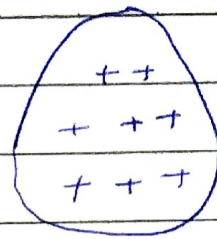
شدة المجال الكهربائي

\vec{E} 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.

كثافة القوة الموجبة موجبة

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

$q_0 \rightarrow \text{N/C (2 SI units)}$



source

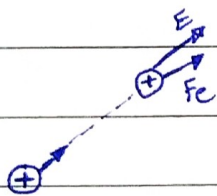
The force \vec{F} on a charge q

(3) \vec{F} is directed away from positive charge q (في مجال موجبي)

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

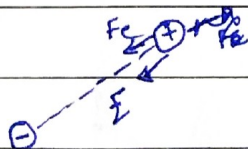
(4) اتجاه المجال الموجبي = اتجاه القوة
لشحنة الاختبار الموجبة

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



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

الشحنة الموجبة المجال طالع منها

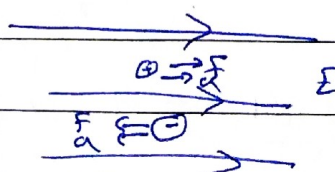


* \vec{E} is directed towards a negative charge

||

(5) الشحنة السالبة عكس اتجاه المجال، أما الشحنة الموجبة مع اتجاه المجال (6)

a: \vec{E}, \vec{F}



في

The force between the source (q) and the test (q_0) charges is

$$\vec{F} = k \frac{q q_0}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

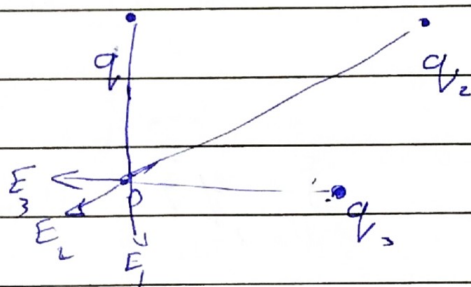
The electric is then

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = k \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

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

substituted

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$



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

Ex. 23.5

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

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

$$q = ?$$

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

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

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

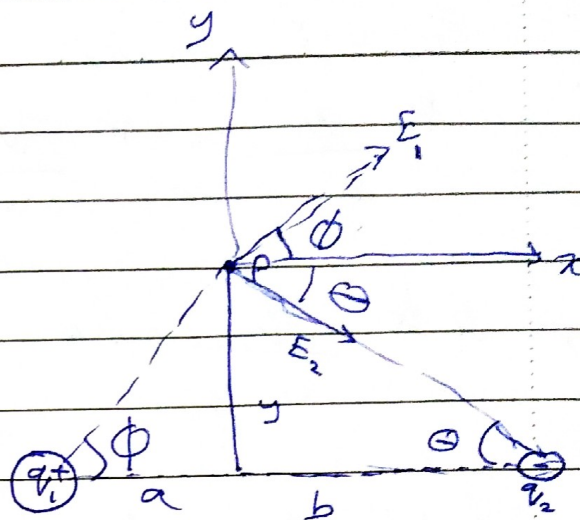
Ex. 23.6

(A) $E = ?$

$$E_1 = \frac{k q_1}{r^2} \quad \vec{E} = k \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$E_1 = k \frac{|q_1|}{a^2 + y^2}$$

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



P(0, y)

$$E_2 = k \frac{|q_2|}{b^2 + y^2}$$

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

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

(B) *

$$E_1 = \frac{k q_1}{a^2 + y^2}$$

$$a = b$$

$$|q_1| = |q_2|$$

$$|E_1| = |E_2|$$

$$E_2 = \frac{k q_1}{a^2 + y^2}$$

initial solution also ↓

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

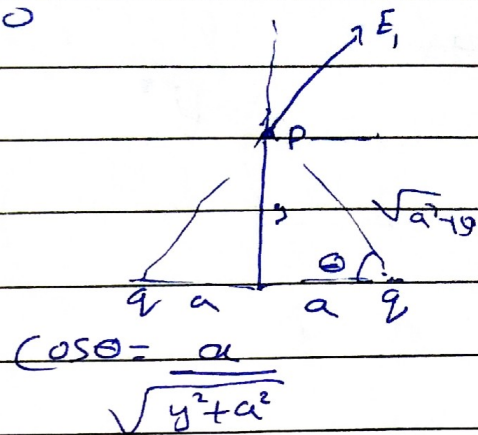
$$= k \frac{q_1}{a^2 + y^2} (\cos \phi + \cos \theta) = 2 k \frac{q_1}{a^2 + y^2} \cos \theta$$

