

1

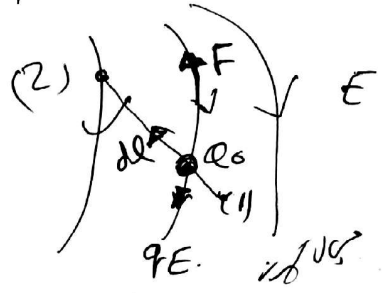
lec (8)
work & potential

Ch(5)

اذا اردنا تحريك شحنة q من $(1, 0, 1)$ الى $(0.8, 0.6, 1)$ في اتجاه القوة F فكل نقطة في المسار هي نقطة في دائرة $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ في $z=1$

$$F = -qE$$

القوة التي تبذلها الشحنة عند كل نقطة في المسار
& $w = F \cdot \text{distance}$



$$w = \int F \cdot dl$$

$$w_{12} = \int -qE \cdot dl$$

$$w_{12} = -q \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

EX(1) Find the work required to move 2 C charge from B(1, 0, 1) to A(0.8, 0.6, 1) along shorter area of circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $z=1$ if $\vec{E} = y\hat{x} + x\hat{y} + 2\hat{z}$

Sol

$$W = -q \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -2 \int_B^A \vec{E} \cdot (dx\hat{x} + dy\hat{y} + dz\hat{z})$$

$$= -2 \int_B^A (y\hat{x} + x\hat{y} + 2\hat{z}) \cdot (dx\hat{x} + dy\hat{y} + dz\hat{z})$$

$$= -2 \int_B^A (y dx + x dy + 2 dz)$$

2

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad z = 1$$

$$dx \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 - y^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\omega = -2 \left[\int_{B=1}^{A=0.8} y dx + \int_{B=0}^{A=0.6} x dy + \int_{B=1}^{A=1} 2 dz \right]$$

$$\omega = -2 \left[\int_1^{0.8} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_0^{0.6} \sqrt{1-y^2} dy + \int_1^1 2 dz \right]$$

$$= -2 \left[\left[\frac{1}{2} [\sin^{-1} x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}] \right]_1^{0.8} + \left[\sin^{-1} y + y\sqrt{1-y^2} \right]_0^{0.6} + 2z \Big|_1^1 \right]$$

$$= -0.96 \bar{3}$$

Ex(2)

(3)

Use the same data of Prob (1) to get the work done to move $2C$ from $B \rightarrow A$ through straight line path bet A & B

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0.6 - 0}{0.8 - 1}$$

$$\frac{z - 1}{y - 0} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{z - 1}{y - 0} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{z - 1}{y - 0} = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -3x + 3$$

$$W = -2 \int_1^{0.8} y dx - 2 \int_0^{0.6} x dy - 4 \int_0^1 dz$$

$$= -2 \int_1^{0.8} (-3x + 3) dx - 2 \int_0^{0.6} \frac{3 - y}{3} dy$$

$$= -2 \left[-\frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_1^{0.8} - 2 \left[x - \frac{y^2}{6} \right]_0^{0.6}$$

$$= -0.96 \text{ J}$$

و جاب نتيجه w لا يسهل على $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ و $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ و $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$

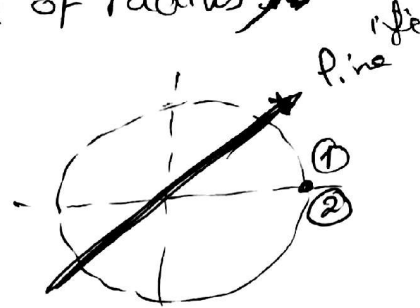
remembers

$$\begin{aligned} dl &= dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y + dz \hat{a}_z \\ &= r dr \hat{a}_r + r d\theta \hat{a}_\theta + dz \hat{a}_z \\ &= dr \hat{a}_r + r d\theta \hat{a}_\theta + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{a}_\phi \end{aligned}$$

4) infinite line
 2X) Find the work done in carrying a positive charge Q about circular path of radius R centered at the line.

$$E_{\text{radial}} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{r}$$

$$r = R$$



$$W_{12} = -Q \int_1^2 E \cdot dl$$

$$dl = R d\phi \hat{\phi} \quad (\text{دائره در خط است})$$



$$W = -Q \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R} \hat{r} \cdot R d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

