

## Quiz 3: Potential

$$\Delta V_{BA} = V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
$$\vec{E} = \frac{dV}{dx} \hat{x} + \frac{dV}{dy} \hat{y} + \frac{dV}{dz} \hat{z}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{k_e q}{r} \quad \text{point charge } q \text{ at } r = 0$$
$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad m_{\text{electron}} \ll m_{\text{proton}}$$

1. In a certain region of space, the electric potential is zero everywhere along the  $x$  axis. From this we can conclude that the  $x$  component of the electric field in this region is
- zero
  - in the  $x$  direction
  - in the  $-x$  direction.
2. In a certain region of space, the electric field is zero. From this we can conclude that the electric potential in this region is
- zero
  - constant
  - positive
  - negative.
3. An electron initially at rest is accelerated through a potential difference of 1 V, and gains kinetic energy  $KE_e$ . A proton, also initially at rest, is accelerated through a potential difference of  $-1$  V, and gains kinetic energy  $KE_p$ . Which of the following must be true?
- $KE_e < KE_p$
  - $KE_e = KE_p$
  - $KE_e > KE_p$
  - not enough information
4. Consider a collection of charges in a given region, and suppose all other charges are distant and have negligible effect. The electric potential is taken to be zero at infinity. If the electric potential at a given point in the region is zero, which of the following statements must be true? (Only one is *always* true.)
- The electric field is zero at that point.
  - The electric potential energy is a minimum at that point.
  - There is no net charge in the region.
  - Some charges in the region are positive and some are negative.
  - The charges have the same sign and are symmetrically arranged around the given point.
5. A spherical balloon contains a positively charged object at its center. As the balloon is inflated to a greater volume while the charged object remains at the center, does the electric potential at the surface of the balloon:
- increase
  - decrease
  - remain the same