Physics 1B Quiz 3

NATHAN LIN

TOTAL POINTS

50 / 50

QUESTION 1

1 Honor Pledge o / o

√ + 0 pts Correct

QUESTION 2

Problem 125 pts

2.1 Part a 10 / 10

√ + 10 pts ALL. Note: incorrect steps/answers with no work shown means zero points, e.g. not using Gauss's Law but just guessing.

- + 2 pts infinite wire: set-up
- + 2 pts infinite wire: Gauss's Law NOTE: writing "by Gauss's Law" is not showing work
 - + 2 pts semi-inf wire: set-up
- + 2 pts semi-inf wire: Coulomb's Law, integration, correct limit, etc.; NOT zero...
 - + 2 pts superpostion; relative signs of fields, etc.
- + **0 pts** N/A or no "work" for either E-field; meaning you can't just start from a given electric field without deriving it yourself

2.2 Part b 5/5

√ + 5 pts ALL

- + 2 pts Use E-field of inf wire from part A or show work... If you didn't receive credit for this part then it means you either used the wrong electric field or have no work shown for an incorrect answer.
 - + 2 pts field
 - + 1 pts final
 - + 0 pts N/A

2.3 Part c 10 / 10

- √ + 10 pts ALL
 - + 3 pts set-up: dF = E*dq (explicit)
 - + 4 pts integration

- + 3 pts Final
- + **0** pts N/A

QUESTION 3

Problem 2 25 pts

3.1 Part a 5 / 5

√ + 5 pts Correct

- + 0 pts No credit
- + 3 pts Incorrect Gaussian surface
- + 2 pts Partial credit
- + 1 pts Partial credit
- + 4 pts Partial credit

3.2 Part b 5/5

√ + 5 pts Correct

- + 4 pts Minor algebra error
- + 0 pts No credit
- + 1 pts Gauss's law
- + 1 pts Cylinder area
- + 1 pts Add field from inner portion
- + 2 pts Enclosed charge
- + 1 pts Partial credit

3.3 Part c 5 / 5

√ + 5 pts Correct

- + 3 pts Correct except E = 0 in conductor
- + 0 pts No credit
- + 1 pts Gauss's law
- + 2 pts Partial credit

3.4 Part d 5 / 5

√ + 5 pts Correct

- + 4 pts Algebra error
- + 1 pts Gauss's law
- + 1 pts Cylinder

- + 3 pts Total enclosed charge
- + 1 pts Partial credit
- + 2 pts Partial credit
- + 0 pts No credit

3.5 Part e **5** / **5**

- √ + 5 pts Correct
 - + 4 pts Minor algebra error
 - + **0 pts** No credit
 - + 3 pts Partial credit
 - + 2 pts Partial credit
 - + 1 pts Partial credit

Quiz 3

Physics 1B, Fall 2020 November 17, 2020 Dr. Alec Vinson

Students are allowed open notes and open book for this quiz. Besides online materials specifically for this course (e.g. postings on CCLE and the eText), all other online resources are considered unauthorized material access for this quiz.

To receive full credit, the student must show all work.

Answers may be typed using typesetting software that can utilize mathematical symbols (e.g. LATEX, or Microsoft Word in conjunction with the use of its "equation" tool, etc.), or may be written with note-taking software (e.g. Microsoft OneNote, etc.) using a stylus + touchscreen, or may be written on physical paper. If writing on physical paper, the student must save their work by taking pictures, preferably converting those pictures to PDF format.

Student are to submit their work on Gradescope to the appropriate assignment labeled "Quiz 3" before the deadline of 2pm PT on November 17, 2020.

Students are provided a 4 hour window to complete the quiz, though it should only take between one and two hours to complete.

Important: Please print your name on the provided line within the statement below, and then sign your name next to the line marked with an 'x' below it. You may do this by signing this paper via note-taking or PDF-editing software, or printing the page, signing it physically, and taking a picture. Alternatively, you may write out the statement on your own piece of paper, exactly as written, sign it, and take a picture. The signed pledge should be the first page of your Quiz 1 submission on Gradescope.

