

LAKSHYA JEE

LAKSHYA KO HAR HAAL ME PAANA HAI



Electric Charges and Field

-Er. Rohit Gupta

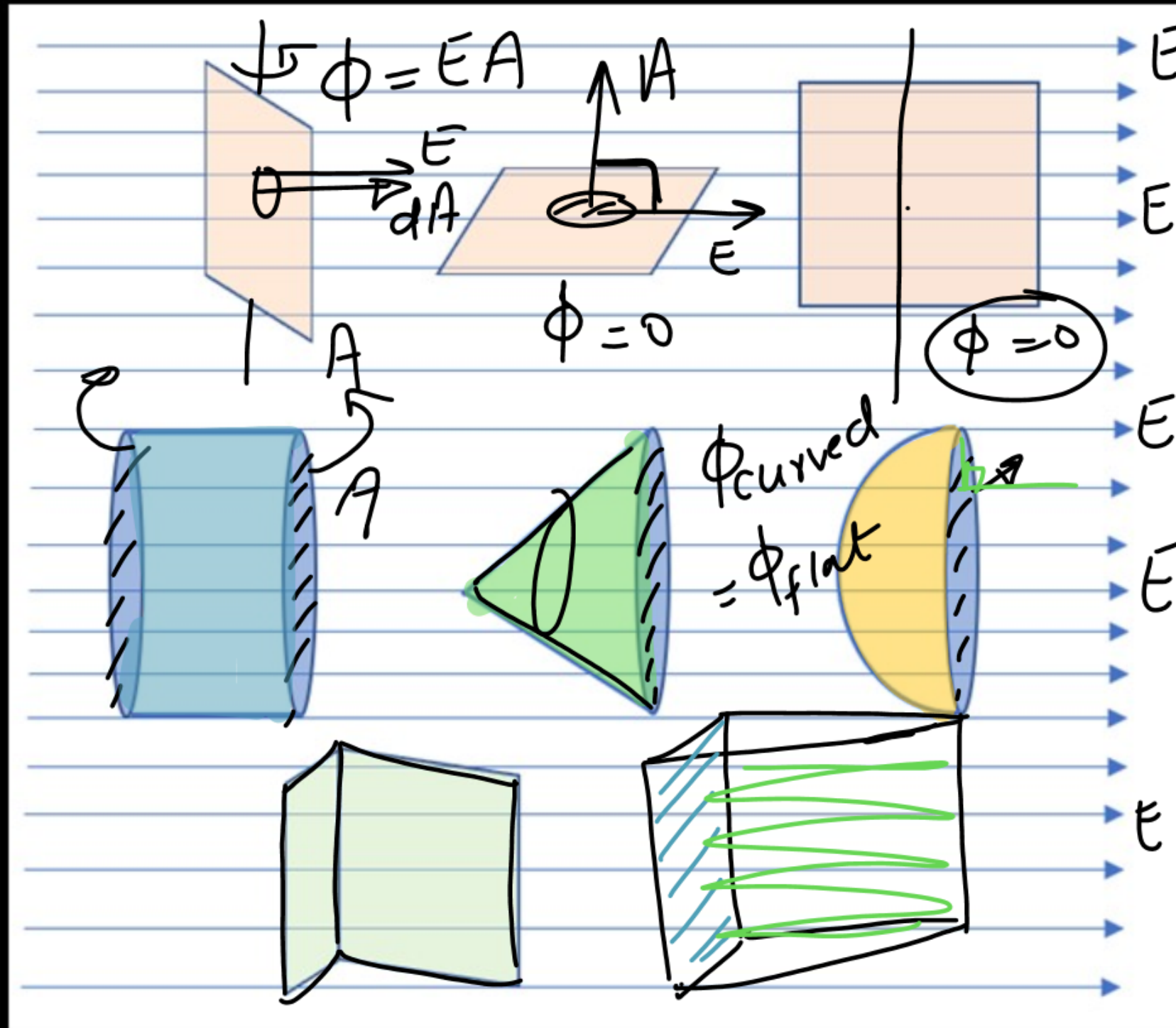


Today's GOALS!

