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فیزیا 2

Physics 2



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chapter 23: Electric Fields: ① static electricity الساكنة

* $q = Ne$

② Mobile

المتحركة

* Types of electrical Materials:

① Conductor (موصل): Al, Au, Ag, Ni, Fe, Cu ...

يسمح بحركة التيار الكهربائي داخله بسهولة لأنه خفيف على الإلكترونات حركته.

② Insulators: glass, rubber, plastic, (dry wood) (عازل)

يسمح بحركة التيار بسهولة لذلك يمكن لنفوسنا أن نشعر بالتيار الكهربائي في المعادن

③ Semiconductors: C, Si, Ge, GaAs

شبه موصل

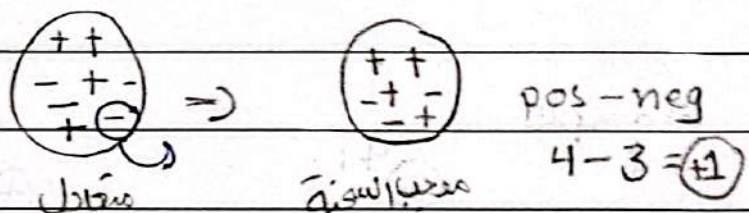
توصيله الكهربائي متوسط ليس موصل قوي مثل الجاسون وليس عازل قوي مثل البلاستيك
عنه التوصيل في توصيله.

جاذبة
attraction

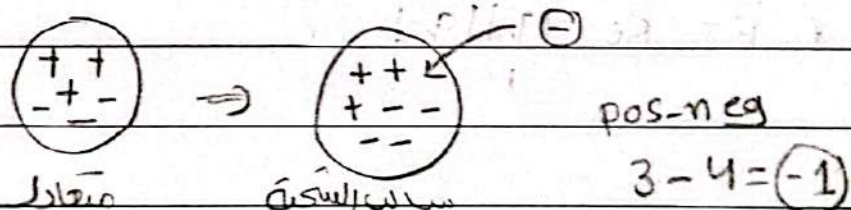
تنافر
repulsion.

* الحركة دائما تكون للشحنات السالبة.

* عند شحنة داخل جسم مشحون بشحنة موجبة بعد على إزالة شحنات سالبة منه.



* عند شحنة داخل جسم مشحون بشحنة سالبة بزيادة شحنة سالبة عليه.



* لا يمكن أن يكون الجسم positively charged (موجب) الجسم فيه شحنات موجبة وسالبة

يسمى الموجب أكثر

charge for the object. $q = N(e) \rightarrow -1.6 \times 10^{-19}$

$N = \pm 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$

ما يسمى العدد بكونه متلائم او ربع متكافئ

* Coulomb's laws:

① experimental law

② point charges (only) $\rightarrow$ لأن المسافة بينهم كبيرة جداً مقارنة

③ Two point charges (only) مع الاختلاف في تغير كثافتها نقطة

$|q| = [-5Mc, 3Mc] \rightarrow$ أكبر 5 value

value without sign

$$(|q| \propto F) \quad (F \propto \frac{1}{r^2})$$

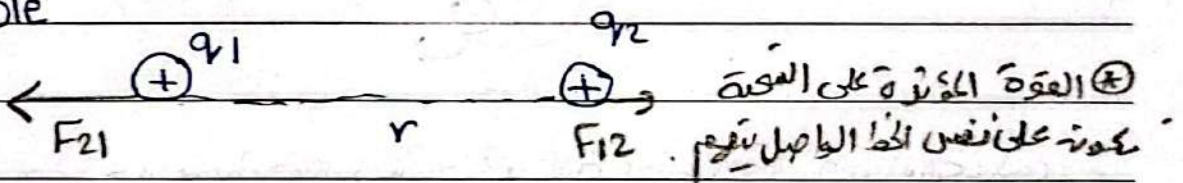
$$F = (K_e) \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2}$$

$N \cdot m^2$

$K_e = 1$

السماحية $4\pi\epsilon_0 \rightarrow$ علاقة عكسية الكهربية

Example $\frac{C^2}{m^2}$



$$\vec{F} = K_e \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} \quad (1)$$

سحب القوة اذا كانت موجبة او سالبة

$|\vec{F}| = \text{magnitude}$

$$|\vec{F}_{12}| = |\vec{F}_{21}| \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} \neq \vec{F}_{12}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{12}| = -|\vec{F}_{21}| \quad \times$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21} \quad \checkmark$$