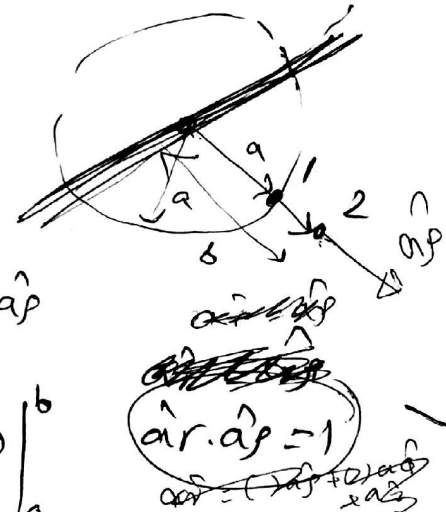
$$\hat{r} \cdot \hat{\phi} = 0$$

دو بردار عمود بر هم هستند و حاصل ضرب داخلی آنها صفر است.

در حالت دیگر اگر از a تا b حرکت کنیم

$$W = -Q \int_a^b \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{l} \hat{r}$$

$$d\vec{l} = dr \hat{r}$$



$$= -\frac{Q\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \int_a^b \frac{dr}{r} = -\frac{Q\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln r \Big|_a^b$$

$$= -\frac{Q\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (\ln(b) - \ln(a)) = -\frac{Q\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\hat{r} = () \hat{r} + () \hat{\phi} + () \hat{z} \quad \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} = 1$$

$$\hat{r} = \hat{r} \quad \text{و این دو بردار هم جهت هستند}$$

(5)

X(4)

Calculate the work done in moving 4-c charge from B(1,0,0) to A(0,2,0) along the path

Example

$y = 2 - 2x$, $z = 0$ & E of the field is

a) $E = 5\hat{a}_x$

b) $E = 5x\hat{a}_x$

c) $E = 5x\hat{a}_x + 5y\hat{a}_y$

(a)

$dl = dx\hat{a}_x + dy\hat{a}_y + dz\hat{a}_z$

$w = -q \int_B^A E \cdot dl$

$= -4 \left[\int_B^A 5\hat{a}_x \cdot (dx\hat{a}_x + dy\hat{a}_y + dz\hat{a}_z) \right]$

$= -4 \int_{Bx}^{Ax} 5dx + 0 = -20 \int_1^0 dx = -20x \Big|_1^0 = +20 J$

y dependence is not there

(b)

$w = -4 \int (5x\hat{a}_x) \cdot (dx\hat{a}_x + dy\hat{a}_y + dz\hat{a}_z)$

$= -20 \int_1^0 x dx = -\frac{20}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^0 = +10 J$

(c) $w = -4 \int (5x\hat{a}_x + 5y\hat{a}_y) \cdot (dx\hat{a}_x + dy\hat{a}_y + dz\hat{a}_z)$

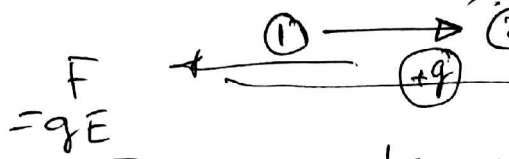
$= -4 \int (5x dx + 5y dy)$

$= -4 \left[\left[\frac{5x^2}{2} \right]_1^0 + \left[\frac{5y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \right] = -30 J$

celler ke prar kholo
 $y = 2 - 2x$

6
 ch(5) work & Potential
 ch(4) hayt

لو عندنا شحنة q موجودة في مجال E بالشكل ده
 :- يعني القوة qE باليه $F = qE$



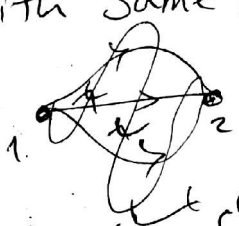
:- لنقل الشحنة من 1 إلى 2 :- مضطربته نقل بيكس field
 لو مشي النقل مع قيمة الشحنة = فرم الجوسم (تقريباً 251)
 فرم الجوسم = النقل لينقول لنقل شحنة بتقريباً
 عكس، عيون