- Applications of Gauss Law



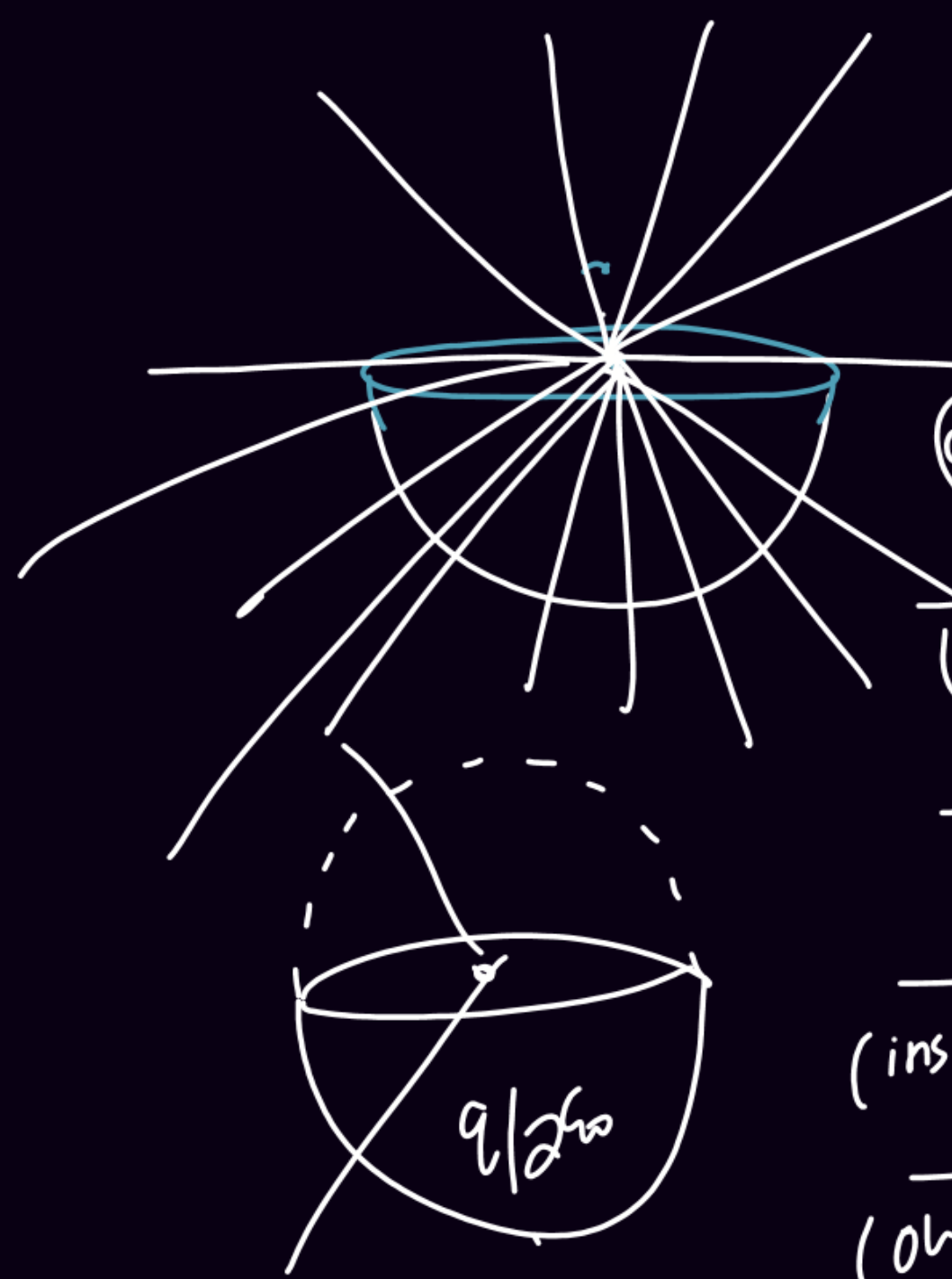
Electric Flux





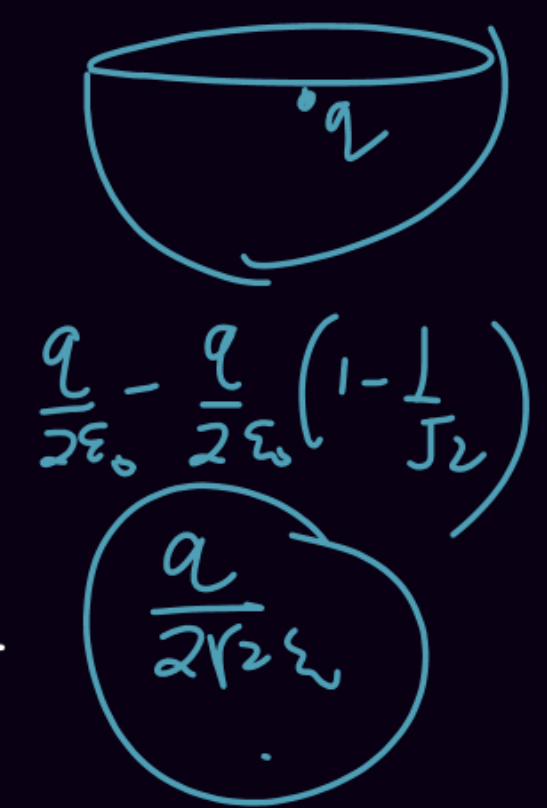
Electric Flux

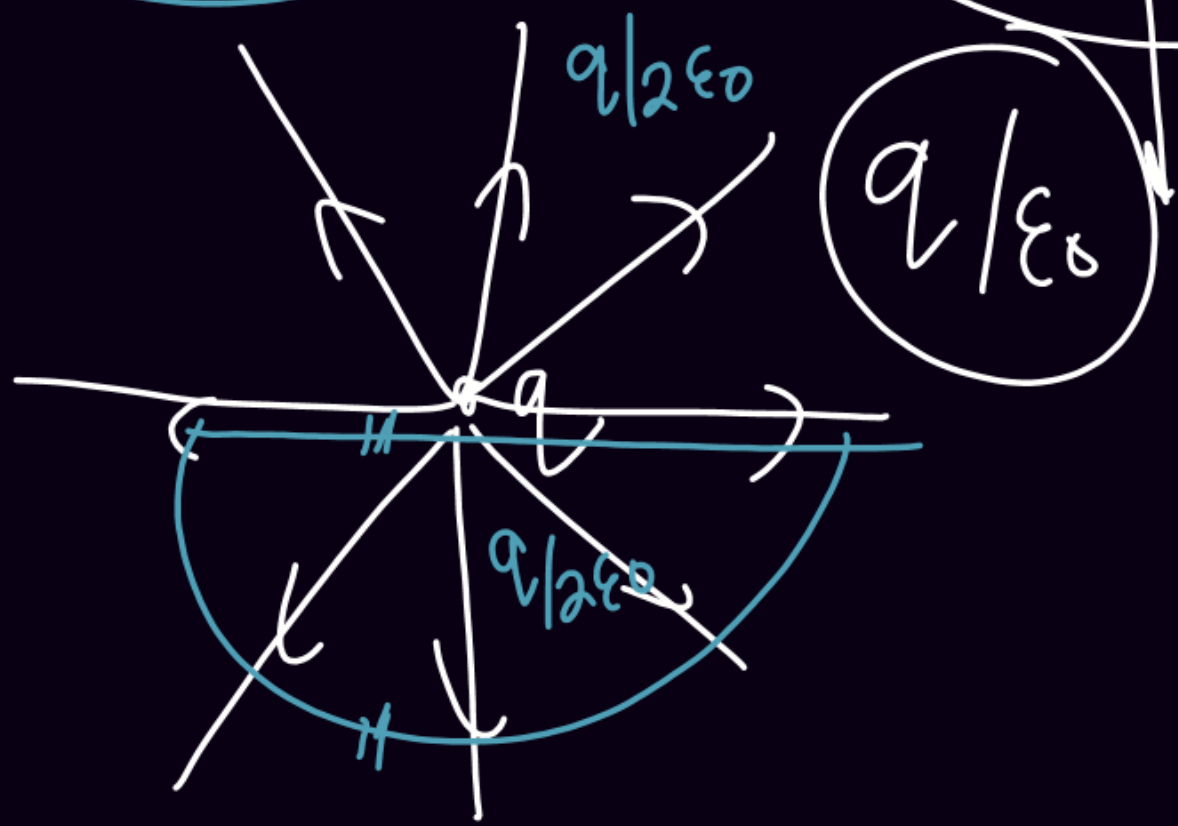
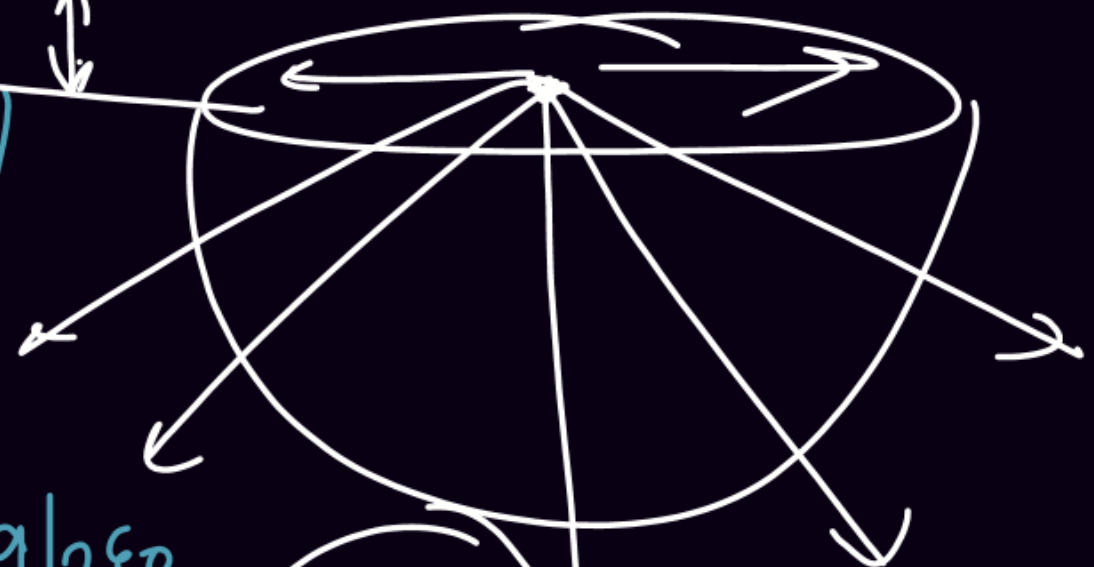
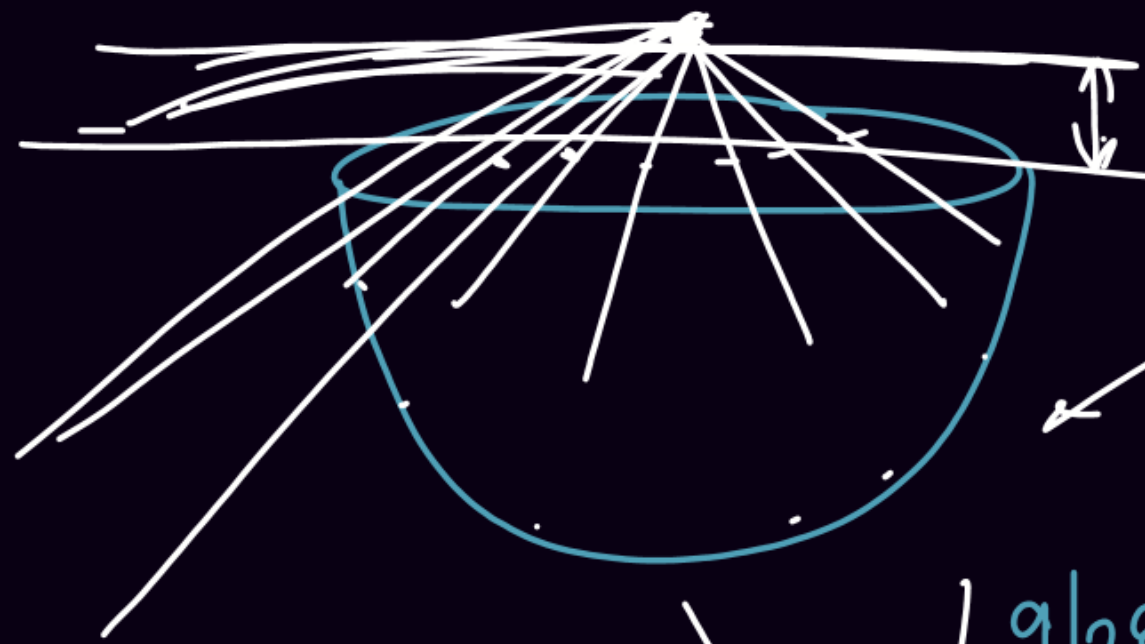
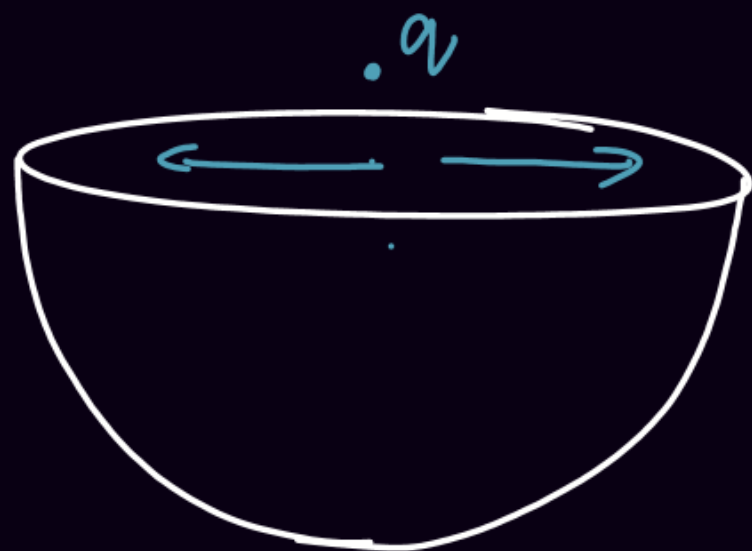


