

# Chapter 6 Review Questions

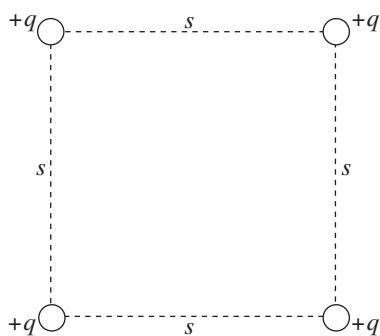
Solutions can be found in Chapter 12.

## Section I: Multiple Choice

1. An experiment is conducted and data is gathered for the electric potential  $V$  at various positions  $r$  away from a uniformly charged sphere. All measurements are taken outside of the sphere. Which of the following graphs yields a straight line?

- (A)  $V$  as a function of  $\frac{1}{r^2}$   
 (B)  $V$  as a function of  $\frac{1}{r}$   
 (C)  $V$  as a function of  $r$   
 (D)  $V$  as a function of  $r^2$

2.



The work required to assemble the system shown above, bringing each charge in from an infinite distance, is equal to

- (A)  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{4q^2}{s}$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(4 + \sqrt{2})q^2}{s}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{6q^2}{s}$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(4 + 2\sqrt{2})q^2}{s}$

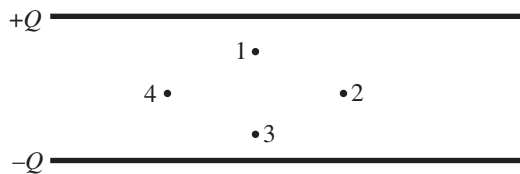
3. Negative charges are accelerated by electric fields toward points

- (A) at lower electric potential  
 (B) at higher electric potential  
 (C) where the electric field is weaker  
 (D) where the electric field is stronger

4. A charge  $q$  experiences a displacement within an electric field from Position A to Position B. The change in the electrical potential energy is  $\Delta U_E$ , and the work done by the electric field during this displacement is  $W_E$ . Then

- (A)  $V_A - V_B = qW_E$   
 (B)  $V_B - V_A = qW_E$   
 (C)  $V_A - V_B = \Delta U_E/q$   
 (D)  $V_B - V_A = \Delta U_E/q$

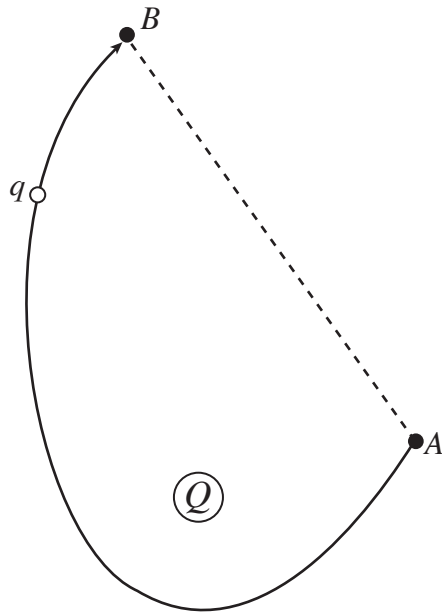
5.



Which points in this uniform electric field (between the plates of the capacitor) shown above lie on the same equipotential?

- (A) 1 and 3 only  
 (B) 2 and 4 only  
 (C) None lie on the same equipotential.  
 (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4 all lie on the same equipotential since the electric field is uniform.

6.

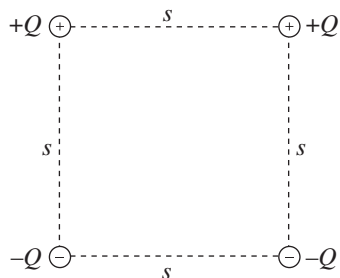


How much work would the electric field (created by the stationary charge  $Q$ ) perform as a charge  $q$  is moved from Point  $A$  to  $B$  along the curved path shown?  $V_A = 200$  V,  $V_B = 100$  V,  $q = -0.05$  C, length of line segment  $AB = 10$  cm, length of curved path = 20 cm.

- (A)  $-10$  J
- (B)  $-5$  J
- (C)  $+5$  J
- (D)  $+10$  J

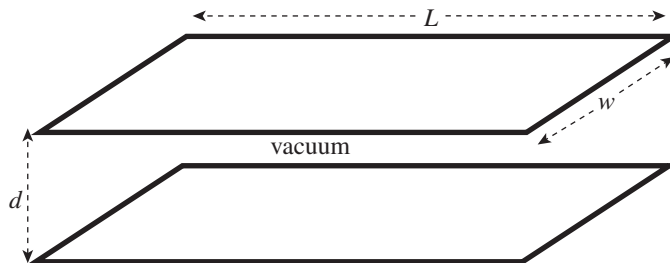
## Section II: Free Response

1. In the figure shown, all four charges are situated at the corners of a square with sides  $s$ .



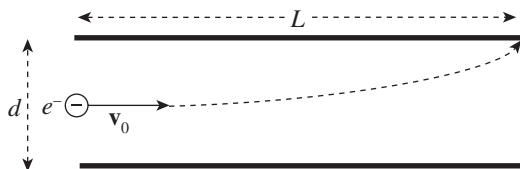
- What is the total electrical potential energy of this array of fixed charges?
- What is the electric field at the center of the square?
- What is the electric potential at the center of the square?
- Sketch (on the diagram) the portion of the equipotential surface that lies in the plane of the figure and passes through the center of the square.
- How much work would the electric field perform on a charge  $q$  as it moved from the midpoint of the right side of the square to the midpoint of the top of the square?

2. The figure below shows a parallel-plate capacitor. Each rectangular plate has length  $L$  and width  $w$ , and the plates are separated by a distance  $d$ .



- (a) Determine the capacitance.

An electron (mass  $m$ , charge  $-e$ ) is shot horizontally into the empty space between the plates, midway between them, with an initial velocity of magnitude  $v_0$ . The electron just barely misses hitting the end of the top plate as it exits. (Ignore gravity.)



- (b) In the diagram, sketch the electric field vector at the position of the electron when it has traveled a horizontal distance of  $L/2$ .
- (c) In the diagram, sketch the electric force vector on the electron at the same position as in part (b).
- (d) Determine the strength of the electric field between the plates. Write your answer in terms of  $L$ ,  $d$ ,  $m$ ,  $e$ , and  $v_0$ .
- (e) Determine the charge on the top plate.
- (f) How much potential energy is stored in the capacitor?

3. A solid conducting sphere of radius  $a$  carries an excess charge of  $Q$ .
- (a) Determine the electric field magnitude,  $E(r)$ , as a function of  $r$ , the distance from the sphere's center.
  - (b) Determine the potential,  $V(r)$ , as a function of  $r$ . Take the zero of potential at  $r = \infty$ .
  - (c) On the diagrams below, sketch  $E(r)$  and  $V(r)$ . (Cover at least the range  $0 < r < 2a$ .)

