

# PHYS 2102

Exam 1

Spring 2000

Dr. Aktash

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

SS # : \_\_\_\_\_

You have **five questions**, **20** points each.

This is a **closed** book exam. I understand I am **not to use any notes or information** other than on this exam sheet. I may use a pocket **calculator** but only for the purpose of **numerical calculation**. I **accept the responsibility** to know and observe the requirements of the **UNC-Charlotte Code of Student Academic Integrity**.

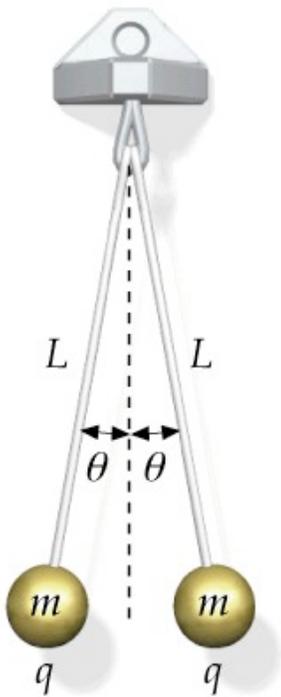
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\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

*Good luck*

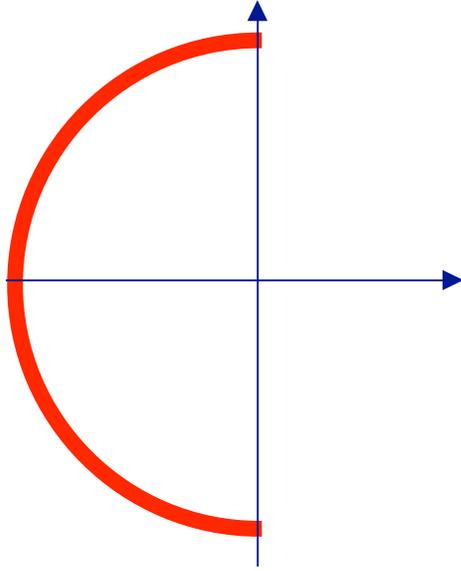
**Show** all of **your work**. Do not skip steps. First **write down** the relevant **equations** then **substitute the numbers** if necessary.



1. Two small spheres of mass  $m$  are suspended from a common point by threads of length  $L$ . When each sphere carries a charge  $q$ , each thread makes an angle  $\theta$  with the vertical as shown in figure. Show that the charge  $q$  is given by

$$q = 2L \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{mg \tan \theta}{k}}$$

Where  $k$  is Coulomb constant.



2. A semicircular ring of radius  $R$  carries a uniform line charge of  $\lambda$ . Find the electric field at the center of the semicircle.

3. A sphere of radius 6 cm carries a uniform volume charge density  $\rho = 450 \text{ nC/m}^3$ . (a) What is the total charge of the sphere? Find the electric field at (b)  $r = 2 \text{ cm}$ , (c)  $r = 5.9 \text{ cm}$ , (d)  $r = 6.1 \text{ cm}$ , and (e)  $r = 10 \text{ cm}$ .

4. A disk of radius 6.25 cm carries a uniform surface charge density  $\sigma = 7.5 \text{ nC/m}^2$ . Find the potential on the axis of the disk at a distance from the disk of (a) 0.5 cm, (b) 3.0 cm, and (c) 6.25 cm.

5. A spherical capacitor consists of two thin concentric spherical shells of radii  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . (a) Show that the capacitance is given by,

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_2 - R_1)}$$

(b) Show that when the radii of the shells are nearly equal, the capacitance is given approximately by the expression for the capacitance of a parallel-plate capacitor,  $C = \epsilon_0 A/d$ , where  $A$  is the area of the sphere and  $d = R_2 - R_1$ .

