Some (possibly useful) Relations for 8.02 Test 1

You may use these freely unless the problem specifically prescribes a different approach.

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \; \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \; \hat{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_0 \,\cong\, 9\times 10^{-12}~\mathrm{C^2~N^{-1}~m^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}~\cong~9\times10^9~\mathrm{N}~\mathrm{m}^2~\mathrm{C}^{-2}$$

$$C \equiv \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

$$U_E = \frac{C(\Delta V)^2}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$V(b) - V(a) \equiv -\int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{ds}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\,\widehat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\,\widehat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\,\widehat{\mathbf{z}}\right)$$

$$u_E = \frac{1}{2} \, \varepsilon_0 \, \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2} \, \varepsilon_0 \, |\mathbf{E}|^2$$

$$\Phi_E = \iint \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{dA}$$