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

$$= k_1 \frac{q_1}{a^2 + y^2 \sin^2 \theta} - k \frac{q_1 \sin \theta}{a^2 + y^2} = 0$$

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

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



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

c)

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

$y \gg a$
~~distance~~ \leftarrow

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

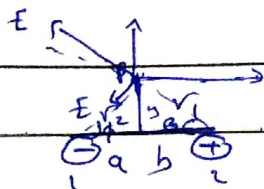
$$\theta_1 = \theta$$

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

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

distance \leftarrow
 y'

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



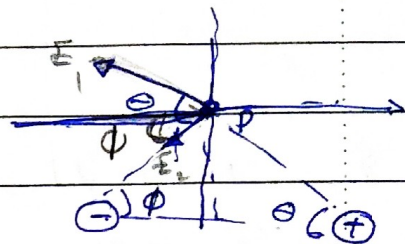
المسألة 23.6

$$\textcircled{A} \quad E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{b^2 + y^2}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{kq_2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

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

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



\textcircled{B}

$$E_1 = k \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2}$$

$$E_2 = k \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2}$$

$$a = b$$

$$q_1 = q_2$$

$$E_x = \frac{-kq}{a^2 + y^2} \cos\theta - \frac{kq}{a^2 + y^2} \cos\theta = -2k \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2} \cos\theta$$

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

$$E_y = 0$$

$$E_1 = k \frac{q_1}{b^2 + y^2}$$

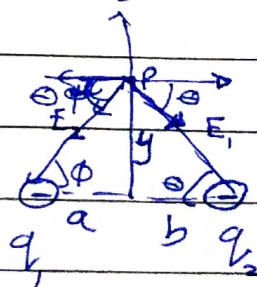
$$E_2 = k \frac{q_2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

\textcircled{A}

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

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

المسألة 23.6



$$b) \quad E_x = 0$$

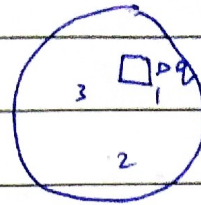
$$E_y = -2k \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2} \sin\theta$$

NOTEBOOK

Electric field of a continuous charge distribution

Continuous charge

□ \rightarrow فقط نقطة استمرارية
قانون
 $\Delta E = k \frac{q}{r^2}$



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

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

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

لأن المساحة ليست نقطية

فما بالجزء واعتبرنا

أن جزء Δ size = 0

(نقطة نقطية)

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

(استمرارية / جزء)

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

لأن المساحة ليست على أو جزء

Kind of charges distribution: -

1] Linear charge distribution:

Define the linear charge density $[\lambda]$ (كثافة الشحنة الخطية)

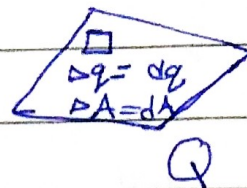
$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta L} = \frac{dq}{dL} \quad \boxed{C/m}$$

constant $\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$ \leftarrow الشحنة الخطية $q = \Delta q$ \leftarrow الشحنة الخطية $L = \Delta L$ $[\lambda]$ $[\lambda]$

$$dq = \lambda dL$$

[2] Surface charge distribution

Define the surface charge density σ



σ : charge per unit area

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

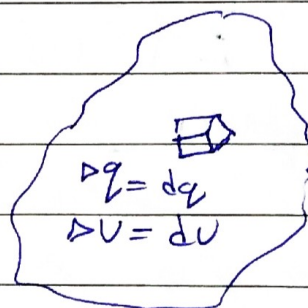
constant = $\boxed{\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}}$