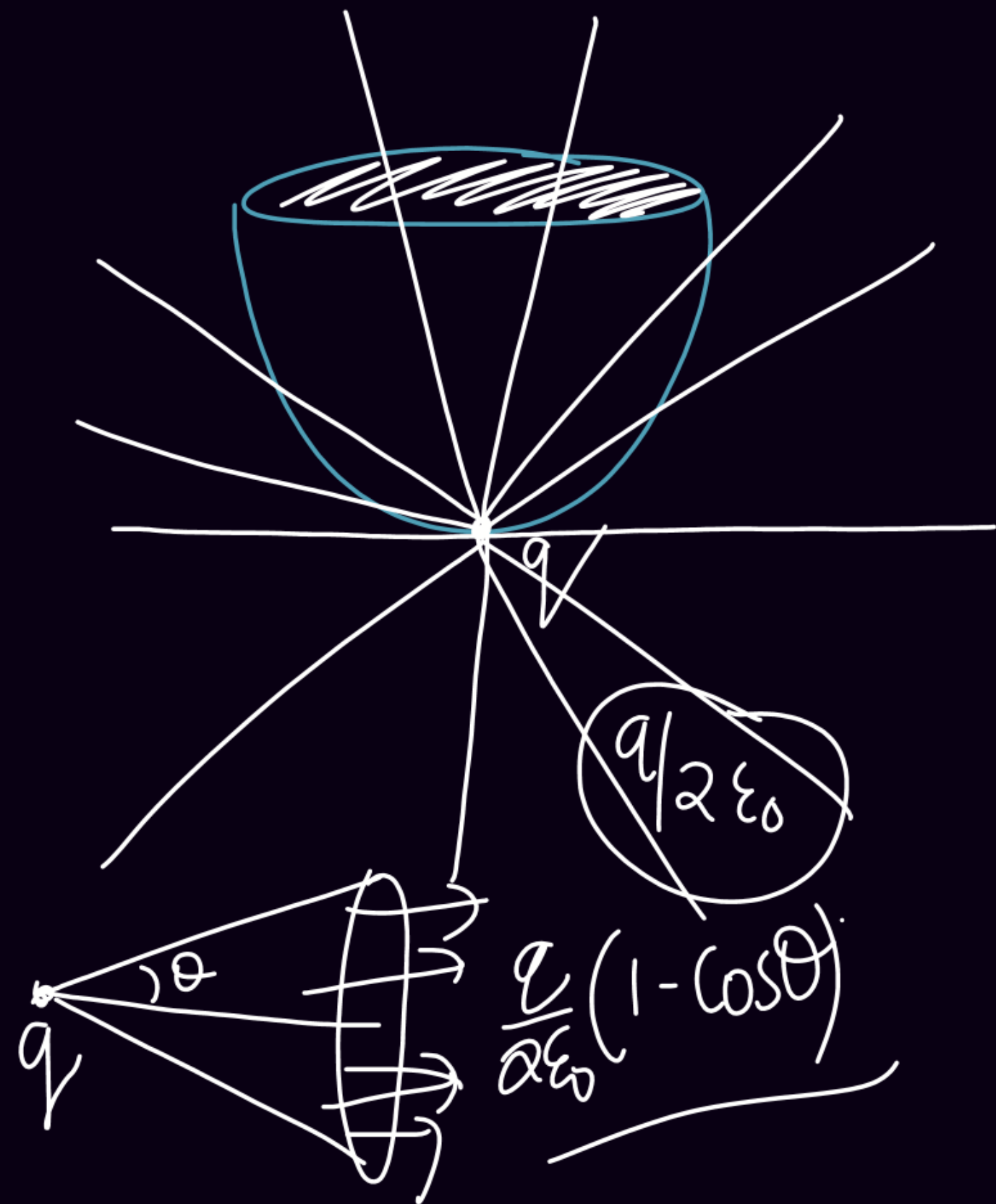
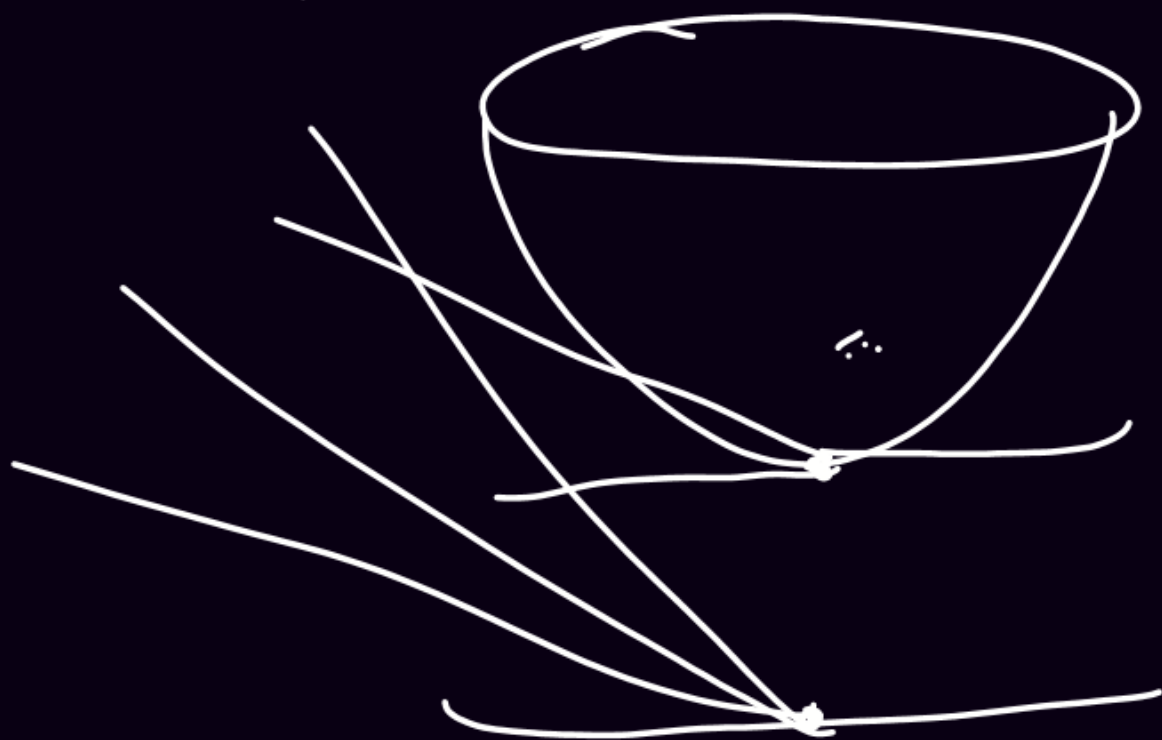
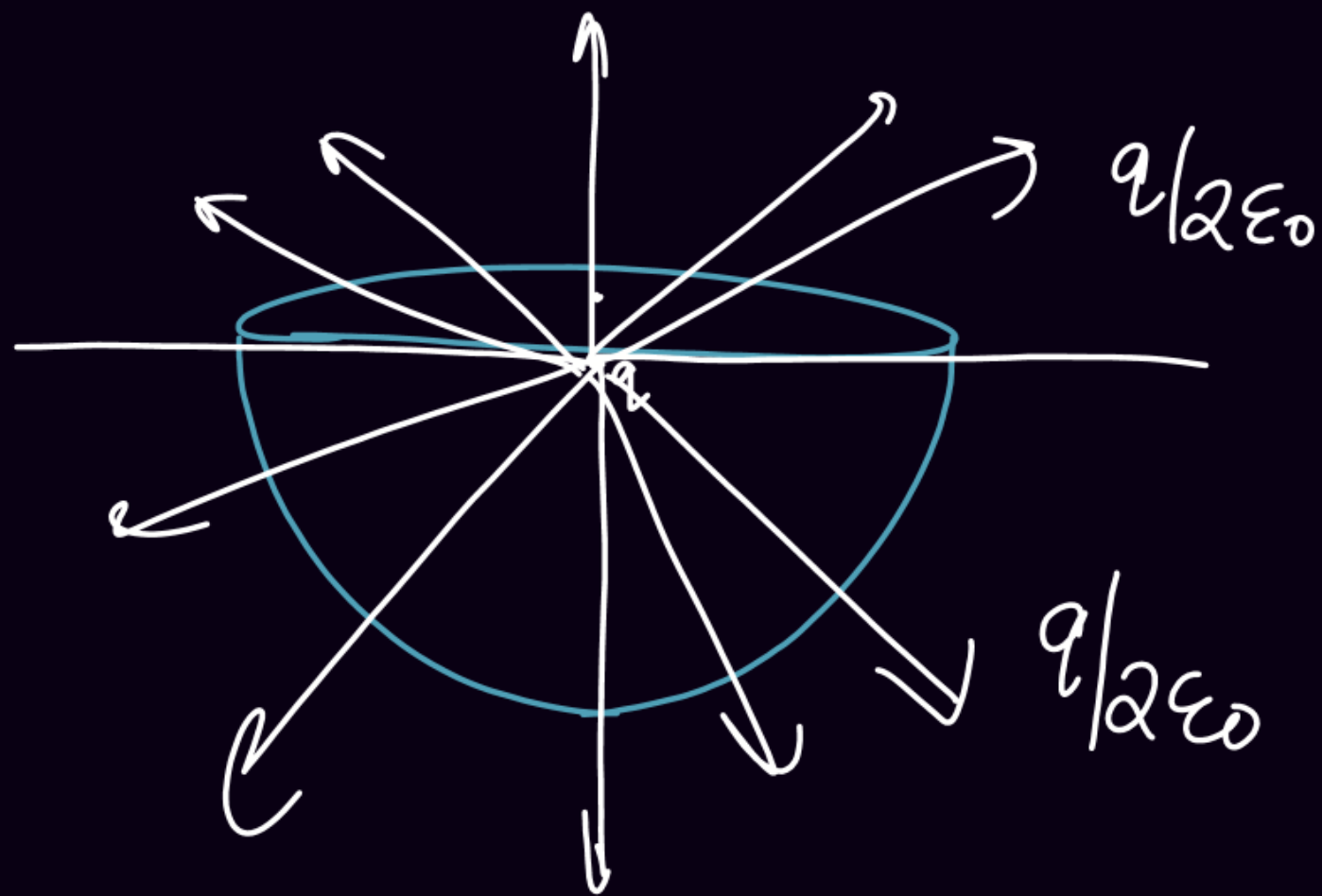


