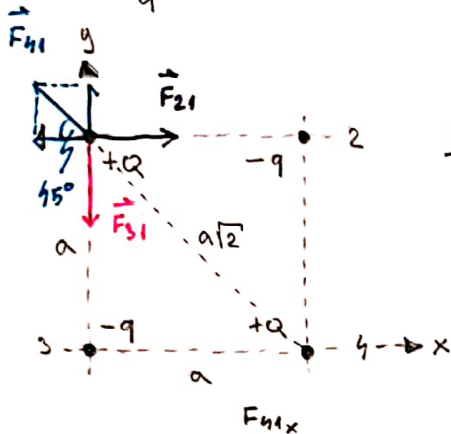


2

$$q_1 = q_4 = Q$$

$$q_2 = q_3 = q$$

a) $\frac{Q}{q} = ?$ b) $q = ?$



* PRETPOSTAVIMO: $Q > 0$ (PREZEMACI)
 $q < 0$

NA SEICI:

\vec{F}_{41} = SILA KJODI NABOS U TOČKI 4 ODBISA NABOS U TOČKI 1

\vec{F}_{21} = SILA KJODI NABOS U TOČKI 2 PRIVLAČI NABOS U TOČKI 1

\vec{F}_{31} = SILA KJODI NABOS U TOČKI 3 PRIVLAČI NABOS U TOČKI 1

$$\sum F_x = F_{21} - \overbrace{F_{41} \cos 45^\circ}^{F_{41x}} = 0 \quad (1) \quad - \text{SUMA SILA KOJE DJELOJU NA NABOS U TOČKI 1 U SMJERU X.}$$

$$F_{21} = k \frac{|q_2 \cdot q_1|}{a^2} = k \frac{|q \cdot Q|}{a^2}$$

(2) - IZMOSI SILA PREMA KULOMBOWOM ZAKONU.

$$F_{41} = k \frac{|q_4 \cdot q_1|}{(a\sqrt{2})^2} = k \frac{|Q \cdot Q|}{2a^2}$$

(2) \rightarrow (1)

$$k \frac{|qQ|}{a^2} = k \frac{|Q^2|}{2a^2} \cos 45^\circ$$

$$a) \quad |q| = \frac{|Q|}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{q} = -2,83 //$$

b) POSTOJI LI NEKI IZMOS q PA DA RESULTANTA NA SVAKI NABOS BUDE NULA?
NE!

ZA ODBAŠNENJE PROMOTRIMO SILE NA NABOS U TOČKI 2:

PRETPOSTAVIMO DA JE U Y SMJERU

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$-F_{24} + F_{23} \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$k \frac{|q \cdot q|}{(a\sqrt{2})^2} \sin 45^\circ = k \frac{|q \cdot Q|}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q}{q} = -0,5 \neq -2,83 \Rightarrow \sum F_y \neq 0$$

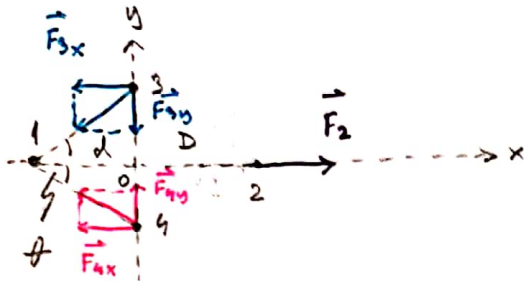
③ $\theta = 30^\circ$

$d = 2 \text{ cm}$

$q_2 = +8 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ C}$

$q_3 = q_4 = -1,6 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ C}$

a) $D = ?$ b) $D' = ?$



- SILE KOJE DSELUJU NA q_1

\vec{F}_3, \vec{F}_4 i \vec{F}_2

- D SE UDALEENOST OD NULA DO 2

- d SE UDALEENOST OD NULA DO 1

- $D+d$ SE UDALEENOST OD 1 DO 2

AKO SE RESULTANTA NA NAPIS U TOČKI 1 NULA: $\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_2 = F_{3x} + F_{4x}$