* Electric Field (field vector) $\vec{E}$

$$\{ \vec{E} = (\vec{F}/q) * \hat{r} \}$$

$$\{ \vec{F} = q \vec{E} \}$$

test charge
very small +
positive $\oplus$

* $\vec{F}$ & $\vec{E}$ with the

same direction if q is $\oplus$

بشيء اتجاه الحقل الكهربائي

* $\vec{F}$ & $\vec{E}$ with the opposite direction
if q is $\ominus$

باتجاه عكس الحقل الكهربائي

عكس اتجاه الحقل

$$\{ \vec{E} = k_e q \hat{r} \text{ (N/C)} \}$$

* Electric Field Lines:

* دائمًا حقل الحقل الكهربائي من $\oplus$ داخل $\ominus$ من السالبة

* عدد الخطوط يعبر عن مقدار الشحنة

* $F=0$ وفي الشحنة على مسطرة (F=0)

نسبة الشحنة

$$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$q\vec{E} = m\vec{a} \rightarrow a = \frac{q\vec{E}}{m} \text{ (التسارع)}$$

* $\vec{E}$ of a continuous charge distribution:

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{k_e dq}{r^2} \Rightarrow \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{k_e dq}{r^2}$$

سيف
أشياء

$$\int \Rightarrow E = k_e \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \#$$

① volume (sphere) $\rightarrow$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{V}$$

↳ volume charge density

② Surface (area) $\rightarrow$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$$

①

$$\text{cylinder} = 2\pi r h$$

$$\text{② sphere} = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\text{③ circle} = \pi r^2$$

③ wire (line / length) $\rightarrow$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$

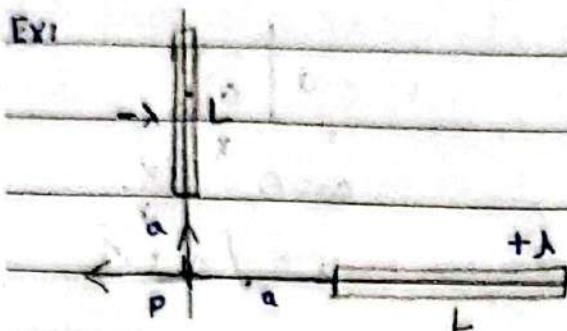
⊗

$$E = k_e \frac{Q}{L} \frac{L}{a^2 + aL}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = k_e \frac{Q}{a^2 + aL}$$

$$\frac{Q}{L}$$

EX1



$\vec{E} = ?$

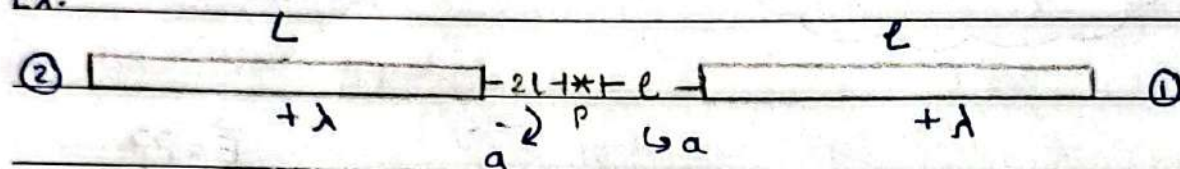


$$E_1 = k_e \frac{Q}{a^2 + L^2} \rightarrow \lambda L$$

$$E_2 = k_e \frac{\lambda L}{a^2 + L^2}$$

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -E_1 \hat{i} + E_2 \hat{j}$$

EX2



$\vec{E} = ?$



$$E_1 = k_e \frac{\lambda L}{a(a+L)} = k_e \frac{\lambda L}{L(L+L)} = k_e \frac{\lambda}{2L}$$

$$E_2 = k_e \frac{\lambda L}{a(a+L)} = k_e \frac{\lambda L}{2L(2L+L)} = k_e \frac{\lambda}{6L}$$

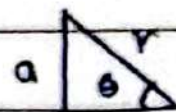
$$\vec{E}_{\text{total}} = -k_e \frac{\lambda}{2L} \hat{i} + k_e \frac{\lambda}{6L} \hat{i} = -k_e \frac{\lambda}{3L} \hat{i}$$

+ charge ring:

$$dE_x = dE \cos \theta$$

$$dE_x = dE \left(\frac{x}{r} \right)$$

$$dE = k_e \frac{dq}{r^2} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right)$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$