H.W

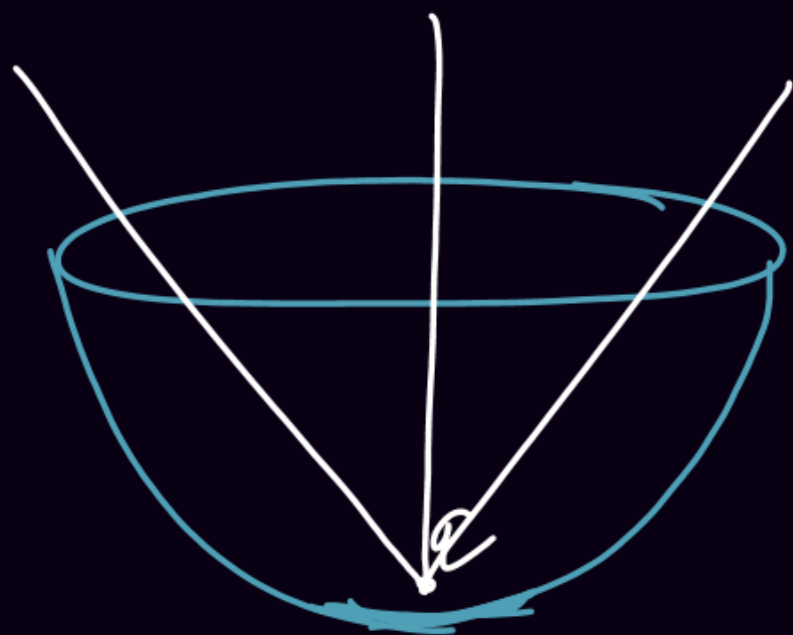
Position	ϕ_{flat}	ϕ_{curved}	$\phi_{hemisphere}$
1	0	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$
(outside) 2	$-\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	○
(inside) 3	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$	q/ϵ_0
4	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	$\frac{q}{2\sqrt{2}\epsilon_0}$	$q/2\epsilon_0$
(inside) 5	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	q/ϵ_0
(outside) 6	$\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	$-\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$	○







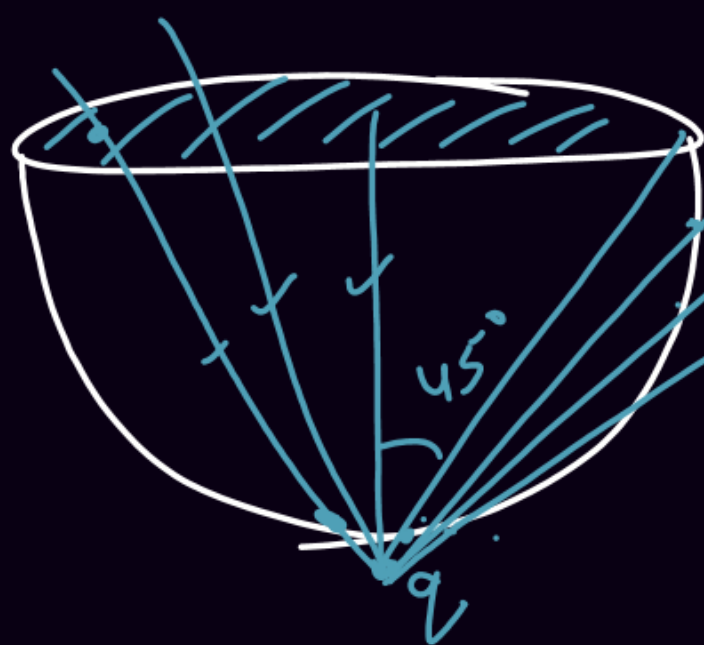
5



$$\phi_{\text{hemisphere}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\phi_{\text{flat}} = \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 45^\circ)$$

