

Test 1 Formula Sheet

Chapter 22

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

Electric field: $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_{so}}{q_o}$ s: source, o: test

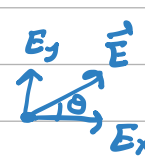
Electric field: $E = \frac{k |Q|}{r^2}$
(point charge)

Electric force: $\vec{F} = q \vec{E}$

acceleration:
by uniform field $\vec{a} = \frac{q \vec{E}}{m}$

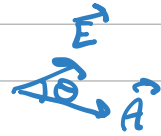
Chapter 23

Electric field: $dE = \frac{k dq}{r^2}$
(cont. charge dist.)

$E_x = \int \frac{k dq \cos \theta}{r^2}$ 

$E_y = \int \frac{k dq \sin \theta}{r^2}$

Charge density: $\rho = \frac{Q}{V}$, $\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$, $\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$
density $dq = \rho dV$, $dq = \sigma dA$, $dq = \lambda dl$

Electric flux: $\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = EA \cos \theta$ 

$\Phi_E = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$
 $\hookrightarrow \oint$: closed surface

Gauss's law: $\Phi_E = \frac{q_{\text{in}}}{\epsilon_0}$

Chapter 24

Electric potential: $\Delta U = U_B - U_A = -q \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$
energy change

Work: $W = -\Delta U$ by field
 $W_{\text{ext}} = \Delta U$ external

Electric potential: $V_x = \frac{U_x}{q}$

Electric potential difference: $\Delta V = V_B - V_A = -\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$

ΔV for uniform field: $\Delta V = -Ed$ (d is negative if against field direction)

$$\Delta V = -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{s}$$

Conservation of energy: $\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$ $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Electric Potential (point charge): $V = \frac{kq}{r}$ $V_{\infty} = 0$
 $V = k \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i} = \frac{kq_1}{r_1} + \frac{kq_2}{r_2} + \dots$

Electric potential energy (point charge): $U = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_{12}}$
 $U = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{kq_2q_3}{r_{23}} + \frac{kq_1q_3}{r_{13}} + \dots$

Electric :
field from
Potential

$$E_r = -\frac{dV}{dr}$$

r, x, y, z

Electric :
potential
(cont. charge
dist.)

$$dV = \frac{k dq}{r}$$

$$V = \int dV$$

$$\Delta V = V_B - V_A = -\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Special Electric fields:

infinite sheet/plane:

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

infinite charged wire:

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{2k\lambda}{r}$$

Special Potentials:

charged ring:

$$V = \frac{kQ}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}}$$