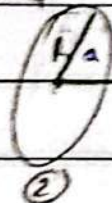
$$\int dE = k_e \frac{dq x}{r^3} = \int k_e \frac{dq x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = k_e x Q \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$Q \Rightarrow$ distance between rings

Ex:

-Q



4R
x

P

2R

+Q



$\vec{E} = ??$
total

$\leftarrow \leftarrow$
 $E_1 \quad E_2$

$$E_1 = k_e x Q \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = k_e (2R) (Q) \frac{1}{(R^2 + 4R^2)^{3/2}} = k_e \frac{2RQ}{(5R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_2 = k_e x Q \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = k_e (4R) (Q) \frac{1}{(R^2 + 16R^2)^{3/2}} = k_e \frac{4RQ}{(17R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{tot}} = -\vec{E}_1 i - \vec{E}_2 i$$

Arc

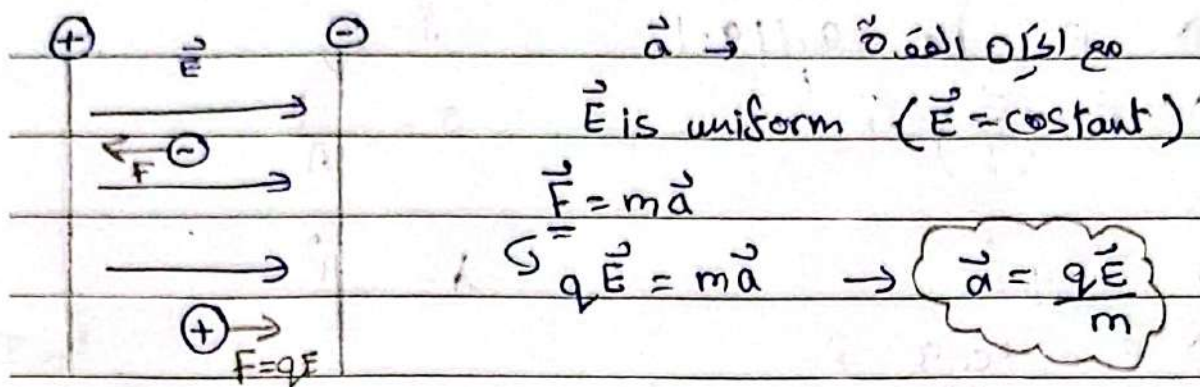
$\alpha = \text{radians}$

$$L = \alpha R$$

$$E = \frac{2k_e \lambda \sin(\alpha/2)}{R}$$



* Motion of a charge in a uniform electric field:



($\vec{E}$ const) by

- ① $v_f = v_i + at$ (+) $\vec{a}$ and F in the same direction of $\vec{E}$
- ② $v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$
- ③ $\Delta x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ (-) $\vec{a}$ and F in the opposite direction of $\vec{E}$

(23.10) $\Rightarrow$ Lec23 notes

(23.11) $\Rightarrow$ مسائل

$$\textcircled{1} q = Ne$$

$$\textcircled{2} F = k_e \frac{|q_1||q_2|}{r^2}$$

$$P = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \vec{E} = \left(\frac{\vec{F}}{q} \right) \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \vec{F} = q \vec{E}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \vec{E} = k_e q \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{const}}$$

$$v_f = v_i + at$$

$$\textcircled{6} \frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a \Delta x$$

$$\Delta x = vt + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\textcircled{7} \vec{a} = \frac{q \vec{E}}{m}$$

$$\textcircled{8} E = k_e \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$\textcircled{9} E = k_e \frac{\lambda}{a^2 + a^2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} E = k_e \frac{Q}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\textcircled{11} E = \frac{2k_e \lambda \sin(\alpha/2)}{R}$$

chapter (24)

Electric Flux :

$$\Phi_E = EA$$

$$= \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = EA \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi_E = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

في حال كان المجال متوازيًا مع السطح

$$\Phi_E = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

في حال كان المجال عموديًا على السطح

(*) أي جسم مغلق + مفتوح (يعني ما فيه شحنة + مغلق أو غير مغلق السطح)

