yields

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+R^2}}$$

$$\text{al } B = \frac{\mu_0 \bar{I}}{2\pi R}$$

type or string instruments that doesn't make

$$= F = \frac{qB}{4\pi B} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-9} \times 3.5 \times 10^{7}}{2 \times 11 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{5.6 \times 10^{+10}}{3.2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 9.28 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$$

s that the magnetic flux density near a long
nportional to the distance from the conductor
ctor - A source which a current or strength is

where q is the charge and d is the
Its S.I unit is Cm^{-1}

2) The electric potential of a particu
moving a positive charge from infi
at infinity is defined as zero. It is re
that electric potential is the electric
space. It is also measured in Joul
In a uniform electric field, the equ
difference

$V = Ed$

where, V is the potential differe
E is the electric field in st
d is the distance between t

$= 11.25 \times 10^{-5}$

$= 1.12 \times 10^{-5} NC^{-1}$

$1.12 = \frac{N}{q}$

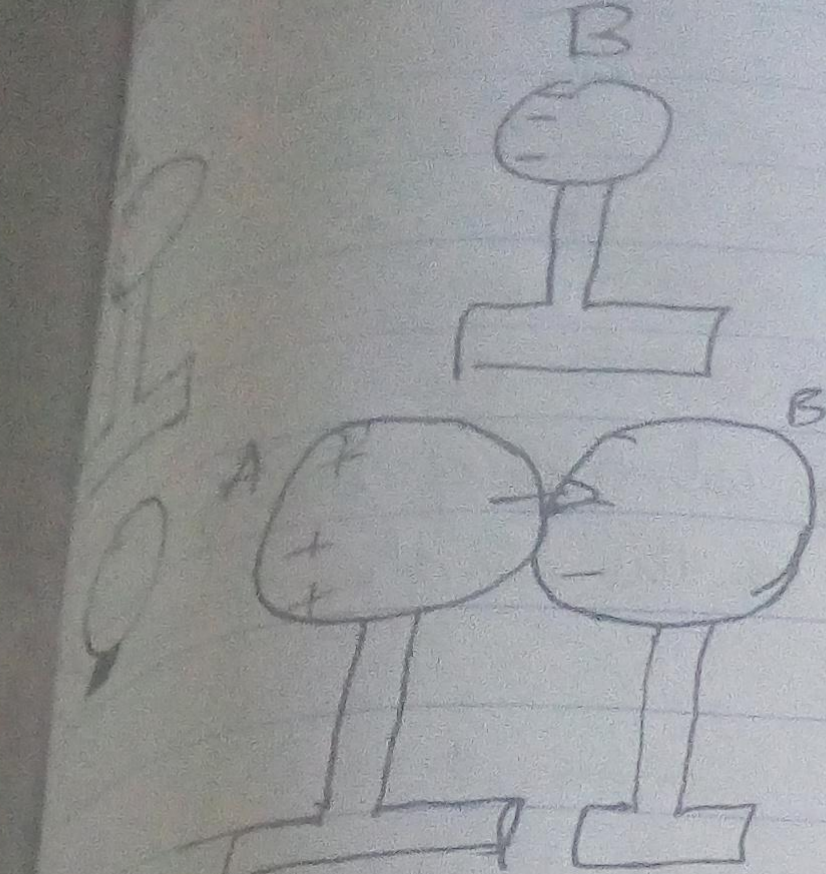
$q = \frac{N}{1.12 \times 10^{8}} = 8.9$

2a) The electric field is a region electrostatic force on other charges, any point in space is called electric

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{F}{q^{0}}$$

b) $\mathcal{E} = \frac{8.99 \times 10^{9} \times 8 \times 10^{-9}}{(3)^{2}}$

Eldong Emmanuel
No 17/ENG09/077



two metal
stands.

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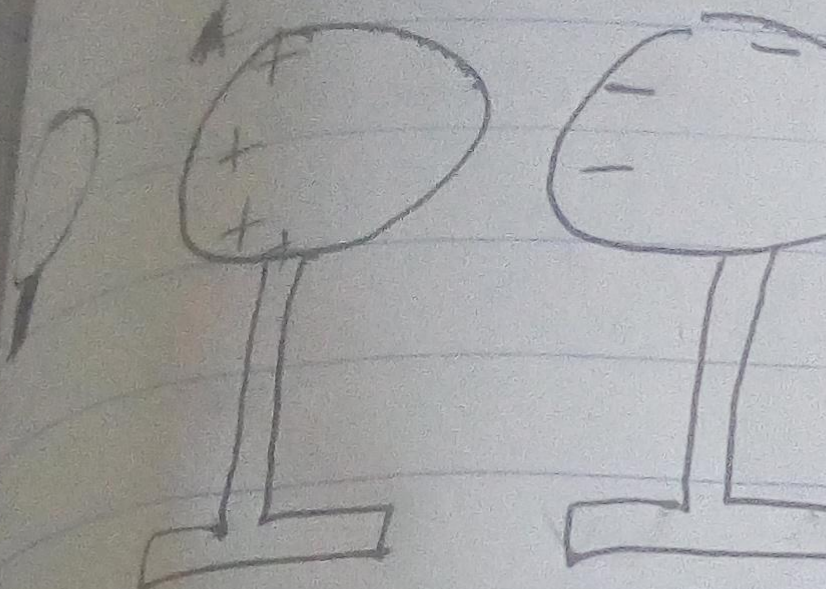
Sphere A
potarize



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