

Nama : Nadia Agustina

Npm : 2013052009

Matakul : Medan Elektromagnetik

Tugas II

1. Tiga buah muatan titik q_1 , q_2 , dan q_3 yang masing-masing bermuatan $2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ (positif), $3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ (positif) dan $-5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ (negatif) terletak pada sebuah garis lurus. Jika jarak q_1 dan q_2 adalah 3m dan q_2 dan q_3 adalah 2m, hitung gaya elektrostatis yg dialami oleh q_1 !

Jawab:

Diket:

$$\bullet q_1 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (positif)}$$

$$\bullet q_2 = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (positif)}$$

$$\bullet q_3 = -5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (negatif)}$$

$$\bullet r_{12} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\bullet r_{23} = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\bullet k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$$

Dit: Gaya elektrostatis yg dialami oleh q_1 ?

- Gaya pada q_1 akibat q_2 (tolak menolak).

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

$$F_{12} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6})(3 \times 10^{-6})}{3^2}$$

$$F_{12} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{6 \times 10^{-6}}{3^2}$$

$$F_{12} = (9 \times 10^9) (6.67 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$F_{12} = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N (menjauhi } q_2 \text{)}$$

- Gaya q_1 akibat q_3 (tarik menarik)

$$r_{13} = r_{12} + r_{23}$$

$$= 3 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5 \text{ m}$$

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

$$F_{13} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6}) (-5 \times 10^{-6})}{5^2}$$

$$F_{13} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{10 \times 10^{-12}}{25}$$

$$F_{13} = (9 \times 10^9) (4 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$F_{13} = 3,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N (menuju } q_1)$$

Karena kedua gaya tersebut berlawanan arah maka:

$$F_{\text{net}} = F_{13} - F_{12}$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = 3,6 \times 10^{-3} - 6 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = -2,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N (kekiri menjauhi } q_2)$$

2. Dua buah partikel bermuatan positif dan sama besar terpisah jarak $2,60 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ dilepaskan dari keadaan diam sesaat setelah dilepas partikel 1 yang bermassa $6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$ bergerak dengan percepatan $4,6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$, sedangkan partikel 2 bergerak dg percepatan $8,5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$. Tentukan:

- Besar muatan masing-masing partikel.
- Massa partikel 2.

Jawab:

Diket:

$$r = 2,60 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$m_1 = 6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

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

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

$$k = 9,0 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$$

- Besar muatan masing-masing muatan 1.

$$F = m_1 a_1$$

$$F = (6,0 \times 10^{-6}) (4,6 \times 10^3)$$

$$F = 0,0276 \text{ N.}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{Fr^2}{K}}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{(0,0276)(2,60 \times 10^{-2})^2}{9,0 \times 10^9}}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{(0,0276)(6,76 \times 10^{-4})}{9,0 \times 10^9}}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{1,866 \times 10^{-5}}{9,0 \times 10^9}}$$

$$q = \sqrt{2,0733 \times 10^{-15}}$$

$$q = 4,55 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C (untuk setiap partikel, sama besar).}$$

b). Masa partikel 2 (m_2)

karena gaya sama maka $= m_2 a_2$
maka :

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

$$m_2 = \frac{(6,0 \times 10^{-6})(4,6 \times 10^3)}{8,5 \times 10^3}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{0,0276}{8,5 \times 10^3}$$

$$m_2 = 3,25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

3. Tentukan gaya yang dialami q_1 jika:

$$q_1 (-4, 0, 0) = 5 \text{ C}$$

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

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

Jawab:

Diket:

$$q_1 (-4, 0, 0) = 5 \text{ C}$$

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

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

$$k = 9 \times 10^9$$

Hitung gaya dari q_2 dan q_3 terhadap q_1

a. F_{12} :

$$r_{12} = 8 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

$$= 7.03 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \text{ arah sepanjang sumbu } x \rightarrow \text{ ke kiri (mendak)}$$

b. F_{13}

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

$$= \sqrt{41}$$

$$= 6.4 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{13} = 9 \times 10^9 k \frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{13}^2}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(6)}{6.4^2}$$

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

$$= 6.59 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \text{ arah dari } q_1 \text{ ke } q_3 \rightarrow \text{ diagonal kanan atas}$$

4. Tiga partikel bermuatan terdistribusi sebagai berikut :

$$q_1 (0, 5, 0) = 10 \text{ C}$$

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

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

Tentukan gaya yang dialami oleh q_3 !

Jawab :

Diket :

$$q_1 (0, 5, 0) = 10 \text{ C}$$

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

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

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

$$k = 9 \times 10^9$$

ditanya : F_3 ?

$$F_3 = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{13}^2}$$

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

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{-100}{25}$$

$$= -3.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{r}_{23} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3$$
$$= (5, 0, -5)$$

$$r_{23} = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (5-5)^2 + (0-5)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{50}$$
$$= 7.07 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{23} = k \frac{q_2 q_3}{r^2}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(-10)}{50}$$

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

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

5. Berapa gaya yang dialami muatan $q = 10 \text{ C}$ di $(0,0,0)$ karena pengaruh muatan

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

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

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

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

Jawab:

Diket:

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

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

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

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

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

$$q = 10 \text{ C di } (0,0,0)$$

ditanya : F_{tot} ?

