

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Physics 2140

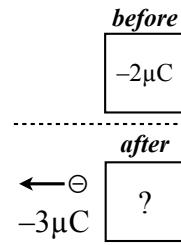
## Sample Exam 1

2025

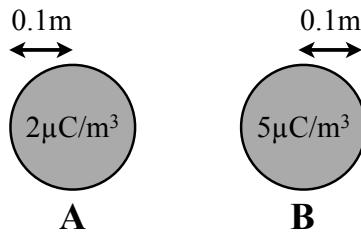
- Turn off your cellphone.
- Do not cheat, and avoid the appearance of impropriety.
- Materials permitted: one sheet of notes and a calculator.
- This test contains 11 questions and 54 points.
- Ask questions when confused! Remain seated and raise your hand.
- Partial credit is available **everywhere**.
- Show your work!
- Watch the blackboard for any corrections or clarifications.
- Remember units!
- Vectors should be given in component form:  $2\hat{x} - 3\hat{y}$ ,  $2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$ ,  $\langle 2, -3 \rangle$ , etc.
- Use the blank ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) for your answer when there is one.
- Circle your answer when there isn't a blank.
- Geometric formulae, fundamental constants, and metric prefixes are free for the asking.
- When done, do not stand right outside the door talking about the exam. Please proceed to MH1005 for the lecture during the second hour.
- I will post a notice on the website when the grades are available.

**Good luck!**

3 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Consider a box with a net charge of  $-2\mu\text{C}$ . If  $-3\mu\text{C}$  is removed from the box, the box's net charge becomes  
**A)**  $-5\mu\text{C}$    **B)**  $-1\mu\text{C}$    **C)**  $+1\mu\text{C}$    **D)**  $+5\mu\text{C}$



2. Two positively charged solid spheres, each with  $10\text{ cm}$  radius, sit side by side. Sphere A has a charge density of  $\rho = 2\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^3$ ; sphere B has a charge density of  $\rho = 5\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^3$ .

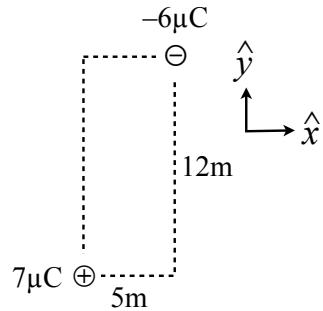


3 (a) \_\_\_\_\_ What force does sphere A feel, due to sphere B?  
**A)** Force to the left  $\leftarrow$    **B)** Force to the right  $\rightarrow$

3 (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Which sphere feels a greater force?  
**A)** Sphere A   **B)** Sphere B   **C)** Both feel the same force

3 (c) Find the total charge  $Q$  on sphere A.  
*The surface area of a sphere is  $4\pi R^2$  and the volume of a sphere is  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ .*

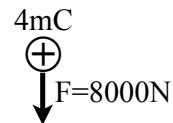
3. In the figure shown, find the force on the  $+7\mu\text{C}$  charge, in component form (i.e. something like  $2\hat{x} + 3\hat{y}$ ). For partial credit, draw  $\vec{d}$ .



4. A  $+4 \times 10^{-3}$  C charge feels an electric force of 8000 N downward.

2 (a) \_\_\_\_\_ The electric field at the charge's location points  
**A)** upward   **B)** downward

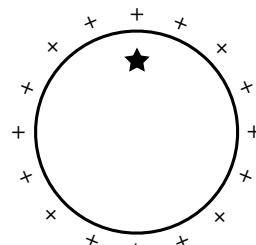
3 (b) Find the magnitude  $|\vec{E}|$  of the electric field at the charge's location.



5. Consider a target inside a spherical shell with a uniform positive surface charge density.

3 (a) \_\_\_\_\_ The electric field at the star  
**A)** points up   **B)** is zero   **C)** points down

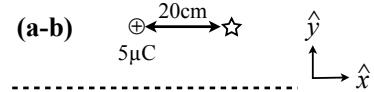
3 (b) \_\_\_\_\_ If I place a negative charge at the star, it feels  
**A)** an upward force   **B)** a downward force   **C)** no force



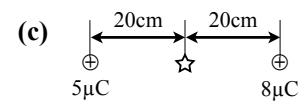
6. Consider a target 0.2 m to the right of a  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  C charge.

