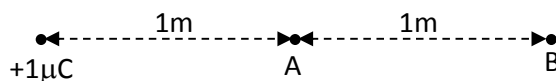


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

PHY 232 Summer 2016 Class Work  
Class 10. Electric Potential and Potential Energy

Consider a point charge of  $+1\mu\text{C}$ . Given  $\epsilon_0=8.8542\times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2\text{m}^{-2}\text{N}^{-1}$  and  $e= 1.6022\times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ .



(a) What is the potential at point A?

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1\times 10^{-6}}{2} = \underline{\underline{4494 \text{ V}}}$$

(b) What is the potential at point B?

Note that for the same  $Q$ ,  $V \propto 1/r$ .

$$\therefore V_B = \frac{V_A}{2} = \frac{4494}{2} = \underline{\underline{2247 \text{ V}}}$$

(c) If a proton of mass  $1.6726\times 10^{-27}\text{kg}$  is released from rest at point A, what will be its speed at point B?

$$\Delta U = e(V_B - V_A) = 1.6022\times 10^{-19} \times (2247 - 4494) = -3.6001\times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$$

Conservation of energy:  $\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}m_p v^2 - 0\right) + (-3.6001\times 10^{-16}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 1.6726\times 10^{-27} v^2 = 3.6001\times 10^{-16}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 4.3047\times 10^{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \underline{\underline{6.561\times 10^5 \text{ m/s}}}$$