

Medan Elektromagnetik Tugas II

1. Diket : 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 : $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}^2$ Dit : F_i ?

Jawab :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$* F_{31} = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{23}^2}$$

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



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

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

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

* Gaya resultan q_1 (F_1)

jika F_{21} dan F_{31} berapa pada garis lurus tetapi bertlawanan arah (harus diasumsikan ke kanan positif dan kiri negatif)

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

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

maka,

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

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

$$= -2,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.}$$

Sehingga gaya elektron yang dialami oleh q_1 adalah $2,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$ arah ke kiri / menjauh dari q_2

2.

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

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

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

Dit = a. besar muatan masing - masing partikel (q) ?

b. massa partikel 2 (m_2) ?



Jawab :

$$a.) F_E = m_1 a_1$$

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

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

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

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

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{(6,0 \times 4,6) (10^{-2} \times 10^3) (6,76 \times 10^{-4})}{9 \times 10^9}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$m_1 a_1 = m_2 a_2$$

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

$$m_2 = \frac{(6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}) (4,6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2)}{8,5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

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



$$m_1 = \frac{6,0 \times 4,6}{8,5} 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{27,6}{8,5} 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_1 = 3,247 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

Jadi massa partikel 1 sekitar $3,25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$

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

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

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

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

Dit : gaya dari q_2 dan q_3 terhadap q_1 ?

Jawab :

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \sqrt{41} = 6,4 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

$$= 6,59 \times 10^9 \text{ N}$$

ke kanan (tarik)



- u. Diket: $q_1 (0,5,0) = 10 \text{ C}$
 $q_2 (5,5,0) = 5 \text{ C}$
 $q_3 (0,5,5) = -10 \text{ C}$

Dit: gaya yang dialami oleh q_3 ?

Jawab:

a.) gaya dari q_1 ke q_2

$$r_{12} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{12} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(10)(10)}{5^2} = 3,6 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

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

b.) gaya dari q_1 ke q_3

$$r_{13} = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (5-5)^2 + (0-5)^2} = 7,07 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{13} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{(5)(10)}{7,07^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{50}{50} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N}$$

muatan berbeda beda $\rightarrow$ tarik menarik arah dari q_1 ke q_3 (arah diagram ke kanan bawah)

5. Diket: $q = 10 \text{ C}$ di $(0,0,0)$ $q_3 = 5 \text{ C}$ di $(0,2,2)$
 $q_1 = 2 \text{ C}$ di $(0,2,0)$ $q_4 = -5 \text{ C}$ di $(2,2,2)$
 $q_2 = 4 \text{ C}$ di $(2,2,0)$ $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 / \text{C}^2$

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

Jawab: ~~$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$~~ $F = k \frac{q q_1}{r^2} (r_4 - r_1)$



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

$$F_1 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 (10)(2)}{2^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 (20)}{4} = 4,5 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

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

$$F_2 = 4,5 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pengjumlahan komponen

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

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

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

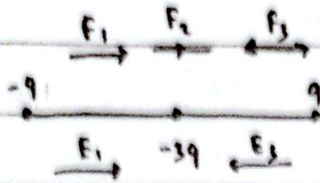
$$F_{\text{total}} = (-1,0169170 \times 10^{10} \hat{i}, -9,49439265 \times 10^{10} \hat{j}, -1,81241213 \times 10^{10} \hat{k}) \text{ N}$$

$$\text{besar gaya} = |F| = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} = 9,7197794 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$



6.

a.)



$$F_{\text{total}} = -\frac{39}{4} k \cdot q \frac{2}{r^2} \quad (\text{arah ke kanan})$$

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

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

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

gaya antara -39 dan -9

$$F_1 = k \frac{(-39 \times -9)}{r^2} = \frac{3 k q^2}{r^2}$$

gaya antara -39 dan 29

$$F_2 = k \frac{(-39 \times 29)}{r^2} = \frac{6 k q^2}{r^2}$$

gaya antara -39 dan 9

$$F_3 = k \frac{(-39 \times 9)}{(2r)^2} = \frac{3 k q^2}{4 r^2}$$

Semua gaya searah ke kanan jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{total}} &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 \\ &= \frac{3 k q^2}{r^2} + \frac{6 k q^2}{r^2} + \frac{3 k q^2}{4 r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{39 k q^2}{4 r^2} \quad \text{arah ke kanan}$$



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

• 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 muatan ke arah kiri

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

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

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

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

$$e.) V = k \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i}$$

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

$$= k \left(\frac{-q + 2q + 0,5q}{r} \right) = k \left(\frac{1,5q}{r} \right) = \frac{3kq}{2r}$$



8.

Diket: σ = rapat muatan permukaan (C/m^2) R = jari-jari bola konduktor (m) Q = $\sigma \cdot$ luas permukaan = $\sigma \cdot 4\pi R^2$ Dit: $E(r)$? medan listrik ~~muatan~~ didalam dan diluar bola konduktor

Jawab:

$$\oint \text{gauss } \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

1. Untuk daerah didalam bola konduktor ($r < R$) ~~$Q_{enc} = 0$~~

$$Q_{enc} = 0$$

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

artinya, didalam bola konduktor tidak ada medan listrik.

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

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

Gunakan hukum gauss

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

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

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

arah medan listrik radiat ke luar jika $\sigma > 0$ 3. tepat di permukaan bola $r = R$

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



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

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

$$\epsilon_0$$

Jadi

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

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

9.

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

$k = \text{konstanta}$

Dit : a) ρ ?

b) Q_{total} ?

Jawab :

a.) Hukum Gauss (divergensi) $E_r = kr^3$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\epsilon_0$$

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



b.) muatan total dalam bola jari R

$$Q = \int_V \rho \, dv$$

dalam koordinat bola

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

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

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

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

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

$$Q_{\text{total}} = 4\pi \epsilon_0 k R^5.$$