I, Nathan Lin, affirm that I will not give or receive any	
unauthorized help on this quiz, that all work will be my own, and that I will not share or	
disseminate the quiz or my solutions in any manner, online, physically, or otherwise.	
Sign: ×	
	-

1 Honor Pledge o / o

√ + 0 pts Correct

	Quiz 3	
1.	α . $\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$, $dQ = \lambda dx$	
	$E = \int dE = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k \lambda dx}{x^2}$	_
	= KY (- x) =	_
	$= k \lambda \left[-\frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{2}{x} \right]$	_
	Ex. A = west wire	
	Ep. A = Ser	_
	ER (27 (x) L) = -2xL	_
	Ep = Tixes for right wre	
	$E_{p} = \frac{-8k\lambda}{x}$	
	$E_{p} = E_{p} + E_{n} (same direction)$ $E_{p} = \frac{2k\lambda + 1 - 8k\lambda}{x}$ $E_{p} = \frac{10k\lambda}{x} N/C$	_
	Ep = 2KX+1-8KX	
	Ep = 10kx N/C	
	b. Ez, A = Qenc	
	$E_{21}(2\pi \times L) = \frac{-2\lambda L}{\epsilon_{21}}$	
	E21 = TIXEO & N/C * lethrard is positive	
	·	
	$C. F_{21} = \alpha F_{21}$, $\alpha = \frac{1}{L}$	
	$F_{21} = \frac{-\lambda^2}{\pi \times L \times 60}$ $F_{21} = \int_{X}^{X+L} -\frac{\lambda^2}{\pi \times L \times 60} dx$	
	$F_{21} = \int dF_{21} = \int_{x}^{x} \frac{-\lambda^{2}}{\tau_{1} \times L_{20}} dx$	
	$= -\frac{\lambda^2}{\pi L \epsilon_0} \int_{X}^{X+L} \frac{1}{x} dx$	
	= - 12 (lnx)x+L	
	= - 12 [ln(x+L) - ln(x)]	
	F2, = - \(\frac{\chi^2}{\chi} \left(\lambda \frac{\chi}{\chi} \right) \hat{\chi} * \(\F_2 \right) \text{ is regative since we declared} \end{align*}	
	N lessword to be positive, but done	
	tras ishturd.	

2.1 Part a 10 / 10

- √ + 10 pts ALL. Note: incorrect steps/answers with no work shown means zero points, e.g. not using Gauss's Law but just guessing.
 - + 2 pts infinite wire: set-up
 - + 2 pts infinite wire: Gauss's Law NOTE: writing "by Gauss's Law" is not showing work
 - + 2 pts semi-inf wire: set-up
 - + 2 pts semi-inf wire: Coulomb's Law, integration, correct limit, etc.; NOT zero...
 - + 2 pts superpostion; relative signs of fields, etc.
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2.2 Part b 5/5

√ + **5** pts ALL

- + 2 pts Use E-field of inf wire from part A or show work... If you didn't receive credit for this part then it means you either used the wrong electric field or have no work shown for an incorrect answer.
 - + 2 pts field
 - + 1 pts final
 - + **0** pts N/A

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2.3 Part c 10 / 10

- √ + 10 pts ALL
 - + 3 pts set-up: dF = E*dq (explicit)
 - + 4 pts integration
 - + 3 pts Final
 - + **0** pts N/A

1 /	
2,	a. Octor:
	EA = 200
	$EA = \frac{2mc}{4a}$ $E(2\pi/L) = \frac{\lambda L}{4a}$ $E = \frac{\lambda L}{2\pi 4a} \qquad N(C)$
	K = 256 C NIC
	b. acrcb: nenc = pV+ AL V=TIL(r2-a2)
	F(2TICL) = PV+ XL
	E(2TICL) = P(TI(12-92)) + XL
	$E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\rho V + \lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} = \frac{\rho(\pi L(r^2 - q^2)) + \lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$
	[- 27, 50 ,] W
	c. berec:
	(E=0) some the red electric field inside a conductor is zero
	d. (>C: qen = pV+ XL, V= TIL (b2-2) E(2TIV) = PTL(b2-a2)+XL E = X+TP(b2-a2) ? N/C
	$= (2\pi V L) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2$
	$E. = \frac{Qenc}{A}$ $= \frac{(pV + \lambda L)}{A}$ $= \frac{(pV + \lambda L)}{A}$ $= \frac{(\lambda L + p\pi L(b^2 - a^2))}{2\pi bL}$ $= \frac{(\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2))}{2\pi b}$ $= \frac{\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2)}{2\pi cL} + \sigma$ $= \frac{\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2)}{2\pi cL} + \sigma$
	$e, \sigma, = A$ $= (e^{\vee} + \lambda L)$
	$A = 2\pi b L$
	$\frac{2\pi b L}{-1(1+a\pi(b^2-a^2))}$
	$\sigma := \frac{2\pi b}{2\pi b}$
	J = 12 + J
	Lo 2710 Since Up balanes where stratue chage
	downly and adds not T.
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3.1 Part a 5 / 5

