



समस्त बिहार, भरेगा हुंकार

HUNKAR 2025

में आपका स्वागत है

HUNKAR 2025



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PHYSICS

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अध्याय 02

Problems on Potential
विद्युत विभव पर समस्याएं

आज का टॉपिक

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \Delta PE = W_{A \rightarrow B} = KQq_0 \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad PE = W_{\infty \rightarrow P} = \frac{KQq_0}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \Delta V = \frac{W_{A \rightarrow B}}{q_0} = \frac{KQq_0}{q_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right] = KQ \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$$

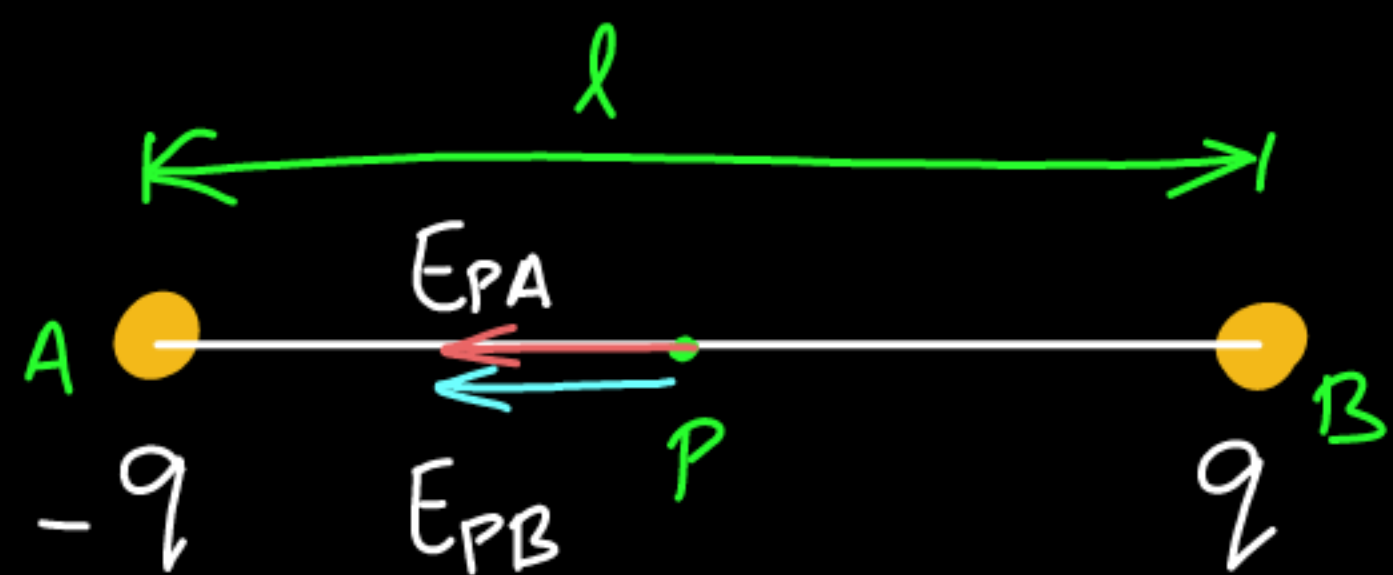
$$\textcircled{*} \quad V = \frac{W_{\infty \rightarrow P}}{q_0} = \frac{KQ}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad V_{axial} = \frac{KP}{z^2}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad V_{arbitrary} = \frac{KProso}{r^2}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad V_{eq} = 0$$

①



$$E \neq 0$$

$$V = 0$$

a) Find the electric field intensity at Point P.

बिंदु P पर विद्युत क्षेत्र तीव्रता ज्ञात करें

$$E_{PA} = \frac{kq}{\left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4kq}{l^2}$$

$$E_{PB} = \frac{kq}{\left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4kq}{l^2}$$

$$E_{\text{net}} = \frac{8kq}{l^2}$$

Ans.

