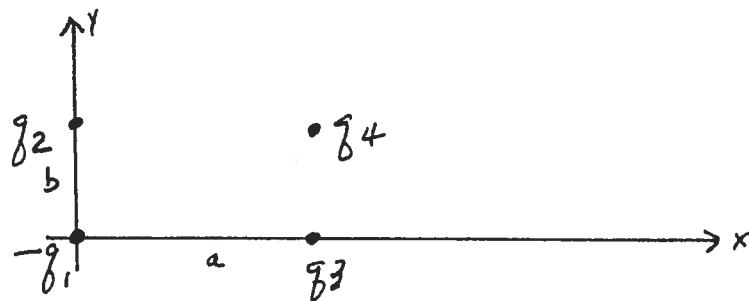


1. (25 points) Three charges are placed as shown.



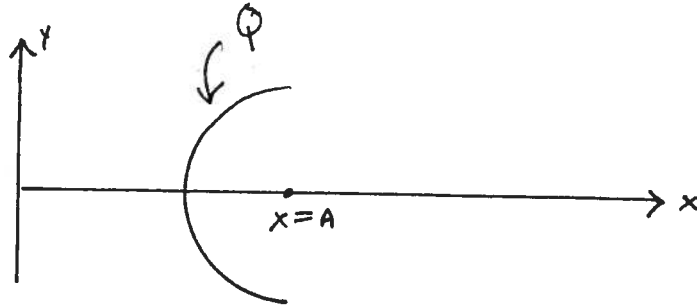
The distances  $a$  and  $b$  are known. The charge at the origin is known and negative,  $-q_1$ . The charge  $q_2$  at  $x = 0, y = b$  is unknown. The charge  $q_3$  at  $x = a, y = 0$  is unknown. What must be the unknown charges  $q_2$  and  $q_3$  if the electric force on a positive charge  $q_4$  at  $x = a, y = b$  is to be zero?

**Law**

**Application**

**Result**

2. (25 points) An amount of charge  $Q$  is uniformly distributed along a semi-circle of radius  $R$  whose center is a distance  $A$  from the origin. What point charge would have to be placed at the origin so that the electric field at the center of the semi-circle would be zero?

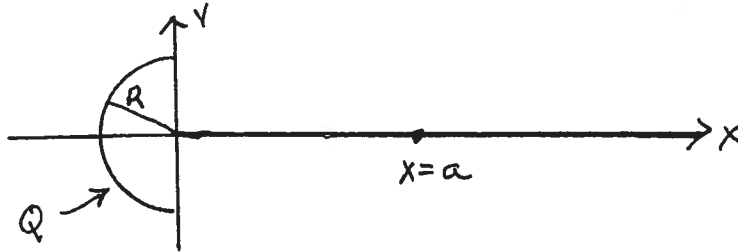


Law

Application

Result

3. (25 points) An amount of charge  $Q$  is uniformly distributed along a semi-circle of radius  $R$  whose center is at the origin. Find the electric potential function at the point  $x = a$  assuming the value of the electric potential at infinity is zero.



Law

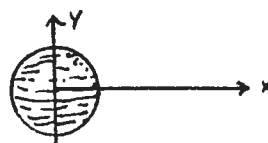
Application

**Result** What is the value of the electric potential you found above for the special case where  $a = 0$ ?

4. (25 points) Suppose the force exerted on a point test charge  $q_0$  by a point charge  $Q$  was given by

$$\vec{F} = C \frac{q_0 Q}{r^6} \hat{r}$$

where, just like in the Coulomb force,  $r$  is the distance between the points,  $\hat{r}$  is along the line from one point to the other and  $C$  is a positive, known constant. The force is repulsive for these two positive charges. Find the flux of  $\vec{E}$  corresponding to this force for a surface which is a sphere of radius  $R$  with center at the origin. Also find the difference in the electric potential between a point  $2R$  from the origin and a point infinitely far from the origin.



**Law**

**Application**

**Result**