6



~~$$\phi_{\text{hemisphere}} = 0$$~~

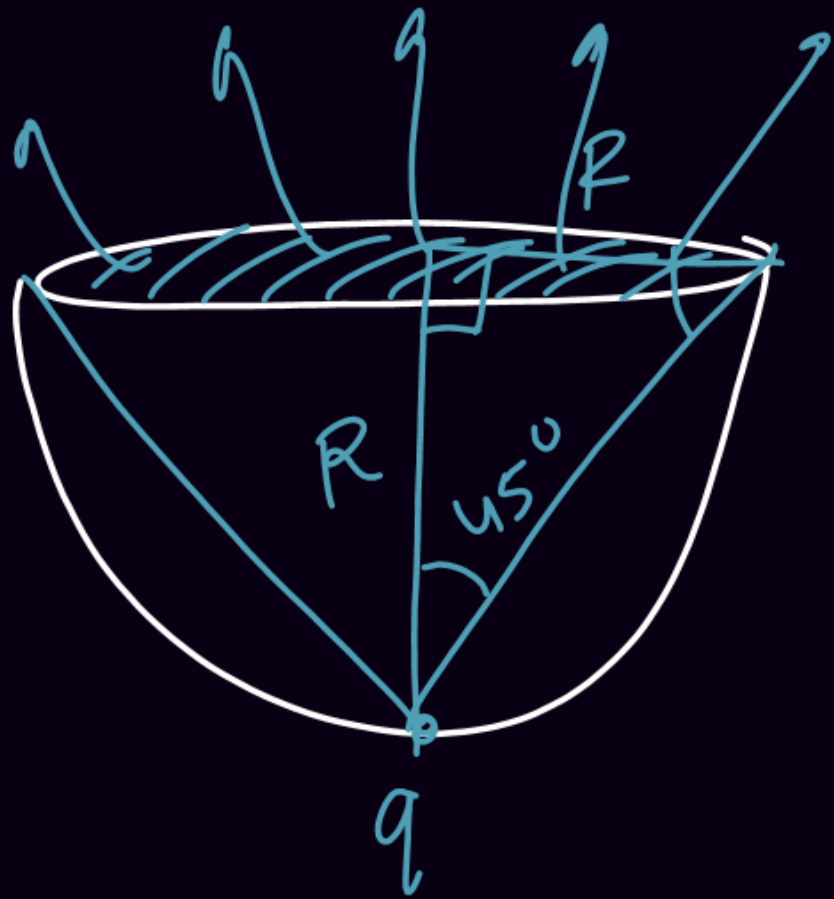
~~$$\phi_{\text{flat}} = \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 45^\circ)$$~~

~~$$\phi_{\text{curved}} = -\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$~~

$$\phi_{\text{curved}} = \phi_{\text{hemisphere}} - \phi_{\text{flat}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} - \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

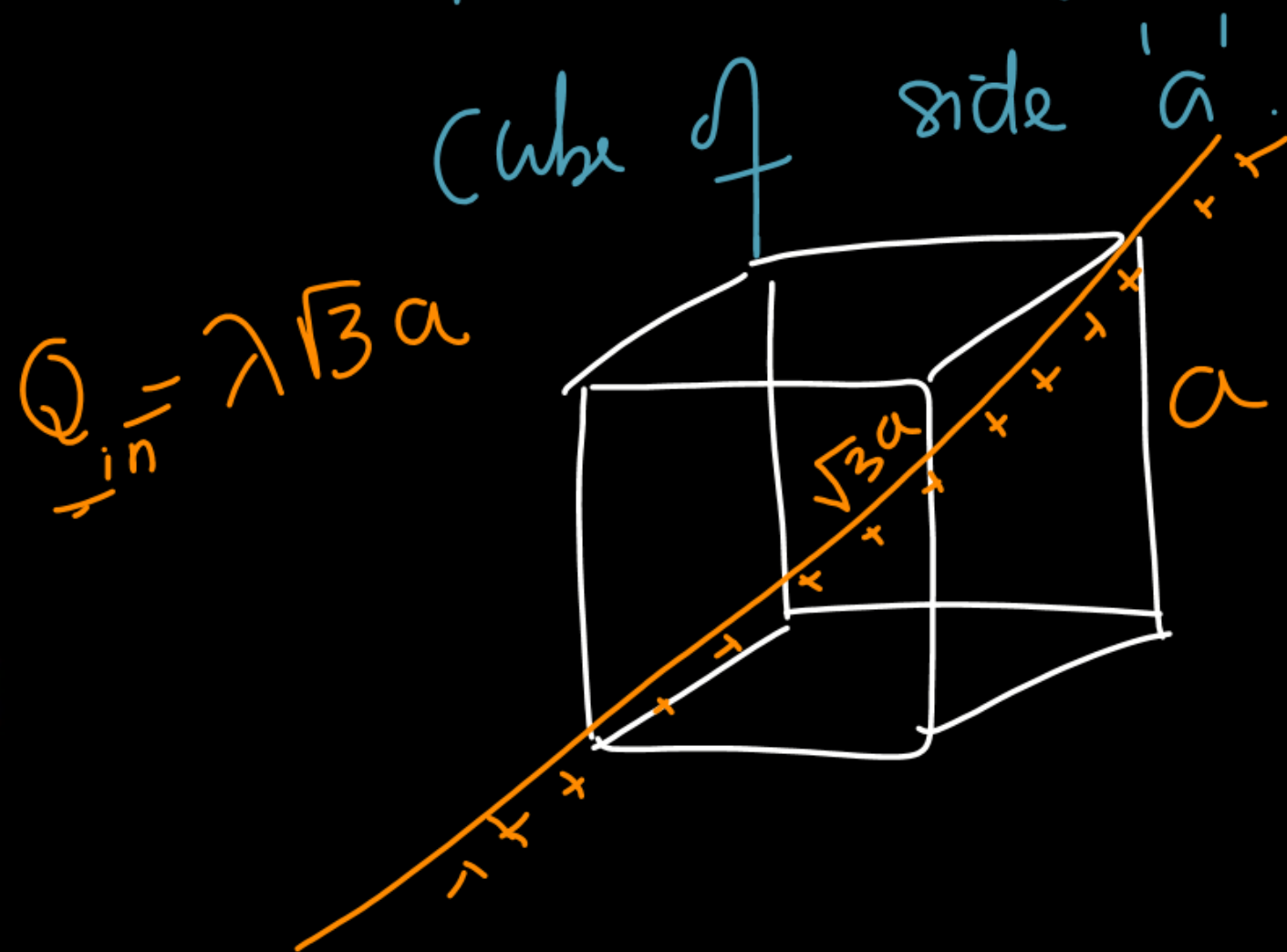


$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\text{flat}} &= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 45^\circ) \\ &= \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Applications of Gauss Law

Q An infinite charged wire has charged density λ .

Find the max. flux this wire can produce in a



For maximum flux, max. length of wire should be inside the cube.

$$\phi = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\lambda \sqrt{3}a}{\epsilon_0} \text{ Am}$$



Finding the electric field using Gauss law

$$\Phi_{\text{closed surface}} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{\text{in}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

Gaussian Surface = Imaginary Surface
* It should be closed!

