

AP[®] Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism 2004 Sample Student Responses

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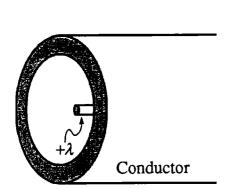
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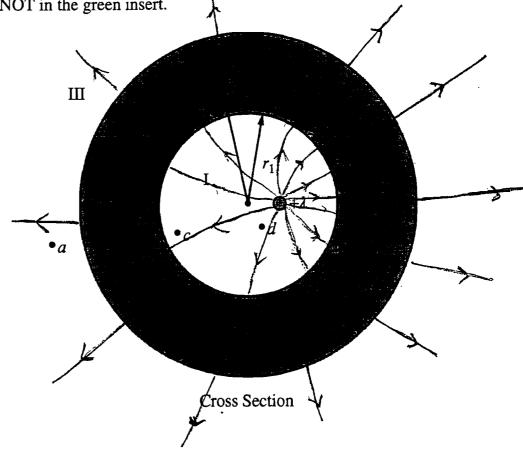
PHYSICS C

Section II, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM Time—45 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: Answer all three questions. The suggested time is about 15 minutes for answering each of the questions, which are worth 15 points each. The parts within a question may not have equal weight. Show all your work in this booklet in the spaces provided after each part, NOT in the green insert.





E&M. 1.

The figure above left shows a hollow, infinite, cylindrical, uncharged conducting shell of inner radius r_1 and outer radius r_2 . An infinite line charge of linear charge density $+\lambda$ is parallel to its axis but off center. An enlarged cross section of the cylindrical shell is shown above right.

- (a) On the cross section above right,
 - i. sketch the electric field lines, if any, in each of regions I, II, and III and
 - ii. use + and signs to indicate any charge induced on the conductor.
- (b) In the spaces below, rank the electric potentials at points a, b, c, d, and e from highest to lowest (1 = highest potential). If two points are at the same potential, give them the same number.

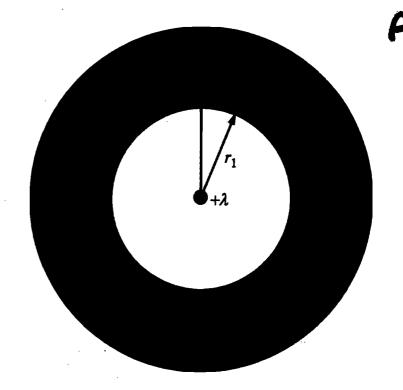
 $\leq v_h$

 $\frac{2}{v_c}$ $\frac{1}{v_d}$

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EEEEEEEEEEEEE

Nonconductor



Cross Section

- (c) The shell is replaced by another cylindrical shell that has the same dimensions but is nonconducting and carries a uniform volume charge density $+\rho$. The infinite line charge, still of charge density $+\lambda$, is located at the center of the shell as shown above. Using Gauss's law, calculate the magnitude of the electric field as a function of the distance r from the center of the shell for each of the following regions. Express your answers in terms of the given quantities and fundamental constants.
 - i. $r < r_1$

$$\frac{\lambda}{E} = \frac{dq}{d\ell} = E \cdot 2\pi r \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\epsilon_0} = E \cdot 2\pi r \cdot E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_0}{\lambda} = E \cdot 5 \mu c$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

ii.
$$r_1 \le r \le r_2$$

$$\rho \cdot \pi(r^2 - r_2^2) + \lambda = \frac{dq}{d\ell} - \frac{\rho \cdot \pi(r^2 - r_2^2) + \lambda}{2\pi r \epsilon_a} = E$$

iii.
$$r > r_2$$

$$\rho \cdot \pi \left(r_2^2 - r_2^2\right) + \lambda = \frac{dq}{d\ell}$$

$$\frac{\rho \pi \left(r_2^2 - r_2^2\right) + \lambda}{2\pi r \epsilon_0} = E$$

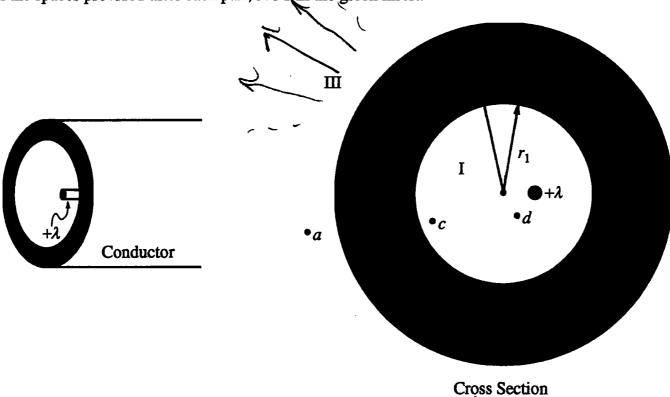
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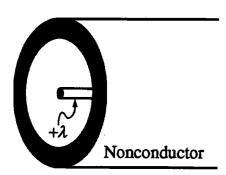
E&M. 1.

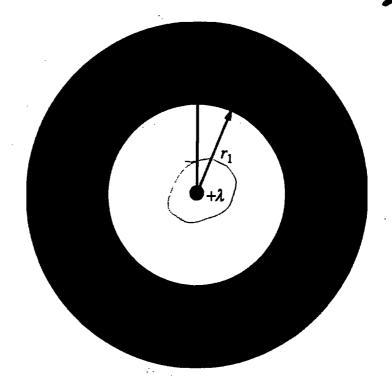
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$\int V_a$	$\frac{3}{2}v_b$	$\frac{2}{v_c}$	V_d	\geq_{v}
				•

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Cross Section

(c) The shell is replaced by another cylindrical shell that has the same dimensions but is nonconducting and carries a uniform volume charge density $+\rho$. The infinite line charge, still of charge density $+\lambda$, is located at the center of the shell as shown above. Using Gauss's law, calculate the magnitude of the electric field as a function of the distance r from the center of the shell for each of the following regions. Express your answers in terms of the given quantities and fundamental constants.

i.
$$r < r_1$$

ii.
$$r_1 \le r \le r_2$$

$$E(2\pi r I) = \frac{\lambda I + \rho I + r^2 - \rho I - \pi r_1^2}{20}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda + \rho \pi (r^2 - r_1)}{2\pi r \xi_0}$$

iii.
$$r > r_2$$

$$E(2\pi rl) = \lambda l + pl-\pi r_3 - pl\pi r_1$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda + p\pi (r_2 - r_1)}{2\pi r \xi_0}$$
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