ثابت، شحنة لكل وحدة مساحة

$$\boxed{dq = \sigma dA}$$

[3] Volume charge distribution

Define the Volume charge density



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

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

ثابت، شحنة لكل وحدة حجم

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

$$dq = \lambda dL \rightarrow \text{linear charge}$$

$$dq = \sigma dA \rightarrow \text{surface charge}$$

$$dq = \rho dV \rightarrow \text{volume charge}$$

Ex 23.7 λ L Q

$$\boxed{dx = dL}$$

$$\boxed{r = x}$$

$$dq = \lambda dL$$

$$= \lambda L$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{kQ}{L}$$

Ex 23.8

$$r = a$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$

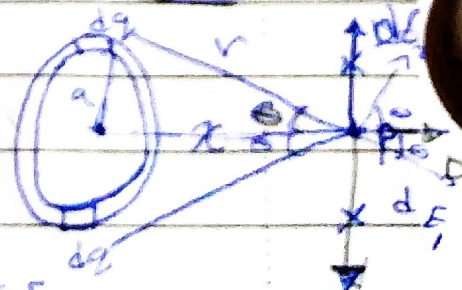
$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$dE = k \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$= k \lambda \frac{dx}{r^2}$$

$$dq = \lambda dx$$

$$dE_x = k \frac{dq}{x^2 + a^2} \cos \theta$$



$$E_1 = E_2$$

linear

$$\text{vertical}$$

$$dE_y = 0$$

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

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

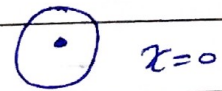
$$\int dE_x = \frac{K}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \int x dq$$

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

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

$$E_y = 0$$

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



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

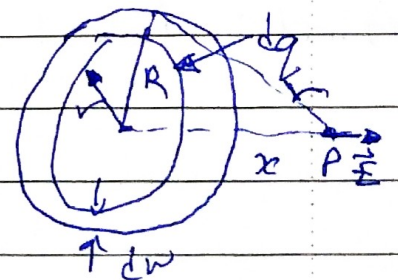
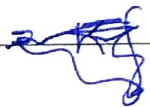
5

Ex. 23.9

لنأخذ الآن ← disk

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

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



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

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

due to ring

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

$A = \pi r^2$
 $r=a$

radius r and charge dq

surface

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

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

$$\frac{2\pi r}{dw}$$

$$dA = 2\pi r dw$$

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

$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dw$$

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

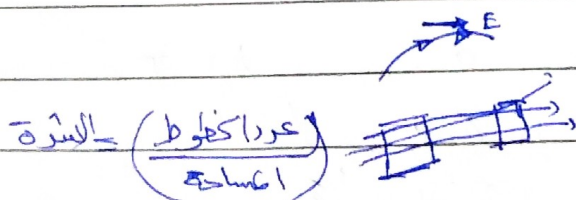
$$E = 2\pi k \sigma$$

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

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

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

خصائص خطوط المجال الكهربائي :-



1 - المجال \vec{E} باتجاه انفعال خطوط المجال

2 - كثرة المجال أكثر عند تقارب الخطوط

وتكون عكس اتجاه المجال

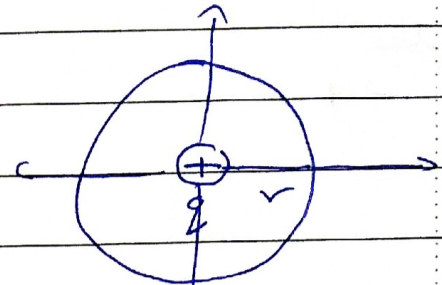
3 - اتجاه المجال من الموجبة للمالبة $\oplus \rightarrow \ominus$

4 - عدد الخطوط يتناسب مع مقدار الشحنة (سواء موجبة أو سالبة)

عدد خطوط المجال (حساب)

