

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

Dik : $q_1 = +2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$
 $q_2 = +3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$
 $q_3 = -5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

konstanta Coulomb $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2$
dit : berapakah gaya elektrostatik total yang dialami oleh q_1 ?

Jarak q_1 dan $q_2 = 3 \text{ m}$

Jarak q_2 dan $q_3 = 2 \text{ m}$

Maka jarak q_1 dan $q_3 = 3 + 2 = 5 \text{ m}$

↓

Gaya antara q_1 dan q_2

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

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

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{6 \times 10^{-12}}{9} = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

→ karena keduanya positif, gaya tolak-menolak, jadi arah gaya pada q_1 ke kiri.

Gaya antara q_1 dan q_3

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

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

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{10 \times 10^{-12}}{25} = 3.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

→ karena q_3 negatif dan q_1 positif, gaya tarik menarik, jadi arah gaya pada q_1 ke kanan.

Hasilkan gaya pada q_1

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

$$F_{\text{net}} = 3.6 \times 10^{-3} - 6 \times 10^{-3} = -2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{arah gaya total pada } q_1 \text{ ke kiri.}$$

$$\boxed{F_{q_1} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N ke kiri}}$$

- 2) Dik : dua partikel bermuatan positif dan sama besar q .

Jarak antara keduanya $r = 2.60 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ ditanya :

massa $m_1 = 6.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$ dan

$a_1 = 4.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a_2 = 8.5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$

$k = 9.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2$

- a) Besar muatan masing-masing partikel q
c) massa partikel 2, m_2 .



$$\begin{aligned}
 a) F &= m \cdot a \\
 &= (6.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}) \times (4.6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}) \\
 &= (6.0 \times 4.6) \times 10^{(-6+3)} \text{ N} \\
 &= 27.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \\
 &= 0.0276 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. besar muatan q

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \\
 q_1 &= \frac{F \cdot r^2}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 &= \frac{(27.6 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot (2.60 \times 10^{-2})^2}{(9 \times 10^9)} \\
 &= \frac{(27.6 \times 10^{-3}) (6.67 \times 10^{-4})}{(9 \times 10^9)} \\
 &= \frac{186.576 \times 10^{-7}}{9 \times 10^9} \\
 &= 20.73 \times 10^{(-7-9)} \\
 &= 20.73 \times 10^{-16} \text{ C}^2 \\
 &= \sqrt{20.73 \times 10^{-16} \text{ C}} \\
 &= 4.55 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. m_2

$$F = m_2 a_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_2 &= \frac{F}{a_2} \\
 &= \frac{27.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}}{8.5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2} \\
 &= \frac{27.6 \times 10^{(-3-4)}}{8.5} \text{ kg} \\
 &= 3.247 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Dik: $q_1 = 5 \text{ C } (-4.0, 0) \text{ m}$

$q_2 = 10 \text{ C } (4.0, 0) \text{ m}$

$q_3 = 6 \text{ C } (0, 5.0) \text{ m}$

$k = 9.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2$

dit: Besaran dan satuan interaksi yang dialami q_1 .

↓

$$r_{12} = |(-4) - (4)| = 8.0 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{12} = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r_{12}^2} = 9.0 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(10)}{8^2} = 7.03125 \times 10^9 \text{ N gaya pada } q_1 \text{ menjauhi } q_2 \text{ (kekiri arah negatif)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{13} &= \sqrt{(0+4)^2 + (5-0)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{41} = 6.4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{13} &= k \frac{|q_1 q_3|}{r_{13}^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(6)}{41} \\
 &= 6.59 \times 10^9 \text{ N (kekiri atas)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Dik: $q_1 = +10 \text{ C } (0, 5, 0) \text{ m}$
 $q_2 = +5 \text{ C } (5, 5, 0) \text{ m}$
 $q_3 = -10 \text{ C } (0, 5, 5) \text{ m}$
 $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2$

↓
 $r_{13} = 5 \text{ m}$

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

$F_{13} = k \frac{(q_1 q_3)}{r_{13}^2} = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{(10)(10)}{5^2} = 3,6 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$F_{23} = k \frac{(q_2 q_3)}{r_{23}^2} = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{(5)(10)}{50} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \rightarrow$ sehingga tarik menarik, arah dari q_2 ke q_3

5. Dik: $q = 10 \text{ C } (0, 0, 0)$
 $q_1 = +2 \text{ C } (0, 2, 0)$
 $q_2 = +4 \text{ C } (2, 2, 0)$
 $q_3 = +5 \text{ C } (0, 2, 2)$
 $q_4 = -5 \text{ C } (2, 2, 2)$

dit: gaya total pada muatan $q = 10 \text{ C}$ yang berada di $(0, 0, 0)$?

