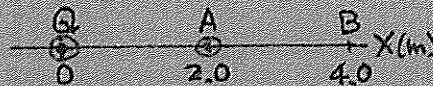


For multiple-choices questions please circle the correct alphabet as "answer"; for filling-blanks questions please fill the blanks with correct answers.

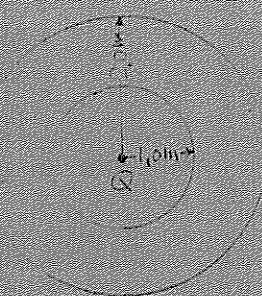
NAME: KEY; Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLEASE PRINT IN CAPITAL LETTERS Student ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

(A) An electric charge Q, sits at the origin, creates an electric potential  $V = 9.0 \times 10^3 \text{V}$  at a point A which is 2.0-m away on the x-axis.



- The electric field E at point A due to Q is: (a) 3.0; (b) 3.5; (c) 4.0; (d) 4.5; (e) 5.0;  $\times 10^3 \text{V/m}$ , in the direction of X-axis 3
  - The electric potential at point B 4.0-m away is  $V = 4.50 \times 10^3 \text{V}$ ; 6
  - $Q = 2.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}$ ; (a) 1.5; (b) 2.0; (c) 2.5; (d) 3.0; (e) 3.5. 6
- Now we put another charge  $q = 3.0 \text{-nC}$  at a point A,
- The electric potential energy of the Q-q system is,  $U_{qp} = 2.70 \times 10^{-6} \text{J}$ ; 6
  - The electric force on q is,  $F = 13.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{N}$ , in the direction of X-axis 3.

(B) Fig. 2 shows a conducting spherical thick shell of outer radius 2.0-m & inner radius 1.0-m with no net charge. Then we sneak in a charge Q & put it at the center of the shell with no transfer of charge to the shell. Charge Q creates an electric field of  $1.08 \times 10^5 \text{N/C}$  at  $r_1 = 0.50\text{-m}$ ;



- The electric field at  $r_2 = 1.50\text{-m}$  is  $E(1.5) = 0 \text{ N/C}$  3  
 Rational: Inside a conductor E=0
- The charge  $Q = 3.0 \mu\text{C}$ . 6
- The charge on the inner surface A is: -3.0  $\mu\text{C}$ ; 6
- The charge on the outer surface A is 3.0  $\mu\text{C}$ ; 6
- The electric field at  $r_3 = 3.0\text{-m}$  is  $E(3.0) = 3.0 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$ . 6

(C) Fig. 3 shows a uniformly charged square sheet conductor with each side of 2.0-m. At a point A 1.0-cm above the sheet, E is found to be  $3.0 \times 10^3 \text{N/C}$  & points upward.



- An equipotential surface containing point A takes a form of flat sheet (horizontal) with an orientation of parallel to the charged sheet; Rational: E has to be perpendicular to equipotential surface at every part of the surface; 4
- The change of electric potential from point A to point B which is 2.0-cm above the sheet is  $\Delta V_{A \rightarrow B} = -30.0 \text{ V}$ ; (a) 20.0; (b) 25.0; (c) 30.0; (d) 35.0; (e) 40.0. 6
- The surface charge density  $\sigma = 53.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{C/m}^2$ ; 6
- The total charge on the sheet is  $Q = 212 \times 10^{-4} \text{C}$ ; 6
- The electric potential at a distance 400-m from the sheet is:  $V = 4.77 \text{ V}$ .