Point charge

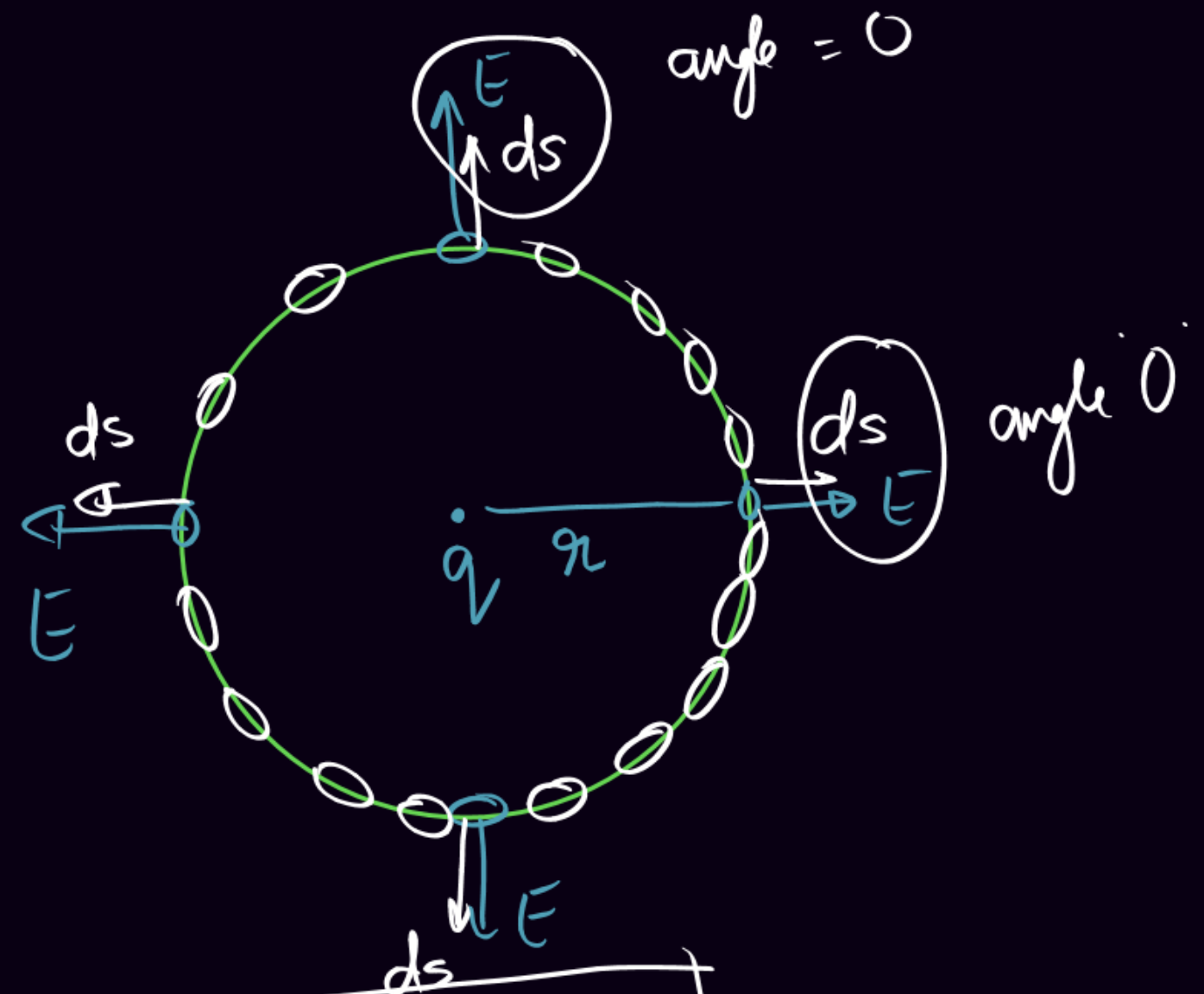
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint E ds \cos 0 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \oint ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 4\pi r^2 = q/\epsilon_0$$

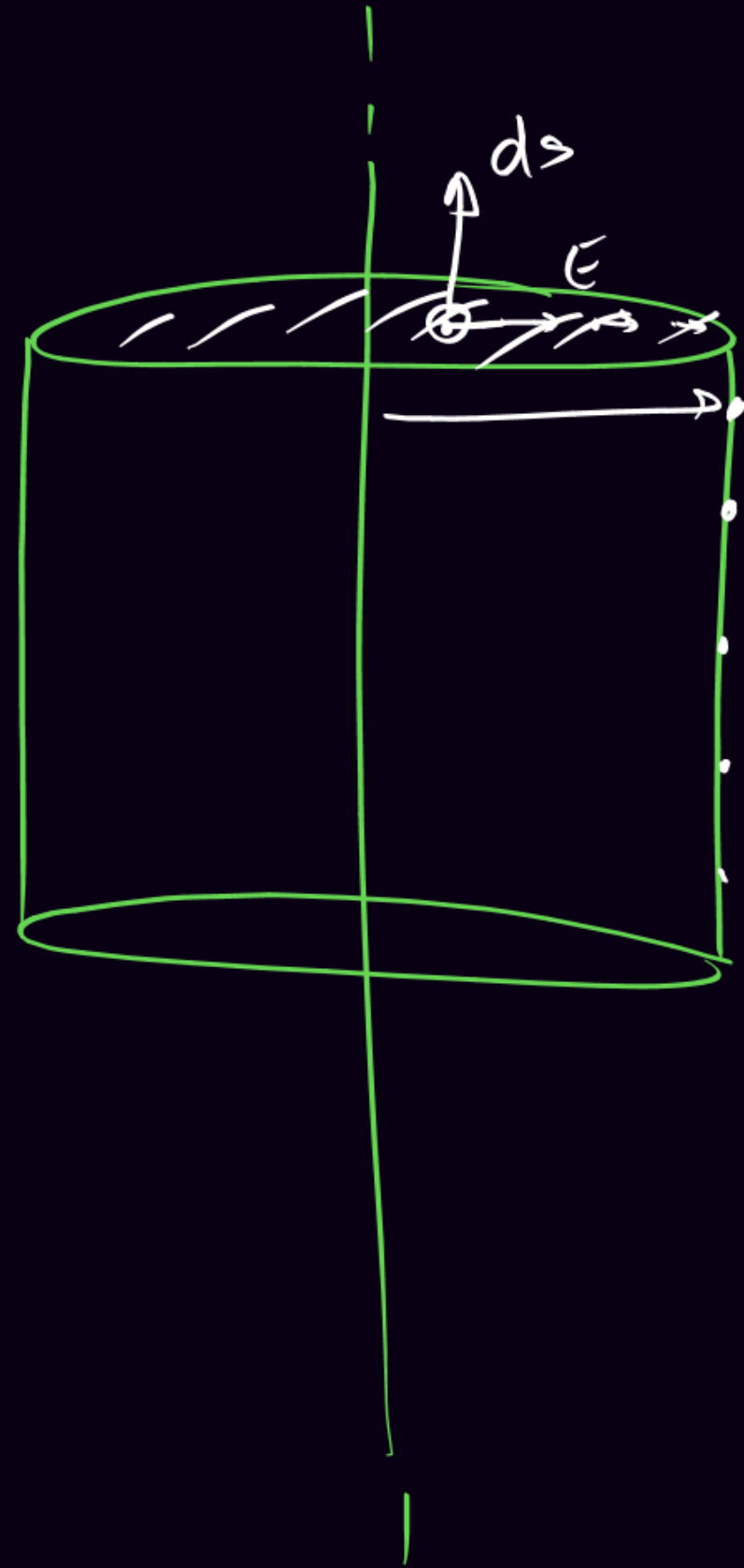
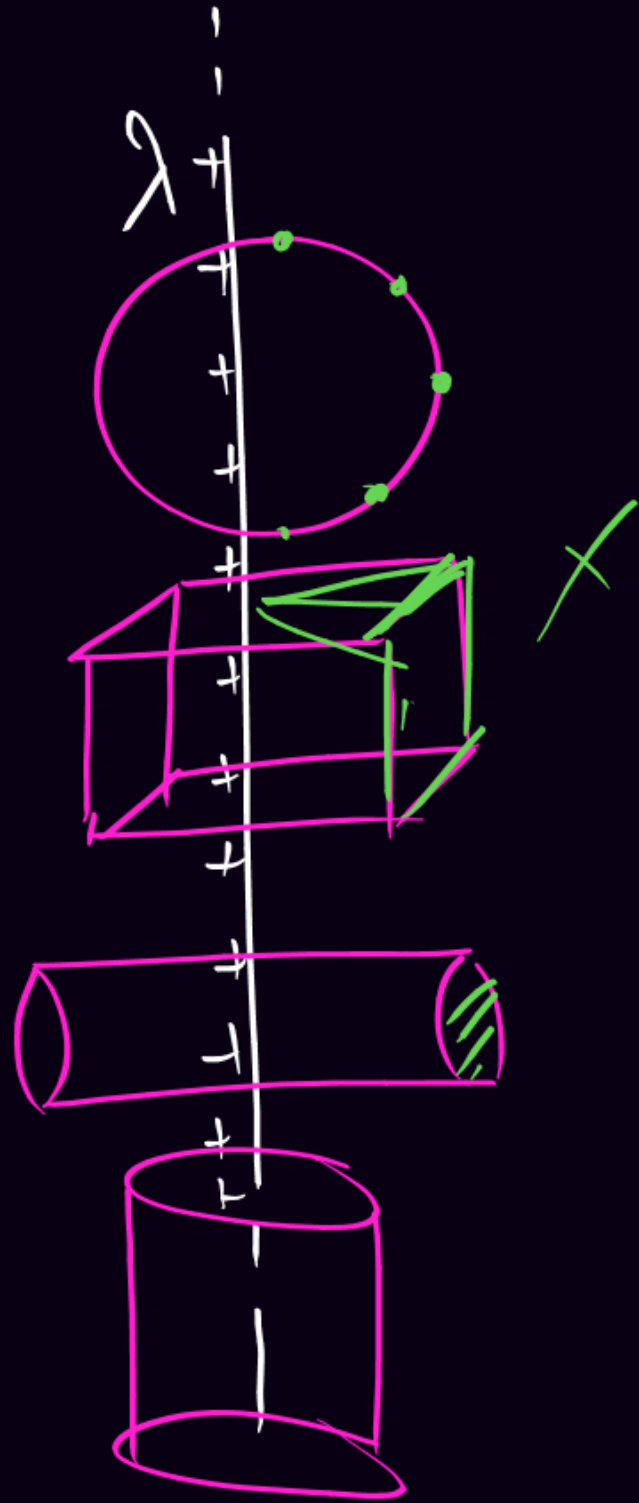
$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{kq}{r^2}$$

