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Medan Elektromagnetik.

Tugas II

1). Diketahui : muatan $q_1 = +2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

muatan $q_2 = +3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

muatan $q_3 = -5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

jarak q_1 dan $q_2 : r_{12} = 3 \text{ m}$

jarak q_2 dan $q_3 : r_{23} = 2 \text{ m}$

konstanta Coulomb : $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}^2$

Ditanya : F_1 ?

Jawab : $r_{13} = r_{12} + r_{23} = 3 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ m}$

$$F_1 = F_{21} + F_{31}$$

$$F_{21} = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^2}$$

$$= (9 \times 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}^2) \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})(3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})}{(3 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$= (9 \times 10^9) \frac{6 \times 10^{-12}}{9} \text{ N}$$

$$= (1 \times 10^9)(6 \times 10^{-12}) \text{ N}$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N. (ke kiri)}$$

$$F_{31} = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_3}{r_{13}^2}$$

$$= (9 \times 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}^2) \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})(5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})}{(5 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$= (9 \times 10^9) \frac{10 \times 10^{-12}}{25} \text{ N}$$

$$= \frac{90}{25} \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

$$= 3,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N. (ke kanan)}$$

► Hitung Gaya Resultan a_1 (F_1)

Karena F_{21} dan F_{31} berada pada garis lurus tetapi berlawanan arah (kita asumsikan ke kanan positif, ke kiri negatif)

• F_{21} (ke kiri) = $-6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$

• F_{31} (ke kanan) = $+3,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= F_{31} + F_{21} \\ &= (+3,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}) + (-6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}) \\ &= -2,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

∴ Gaya elektrostatis yang dialami oleh q_1 adalah $2,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$ dengan arah ke kiri (menjauhi q_2).

2). Diketahui : jarak antar partikel : $r = 2,60 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$q_1 = q_2 = q$ (positif dan sama besar)

massa partikel 1 : $m_1 = 6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$

percepatan partikel : $a_1 = 4,6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$

percepatan partikel : $a_2 = 8,5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$

konstanta Coulomb : $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$

Ditanya : a. Besar muatan masing-masing partikel (q)?

b. massa partikel 2 (m_2)?

Jawab : a) $F_E = m_1 a_1$

$$= k \frac{(q_1 q_2)}{r^2} = k \frac{q^2}{r^2} = m_1 a_1$$

$$q^2 = \frac{m_1 a_1 r^2}{k}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{m_1 a_1 r^2}{k}}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{(6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}) (4,6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2) (2,60 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2}{9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2}} \text{ C}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(6,0 \times 4,6) (10^{-6} \times 10^3) (6,76 \times 10^{-4})}{9 \times 10^9}} \text{ C}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(27,6 \times 6,76 \times 10^{-7})}{9 \times 10^9}} \text{ C}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{186,696 \times 10^{-16}}{9}} \text{ C}$$

$$= \sqrt{20,744 \times 10^{-16}} \text{ C}$$

$$= 4,55 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$$

$\therefore$ besar muatan masing-masing partikel adalah $4,55 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$.

b) $F_{E1} = F_{E2}$

$$m_1 a_1 = m_2 a_2$$

$$m_2 = \frac{m_1 a_1}{a_2}$$

$$= \frac{(6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}) (4,6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2)}{8,5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= \frac{6,0 \times 4,6}{8,5} \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

$$= \frac{27,6}{8,5} \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 \approx 3,247 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

$\therefore$ massa partikel 2 adalah sekitar $3,25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$

3). Diketahui : $q_1 (-4, 0, 0) = 5 \text{ C}$

$q_2 (4, 0, 0) = 10 \text{ C}$

$q_3 (0, 5, 0) = 6 \text{ C}$

$k = 9 \times 10^9$

Ditanya : Hitung gaya dari q_2 dan q_3 terhadap q_1 ?

Jawab : $F_{12} = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^2}$

$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(10)}{8^2}$

$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{50}{64}$

$= 7,03 \times 10^9 \text{ N ke kiri (menolak)}$

$r_{13} = \sqrt{(0+4)^2 + (5-0)^2}$

$= \sqrt{41}$

$= 6,4 \text{ m}$

$F_{13} = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_3}{r_{13}^2}$

$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(6)}{6,4^2}$

$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{30}{41}$

$= 6,59 \times 10^9 \text{ N ke kanan atas.}$

4). Diketahui : $q_1 (0, 5, 0) = 10 \text{ C}$

$q_2 (5, 5, 0) = 5 \text{ C}$

$q_3 (0, 5, 5) = -10 \text{ C}$

Ditanya : Tentukan gaya yang dialami oleh q_3 ?

Jawab : a. Gaya dari q_1 ke q_3

$$r_{13} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{13} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(10)(10)}{5^2} = 3,6 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

Tanda muatan berlawanan $\rightarrow$ tarik-menarik
arah dari q_3 ke q_1 (arah negatif sumbu z)

b. Gaya dari q_2 ke q_3

$$r_{23} = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (5-5)^2 + (0-5)^2} = 7,07 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{23} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(10)}{7,07^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{50}{50} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N}$$

muatan berbeda-beda $\rightarrow$ tarik-menarik
arah dari q_2 ke q_3 (arah diagonal ke
bawah).

