

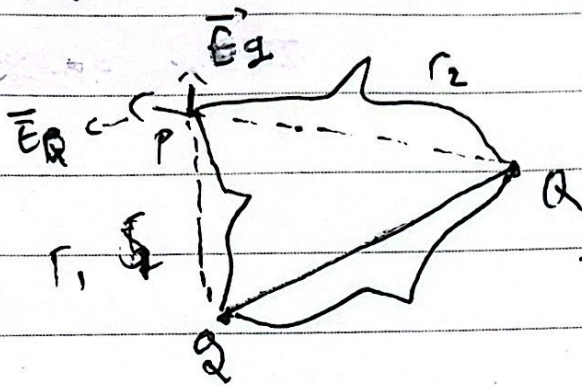
# Kelistrikan Dan kemagnetan

listrik statis

Medan dan gaya

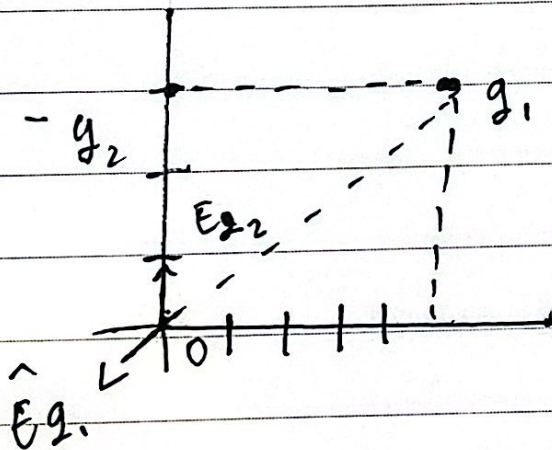
Pak walis

17-02-2025



$$\vec{E} = \frac{F}{Q} = k \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_P &= \vec{E}_Q + \vec{E}_g \\ &= k \left[ \frac{q}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_{01} + \frac{Q}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_{02} \right] \end{aligned}$$



di titik 0

$$\vec{E}_{(0)} = k \left[ \frac{q_2}{3^2} (\hat{j}) + \frac{q_1}{5^2} \left( \frac{4\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}}{5} \right) \right]$$

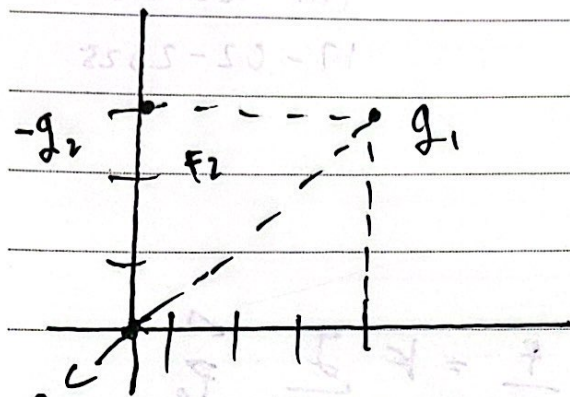
$$= k \left[ -4 \frac{q_1}{125} \hat{i} + \left( \frac{q_2}{9} - \frac{3q_1}{125} \right) \hat{j} \right]$$

$$= |\vec{E}| = \sqrt{(\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2}$$

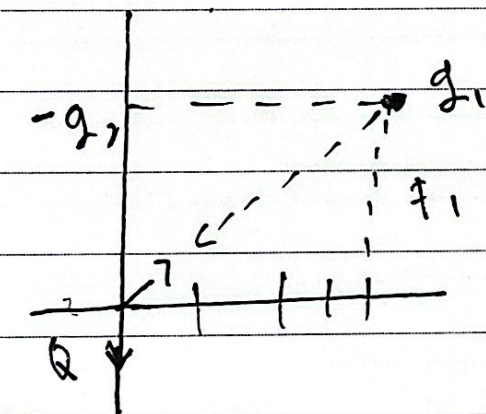
Wengu 文谷

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$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$
$$= kQ \left[ \frac{q_2}{3^2} (\hat{j}) + \frac{q_1}{5^2} (-4\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}) \right]$$



$$\vec{F}_Q = kQ \left[ \frac{q_2}{3^2} (-\hat{j}) + \frac{q_1}{5^2} (4\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}) \right]$$

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