②

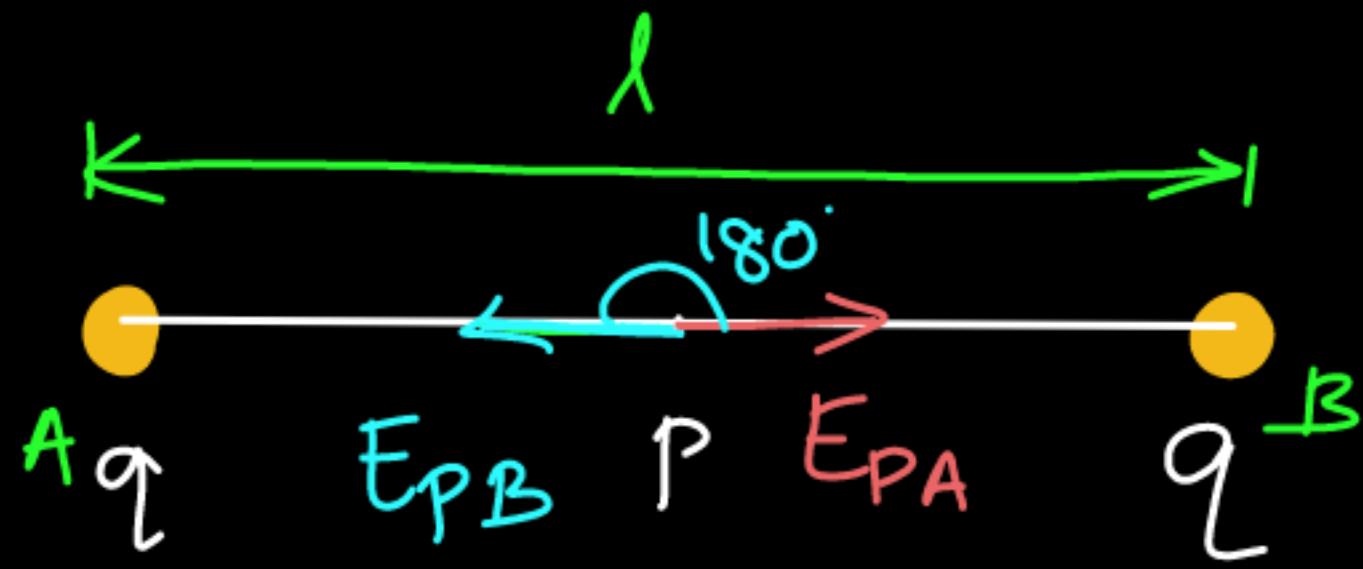
Find the Potential at P.
बिंदु P पर विद्युत विभव ज्ञात करें

$$V_{PA} = \frac{-kq}{\frac{l}{2}}$$

$$V_{PB} = \frac{+kq}{\frac{l}{2}}$$

$$V_P = 0$$

⊗ (11)



$$\begin{aligned} E &= 0 \\ V &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

a) Find the Electric field intensity at point P.

बिंदु P पर विद्युत क्षेत्र तीव्रता ज्ञात करें

$$|\vec{E}_{PA}| = \frac{Kq}{(l/2)^2} = \frac{4Kq}{l^2}$$

$$|\vec{E}_{PB}| = \frac{Kq}{(l/2)^2} = \frac{4Kq}{l^2}$$

$$E_{net} = 0$$

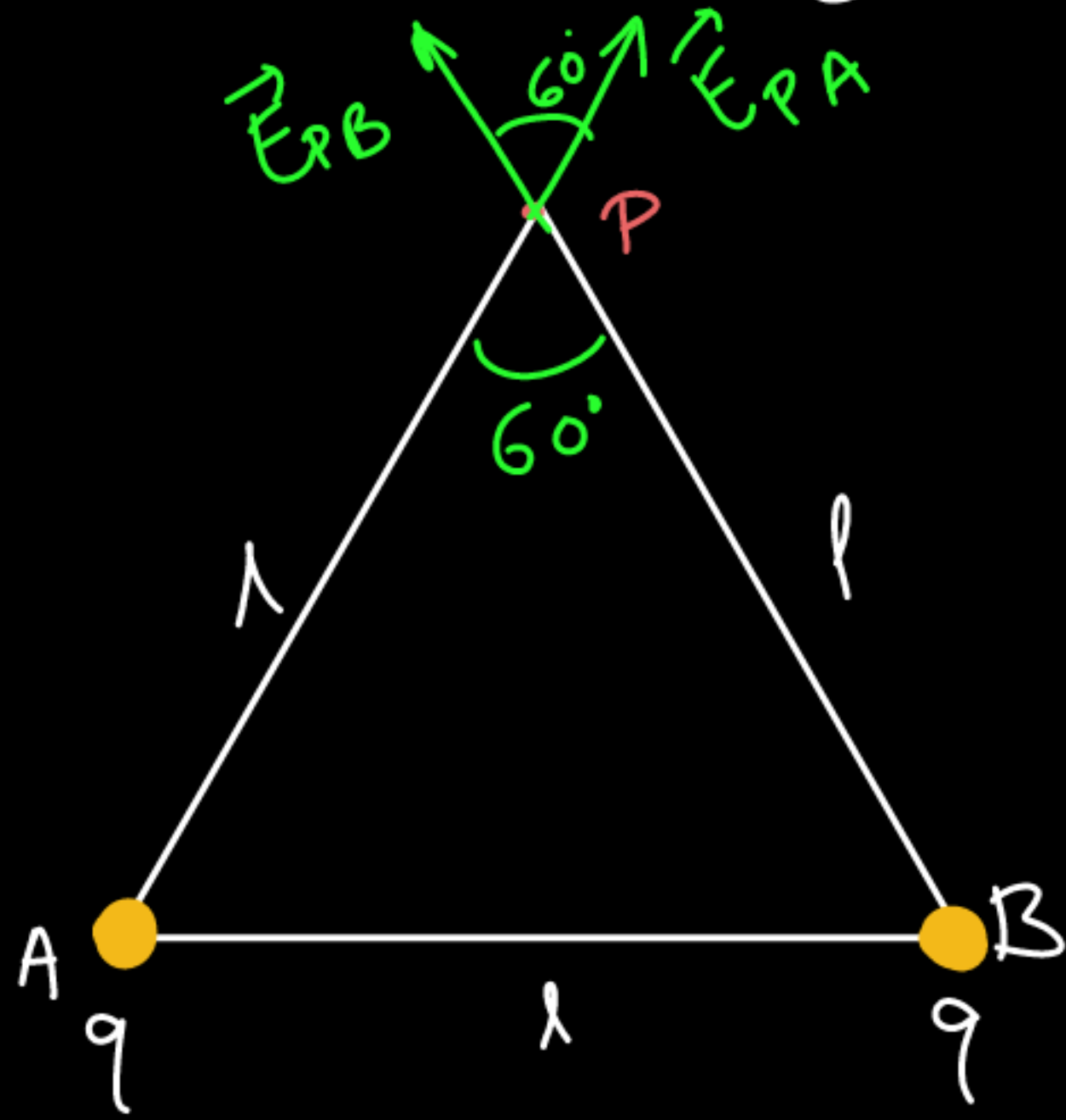
ⓑ Find the Electric Potential at P.
बिंदु P पर विद्युत विभव ज्ञात करें।