5) Diketahui : $q = 10 \text{ C}$ di $(0, 0, 0)$ $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2$

$q_1 = 2 \text{ C}$ di $(0, 2, 0)$

$q_2 = 4 \text{ C}$ di $(2, 2, 0)$

$q_3 = 5 \text{ C}$ di $(0, 2, 2)$

$q_4 = -5 \text{ C}$ di $(2, 2, 2)$

Ditanya : Gaya total pada muatan $q = 10 \text{ C}$ yang
berada di $(0, 0, 0)$ akibat keempat muatan?

Jawab : $F = k \frac{q q_1}{r^2} (r_2 - r_1)$

$q_1 = 2 \text{ C}$ di $(0, 2, 0)$ $r = 2,0 \text{ m}$.

$$F_1 = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(10)(2)}{2^2}$$
$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(20)}{4}$$

$$= 4,5 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet q_2 = 4 \text{ C di } (2, 2, 0), r = \sqrt{8} = 2,8284 \text{ m}$$

$$F_2 = 4,50 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet q_3 = 5 \text{ C di } (0, 2, 2), r = \sqrt{8} = 2,8284 \text{ m}$$

$$F_3 = 5,625 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet q_4 = -5 \text{ C di } (2, 2, 2), r = \sqrt{12} = 3,4641 \text{ m}$$

$$F_4 = 3,75 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$\text{komponen } F_1 = (0, -4,5000000 \times 10^{10}, 0) \text{ N}$$

$$\text{komponen } F_{2x} = -3,18198051 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{2y} = -3,18198051 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{2z} = 0$$

$$\text{komponen } F_{3x} = 0$$

$$F_{3y} = -3,977475 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{3z} = -3,977475 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$\text{komponen } F_{4x} = 2,16506350 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{4y} = 2,16506350 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{4z} = 2,16506350 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

Penjumlahan komponen

$$F_x = -1,01691700 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = -9,49439265 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

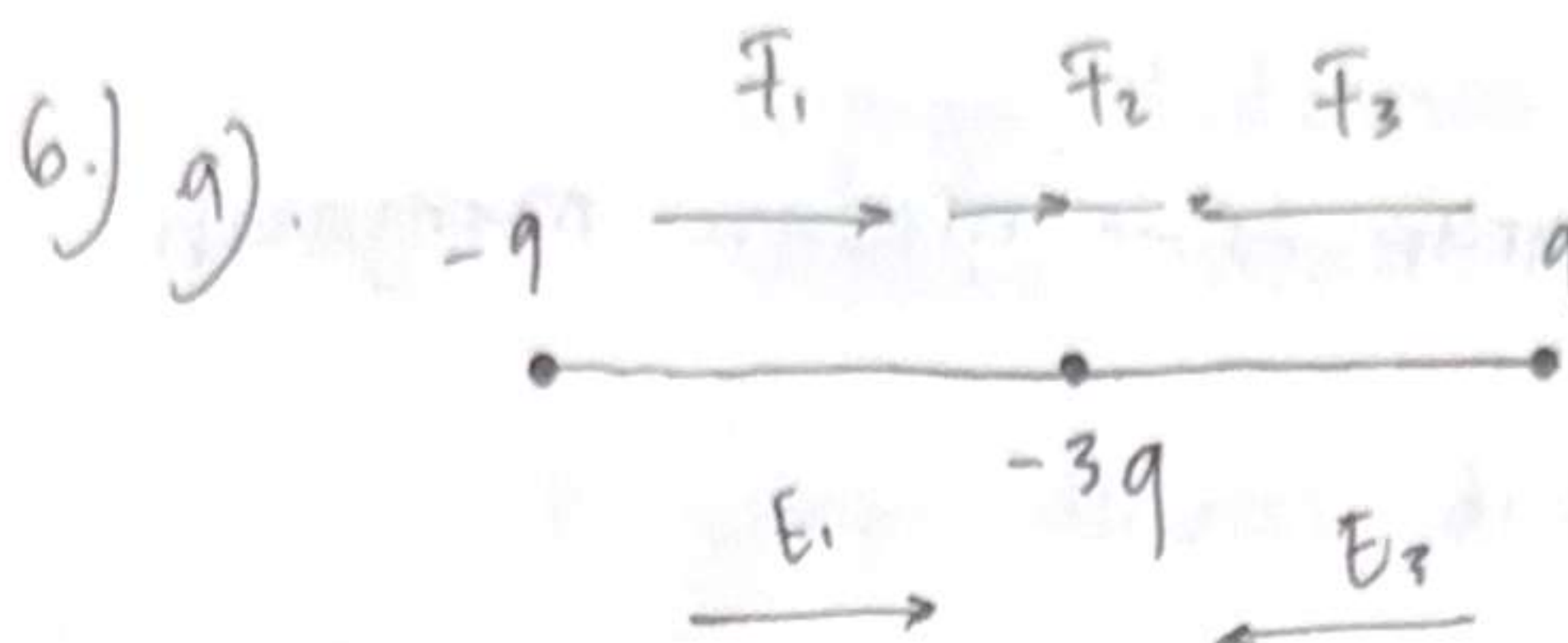
$$F_z = -1,81241213 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$\therefore$ Vektor gaya total.

