



SN: \_\_\_\_\_, Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 22-24, Serway; **ABSOLUTELY NO CHEATING!**

**Please write the answers on the blank space or on the back of this paper to save resources.**

### Example 23.7 The Electric Field of a Uniform Ring of Charge

$$(1) \quad dE_x = k_e \frac{dq}{r^2} \cos \theta = k_e \frac{dq}{(a^2 + x^2)} \cos \theta$$

$$(2) \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$dE_x = k_e \frac{dq}{(a^2 + x^2)} \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{k_e x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dq$$

$$E_x = \int \frac{k_e x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dq = \frac{k_e x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \int dq$$

$$(3) \quad E = \frac{k_e x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} Q$$

**Answer** In the expression for the field due to a ring of charge, let  $x \ll a$ , which results in

$$E_x = \frac{k_e Q}{a^3} x$$

Therefore, from Equation 23.8, the force on a charge  $-q$  placed near the center of the ring is

$$F_x = -\frac{k_e q Q}{a^3} x$$

**P22.15** Isothermal expansion at  $T_h = 523 \text{ K}$

Isothermal compression at  $T_c = 323 \text{ K}$

Gas absorbs 1 200 J during expansion.

$$(a) \quad |Q_c| = |Q_h| \left( \frac{T_c}{T_h} \right) = 1\,200 \text{ J} \left( \frac{323}{523} \right) = \boxed{741 \text{ J}}$$

$$(b) \quad W_{\text{eng}} = |Q_h| - |Q_c| = (1\,200 - 741) \text{ J} = \boxed{459 \text{ J}}$$