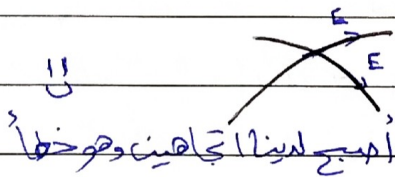
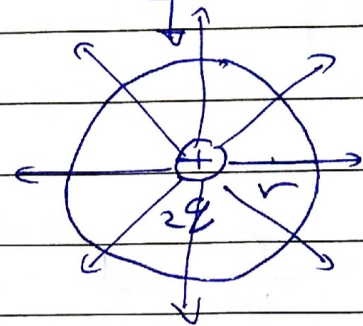
4 خطوط المجال

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



8 خطوط المجال

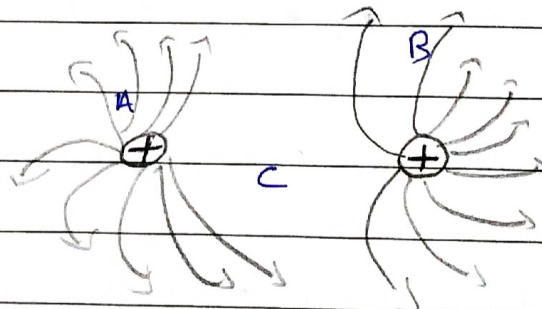
$$E = \frac{2kq}{r^2}$$



5- لا يمكن أن يتقاطعت خطوط المجال.

$$E_A > E_B$$

- density of electric field line more than in A



$$E_C = 0$$

- There are no electric field lines

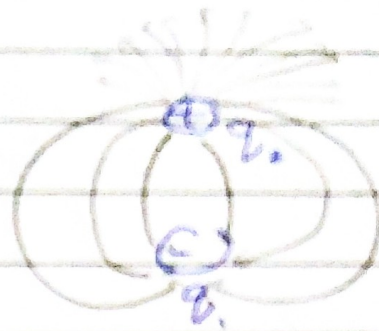
لا تتقاطع خطوط المجال في النقطة C

Q. problem: 49

~~1. $q_1 = 1$~~

2) $q_1 = -1$

$q_2 = +1$



$$\left| \frac{q_1}{q_2} \right| = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

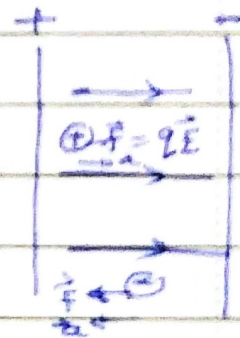
* Motion of a charged particles in a uniform electric field:-

حركة الجسيم المشحون في مجال كهربائي موحد

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

* The force on the charge q is $\rightarrow F = qE$

Newton's law $\rightarrow F = ma$



$$ma = qE$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{qE}{m}}$$

إذا كان المجال الكهربائي موحدًا E فإن القوة $F = qE$ تكون ثابتة.

وبالتالي فإن التسارع a يكون ثابتًا أيضًا.

$$V_f = V_i + ax$$

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

$$V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

للمرور x أدنى

* السعة، الجهد، الشحنة، المجال الكهربائي، المجال المغناطيسي، التيار الكهربائي، المقاومة، القدرة

E2 23.10

(A) $V_B = ?$

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

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

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

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

(B) Non isolated system

external force (القوة الخارجية)
↳ electric force

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

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

$$W = Fd \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = 0$$

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

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

Ex 23.11

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

$$E = 200$$

$$L = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

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

(A) $a = ?$

$$q = \frac{-1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 200}{9.11 \times 10^{-31}}$$

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

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

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

(B)

$$x_i = 0 \quad t_i = ?$$

$$v_f = v_i + at \rightarrow \Delta x = v_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \quad \boxed{ax = 0}$$

$$x_f = 3 \times 10^{-6} t_f$$

$$0.1 = 3 \times 10^{-6} t_f$$

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

$$t_x = t_y$$

$$x_f = 0.1$$

(C)

$$y_f = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (-35.126 \times 10^{12}) \Delta t^2 \quad b_i = 0$$

