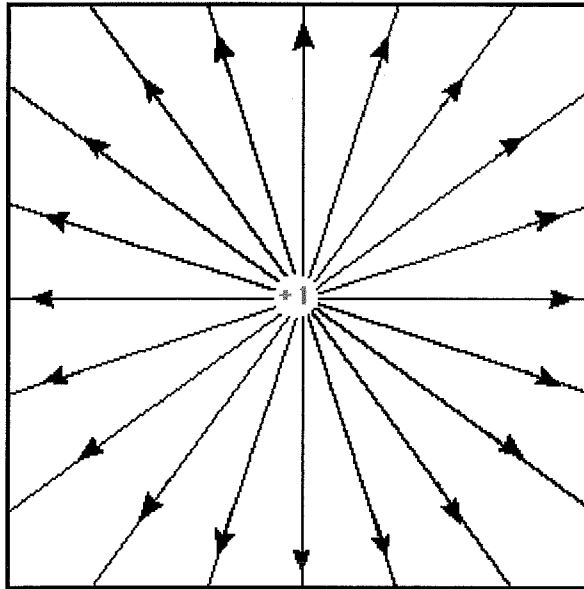


Physics 12
Section 16-7
The Electric Field

1. A field is defined as an area of influence.
2. Electric charges have electric fields around them.



3. Electric fields are studied by using a small positive test charge, q .
4. The strength of the electric field can be determined by:

$$E = F/q$$

F = force (N) on the charge q

q = the small test charge (C)

5. The electric field at any point in space can be determined by the following:

$$E = F/q$$

Substituting in for F

$$F = \frac{kqQ}{r^2}$$

This is Coulomb's Law, the force on the charges q and Q

$$E = \frac{kqQ}{q r^2}$$

or

$$E = kQ/r^2$$

Example 16-6 page 487: Calculate the magnitude and direction of the electric field at a point P which is 30cm to the right of a point charge $Q = -3.0 \times 10^{-6}C$

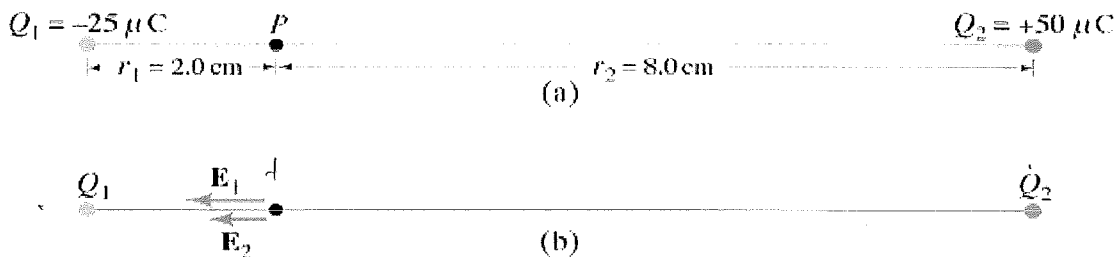
$$E = kQ/r^2$$

$$E = \frac{(9.0 \times 10^9 \text{NM/C}^2)(3.0 \times 10^{-6}C)}{(0.30\text{m})^2}$$

$$3.0 \times 10^5 \text{ N/C}$$

Note the sign is positive since a positive test charge is attracted to the negative charge.

Example 16-7 page 488: Two point charges are separated by a distance of 10.0cm. One has a charge of $-25\mu\text{C}$ and the other $+50\mu\text{C}$. What is the direction and magnitude of the electric field at a point P in between them, that is 2.0cm from the negative charge? If an electron is placed at point P, what will its acceleration be initially?



$$E = \frac{kQ}{r^2} \quad E_1 = \frac{kQ_1}{(0.02\text{m})^2} = \frac{9.0 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \times 25 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}}{(0.02)^2} = 5.6 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{kQ_2}{(0.08\text{m})^2} = \frac{9.0 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \times 50 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}}{(0.08\text{m})^2} = 7.0 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_1 + E_2 = 5.6 \times 10^8 + 7.0 \times 10^7 = 6.3 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E = \frac{F}{Q}$$

$$F = EQ$$

$$ma = EQ$$

$$a = \frac{EQ}{m}$$

$$= \frac{6.3 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}} = 1.1 \times 10^{20} \text{ m/s}^2$$

E is a vector.

Example 16-8 page 489: Calculate the total electric field at point A and at point B due to both charges Q_1 and Q_2 .

