

POTENTIAL DAY 2: THE ELECTRIC POTENTIAL

WARMUP Day 1 Bridge

Yesterday: $U = kq_1q_2/r$ needs TWO charges. Divide out one of them (the "visitor"): $U/q_{\text{visitor}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ — which belongs to the source charge and the location alone. What Unit-8 move is this the twin of?

ELECTRIC POTENTIAL: ENERGY PER COULOMB

$$V = U/q \rightarrow \text{point charge: } V = kq/r \quad (\text{volts} = \text{J/C})$$

V is a SCALAR — superposition is plain signed addition, no components ever. Falls off as $1/r$ (one power). Once V is mapped: $U = qV$ and $W = q\Delta V$ for any visitor.

$\mu\text{C arithmetic: } k(\mu\text{C})/m = 9 \times 10^3 \text{ V} \text{ — the same 9000 as fields, but per single power of } r.$

WE DO Exercise 1: One Charge's Map

For a $+6.0 \mu\text{C}$ charge, tabulate V at $r = 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 \text{ m}$. Then, right column: $|E|$ at the same three r . Circle which column halves ($1/r$) and which quarters ($1/r^2$) as r doubles.

SCALAR SUPERPOSITION

WE DO Exercise 2: The Dipole Midpoint, Revisited

$+4.0\ \mu\text{C}$ at $x = 0$, $-4.0\ \mu\text{C}$ at $x = 2.0\ \text{m}$. At the midpoint: **(a)** $V =$ _____ (two signed terms). **(b)** But from Unit 8, E there $= 72,000\ \text{N/C}$. One sentence: how can V be zero where E is huge?

YOU DO Exercise 3: Both Positive

Two $+3.0\ \mu\text{C}$ charges sit $2.0\ \text{m}$ apart. Find V at their midpoint — and recall E there is ZERO. (The mirror image of Exercise 2!)

WE DO Exercise 4: Work From the Map

V at point A is $27,000\ \text{V}$; at point B it is $9,000\ \text{V}$. How much work does the FIELD do on a $+2.0\ \mu\text{C}$ charge moving $A \rightarrow B$? ($W_{\text{field}} = q(V_A - V_B)$.) Would you or the field do the pushing?

PAPER PRACTICE

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

P1 Straight V

V at 3.0 m from a $-9.0 \mu\text{C}$ charge (sign matters).

P2 Superposition, Signed

$+2.0 \mu\text{C}$ at $x = 0$ and $-6.0 \mu\text{C}$ at $x = 4.0$ m. Find V at $x = 1.0$ m.

P3 Where Is V Zero?

Same pair ($+2$ at 0, -6 at 4.0 m): find the point BETWEEN them where $V = 0$. ($k \cdot 2/x = k \cdot 6/(4-x)$ — linear, not quadratic.)

P4 Energy via the Map

A $+2.0 \mu\text{C}$ charge moves from $r = 1.0$ m to $r = 3.0$ m away from a $+6.0 \mu\text{C}$ source. Compute V at both spots, then the field's work $W = q(V_i - V_f)$, then check the sign against your intuition (like charges separating).