$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{3y} = F_{4y}$

U SMJERU X: (q_3 i q_4 SU ISTIH IZMOSA PA $F_{3x} = F_{4x}$)

$2 \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_3}{d^2} \cos 30^\circ = \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{(D+d)^2}$

$\frac{2q_3}{d^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{q_2}{D^2 + 2Dd + d^2}$

a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}q_3}{d^2} = \frac{q_2}{(D+d)^2}$

$\Rightarrow D = d \left(2\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} - 1 \right) = 0,9245d$

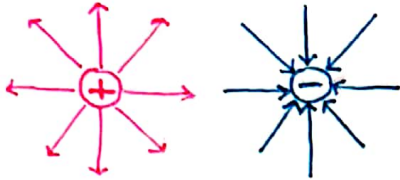
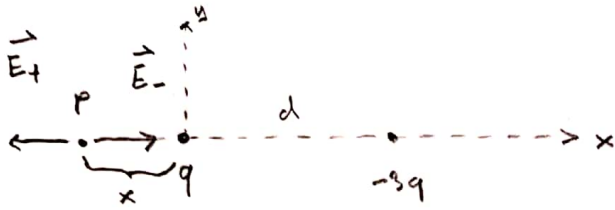
$D = 0,9245 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2} = 1,849 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

b) AKO SE NAPISI U 3 I 4 POMAČU BLIŽE IŠTUDIŠTU PO Y OSI, θ ĆE SE SMANJITI, A $\cos \theta$ ĆE SE POVEĆATI PA ĆE I IZMOSA SILA KOJIMA ONI DSELUJU NA NAPIS q_1 BITI VEĆI. IZMOS SILE KOJIM q_2 DSELUJE NA q_1 TAJDŽER MORA BITI VEĆI DA BI RESULTANTA OSTALA NULA. PREMA TOME D SE TREBA SMANJITI ŽER $F_C \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$.

8

a) $x (E=0) = ?$

b) $x' = ?$



12VOR

PONOR

$$E_+ = E_-$$

$$\cancel{k} \frac{q}{x^2} = \cancel{k} \frac{|-3q|}{(x+d)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{3}{(x+d)^2} \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{x+d}$$

$$x+d = \sqrt{3} x$$

$$\sqrt{3} x - x = d$$

a) $x = - \frac{d}{\sqrt{3}-1}$

TOČKA P JE LIJEVO OD ISHODIŠTA

b) NE POSTOJI TOČKA 12VOR OSI X Gdje bi POSE BILU NULA GDE SE

ERODI ADICIJE VEKTORA ONI MOGU PONIJESTI SAMO NA TOM PRAVCU TO OSI

9

(1) $-5U_0$

(2) $-7U_0$

(3) $3U_0$

(4) $5U_0$

a) $\varphi = ?$

b) $\Sigma = ?$

a) $U = -pE \cos \varphi = pE \cos(180^\circ - \varphi) \Rightarrow$ ŠTO JE KUT VEĆI, VEĆA JE POTENCIJALNA ENERGIJA

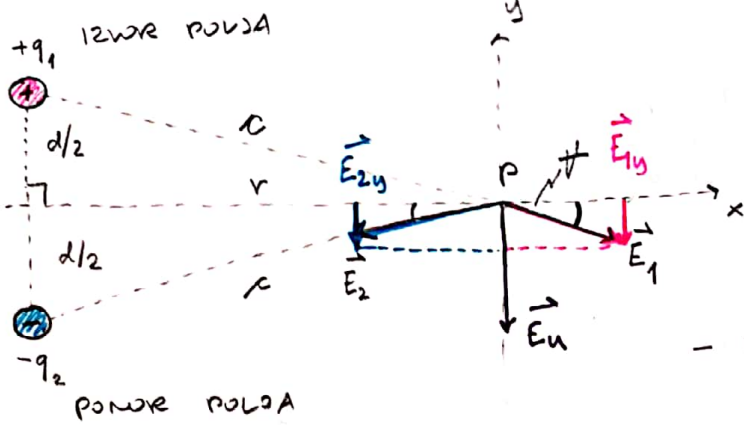
$4 > 3 > 1 > 2$

b) $\Sigma = pE \sin \varphi \Rightarrow$ IZNOŠ TURZIDE BIT ĆE MINIMUM U $\varphi = 0^\circ$; $\varphi = 180^\circ$
IZNOŠ TURZIDE BIT ĆE MAKSIMUM U $\varphi = 90^\circ$