W_{12}
 $\Delta V_{12} = \frac{W_{12}}{q}$ J/C = Volt

لو أنا نظيت جوسم (oo) -- اتفق انه جوسم (oo) صفر

:- جوسم نقل النقل لينقول لتجربك وهذا شدة من oo لنقل
 $\Delta V_{12} = V_2 - V_1$

- * Electric potential is scalar
- * Potential for earth = zero
- * has +ve value for +ve charge
- " -ve " " -ve "
- * doesn't depend on path
- * Not two points with same potential (No need to do work)



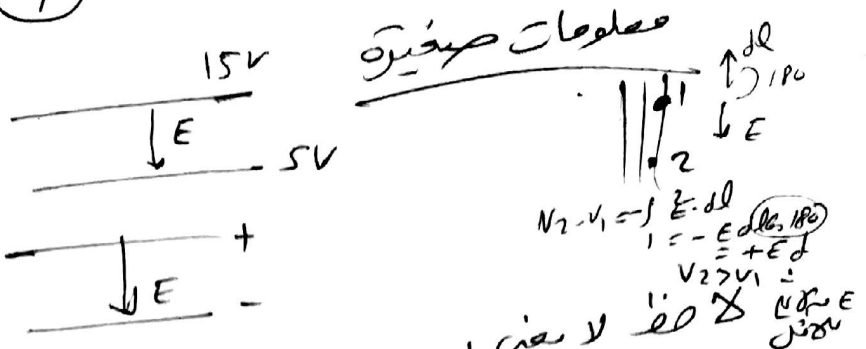
النقل لا يعتمد على المسار
 :- فرم الجوسم بتقريباً (تقريباً 251) -- فرم الجوسم بتقريباً (تقريباً 251)

$$\Delta V_{\text{final-initial}} = \frac{W}{q} = - \int_{\text{initial}}^{\text{final}} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

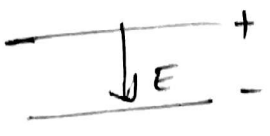
J/C = Volt

(7)

ایسی دو پوائنٹوں کے درمیان پتہ لگانا



or



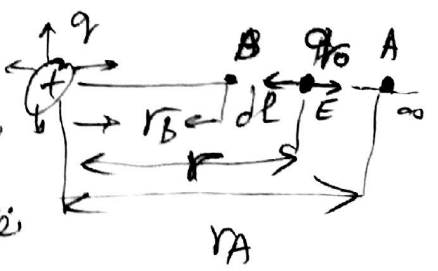
$\Delta V = \int E \cdot d$ (ایسی دو پوائنٹوں کے درمیان پتہ لگانا) $\Delta V = 0 \rightarrow V_2 - V_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2$

① * Potential due to infinite line charge *

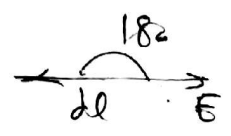
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{ab} &= - \int_b^a E \cdot dl = - \int_b^a \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{l} \\
 &= - \int_b^a \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{r} \cdot (dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin\theta dz \hat{z}) \\
 &= - \int_b^a \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr = - \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \int_b^a \frac{dr}{r} \\
 &= \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (\ln r)_a^b = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (\ln(b) - \ln(a)) = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

② * Potential due to Point charge *

BCA = ...



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{ab} &= V_a - V_b \\
 V_{ab} &= - \int_B^A E \cdot dl = - \int_B^A E dl \cos 180^\circ \\
 &= \int_B^A E dl
 \end{aligned}$$



اذا كان المجال الكهربائي E في اتجاه r و $dl = dr$

$$dl = dr$$

$$V_A - V_B = - \int_{r_B}^{r_A} E dr \quad (E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2})$$

$$V_{AB} \equiv V_A - V_B = - \int_{r_B}^{r_A} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_B}^{r_A} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

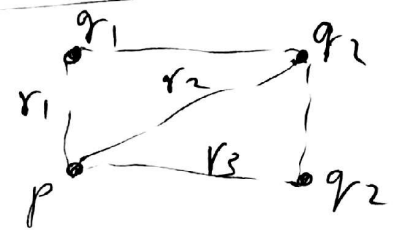
$$V_{AB} = - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \Big|_{r_B}^{r_A} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$$

