Physics 1320 - Spring 2025

Due Monday March 3.

#### Homework 05 - Rev A

## $\mathbf{SPN}$ 5–00 [0 $\mathbf{pts}$ ] – Van de Graf Generator.

Problem 7-49 in text. TA will do this problem as an example for Problem 50. You do not need to do problem 49.

#### SPN 5-01 [10 pts] - Electrostatic painting.

Problem 7-50 in text. Quite similar to 7-49.

# SPN 5-02 [10 pts] - Potential of multiple point charges.

Problem 7-52 in text. Suggest each group in recitation do one of the four parts. You must submit all four answers (parts a, b, c, d) for homework.

## SPN 5-03 [10 pts] - Infinite plane of charge.

Problem 7-59 in text. The infinite plane provides a uniform field. This makes the potential particularly easy to calculate!

### $\mathbf{SPN}$ 5–04 [10 $\mathbf{pts}$ ] – Two charged hollow spheres.

Problem 7-60 in text. This is particularly interesting, and perhaps surprising. I will discuss in class on Thursday.

### $\mathbf{SPN}$ 5–05 [10 $\mathbf{pts}$ ] – The Geiger Counter.

Problem 7-71 in text. You already know enough to learn how some fancy instruments work.

# $\mathbf{SPN} \ 5\text{--}\mathbf{06} \ [\mathbf{10} \ \mathbf{pts}] \ - \mathrm{Fusion!}$

Problem 7-75 in text. The basic problem of fusion is electrostatic repulsion. The energy source of fission IS electrostatic repulsion. So with a little electricity you are already nuclear engineers! Part 'a' of this problem should take two minutes. Part 'b' requires a magic formula that you have not learned yet. Let  $U_0$  be your answer to part 'a'. The answer to part 'b' is that  $T = U_0/k_B$ . T will come out in Kelvin (it's millions of Kelvin).  $k_B$  is Boltzmann's constant.  $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$  Joule/Kelvin. Plug and chug!