IZ IZRAZA ZA U \Rightarrow ZA 90° $U = 0$
ZA 180° $U = \text{MAX}$
ZA 0° $U = \text{MIN}$

$3 > 1 = 4 > 2$

10



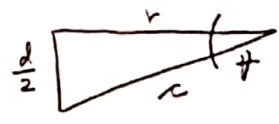
$r \gg d$
 $\vec{p}(P) = ?$

- KOMPONENTE POLJA U SMJERU X SE UKINU
- UKUPNO POLJE BIT CE SUMA KOMPONENTI U SMJERU Y

$E_u = E_{1y} + E_{2y} = E_1 \sin\phi + E_2 \sin\phi$ (1)

$E = \frac{kq}{r^2}$ (2) * "r" u izrazu za E. POLJE SE UDALJENOST NABOJA OD TOČKE P! IZ SLIČE: $r = R$

(2), (3), (4) →



$R^2 = r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$ (3)

$\sin\phi = \frac{\frac{d}{2}}{\sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2}}$

$E_u = \frac{kq}{r^2} \sin\phi + \frac{kq}{r^2} \sin\phi$

$E_u = \frac{2kq}{r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{d}{2}}{\sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{kq}{\left[r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{d}{\left[r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}}$

a) $E_u = \frac{kqd}{\left[r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}}$

b) $-E_u \hat{j}$ NA Sliku PRILAZIMO VEKTORUM

(11)

a) $E(z=0) = ?$

b) $E(z=\infty) = ?$

c) $E_{\max} = ?$

d) $R = 2 \text{ cm}$

$Q = 4 \mu\text{C}$

$E_{\max} = ?$

$* k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$

IZWS ELEKTRIČNOJ POLJA KUGI STVARA TANJE PRETENE:

(1) $E = k \frac{Qz}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$, GDE JE

Q UKUPNI NABJOS PRETENA

R POLUSIČEK PRETENA

z TOČKA U KUGI MJEŠTIMO POLJE

a) ZA $z=0$ IZRAZ (1) JE $E=0$

b) ZA $z=\infty \Rightarrow$ UZIMAMO NEKI $z \gg R$ PA NAZIVNIC POSTAJE

$(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2} \rightarrow (z^2)^{3/2} = z^3$, A IZRAZ (1) POSTAJE $E = k \frac{Qz}{z^3} = k \frac{Q}{z^2}$

c) TRAŽIMO MAXIMUM, A UVJET JE $\frac{dE}{dz} = 0!$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left[k \frac{Qz}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \right] = 0$$

$$Qk \left[\frac{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2} (1) - z \left(\frac{3}{2} (z^2 + R^2)^{1/2} (2z) \right)}{(z^2 + R^2)^3} \right]$$

$$(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2} = 3z^2 (z^2 + R^2)^{1/2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R \quad E \text{ IMA MAXIMUM U TOM } z.$$

d) UVJETIMO $R = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, $Q = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$; $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ U IZRAZ (1)

$$E_M = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \right)^2 + (2 \cdot 10^{-2})^2 \right]^{3/2}} = 3,46 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N/C}$$

(12) $V_i = 5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm/s}$ $V_f = 0$

* SMJER EL. POLJA JE +X, BUDUĆI DA JE NEKA +q
IZVIR POLJA:



ELEKTRON NARUŠA $q = -e$
ZASTAVI SE U NAJBLIŽE
NEKOJ VREMENA.