على مجال كهربائي متساو $\Phi_E = \text{zero}$ ← جسم مغلق مغزول بمجال كهربائي

$$\Phi_{\text{net}} = 0$$

(*) إذا كانت الشحنة على بقعة واحدة + أو قبل متساو

$$q_{\text{lin}} = \int \rho dV \quad \text{volume}$$

$$q_{\text{lin}} = \int \lambda d\ell \quad \text{line}$$

$$q_{\text{lin}} = \int \sigma dA \quad \text{surface}$$

for continuous charge distribution

(*) عدد الخطوط الخارجة من السطح أكبر من عدد

$$\Phi > 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} +4\mu C \\ -3\mu C \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Phi > 0$ الخطوط الداخلة إذا

الشحنة الموجبة الخطوط خارجة

الشحنة السالبة الخطوط داخلة

$$\Phi < 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} +5\mu C \\ -6\mu C \end{pmatrix}$$

(*) عدد الخطوط الخارجة من السطح أصغر من عدد

الخطوط الداخلة إذا $\Phi < 0$

$$\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = |\vec{E}| |\vec{A}| \cos \theta$$

Scalar Quantity

vector

↪ angle between A and E

زاوية 90° و 0°

السطح

- * sphere $\rightarrow \vec{q}_s$
- * Hemi-sphere $\rightarrow$ نصف كروي

* $\phi = \text{zero}$

$\hookrightarrow \vec{E} = 0$

or $\vec{A} = 0$

or $\theta = 90 \rightarrow \cos 90 = 0$

(الوحدة)

$$\phi = \frac{N}{c} \cdot m^2$$

* $\phi = \text{Max} = EA$

$\hookrightarrow \theta = 0 \rightarrow \cos 0 = 1$

$[\phi = \pm \text{ or } 0]$ scalar

$\ominus$

$\cos \theta = -1$

$\theta = 180$

$\oplus$

$\cos \theta = 1$

$\theta = 0$

zero

$\cos \theta = 0$

$\theta = 90$

Gauss's law :

Gaussian surface :-

- ① closed ② virtual

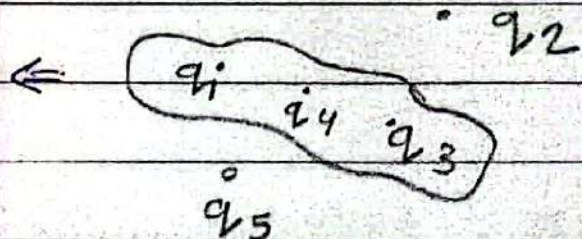
سطح غاوس

$$\phi = \sum q_{in}$$

$\hookrightarrow \epsilon_0 \hookrightarrow 8.8 \times 10^{-12}$

Flux over the surface.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \sum \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \\ &= \frac{q_1 + q_3 + q_4}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$



ϕ through the surface

$$EA \cos \theta = \frac{\sum q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\sum q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

(closed integral) $\Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$

insulator $\swarrow$

symmetric

charge distribution

Gauss's law $\searrow$

conductor
(no charge inside)

charge will be on
the surface only

conductor ①

insulator ②

shell ③

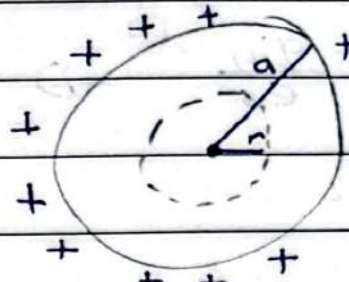
① conducting sphere

Find E

$\Rightarrow r < a$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \text{zero}$$

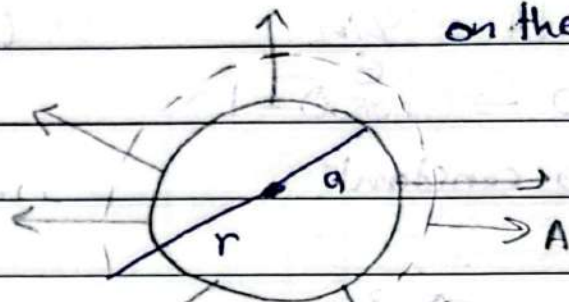
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0 \rightarrow [E=0]$$



charge only on the surface

$\Rightarrow r > a$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$
$$E dA \cos \theta$$