- √ + 5 pts Correct
 - + 0 pts No credit
 - + 3 pts Incorrect Gaussian surface
 - + 2 pts Partial credit
 - + 1 pts Partial credit
 - + 4 pts Partial credit

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	J = 12 + J
	Lo 2710 Since Up balanes where stratue chage
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3.2 Part b 5 / 5

√ + 5 pts Correct

- + **4 pts** Minor algebra error
- + 0 pts No credit
- + 1 pts Gauss's law
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	J = 12 + J
	Since Up balances where strake change
	downly and adds not T.
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	·

3.3 Part c **5** / **5**

- √ + 5 pts Correct
 - + 3 pts Correct except E = 0 in conductor
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	$E. = \frac{Qenc}{A}$ $= \frac{(pV + \lambda L)}{A}$ $= \frac{(pV + \lambda L)}{A}$ $= \frac{(\lambda L + p\pi L(b^2 - a^2))}{2\pi bL}$ $= \frac{(\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2))}{2\pi b}$ $= \frac{\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2)}{2\pi cL} + \sigma$ $= \frac{\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2)}{2\pi cL} + \sigma$
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3.4 Part d 5 / 5

√ + 5 pts Correct

- + 4 pts Algebra error
- + 1 pts Gauss's law
- + 1 pts Cylinder
- + 3 pts Total enclosed charge
- + 1 pts Partial credit
- + 2 pts Partial credit
- + 0 pts No credit

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2,	a. Octor:
	EA = 200
	$EA = \frac{2mc}{4a}$ $E(2\pi/L) = \frac{\lambda L}{4a}$ $E = \frac{\lambda L}{2\pi 4a} \qquad N(C)$
	K = 256 C NIC
	b. acrcb: nenc = pV+ AL V=TIL(r2-a2)
	F(2TICL) = PV+ XL
	E(2TICL) = P(TI(12-92)) + XL
	$E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\rho V + \lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} = \frac{\rho(\pi L(r^2 - q^2)) + \lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$ $E(2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)} + \frac{\lambda L}{(2\pi r L)}$
	[- 27, 50 ,] W
	c. berec:
	(E=0) some the red electric field inside a conductor is zero
	d. (>C: qen = pV+ XL, V= TIL (b2-2) E(2TIV) = PTL(b2-a2)+XL E = X+TP(b2-a2) ? N/C
	$= (2\pi V L) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2$
	$E. = \frac{Qenc}{A}$ $= \frac{(pV + \lambda L)}{A}$ $= \frac{(pV + \lambda L)}{A}$ $= \frac{(\lambda L + p\pi L(b^2 - a^2))}{2\pi bL}$ $= \frac{(\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2))}{2\pi b}$ $= \frac{\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2)}{2\pi cL} + \sigma$ $= \frac{\lambda L + p\pi (b^2 - a^2)}{2\pi cL} + \sigma$
	$e, \sigma, = A$ $= (e^{\vee} + \lambda L)$
	$A = 2\pi b L$
	$\frac{2\pi b L}{-1(1+a\pi(b^2-a^2))}$
	$\sigma := \frac{2\pi b}{2\pi b}$
	J = 12 + J
	Since Up balances where strake change
	downly and adds not T.
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3.5 Part e **5** / **5**

- √ + 5 pts Correct
 - + 4 pts Minor algebra error
 - + 0 pts No credit
 - + 3 pts Partial credit
 - + 2 pts Partial credit
 - + 1 pts Partial credit