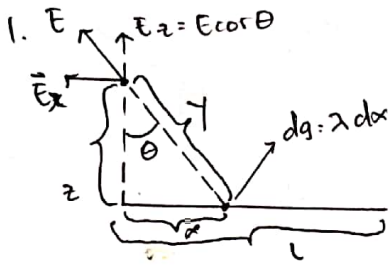


Nama : Indan Sina Tyar

NPM : 2013027042



$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_z + \vec{E}_x$$

$$\vec{E}_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L d\vec{E} \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{E}_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \left(\frac{dq}{r^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\square} \right) \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\vec{E}_z = \frac{1}{\square} \int_0^L \frac{z \lambda dx}{(z^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\square} \int_0^L \frac{z \lambda dx}{(z^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{z \lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{dx}{(z^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

ingat didaftar Integral $\int_0^L \frac{dx}{(z^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{z^2 + x^2}} \Big|_0^L$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \lambda z \left[\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{z^2 + x^2}} \right]_0^L$$

$$\vec{E}_z = \frac{\lambda z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{L}{z^2 \sqrt{z^2 + x^2}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{L}{z \sqrt{z^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\vec{E}_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} \sin \theta = - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{x dx}{(z^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

arah
 $\vec{E}_x$
kekanan

$$= - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \frac{dx^2}{(z^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

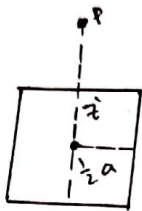
$$= - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[-2 \frac{1}{(z^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \right]_0^L$$

$$= - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[- \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + x^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{z} \right]$$

$$\vec{E}_x = - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + x^2}} \right]$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \vec{E} = \vec{E}_z + \vec{E}_x$$

2.



dituri : untuk menyederakan bunalan contoh no 3

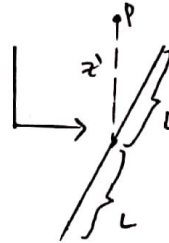
Yaitu kawat yang panjangnya $2L$, dg $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\lambda L}{z'^2}$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\lambda L}{z'^2} \quad \text{hati contoh no 3}$$

konsepnya



contoh 3



$P = P' \cos \theta$; karena ada 4 sisi, maka

$P = 4P' \cos \theta$; sbg

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\lambda L}{z'^2} = 4 \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\lambda L}{z'^2} \cos \theta$$

karna, $L = \frac{1}{2} a$, dan $z' = r = \sqrt{z^2 + (\frac{1}{2}a)^2}$, dan $\cos \theta = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + (\frac{1}{2}a)^2}}$, maka

$$\vec{E} = 4 \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2\lambda (\frac{1}{2}a) \cdot z}{z^2 + (\frac{1}{2}a)^2 \sqrt{z^2 + (\frac{1}{2}a)^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{4\lambda a z}{(z^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}) \sqrt{z^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}}} \cdot \hat{z}$$