**2** (a) \_\_\_\_\_ What is the direction of  $\vec{E}$  at the star?  
A)  $\leftarrow$  B)  $\rightarrow$

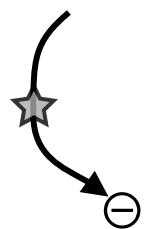
**3** (b) Find the electric field  $\vec{E}$  (in component form) at the star.



**3** (c) Now add an  $8 \times 10^{-6}$  C charge 0.2 m to the right of the star. What is the electric field at the star now?

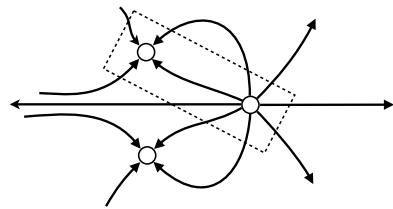


**3** 7. \_\_\_\_\_ The figure shows a negative charge, and an electric field line going into that charge. The electric field at the star points in what direction?  
A)  $\uparrow$  B)  $\searrow$  C)  $\downarrow$  D)  $\nwarrow$



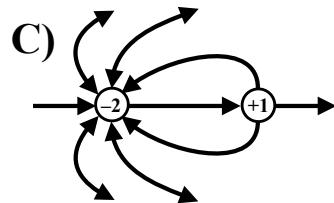
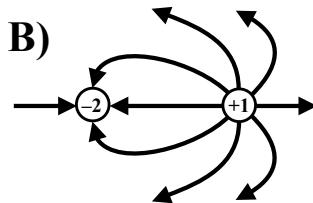
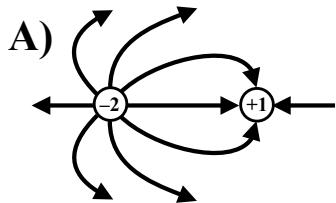
8. The figure shows the electric field lines of three source charges.

**[2] (a)** \_\_\_\_\_ The net flux through the dotted rectangle is  
A) positive   B) zero   C) negative



**[2] (b)** \_\_\_\_\_ The net charge of all three charges is  
A) positive   B) zero   C) negative

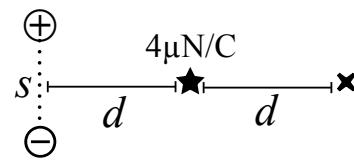
**[3] 9.** \_\_\_\_\_ Consider two charges: a  $-2\ \mu\text{C}$  charge on the left, and  $+1\ \mu\text{C}$  charge on the right. Which of the following shows the correct electric field lines of these two charges?



**D)** None of these.

10. The figure shows a dipole, where the two charges are a distance  $s$  apart. The electric field  $d$  to the right of the dipole is  $4 \mu\text{N/C}$ . Assume that  $d$  is much larger than  $s$ .

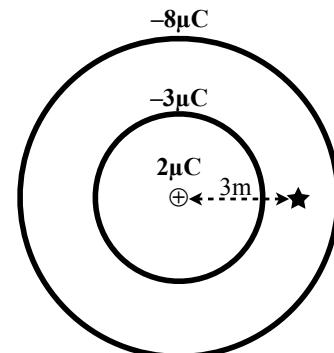
**3** (a) \_\_\_\_\_ The direction of the electric field at the star points  
A)  $\uparrow$  B)  $\rightarrow$  C)  $\downarrow$  D)  $\leftarrow$



**3** (b) \_\_\_\_\_ What is the magnitude of the electric field  $2d$  from the dipole (at the X)?  
A)  $4 \mu\text{N/C}$  B)  $2 \mu\text{N/C}$  C)  $1 \mu\text{N/C}$  D)  $0.5 \mu\text{N/C}$

11. Consider two concentric spherical shells. The outer shell has a radius of  $4\text{ m}$ , and a net charge of  $-8 \mu\text{C}$  spread evenly on its surface. The inner shell has a radius of  $2\text{ m}$  and a net charge of  $-3 \mu\text{C}$  spread evenly on its surface. At the center of both spheres is a  $2 \mu\text{C}$  point charge. I'm interested in the electric field at the star.

**2** (a) \_\_\_\_\_ The field at the star  
A) points to the left B) is zero C) points to the right



**2** (b) \_\_\_\_\_ The field at the star is the same as that  $3\text{ m}$  from a point charge  $q$ , where  $q =$   
A)  $-1 \mu\text{C}$  B)  $2 \mu\text{C}$  C)  $-3 \mu\text{C}$  D)  $7 \mu\text{C}$  E)  $-9 \mu\text{C}$