E is constant on Gaussian sphere

السبب ان المجال على كل نقطة من السطح متساوي في المقدار واتجاهه

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} \Rightarrow \theta = 0$$

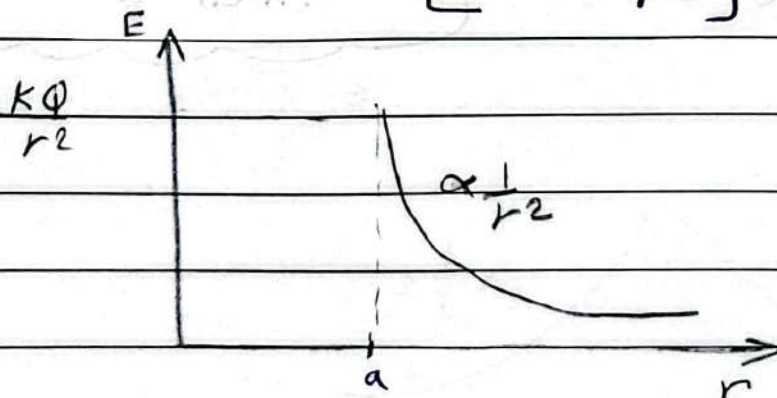
$$E \oint dA \rightarrow 4\pi r^2$$

②

$$q_{inside} = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow [E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}]$$

sphere or point charge



توزيع الشحنة

② insulator, continuous charge distribution

⇒ $r > a$: المجال الكهربائي في نقطة خارج سطح الشحنة

$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$E \rightarrow \text{constant}$, $\theta = 0$, $q_{in} = Q$

$$E \int \frac{dA}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow \left[E = k_e \frac{Q}{r^2} \right]$$

$$4\pi r^2$$

⇒ $r < a$: المجال الكهربائي في نقطة داخل سطح الشحنة

$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{A} = q_{in}$$

(المجال الكهربائي)

$$\theta = 0 \rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$$

$$q = Q$$

$E \rightarrow \text{constant}$

$$\frac{Q}{V} = \frac{q_{in}}{V}$$

$V \rightarrow \text{الحجم}$

$$q_{in} = \frac{Q r^3}{a^3}$$

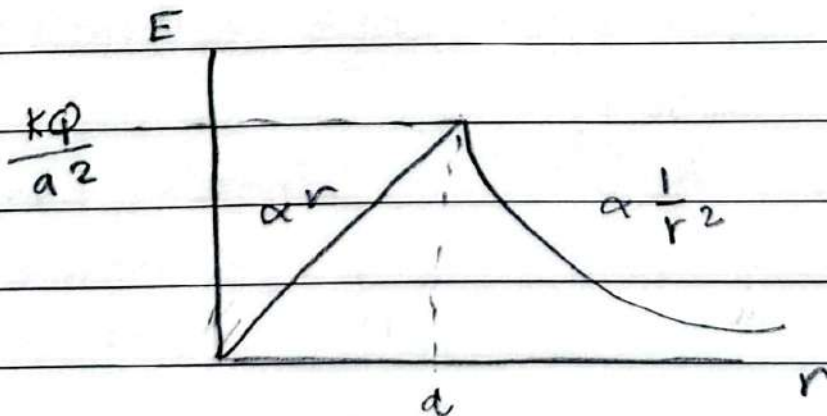
$$\Leftarrow \frac{Q_{total}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} = \frac{q_{in}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}$$

نسبة الحجوم

$$E \oint d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E (4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q r^3}{a^3 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{Q r}{a^3} = k_e \frac{Q r}{a^3}$$



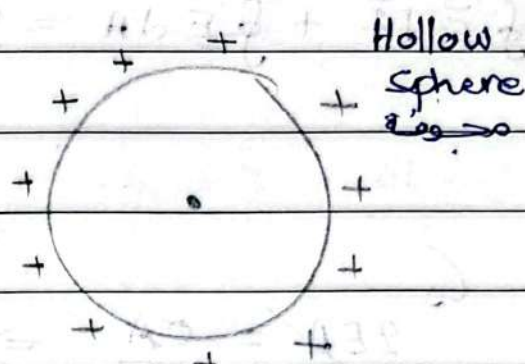
③ Shell (conductor or insulator) (توزيع الشحنة على السطح)

