

Solutions

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \text{RHS} &= \frac{V}{m} = \frac{J}{Cm} = \frac{Nm}{Cm} \\ &= \frac{N}{C} \\ &= \text{LHS} \\ & \quad // \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad W_{A \rightarrow B} = q_0 [V_B - V_A]$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$V_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$\therefore W_{A \rightarrow B} = q_0 \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} \right]$$

$$= q_0 k \times 0$$

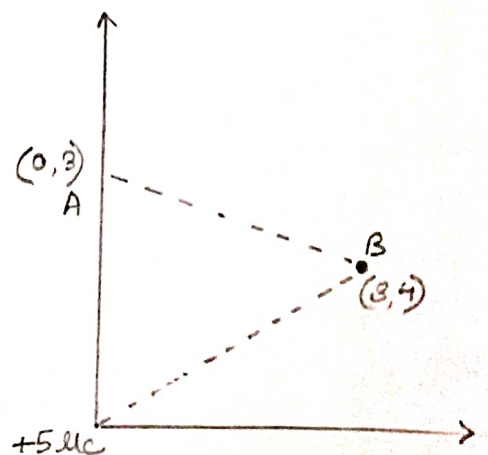
$$= 0$$

$$3. \quad q_0 = -1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$q = +5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = q_0 [V_B - V_A]$$

$$V_A = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_A &= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{5} \\
 &= 9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-6} \\
 &= 9 \times 10^3 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

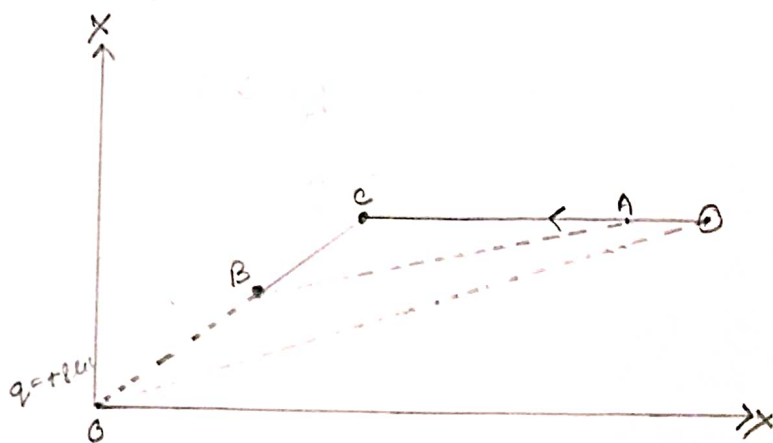
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_B &= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{25}} \\
 &= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{5} \\
 &= 9 \times 10^3 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{A \rightarrow B} &= q_0 [V_B - V_A] \\
 &= -9.6 \times 10^{-19} [9 - 9] \times 10^3 \\
 &= -9.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

- 4.
- A \rightarrow (12m, 5m)
 - B \rightarrow (3m, 4m)
 - C \rightarrow (5m, 5m)

$$q_0 = 8 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$q = -2 \times 10^{-9}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B} &= W_{A \rightarrow B} \\
 &= q_0 [V_B - V_A]
 \end{aligned}$$

5.



Let a point charge $+q$ be at O due to which potential at A ($OA = r$) is

$$V_A = \frac{W_{\infty \rightarrow A}}{+q_0} \quad (\text{Work done in bringing } +q_0 \text{ from } \infty \text{ to } A) \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

Let $OP = u$ ($r < u < \infty$)

Let $+q_0$ be moved from ∞ to A when $+q_0$ is at P , the repulsive force acting on q_0 due to q is

$$F_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q}{u^2} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\text{Let } \vec{PQ} = d\vec{u}$$

W_0 in moving from q_0 from P to Q is

$$dW_{P \rightarrow Q} = F_p \cdot PQ \cos 180^\circ$$

$$= F_p du \cos 180^\circ$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q du}{u^2} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\therefore W_{\infty \rightarrow A} = \int dW_{P \rightarrow Q}$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^r -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q}{u^2}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} q_0 q \int_{\infty}^r \frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_A &= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{-2 \times 10^{-9}}{\sqrt{169}} \\
 &= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{-2 \times 10^{-9}}{13} \\
 &= \frac{-18 \times 1}{13} \\
 &= \frac{-18}{13} \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_B &= \frac{-2 \times 10^{-9}}{\sqrt{25}} 9 \times 10^9 \\
 &= \frac{-18 \times 10^0}{5} \\
 &= \frac{-18}{5} \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{A \rightarrow B} &= 8 \times 10^{-6} \left[-\frac{18}{5} + \frac{18}{13} \right] \\
 &= 8 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{-18 \times 13 + 18 \times 5}{65} \right) \\
 &= 8 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{-234 + 90}{65} \right) \\
 &= 8 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{-144}{65} \right) \\
 &= 8 \times 10^{-6} (-2.22) \\
 &= -17.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} q_0 r \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_{\infty}^r$$

$$\frac{W_{\infty \rightarrow A}}{q_0} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} - 0 \right]$$

$$V_A = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$