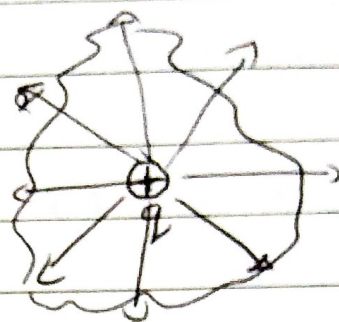
$$(3.33 \times 10^{-8})^2$$

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

- Electric flux \rightarrow ~~Coulomb~~

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

* If the surface is closed and enclosed some net charge, ^{then the net} number of lines that go through the surface (flux) is proportional to the net charge within the surface.

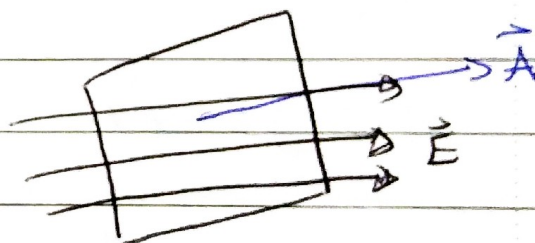


~~Electric field lines passing through the surface~~

~~(normal to the surface) direction of electric field lines~~

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

$$\boxed{\Phi = EA} \rightarrow \vec{E} \perp \text{surface}$$



$$|\Phi_A| = |\Phi_A| \quad h = l \cos \theta$$

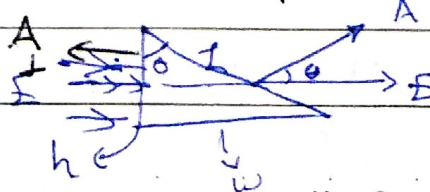
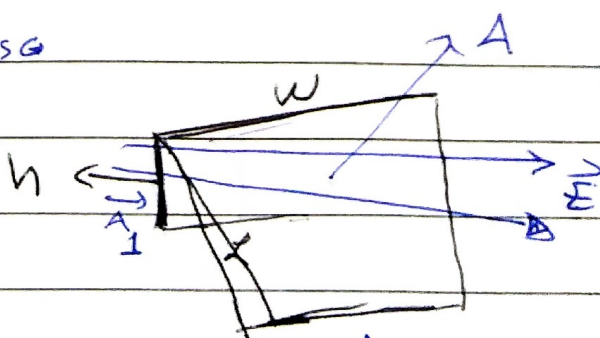
$$A_{\perp} = hw = lw \cos \theta$$

$$A_{\perp} = A \cos \theta$$

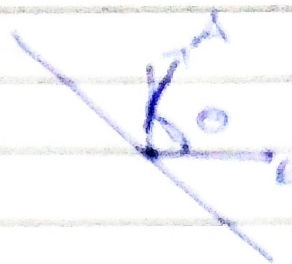
$$\Phi_A = \epsilon hw$$

$$= \underline{wl} \epsilon h$$

$$\underline{A_{\perp} = A \cos \theta}$$



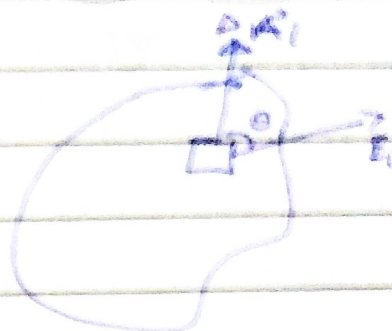
$$\Phi_A = EA \cos \theta = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$$



The general case :-

\vec{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

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

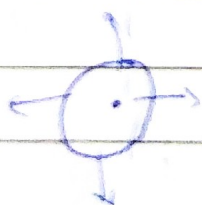
$$\Phi = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

* If the surface is closed

$$\Phi_E = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

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

for closed surface



$$\Phi = \oint_S E dA = EA = \frac{kq}{r^2} \times 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi kq$$