⇒ $r > a$

$$\left[E = K \frac{Q}{r^2} \right]$$

$r < a \rightarrow q_{in} = 0$

⇒ $[E = 0]$



* cylindrical symmetric charge distribution

Area 1 + A2 + A3

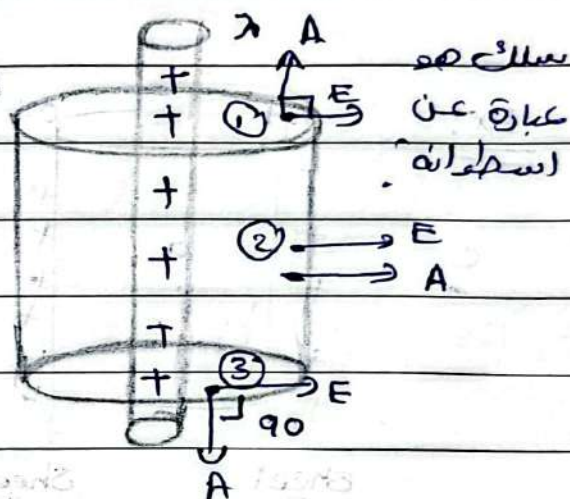
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} + \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} + \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$A_2 = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} \oint d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{q_{in}}{L}$$

$$\vec{E} \oint d\vec{A} = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$q_{in} = \lambda L$$



$$\vec{E} (2\pi r L) = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2 \times 2\pi \epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\left[\vec{E} = K \epsilon \frac{2\lambda}{r} \right] \#$$

*(plane / sheet)

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} + \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

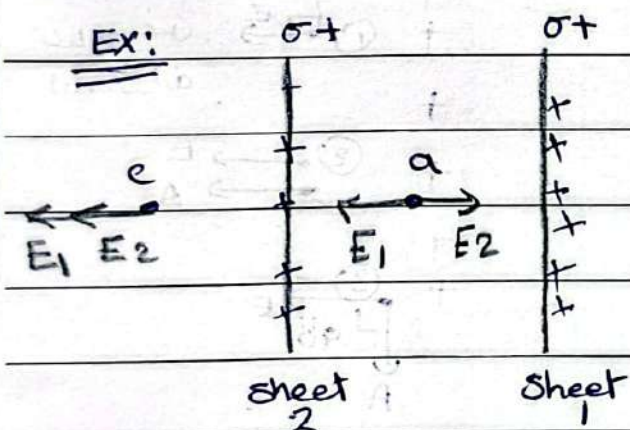
$$\vec{E} \oint d\vec{A} + \vec{E} \oint d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$2EA = \frac{\sigma A}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{q_{in}}{A}$$

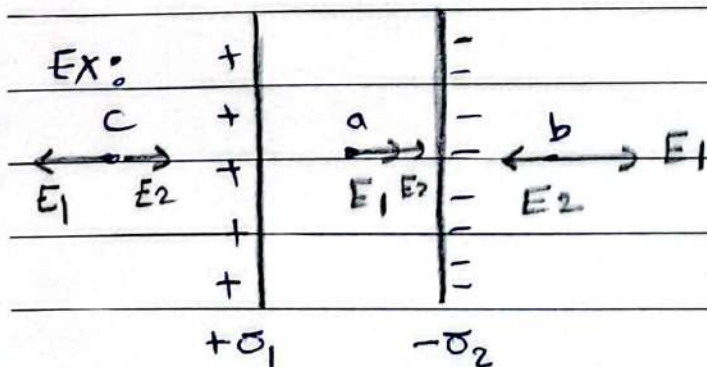
$$q_{in} = \sigma A$$

$\hookrightarrow$ independent on r



$$E_a = E_2 - E_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} = \text{zero}$$

$$E_{b/c} = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

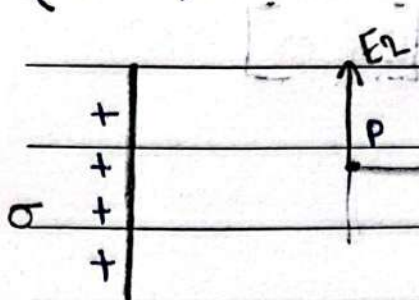


$$E_a = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_{b/c} = E_1 - E_2 = \text{zero}$$

$$(1\text{m} = 100\text{cm})$$

(Extra)



$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{i}$$

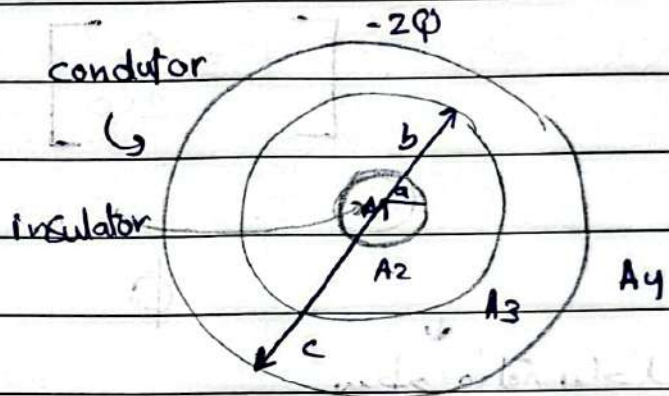
$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{j} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{j}$$