$$F_{\text{total}} (-1,01691700 \times 10^{10} \hat{i}, -9,49439265 \times 10^{10} \hat{j}, -1,81241213 \times 10^{10} \hat{k}) \text{ N}$$

$\therefore$ Besar gaya

$$|F| = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} = 9,7191794 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$



$$F_{\text{total}} = -\frac{3q}{4} k \cdot q \frac{2 \cdot 2}{r^2} \text{ (arah ke kanan)}$$

$$F_{\text{total}} = -\frac{13}{4} k \cdot q \frac{q}{r^2} \text{ (arah ke kiri)}$$

$$V = -\frac{3}{2} k \cdot q$$

b)

$$F = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2}$$

Gaya antara $-3q$ dan $-q$

$$F_1 = k \frac{|-3q \times -q|}{r^2} = \frac{3kq^2}{r^2}$$

Gaya antara $-3q$ dan $2q$

$$F_2 = k \frac{|-3q \times 2q|}{r^2} = \frac{6kq^2}{r^2}$$

Gaya antara $-3q$ dan q

$$F_3 = k \frac{|-3q \times q|}{(2r)^2} = \frac{3kq^2}{4r^2}$$

Semua gaya searah ke kanan, jadi :

$$F_{\text{total}} = F_1 + F_2 + F_3$$

$$= \frac{3kq^2}{r^2} + \frac{6kq^2}{r^2} + \frac{3kq^2}{4r^2}$$

$$= \frac{39kq^2}{4r^2} \text{ arah ke kanan}$$

c) $E = k \frac{|q|}{r^2}$

• Dari $-q$ muatan positif $\rightarrow$ medan ke arah $-q$ jadi ke kiri

$$E_1 = \frac{kq}{r^2}$$

• Dari $2q$: muatan positif $\rightarrow$ medan menjauh dari $2q$, jadi di sisi kiri medan ke kiri

$$E_2 = \frac{2kq}{r^2}$$

• Dari muatan positif, jarak $2r \rightarrow$ medan menjauh dari q , juga ke kiri

$$E_3 = \frac{kq}{(2r)^2} = \frac{kq}{4r^2}$$

Semua medan ke kiri jadi

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$$

$$= \frac{kq}{r^2} + \frac{2kq}{r^2} + \frac{kq}{4r^2}$$

$$= \frac{13kq}{4r^2} \text{ ke kiri}$$

d)

$$E = \frac{13kq}{4r^2} \text{ arah ke kiri}$$

e)

$$V = k \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i}$$

$$= k \left(\frac{-q}{r} + \frac{2q}{r} + \frac{q}{2r} \right)$$

$$= k \left(\frac{-q + 2q + 0,5q}{r} \right)$$

$$= k \frac{1,5q}{r} = \frac{3kq}{2r}$$

8) Diketahui : σ = rapat muatan permukaan (C/m^2)

R = jari-jari bola konduktor (m)

$$Q = \sigma \cdot \text{luas permukaan} = \sigma \cdot 4\pi R^2$$

Ditanya : $E(r)$? (medan listrik di dalam dan di luar bola konduktor).

Jawab :

$$\oint_{\text{Gauss}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

1. untuk daerah di dalam bola konduktor ($r < R$)

$$Q_{\text{enc}} = 0$$

$$E(r) \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0} = 0 \Rightarrow E(r) = 0 \quad (r < R)$$

artinya, didalam bola konduktor tidak ada medan listrik.

2. untuk daerah di luar bola konduktor ($r > R$)

$$Q = 4\pi R^2 \sigma$$

Gunakan hukum Gauss :

$$E(r) \cdot 4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{4\pi R^2 \sigma}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad (r > R)$$

Arah medan listrik radial ke luar jika $\sigma > 0$

3. Tepat dipermukaan bola $r = R$

$$E_{\text{luar}} - E_{\text{dalam}} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_{\text{dalam}} = 0$$

$$E_{\text{permukaan}} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

Jadi

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r^2} & r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$\text{dan } Q = 4\pi R^2 \sigma$$

g) Diketahui : $E = kr^3 \hat{r}_0$ dalam koordinat bola

k : konstanta.

Ditanya : a) P ?

b) Q_{tot} ?

Jawab: a) Gunakan hukum Gauss (divergensi) $E_r = kr^3$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$
$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 E_r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 \cdot kr^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (kr^5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} (5kr^4)$$

$$= 5kr^2$$

maka

$$\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = 5kr^2$$

$$\rho = 5\epsilon_0 kr^2$$

b) muatan total dalam bola jari R

$$Q = \int_V \rho dv$$

dalam koordinat bola.

$$dv = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$Q = \int_0^R \rho 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= \int_0^R (5\epsilon_0 kr^2) (4\pi r^2) dr$$

$$= 20\pi\epsilon_0 k \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

$$= 20\pi\epsilon_0 k \left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^R$$

$$Q_{tot} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 k R^5$$