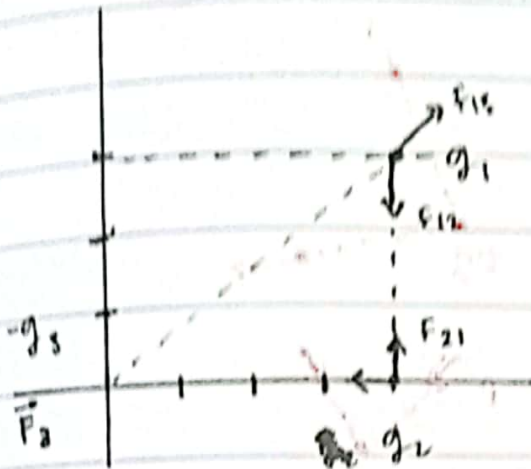


KALISMA

18 Maret 2023



mencari q_3

$$\vec{F}_{31} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{q_3 q_1}{r^2} \left(\frac{-4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}}{5} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_{32} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{q_3 q_2}{r^2} \hat{j}$$

mencari q_1

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F}_{12} &= k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \left(\frac{0\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}}{3} \right) \\ &= -k \frac{q_1 q_2}{3^2} \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{F}_{13} = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{5^2} \left(\frac{4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}}{5} \right)$$

mencari q_2

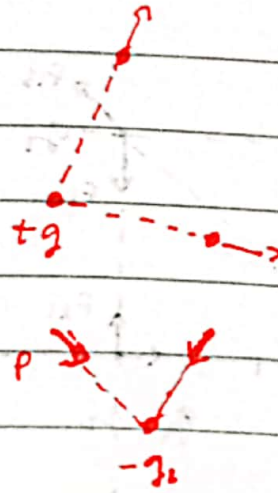
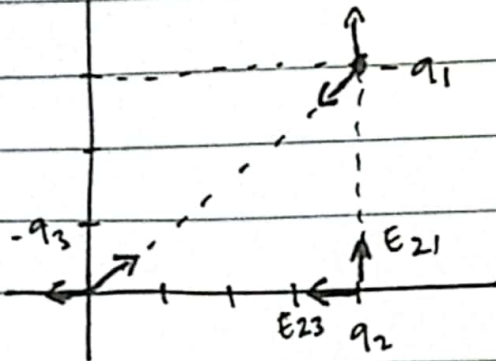
$$\vec{F}_{21} = k \frac{q_2 q_1}{r^2} \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_{23} = k \frac{q_2 \cdot q_3}{4^2} (-\hat{j})$$

OKEY

mencari medan

q_3



$$\vec{E}_{32} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_3} = \frac{F}{q_3} = k \frac{q_3 q_2 / r^2}{q_3}$$

$$= k \frac{q_2}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{E}_{31} = k \frac{q_1}{s^2} \left(\frac{4\hat{r} + 3\hat{j}}{5} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}_{32} = k \frac{q_2}{3^2} (-\hat{r})$$

$$1) E = k \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$= k \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}_{oi}$$

$$= k \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}_{oi} + \frac{q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_{o2} + \dots + \frac{q_n}{r_n^2} \hat{r}_{on} \right]$$

mencari q_2

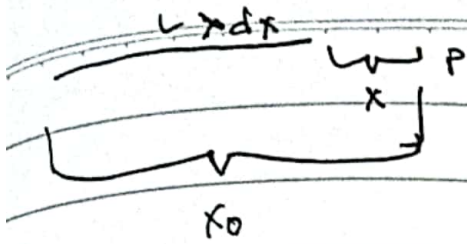
$$E_{21} = k \frac{q_2}{3^2}$$

$$2) \vec{E} = k \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}_0 = k \int \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} \hat{r}_0 \quad \text{medan pt kawat lurus}$$

$$3) \vec{E} = k \iint \frac{\sigma da}{r^2} \hat{r}_0 \quad \text{lamda}$$

$$4) \vec{E} = k \iiint \frac{\rho da}{r^2} \hat{r}_0 \quad \text{volume}$$

Date



$$E_r = ?$$

$$\vec{E} = k \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{(x_0 - x)^2} = k\lambda \int_0^L \frac{dx}{(x_0 - x)^2} \rightarrow k\lambda \int_0^L (x_0 - x)^{-2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int_0^1 x^{-2} dx$$

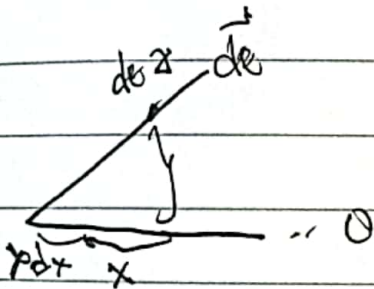
$$= k\lambda \left[\frac{1}{(x_0 - x)} \right]_0^L$$

$$= x^{-1} \Big|_0^L$$

$$= k\lambda \left[\frac{1}{(x_0 - L)} - \frac{1}{(x_0 - 0)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \Big|_0^L$$

$$= k\lambda \left[\frac{x_0 - (x_0 - L)}{x_0(x_0 - L)} \right] = \frac{L}{x_0(x_0 - L)}$$



$$d\vec{E} = d\vec{E} + d\vec{E}_x$$

$$d\vec{E} = d\vec{E}_y$$

$$dE_y = dE \cos \theta$$

$$E = k \int \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$dq = \lambda dx$$

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

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{z}$$

$$x = z \tan \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{z}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$x = -\infty$$

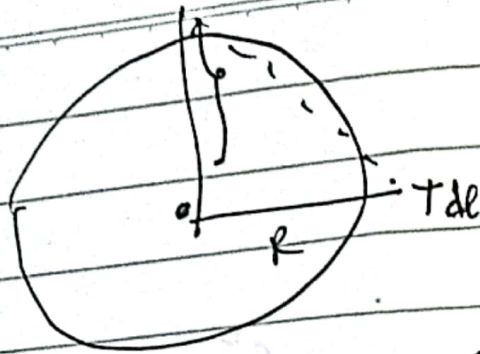
$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \infty$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

OKKEY

Date



$$\vec{E} = k \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{\lambda dl}{(R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \cos \theta$$

$$= k \lambda z \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{dl}{(R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$V = (z^2 + R^2)^{1/2}$$

$$V = (z^2 + R^2)^{1/2}$$