

PC212 Tutorial Problem Wilfrid Laurier University

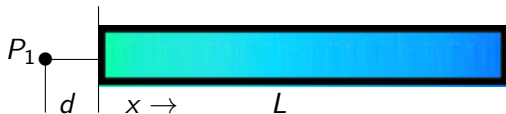
Terry Sturtevant

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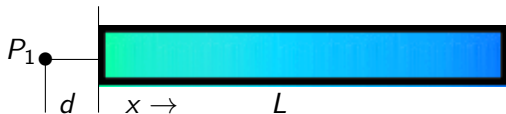
October 4, 2011

Definition

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We want to find $V(P_1)$

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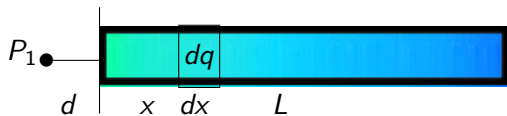
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$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$$

$$V = - \int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$



$$dq = \lambda dx$$

$$dq = c x dx$$

Calculations

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$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r}$$

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Calculations

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$$V = \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x}{x+d} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x+d}{x+d} - \frac{d}{x+d} dx \end{aligned}$$

V

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x+d}{x+d} - \frac{d}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L 1 - \frac{d}{x+d} dx \end{aligned}$$

V

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V

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x+d}{x+d} - \frac{d}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L 1 - \frac{d}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_0^L 1 dx - \int_0^L \frac{d}{x+d} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [x - d \ln(x+d)]_0^L \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x+d}{x+d} - \frac{d}{x+d} dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \left(1 - \frac{d}{x+d} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_0^L 1 dx - \int_0^L \frac{d}{x+d} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [x - d \ln(x+d)]_0^L \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [(L - d \ln(L+d)) - (0 - d \ln(0+d))] \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [L - d \ln(L+d) + d \ln d] \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [L - d \ln\left(\frac{L+d}{d}\right)] \\ &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[L - d \ln\left(1 + \frac{L}{d}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[L - d \ln \left(1 + \frac{L}{d} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[L - d \ln \left(1 + \frac{L}{d} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{28.9\text{pC}/\text{m}^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[12.0\text{cm} - 3.00\text{cm} \ln \left(1 + \frac{12.0\text{cm}}{3.00\text{cm}} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

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