عند $r_B \rightarrow \infty$ ، $V_A = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_A}$

التي هي العلاقة بين V و r في مجال كهربائي شعاعي $E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

③ Potential due to group of charge



$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$V = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} + \frac{q_3}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_3}$$

وهذا هو مجموع جهود الشحنات الفردية

EX(5) $q = 9$
 $\vec{E} = 6x^2 \hat{a}_x + by \hat{a}_y + 4a \hat{a}_z$ v/h

Find ΔV_{MN} of $M(2, 6, -1)$ & $N(-3, -3, 2)$

a) $V_{MN} = V_M - V_N = - \int_N^M \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{L}$

~~(b) $V_M \neq 0$ at $Q(4, -2, -3)$~~
~~(c) $V_N \neq 0$ at $P(1, 2, -4)$~~

$= - \int_N^M (6x^2 \hat{a}_x + by \hat{a}_y + 4a \hat{a}_z) \cdot (dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y + dz \hat{a}_z)$

$= - \left[\int_{-3}^2 6x^2 dx + \int_{-3}^6 by dy + \int_2^{-1} 4 dz \right]$

$= - \left[\frac{6x^3}{3} \Big|_{-3}^2 + \frac{by^2}{2} \Big|_{-3}^6 + 4z \Big|_2^{-1} \right] = -139 \text{ volt}$

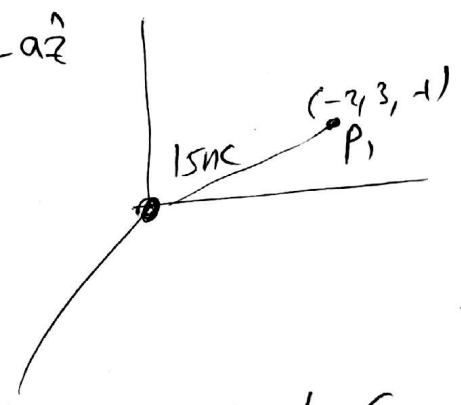
~~(b) $V_M \neq 0$ at $Q(4, -2, -3)$~~ equipotential surface

EX(6) $q = 15 \text{ nC}$ at the origin, calc. V_1 of P_1 located at $P_1(-2, 3, -1)$ and
 (a) $V=0$ at $(6, 5, 4)$
 (b) $V=0$ " infinity

$\vec{r}_A = (-2, 3, -1) - (0, 0, 0) = -2\hat{a}_x + 3\hat{a}_y - \hat{a}_z$
 $|\vec{r}_A| = \sqrt{14}$

$\vec{r}_B = (6, 5, 4) \rightarrow |\vec{r}_B| = \sqrt{77}$
 $\Delta V = V_A - V_B = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r}_A|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_B|} \right)$

$V_A - 0 = \frac{15 \times 10^{-9}}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{77}} \right) = 20.7 \text{ V}$



$$b - V_A - V_B = \frac{13 \times 10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$\therefore V_A = 13 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \approx 3.6 \text{ V}$$

25/12/20

$$c - V = 5 \text{ at } (2, 0, 4)$$

$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{4+16} = \sqrt{20}$$

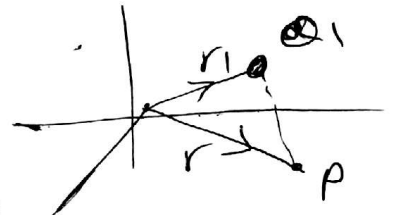
$$V_A - 5 = \frac{13 \times 10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \right) = 5.8$$

$$\therefore V_A = 10.8 \text{ V}$$

Generally

For single charge Q_1 located at r_1

$$\text{the potential } V(r) = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r-r_1)}$$



$$\text{For Multiple charges } V(r) = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{Q_m}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r-r_m)}$$

If the charge is uniformly distributed ~~at~~

$$V(r) = \int_{\text{Vol}} \frac{\rho(r') dv}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r-r')}$$

Volume

$$\text{or } V(r) = \int \frac{\rho_s dA}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r-r')}$$

Surface

$$\text{or } V(r) = \int \frac{\rho_l dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r-r')}$$

Line