

Nama : Indah Dwi Jayanti

Npm : 2213022049

Matran 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_1 dan q_3 : $r_{13} = 2 \text{ m}$

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

Ditanya : F_c ?

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

$$F_c = F_{c1} + F_{c2}$$

$$F_{c1} = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^2}$$

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

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

$$= (1 \times 10^3) (6 \times 10^{-12}) \text{ N}$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot (k \cdot q_1 q_2)$$

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

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

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

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

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

• Hitung gaya resultan q_1 (F_1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2

Diketahui : Jarak antar Partikel $= r = 2.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$
 $q_1 = q_2 = q$ (positif dan sama besar)

$$\text{massa partikel} = m_1 = 4.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

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

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

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

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

b = massa Partikel m_2 ?

Jawaban : a). $F_E = m \cdot a$

$$= k \frac{(q_1 q_2)}{r^2} = k \frac{q^2}{r^2} = m \cdot a$$

$$q^2 = \frac{m \cdot a \cdot r^2}{k}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{m \cdot a \cdot r^2}{k}}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{(6.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}) (4.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2) (2.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2}{9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(6.0 \times 4.6) (10^{-6} \times 10^3) (6.76 \times 10^{-4}) \text{ C}}{9 \times 10^9}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27.6 \times 6.76 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C}}{9 \times 10^{-9}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{186.696 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{9}}$$

$$= \sqrt{20.744 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}$$

SiDU

$$= 4,55 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$$

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

$$b). F_{e1} = F_{e2}$$

$$m_1 a_1 = m_2 a_2$$

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

$$= \frac{(6,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}) (4,67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}^2)}{8,5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= \frac{6,0 \times 4,67}{8,5} \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ditanya : Hitung gaya dari q_2 dan q_3 terhadap q_1 ?

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

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

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

$$= 7.03 \times 10^9 \text{ N ke kiri (Menolak)}$$

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

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

$$F_{13} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{30}{41}$$

$$= 6.59 \times 10^9 \text{ N ke kanan after}$$

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 $\therefore$ Tentukan gaya yang dialami oleh q_3 ?

Jawab $\therefore$ 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 x)

b. Gaya dari q_1 ke q_3

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

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

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

5. Diketahui : $q = w_e$ di $(0,0,0)$ $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$

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

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

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

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

Ditanya : Gaya total pada muatan $q = w_e$ yang
berada di $(0,0,0)$ akibat keempat muatan?

Jawab :

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} (r_1 - r_2)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\triangleright q_2 = 4e \text{ di } (2, 2, 0) \quad r: R = 2,8284 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\triangleright q_3 = 5e \text{ di } (0, 2, 2) \quad r: \sqrt{8} = 2,8284 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\triangleright q_4 = 5e \text{ di } (2, 2, 2) \quad r: \sqrt{12} = 3,4641 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\text{komponen } F_1 = (0, -4,500000000 \times 10^{10}, 0) \text{ N}$$

$$\text{komponen } F_{1x} = -3,18198051 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{1y} = -3,18198051 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{1z} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

penjumlahan komponen

$$F_x = -1,0691700 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

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

$$F_z = -1,8241213 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$

Vektor gaya total

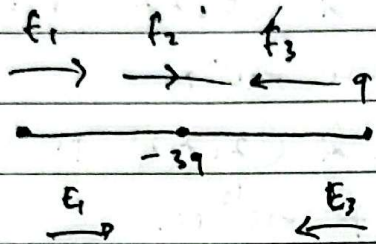
$$F_{\text{total}} = (-1,0691700 \times 10^{10} \hat{i} - 9,49439265 \times 10^{10} \hat{j} - 1,8241213 \times 10^{10} \hat{k}) \text{ N}$$

Besarnya gaya

$$|F| = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} = \text{Dik} 9,7191794 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

6.

a).



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

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

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

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

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

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

Gaya antara $-3q$ dan q

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

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). $E = k \frac{q_1}{r^2}$

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 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

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

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

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

SiDU

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

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

$$= k \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{k} + \frac{2q}{r} + \frac{q}{2r} \right)$$

$$= k \left(-1 + 2q + 0.5q \right)$$

$$= k \frac{1.5q}{r} = \frac{3kq}{2r}$$

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

1. Untuk daerah didalam bola konduktor (~~area~~)

$$Q_{enc} = 0$$

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

artinya, didalam ϵ_0 bola konduktor tidak ada medan listrik.

2. Untuk daerah di luar bola konduktor
($r > R$) : $Q = 4\pi R^2 \sigma$

Gunakan hukum Gauss

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

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

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

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

Arah medan listrik radial keluar
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,

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dan } Q = 4\pi R^2 \sigma \\ \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r^2} & \text{if } r > R \end{cases}$$

7. Diketahui : $E = kr^3 \hat{r}$

k : konstanta

Dimanya : a). ρ ?

b). Q_{tot} ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 5kr^2$$

maka,

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

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

b). muatan total dalam bola jari k

$$Q = \int \rho \, dV$$

dalam koordinat bola

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

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

$$= \int_0^R (5 \times 10^{-6} r^2) (4\pi r^2) dr$$

$$= 20\pi \times 10^{-6} \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

$$= 20\pi \times 10^{-6} \left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^R$$

$$Q_{total} = 4\pi \times 10^{-6} R^5$$