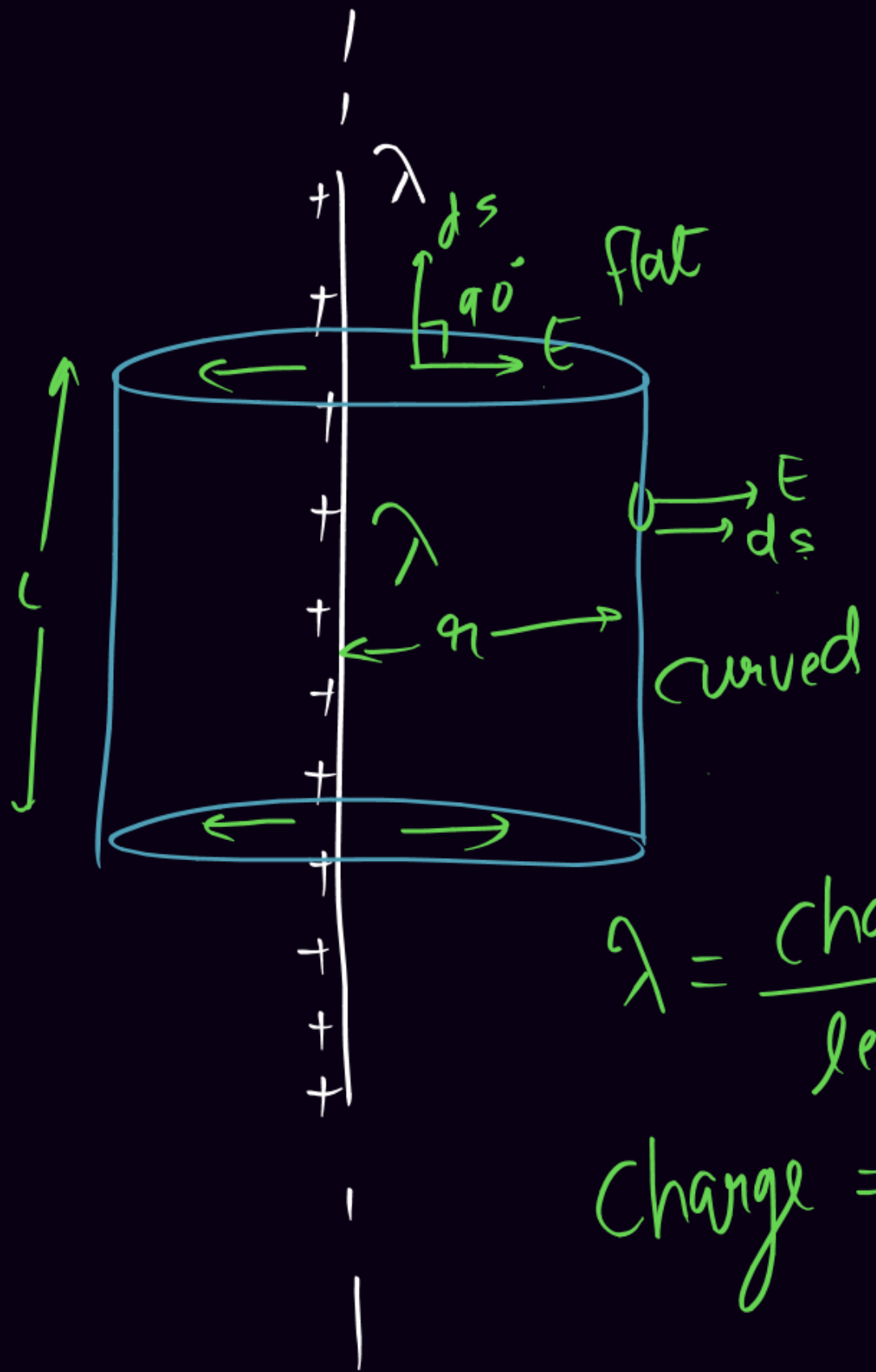


$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

(2)

Infinite charged wire





$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_{flat} E ds \cos 90^\circ + \int_{curved} E ds \cos 0^\circ = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0}$$

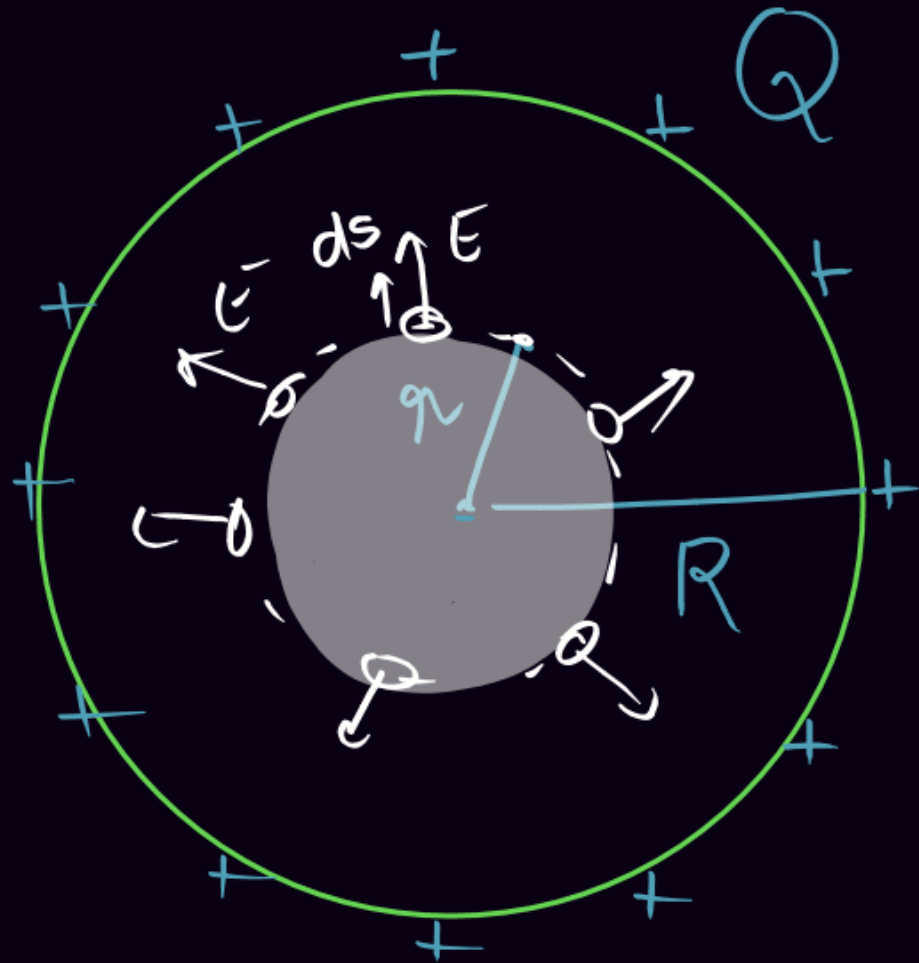
$$E \int_{curved} ds = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