① + + + + + ②

2σ

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{i} + \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{j}$$

Example (24.7) :



① $r < a$

$$E = k_e \frac{Q}{r^3}$$

② $r < b$

$$E = k_e \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

③ $b < r < c$

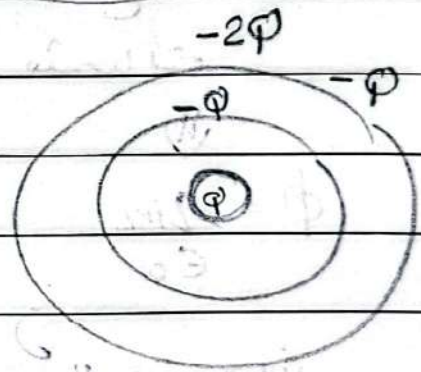
$$E = 0 \rightarrow q_{in} = 0$$

④ $r > c$ $q_{in} = Q - 2Q = -Q$

$$E = -k_e \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

$$\text{total} = q_{inner} + q_{outer}$$

$$= -Q + -Q = -2Q \checkmark$$



* conducting infinit cylinder

$$r > a \quad \left[E = \frac{\sigma a}{\epsilon_0 r} \right] \quad r < a \rightarrow [E = 0]$$

* non-conducting infinit cylinder

$$r > a \Rightarrow \left[E = \frac{\rho a^2}{2r\epsilon_0} \right]$$

$$r < a \Rightarrow \left[E = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \right]$$

↓
مساحة مقطع دائرية
سليمان

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\phi = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

السالب بجمعها

ϕ

↓
مساحة مقطع دائرية
منظم

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$= EA \cos \theta$$

chapter 25

Electric potential:

$$W = Fd$$

electric field

$$S = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad (\text{displacement})$$

$$dW = \vec{E}q \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$W = \int_A^B q \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= q \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\Delta K = -\Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta K + \Delta U = 0$$

في حال كان النظام مغلق فقد لا طاقة

$$W = \Delta K$$

$$W = -\Delta U$$

$$* \Delta U_{a \rightarrow b} = -q \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad (\text{potential energy})$$

$$E ds \cos \theta$$

$$* V = \frac{U}{q} = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad (\text{Electric potential})$$

$$[الوحدة] \text{ Volt} = J/C$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{q} \Rightarrow \Delta U = \Delta V \cdot q$$

وحدة الجهد (E)

$$\frac{V}{m}$$

جهد

$$\Delta V_{a \rightarrow b} = -Ed \cos \theta$$

$$E = -\frac{V}{d}$$

with $E \rightarrow V$ decrease

opposite of $E \rightarrow V$ increase

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = -1$$

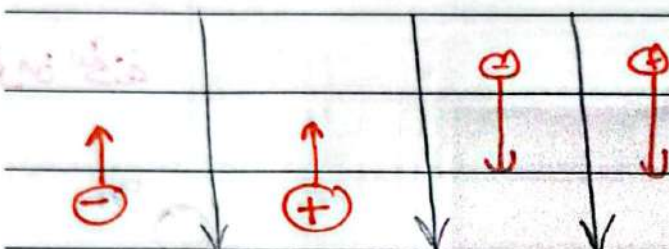
$$\theta = 180$$

Electron volt $= e \cdot V = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$(\vec{E})$ is a measure of the rate of change of (V) with respect to position.

$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

(25.2) uniform electric field.



