Physics 131 10/17/12

October 17, 2012

Physics 131

Prof. E. F. Redish

- Theme Music:
 Black-Eyed Peas
 Electric City
- <u>Cartoon:</u> Randall Monroe *XKCD*



WE WERE GOING TO USE THE TIME MACHINE TO PREVENT THE ROBOT APOCALYPSE, BUT THE GUY WHO BUILT IT WAS AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

10/17/12

Physics 131

]

Foothold ideas: Fields

- A *field* is a concept we use to describe anything that varies in space. It is a set of values assigned to each point in space (e.g., temperature or wind speed).
- A *force field* is an idea we use for non-touching forces. It puts a force vector at each point in space, summarizing the effect of all objects that would exert a force on a particular object placed at that point.
- A gravitational, electric, or magnetic field is a force field with something (a "coupling strength") divided out so the field no longer depends on what test object is used.

$$\vec{g} = \frac{\vec{F}_{\text{acting on } m}}{m} \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_{\text{acting on } m}}{m}$$

10/17/12

 $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_{\text{acting on } q}}{q}$

Physics 131

Field is the value at a position in space " r " assuming that the force is measured by placing the object at r.

Physics 131 10/17/12

In Equations

$$\begin{split} \vec{F}_{q} &= \vec{F}_{Q_{1} \to q} + \vec{F}_{Q_{2} \to q} + \vec{F}_{Q_{3} \to q} + \vec{F}_{Q_{4} \to q} + \dots \\ \vec{F}_{q} &= \frac{k_{c} q Q_{1}}{r_{1}^{2}} \hat{r}_{1} + \frac{k_{c} q Q_{2}}{r_{2}^{2}} \hat{r}_{2} + \frac{k_{c} q Q_{3}}{r_{3}^{2}} \hat{r}_{3} + \frac{k_{c} q Q_{4}}{r_{4}^{2}} \hat{r}_{4} + \dots \end{split}$$

where

 $r_1 = \text{distance from } Q_1 \text{ to } q$ $\widehat{r}_1 = \text{direction from } Q_1 \text{ to } q \text{ (mag. 1, no units!)}$ $r_2 = \text{distance from } Q_2 \text{ to } q$ $\widehat{r}_2 = \text{direction from } Q_2 \text{ to } q \text{ (mag. 1, no units!)}$

10/17/12 Physics 131 **5**

Making sense



- Notice that F_q/q does NOT depend on q!
- For one source charge

$$\vec{F}_{q} = \frac{k_{C}qQ_{1}}{r_{1}^{2}}\hat{r}_{1}$$
 $\vec{E}_{q} = \frac{\vec{F}_{q}}{q} = \frac{k_{C}Q_{1}}{r_{1}^{2}}\hat{r}_{1}$

■ For many sources

$$\vec{F}_q = \frac{k_C q Q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r_1} + \frac{k_C q Q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r_2} + \frac{k_C q Q_3}{r_3^2} \hat{r_3} + \dots \\ \vec{E}_q = \frac{\vec{F}_q}{q} = \frac{k_C Q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r_1} + \frac{k_C Q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r_2} + \frac{k_C Q_3}{r_3^2} \hat{r_3} + \dots$$

■ Why not? Why did I label E with a q?

10/17/12 Physics 131 **6**

Prof. E. F. Redish