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

$\lambda = \frac{\text{charge}}{\text{length}}$
 $\text{charge} = \lambda \times \text{length}$
 $= \lambda L$

Hollow sphere / spherical shell



(i) $r < R$ (ii) $r > R$

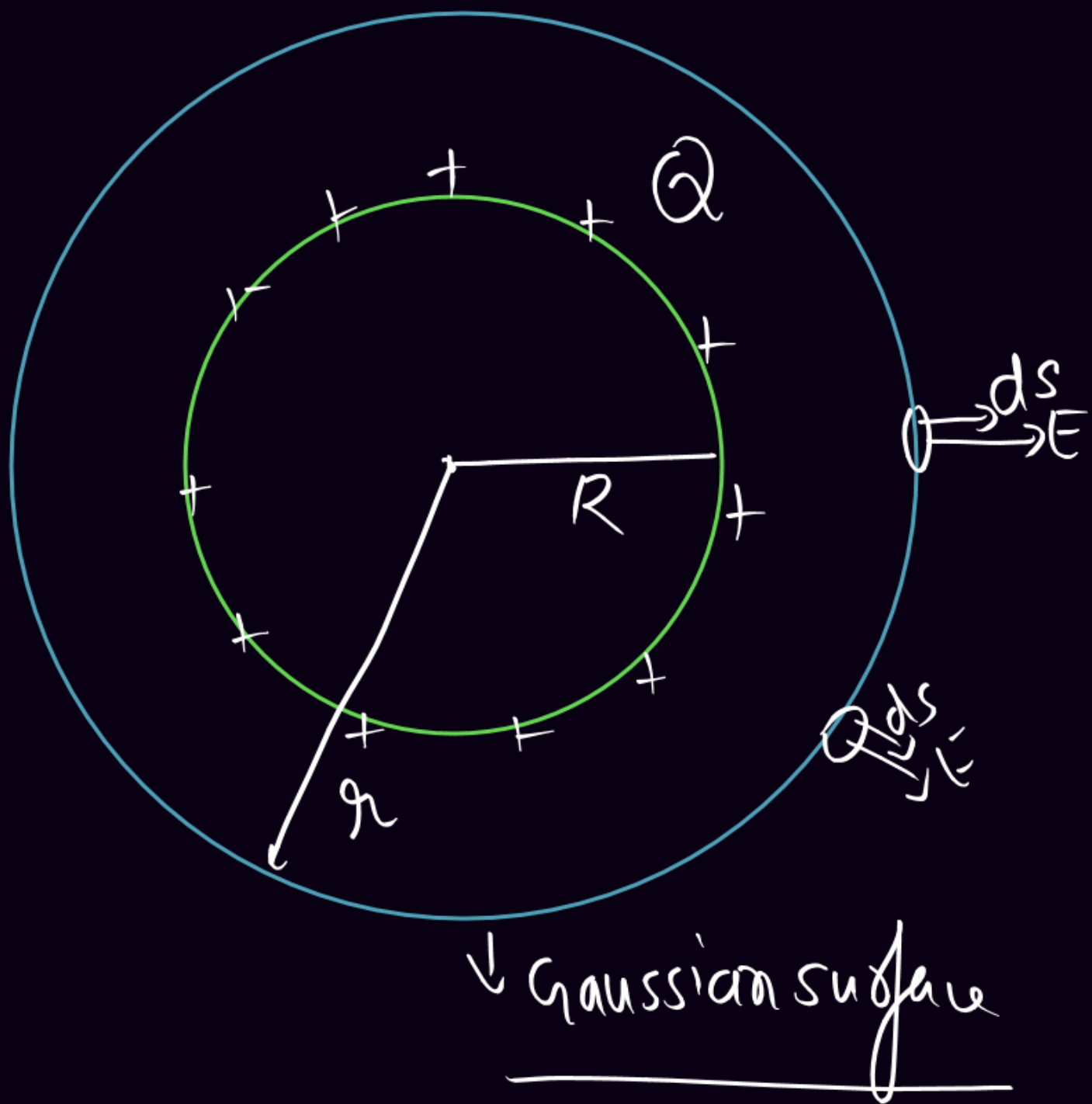
(i) inside point $r < R$

$$\oint E \, ds \cos 0 = \frac{0}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \oint ds = 0$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 0$$

$$E_{in} = 0$$



$$\oint E \, ds \cos 0 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \, 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

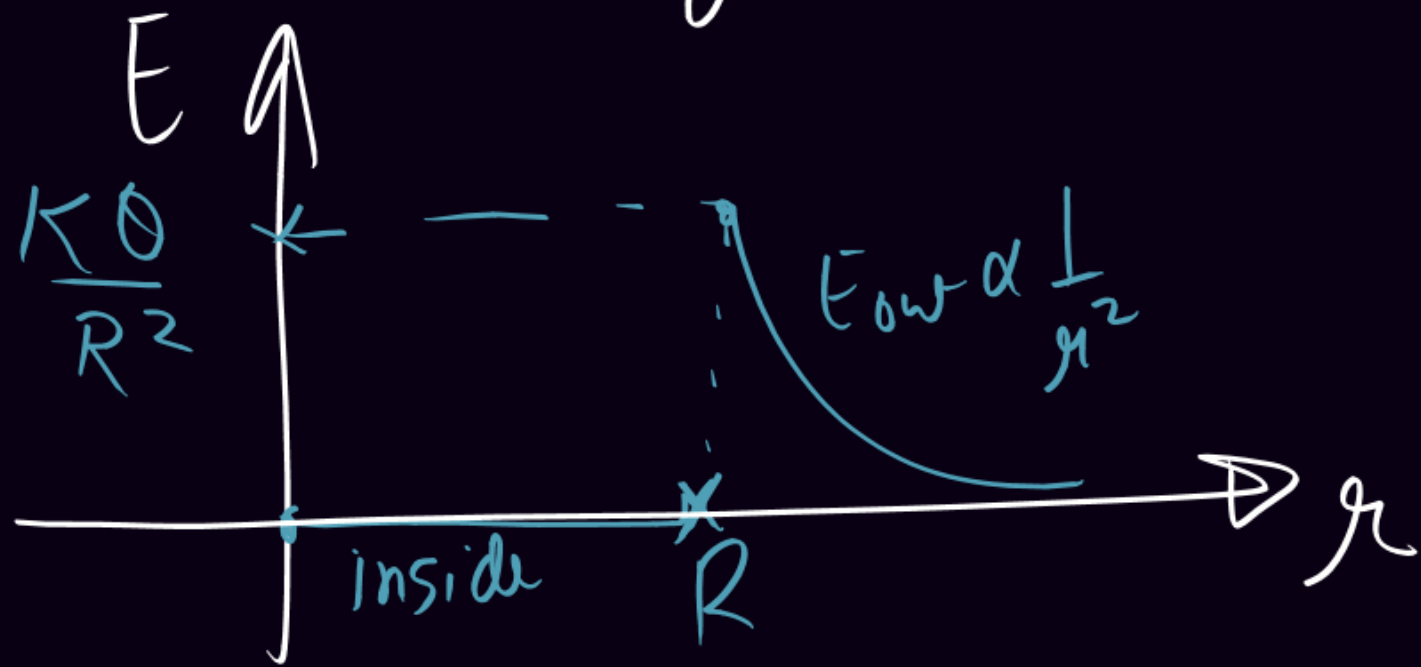
$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\boxed{E_{out} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}}$$

Shell th

A uniformly charged sphere behaves as a point charge placed at the center for the outside world.

$$E_{out} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$



Thank You Lakshyians