

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**  
**Department of Physics**  
**Physics 8.022 - Fall 2002**

**Assignment #1**  
**Introduction and Review**  
**Coulomb's Law, Superposition, Electric Fields**

**Reading** Handout #1, *Purcell* Chapter 1.

**Problem Set #1**

Work on **all** problems. Not all problems receive equal points. Total points for this set is 100.

- **(10 points) [1]** A force  $\mathbf{F} = A(y^2\hat{x} + 2x^2\hat{y})$  is acting on a particle which is initially at the origin of the  $(x, y)$  plane. We transport the particle on a square path defined by the points  $(0,0)$ ,  $(1,0)$ ,  $(1,1)$ ,  $(0,1)$  in the counterclockwise direction.  $A$  is a positive constant.
  - What are the units of  $A$ ?
  - How much work does the force do when the particle travels around the path?
  - Suppose that the particle is released at  $(1,1)$  and that only the force given is acting on it. The particle is not constrained to move along the square path considered initially. Give a *qualitative* description of its motion. Will it ever reach the origin? (assume that no other forces act on the particle).
  
- **(10 points) [2]** Find the force from the following potentials: (a)  $U = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2$ ,  
 $U = A\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$  and (c)  $U = A\frac{\cos(\phi)}{r^2}$ .
  
- **(10 points) [3]** *Purcell* Problem 1.1 (p.34): Relative strength of Electrostatic and Gravitational forces.
  
- **(15 points) [4]** *Purcell* Problem 1.3 (p.34): Two charged volley balls.
  
- **(10 points) [5]** *Purcell* Problem 1.4 (p.34): Charges on corners of a square.
  
- **(10 points) [6]** *Purcell* Problem 1.5 (p.34): A charged semicircle.
  
- **(10 points) [7]** *Purcell* Problem 1.11 (p.35): Electric field by two point charges.  
*Optional:* Plot the value of  $E(x)$  along the  $x$  axis (i.e., where  $\mathbf{E}(x) = E(x)\hat{i}$ ).

- **(10 points) [8]** *Purcell* Problem 1.24 (p.37): Electric field from continuous charge distribution (finite rod).
- **(15 points) [9]** *Purcell* Problem 1.26 (p.37): Electric field from continuous charge distribution (hairpin).

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