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

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

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

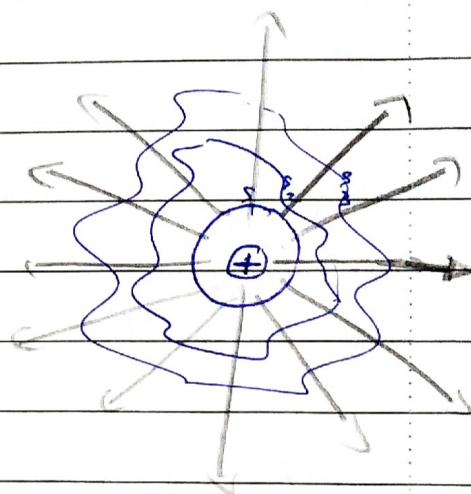
$$\phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = 4\pi r^2 q \rightarrow \frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0} q = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

التدفق لسطح مغلق يتناسب طرديًا مع الشحنة المحيطة به داخله

~~في~~

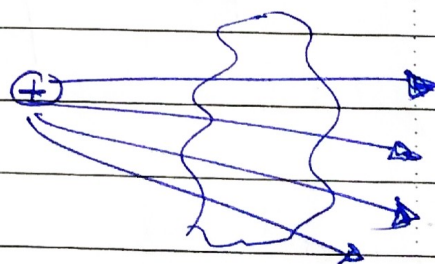
$$\boxed{\phi = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}}$$

* الكمال متساوي عند S_1 و S_2 و S_3
كل منطقة من S_1 أو S_2 أو S_3 تحتوي على q نفس الشحنة



* الشحنة بالداخل بالتالي يوجد تدفق

* إذا لم توجد شحنة داخل جسم مغلق هذا يعني أن التدفق الداخل للجسم = صفر



* The net electric flux :-

Ex 24.1 الشحنة

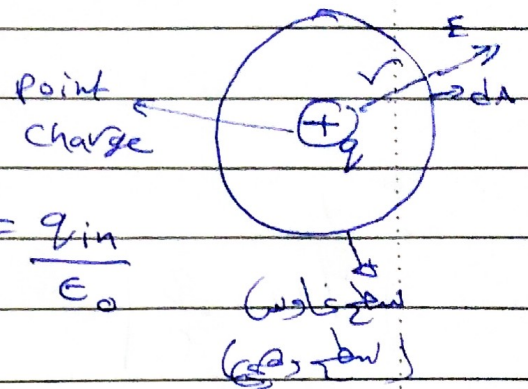
$$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3$$

Ex. Electric field due to a point charge

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

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

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



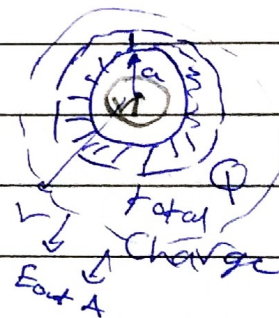
Ex Electric field due to a thin spherical shell of radius a and uniformly charge Q (قوة)

A Inside the shell ($r < a$)

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

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{in} = 0}$$

السعة صفر
خارج الكرة



B Outside the shell ($r > a$)

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

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

* المساحة متساوية في
الشفق إلى الخارج في المساحة
(ال Shape متساوية)

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

24.3

Insulating

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

↓
E's

$$\Phi = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$dq = \rho dv$$

$$4\pi r^2 = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi r^2$$

outside

$$1) E = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

$$2) \phi = E \cdot 4\pi r^2$$

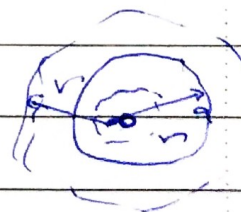
$$E = \frac{kQ}{r^2} = \frac{\rho \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \right)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} \rho r$$

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

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

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

$$2) E = \frac{kQ}{\epsilon_0 Q^3} r$$



داخل كروي متجانس

24.4

$$dq = \lambda dl$$

$$\oint E dA = \frac{Q_{\text{in}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\lambda l}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

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

24.5

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

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

$$\oint E dA = \frac{\sigma dA}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Phi = EA + EA = 2EA$$

مجموع الشدقتين (التي) على الوجه