

REMEMBER U_g ?
 GOOD!
 IT'LL HELP W/ U_E ...
 CHAPTER 20

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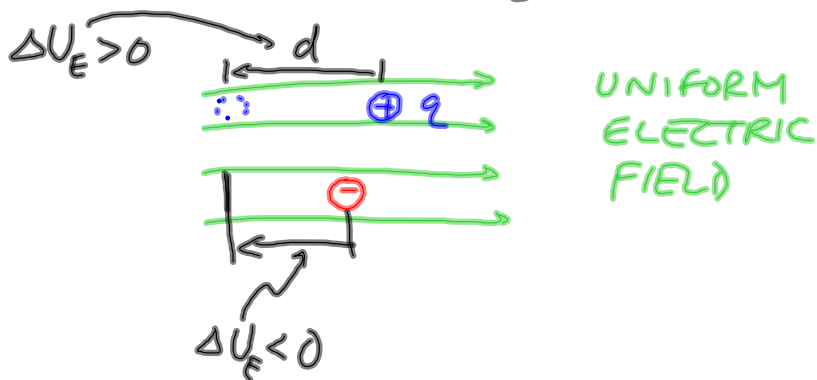
WHAT'S WORK?

$$W = Fd \quad (= mgh) \quad \xrightarrow{U_g}$$

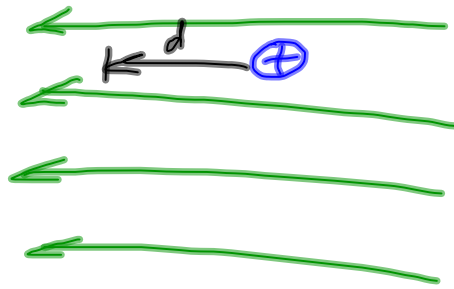
F_E DOES WORK? YUP!

$$F_E = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \underline{qE}$$

$$W_E = F_E d = qEd$$



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$$\Delta U < 0$$

$$\Delta U = qEd$$

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WHAT IS "VOLTAGE"?

$$\frac{U_g}{m} = \frac{mgh}{m}$$

$$V_g = gh$$

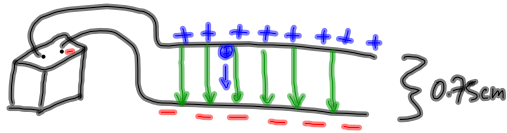
$$\frac{U_E}{q} = \frac{qEd}{q}$$

$$V_E = Ed$$

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GIVEN: 12V BATTERY



$$q = 6.24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

FIND a. E ?
b. ΔU for q

$$V = Ed$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{0.0075 \text{ m}} = 1600 \text{ V/m} \quad (= \text{N/C})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U &= qEd = qV \\ &= (6.24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})(1600 \text{ V/m})(0.0075 \text{ m}) \\ &= -7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ CV} \quad (= \text{J}) \end{aligned}$$

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HOW FAST IS CHARGE
MOVING WHEN IT HITS
PLATE?

USE CONS. OF E

$$\text{BEFORE: } U_{g_i} + k_i = U_{g_f} + k_f$$

$$\text{NOW: } U_{E_i} + \cancel{k_i} = U_{E_f} + k_f$$

$$k_f = \Delta U_E = qEd = qV$$

$$k_f = qV$$

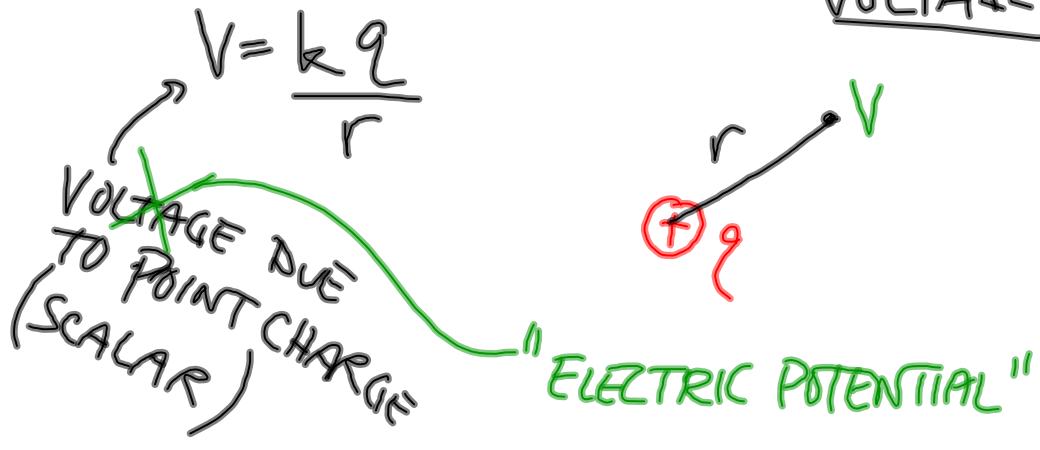
$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = qV$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2qV}{m}}$$

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SUPERPOSITION
WORKS FOR FORCES
FIELDS
VOLTAGES!



Feb 2-2:05 PM