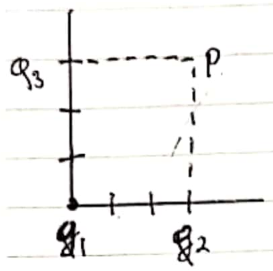
No.

Date 1 APRIL 2084

Kalisma

Potensial listrik



$$V_p = k\left[\frac{Q}{\sqrt{35}} + \frac{Q_2}{4} + \frac{Q_3}{4}\right]$$

$$V_b - V_a = kQ\left[\frac{1}{P_b} - \frac{1}{P_a}\right] = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_b = V_a = k\frac{Q}{R}}$$

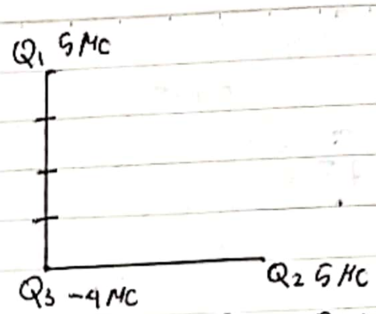
$$\int_a^b dV = -\int_{P_a}^{V_b} \vec{E}\, dp$$

$$V\Big|_a^b = -\int_{P_a}^{V_b} k\frac{Q}{p^2}\, dp$$

$$= -kQ\int_{P_a}^{P_b} p^{-2}\, dp$$

$$= -kQ\left(-p^{-1}\Big|_{P_a}^{P_b}\right) = kQ\left[\frac{1}{P_b} - \frac{1}{P_a}\right]$$

$$V_b - V_a = kQ\left[\frac{1}{P_b} - \frac{1}{P_a}\right]$$



$$V = k\left(\frac{Q_1}{r_1} + \frac{Q_2}{r_2} + \frac{Q_3}{r_3}\right)$$

$$= k\left(\frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{-4}{\sqrt{128}}\right)$$

$$= k\left(\frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{-4}{11{,}3}\right)$$

$$V = -\int \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{p} = -\int \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 p}\, dp = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p}\, dp$$

$$= -\int \vec{E}\, d\vec{p} \quad z$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 p}$$

$$V = k\frac{Q}{p}$$

$$U = k\int \frac{\sigma\, da}{p}$$

$$= k\frac{dq}{p} \quad \sigma . a$$

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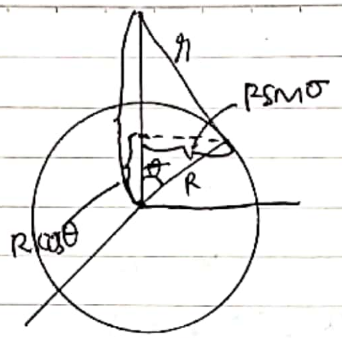

$$r = \sqrt{(R\sin\theta)^2 + (z - R\cos\theta)^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 + z^2 - 2Rz\cos\theta}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sigma\, da}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} \frac{R^2 \sin\theta\, d\theta\, d\phi}{(R^2 + z^2 - 2Rz\cos\theta)^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi\sigma}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin\theta\, d\theta}{(R^2 + z^2 - 2Rz\cos\theta)^{1/2}}$$

Dipindai dengan CamScanner