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

$F = k \frac{q q_1 (r_4 - r_1)}{r_2}$

• $q_1 = 2 \text{ C } (0, 2, 0) \quad r = 2,0 \text{ m}$

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

$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(20)}{4} = 4,5 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

• $q_2 = 4 \text{ C } (2, 2, 0) \quad r = \sqrt{8}$

$F_2 = 1,50 \times 10^{10} \text{ N} \quad \cdot 2,82 \text{ m}$

• $q_3 = 5 \text{ C } (0, 2, 2) \quad r = \sqrt{8} \quad \cdot 2,82 \text{ m}$

$F_3 = 5,62 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

• $q_4 = -5 \text{ C } (2, 2, 2) \quad r = \sqrt{12} = 3,46 \text{ m}$

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

Komponen $F_1 = (0, -4,5 \times 10^{10}, 0) \text{ N}$

Komponen $F_{2x} = -3,1819807 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$F_{2y} = -3,1819807 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$F_{2z} = 0$

Komponen $F_{3x} = 0$

$F_{3y} = -3,277475 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$F_{3z} = -3,277475 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

Komponen $F_{4x} = 2,16506370 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$F_{4y} = 2,16506370 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$F_{4z} = 2,16506370 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

Proj. komponen

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

$F_y = -9,4943926 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

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

• Vektor gaya total

$F_{\text{total}} = (-1,01691700 \times 10^{10} \hat{i} -$

$9,4943926 \times 10^{10} \hat{j} -$

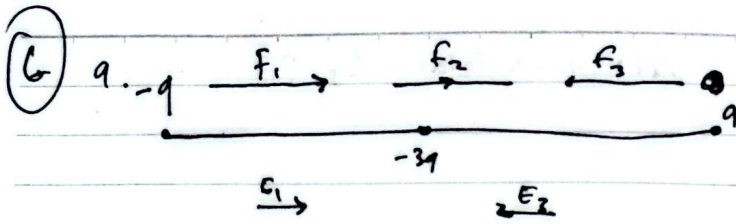
$1,81241213 \times 10^{10} \hat{k}) \text{ N}$

• besar gaya

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

$= 9,7191799 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$

$\Rightarrow$



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

$$E_{\text{total}} = -\frac{13}{4} k \cdot q \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow \text{arah ke kiri}$$

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

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

$$\text{gaya antara } -3q \text{ dan } -q \quad F_1 = k \frac{(-3q)(-q)}{r^2} = \frac{3kq^2}{r^2}$$

$$\text{gaya antara } -3q \text{ dan } 2q \quad F_2 = k \frac{(-3q)(2q)}{(2r)^2} = \frac{6kq^2}{4r^2}$$

$$\text{gaya antara } -3q \text{ dan } q \quad F_3 = k \frac{(-3q)(q)}{(2r)^2} = \frac{3kq^2}{4r^2}$$

karina semua gaya searah (ke kanan), maka:

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

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

- dari $-q$ (muatan positif): medan ke arah $-q \rightarrow$ ke kiri $E_1 = \frac{kq}{r^2}$

- dari $2q$ (muatan positif): medan menjauhi dari $2q$ maka di titik ini medan ke kiri

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

- dari muatan positif, jarak $2r$: medan menjauhi dari $q \rightarrow$ ke kiri

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

karina semua medan ke kiri, maka $E_{\text{total}} = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{kq}{r^2} + \frac{2kq}{r^2} + \frac{kq}{4r^2} \\ &= \frac{13kq}{4r^2} \rightarrow \text{ke kiri} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$= k \left(\frac{-q + 2a + 0.5a}{r} \right) = k \frac{1.5a}{r} = \frac{3ka}{2r}$$

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

R : jari-jari bola konduktor (m)

Q : muatan permukaan

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

dit: $E(r)$?

$$\downarrow \oint E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

tot. muatan permukaan bola $Q = \sigma \cdot A = \sigma (4\pi R^2)$

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

$$E = 0$$

$$\oint E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

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

$$E = \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

9) Dik: $E = kr^3$ dalam koordinat bola ditanya a. P?

$\downarrow$ k = konstanta

a. Hk-Gauss $\Rightarrow$ divergensi $E_r = kr^3$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Maka, } \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cdot 5kr^2 \Rightarrow \rho = 5\epsilon_0 kr^2$$

b. Q_{total} ?

b. Muatan total dalam bola $\Rightarrow Q$

$$Q = \int_V \rho dV$$

dalam koordinat bola

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 4\pi \epsilon_0 k R^5$$