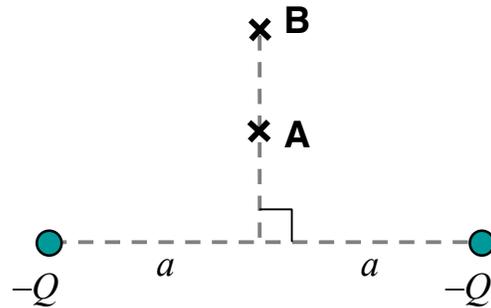


- 1) Two negative charges  $-Q$  of the same magnitude are each located a distance  $a$  from the  $y$ -axis as shown in the diagram below. What is the sign of the potential difference between points A and B? [4]



(a)  $V_B - V_A <$

0

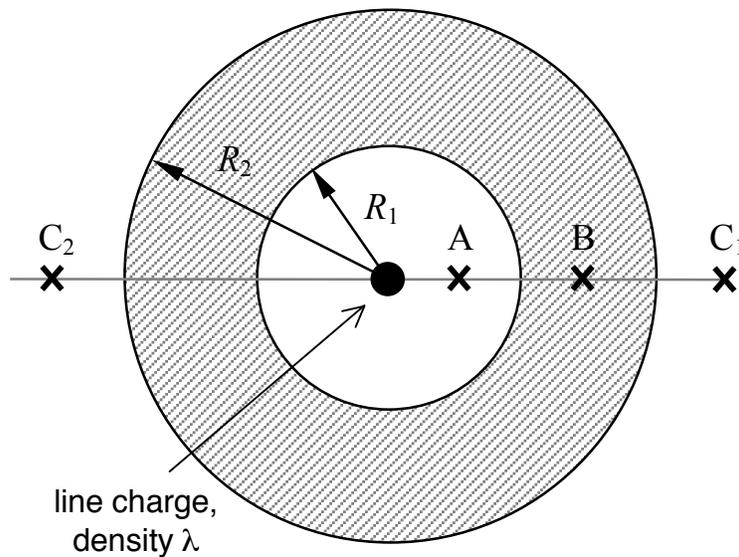
(b)  $V_B - V_A = 0$

(c)  $V_B - V_A > 0$

**Rubric:**

Correct answer (4)

Consider an infinite line, of line charge density  $\lambda$ . Surrounding the line is a conducting, uncharged cylindrical shell of inner radius  $R_1$  and outer radius  $R_2$ . Take the electric potential to be **zero** at the **inner surface** of the cylindrical shell.



$R_1 = 8 \text{ cm}$

$R_2 = 16 \text{ cm}$

$\lambda = -3.5 \text{ C/m}$

$A = 5 \text{ cm}$

$B = 12 \text{ cm}$

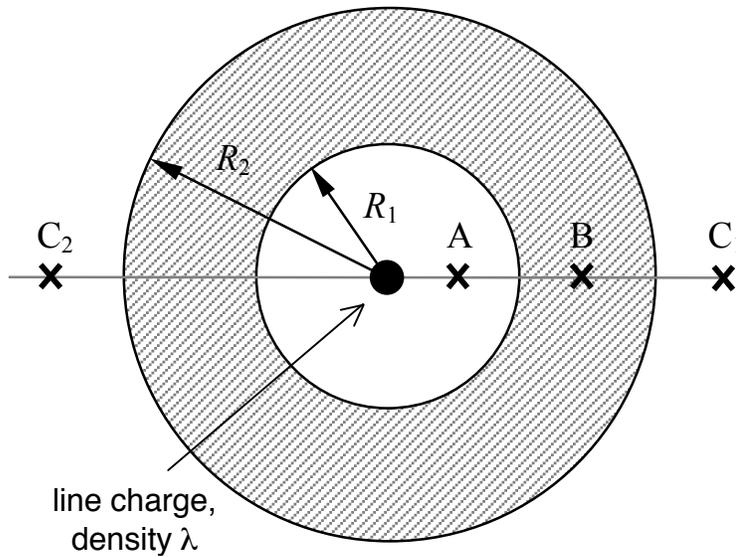
$C_1 = C_2 = 20 \text{ cm}$

- 2) What is the electric potential  $V_B$  at point B? [4]

**In a conductor the potential is constant  $V(\text{inner surface}) = V_B = 0$**

**Rubric:**

Correct answer (4)



- $R_1 = 8 \text{ cm}$
- $R_2 = 16 \text{ cm}$
- $\lambda = -3.5 \text{ C/m}$
- $A = 5 \text{ cm}$
- $B = 12 \text{ cm}$
- $C_1 = C_2 = 20 \text{ cm}$

3) What is the electric potential  $V_A$  at point A? [8]

$$V_A - V_{R1} = - \int_{R1}^A E dr \rightarrow V_A = - \int_{R1}^A \frac{|\lambda|}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{|\lambda|}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R1}{A} = -2.96 \cdot 10^{10} V$$

**Rubric:**

Setup problem, integral, etc (2)

E-field (2)

Sign (2)

Correct value (2)

4) What is the electric potential difference  $V_{C1} - V_{C2}$  between points  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ ?  
Provide a brief but clear argument supporting your answer. [4]

**Since  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are at the same radius, and  $V$  only depends on the radius, the potential at the two points is the same and  $V_{C1} - V_{C2} = 0$**

**Rubric:**

Correct answer (2)

Explanation (2)