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

$$r = 2,0 \text{ m}$$

$$F_1 = k \frac{q q_1}{r^2}$$

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

$$F_1 = 9 \times 10^9 \cdot 5$$

$$F_1 = 4,5 \times 10^{10} \text{ N.}$$

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

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{8} \approx 2,8284 \text{ m}$$

$$r^2 = 8,0 \text{ m}$$

$$F_2 = k \frac{q q_2}{r^2}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{10 \cdot 4}{8}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \cdot 5$$

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

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

$$r = \sqrt{0^2 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8}$$

$$= 2,828 \text{ m}$$

$$r^2 = 8,0 \text{ m}$$

$$F_3 = k \frac{q q_3}{r^2}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{10 \cdot 5}{8}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times 6,25$$

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

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

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{12}$$

$$= 3,464$$

$$r^2 = 12,0 \text{ m}$$

$$F_4 = k \frac{q q_4}{r^2}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{10(-5)}{12}$$

$$= -3,75 \times 10^{10}.$$

Komponen $f_1 = (0, -4,500000000 \times 10^{10}, 0) \text{ N}$

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

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

$F_{2z} = 0$

Komponen $F_{3x} = 0$

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

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

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

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

$\therefore$ Besar gaya

$$|F| = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}$$

$$= 9,7191794 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

6. a).



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 kearah kanan, jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{total}} &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 \\ &= \frac{3kq^2}{r^2} + \frac{6kq^2}{r^2} + \frac{3kq^2}{4r^2} \\ &= \frac{39kq^2}{4r^2} \text{ arah ke kanan} \end{aligned}$$

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

- Dari $-q$ muatan positif $\rightarrow$ medan kearah $-q$ jadi ke kiri.

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

- Dari $2q$ muatan positif $\rightarrow$ medan menjauhi dari $2q$, jadi sisi kiri medan ke kiri.

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

o Dari muatan positif, jarak $2r \rightarrow$ medan menjauhi dan q juga ke kiri.

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

Semua medan ke kiri jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{total}} &= E_1 + E_2 + E_3 \\ &= \frac{kq}{r^2} + \frac{2kq}{r^2} + \frac{kq}{4r^2} \\ &= \frac{13kq}{4r^2} \text{ ke kiri} \end{aligned}$$

$$d). \quad \underline{E} = \frac{13kq}{4r^2} \text{ ke kiri arahnya.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e). \quad V &= k \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i} \\ &= k \left(\frac{-q}{r} + \frac{2q}{r} + \frac{q}{2r} \right) \\ &= k \frac{(-q + 2q + 0.5q)}{r} \\ &= k \frac{1.5q}{r} = \frac{3kq}{2r} \end{aligned}$$

7. Sebuah batang panjangnya L , rapat muatan per satuan panjang adalah λ .
Hitung:

- kuat medan listrik di titik P yang berjarak z diatas ujung kawat.
- kuat medan listrik di titik P yang z ditengah-tengah kawat.

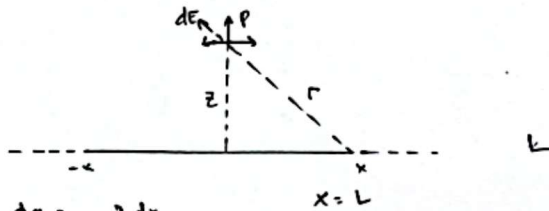
Jawab:

Diket:

panjang batang = L

rapatan muatan = λ

a).



$$dq = \lambda dx$$

$$r_{dx-P} = x+z$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{(x+z)^2}$$

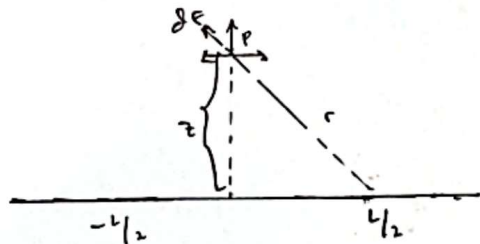
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{dx}{(x+z)^2}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{x+z} \right]_0^L$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{L+z} \right)$$

b). $x = -L/2$

$x = L/2$



$$dq = \lambda dx$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$$

$$dE_y = dE \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \frac{z}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda z dx}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_y = \frac{\lambda z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_y = \frac{\lambda z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{x}{z^2 \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \right]_{-L/2}^{L/2}$$

$$E_y = \frac{\lambda z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{L/2}{z^2 \sqrt{(L/2)^2 + z^2}} - \frac{-L/2}{z^2 \sqrt{(-L/2)^2 + z^2}} \right)$$

$$E_y = \frac{\lambda z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{L}{z^2 \sqrt{(L/2)^2 + z^2}} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda L}{4\pi\epsilon_0 z^2 \sqrt{(L/2)^2 + z^2}} //$$

8. Hitung medan listrik pada bola konduktor dengan rapat muatan σ dan jari-jari R .

Jawab :

Diket :

σ = rapat muatan permukaan (C/m^2)

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

R = jari-jari bola konduktor (m).

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

Gunakan hukum Gauss

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

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, di dalam bola konduktor tidak ada medan listrik.

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

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

Gunakan hukum gauss :

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

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

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

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

3. Tepat dipermukaan bola $r = R$

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

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

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

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

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

9. Bila kuat medan listrik $E = kr^3 \hat{r}_0$ dalam koordinat bola, dengan $k = \text{konstan}$.
- Hitung rapat muatannya.
 - Cari muatan total yang terdapat dalam suatu bola dengan jari-jari R berpusat di O .

Jawab:

Diket:

$$E = kr^3 \hat{r}_0 \text{ dalam koordinat bola}$$

$k = \text{konstan}$

Ditanya: a. ρ ?

b. Q_{tot} ?

a.

Gunakan hukum gauss (divergensi) $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

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

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

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r^2} (5kr^4)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 5kr^2$$

maka:

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

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

b. Muatan total dalam bola jari-jari R

$$Q = \int_V \rho dV$$

dalam koordinat bola:

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

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

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

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

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