$E = 1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/C}$

a) $\Delta x = ?$

b) $t = ?$

c) ΔE_k (gubitak u %), $\Delta x = 8 \text{ mm}$

a) $V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$ - IZRAZ ZA BRZINU KOD JEDNOLIKE USPORENEGA GIBANJA SA POČETNOM BRZINOM V_i

$V_i = -2a\Delta x$ (1)

$a = \frac{F_e}{m_e} = \frac{eE}{m_e}$, $m_e = 9,11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ (2) - DEFINICIJA USPORENEGA, GDE JE F_e ELEKTRIČNA SILA

(2) \rightarrow (1)

$V_i^2 = -2 \frac{eE}{m_e} \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta x = -\frac{V_i^2 m_e}{2eE}$

$\Delta x = 0,0712 \text{ m}$

b) $t = \frac{\Delta x}{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\frac{V_i + V_f}{2}} = \frac{2\Delta x}{V_i}$

$t = 2,848 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$

c) $\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_e (V_f^2 - V_i^2)$ - PROMENA KINETIČKE ENERGIJE OVISI O POČETNOJ I KONAČNOJ BRZINI

$V_f^2 - V_i^2 = 2a\Delta x$

$\Rightarrow \Delta E_k = m_e a \Delta x = eE \Delta x$

$\frac{\Delta E_k}{E_i} = \frac{2eE\Delta x}{m_e V_i^2} = -0,1124 = 11,24\%$

$$(13) \quad q = 1,5 \text{ nC} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

$$d = 6,2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$E = 1100 \text{ N/C}$$

$$a) \quad p = ?$$

$$b) \quad \Delta U = ? \quad \text{at } \theta_1 = 0^\circ ; \theta_2 = 180^\circ$$

$$a) \quad p = q \cdot d$$

$$p = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 6,2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 9,3 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ Cm} //$$

$$b) \quad U_1 = -pE \cos \theta_1 ; \quad U_2 = -pE \cos \theta_2$$

$$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1$$

$$\Delta U = -pE \underbrace{\cos 180^\circ}_{-1} - (-pE \underbrace{\cos 0^\circ}_1) = +pE + pE = 2pE$$

$$\Delta U = 2,05 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ J} //$$

14)

$$d = 2 \mu\text{m} = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

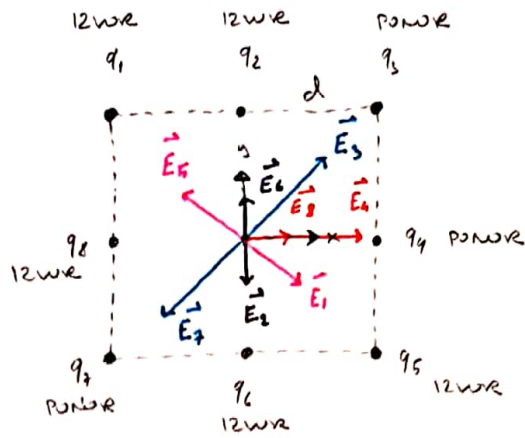
$$q_1 = +3e \quad q_5 = +3e$$

$$q_2 = +e \quad q_6 = +e$$

$$q_3 = -5e \quad q_7 = -5e$$

$$q_4 = -2e \quad q_8 = +e$$

$$\vec{E} = ?$$



VEKTORI EL POLJA NARUŽA KUDI STVARANU POLJE

q_1 i q_5 , q_3 i q_7 TE q_2 i q_6 SE UKIDAJU!

REZULTANTNO POLJE SE U SMJERU $+x$, A

SUMA SE DOPRINOSA \vec{E}_8 I \vec{E}_6 US NARUŽA

q_8 (IZWR POLJA) I q_4 (PUNJE POLJA).

$$\vec{E} = \left[\frac{q_8}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} + \frac{q_4}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \right] \hat{i} = \frac{e + 2e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{3 \cdot 1,62 \cdot 10^{-19}}{2 \cdot 10^{-6}} \hat{i} = 2,187 \cdot 10^{-9} \hat{i}$$