$(+)$ $\begin{cases} \text{with } E \rightarrow U \text{ decrease} \\ \text{opposite } \vec{E} \rightarrow U \text{ increase} \end{cases}$

$(-)$ $\begin{cases} \text{with } E \rightarrow U \text{ increase} \\ \text{opposite } \vec{E} \rightarrow U \text{ decrease} \end{cases}$

$$\Delta V_{AB} = V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$[\Delta U = q \Delta V = -q E d \cos \theta]$$

(25.3)

* Electric field due to point charge

$$\Delta V = V_B - V_A = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

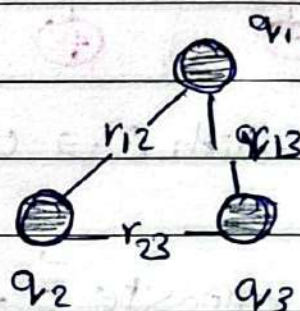
$$\vec{E} = k_e \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r} \Rightarrow V = k_e q \left[\frac{1}{r_B} - \frac{1}{r_A} \right]$$

$$U = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} = q \Delta V$$

$$* U = k_e \left[\frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{13}} + \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{q_2 q_3}{r_{23}} \right] \quad \text{لثلاثة شحنات}$$

$$V = k_e \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i}$$

$$* V = k_e \left[\frac{q_1}{r_1} + \dots \right]$$



$$[V_\infty = U_\infty = 0]$$

* لنقل شحنة من نقطة لنقطة أخرى

$$U_{a \rightarrow b} = q V_{ab} = q (V_b - V_a)$$

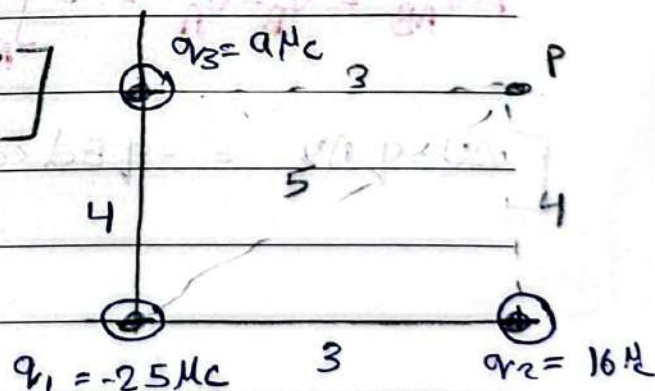
Ex:

$$V_P = k_e \left[\frac{9 \times 10^{-6}}{3} + \frac{16 \times 10^{-6}}{4} + \frac{-25 \times 10^{-6}}{5} \right]$$

$$U = (q) V_P$$

الشحنة التي تنقل

$$= -1.6 \times 10^{-19} V_P$$



في حال طلب الشغل

$$W = -\Delta U$$

(U)

- ↳ electric energy stored in the system
- energy stored in the system
- what is the work required to assemble
- change in the figure
- potential energy.

Equipotential surface

↳ surface with the same (V)

(25.4) Obtaining E from V:

$$E_x = -\frac{dV}{dx}, \quad E_y = -\frac{dV}{dy}, \quad E_z = -\frac{dV}{dz}$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \hat{i} + E_y \hat{j} + E_z \hat{k}$$

EX $V = 3x^2y + yz + xz^2$ find $|E|$ at $(1, 0, 1)$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -(6xy + z^2) = -1$$

$$\frac{dV}{dy} = -(3x^2 + z) = -4$$

$$\frac{dV}{dz} = -(y + 2xz) = -2$$

$$\vec{E} = -\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 2\hat{k} \Rightarrow |E| = \sqrt{1 + 16 + 4} = \sqrt{21} \text{ N/C}$$

EX $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 y^3}$ find $\vec{E}$ at $(1, 1)$.

$$\frac{-dV}{dx} = -\left(\frac{2}{x^3 y^3}\right) = -2 \quad \therefore \vec{E} = -2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$$

$$\frac{-dV}{dy} = -\left(\frac{3}{x^2 y^4}\right) = -3$$

[electric potential $\rightarrow V$
potential energy $\rightarrow U$]

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$$

$$[W = -\Delta U]$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta V = V_B - V_A$$

$$\rightarrow = Ed \cos \theta$$

$$* U = q \Delta V = -qEd \cos \theta = -qEd$$

$$* \Delta U = q \Delta V$$

$$\rightarrow V = -Ed$$

$$\rightarrow V_{A \rightarrow B} = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$* U_{A \rightarrow B} = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\rightarrow V = k_e \left[\frac{q_1}{r_1} + \frac{q_2}{r_2} \right]$$

$$* U = k_e \left[\frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{q_2 q_3}{r_{23}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \hat{i} + E_y \hat{j} + E_z \hat{k}$$

$$-\frac{dV}{dx} \quad -\frac{dV}{dy} \quad -\frac{dV}{dz} = U_A$$