$$V_{PA} = \frac{Kq}{l/2} = \frac{2Kq}{l}$$

$$V_{PB} = \frac{Kq}{l/2} = \frac{2Kq}{l}$$

$$V_P = \frac{4Kq}{l}$$

Q. Find the Electric field intensity and Potential at Point P.
 बिंदु P पर विद्युत क्षेत्र तीव्रता तथा विद्युत विभव ज्ञान करें



$V_P \neq 0$
 $E_P \neq 0$

a) Electric field intensity.

$$|\vec{E}_{PA}| = \frac{Kq}{l^2} \quad |\vec{E}_{PB}| = \frac{Kq}{l^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{E^2 + E^2 + 2EE \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{E^2 + E^2 + 2E^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3E^2} = \sqrt{3}E$$

$$E_{\text{net}} = \sqrt{3} \frac{Kq}{l^2}$$

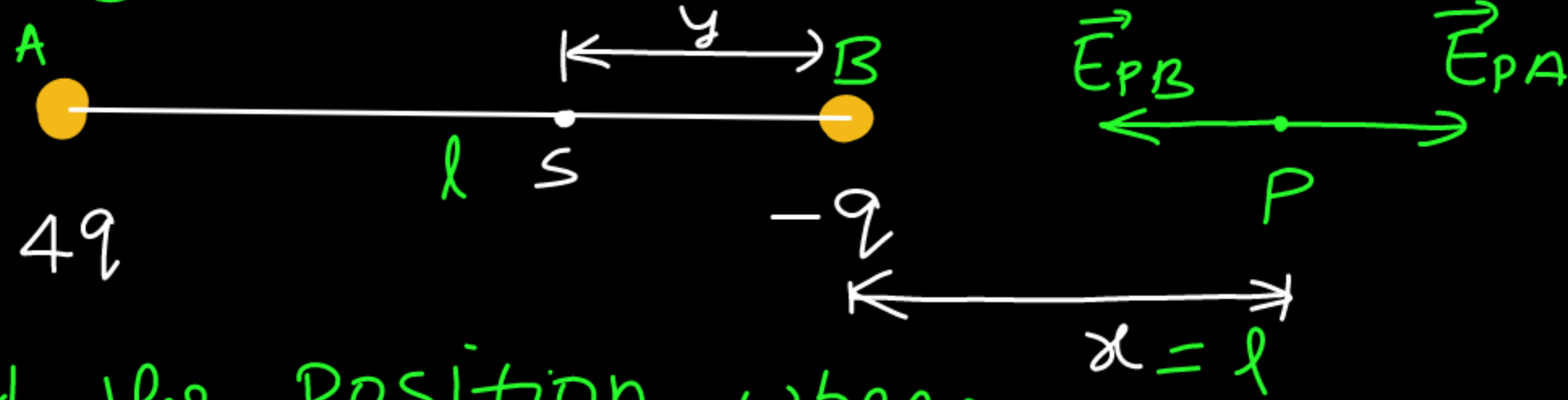
b) Electric Potential

$$V_{PA} = \frac{Kq}{l}$$

$$V_{PB} = \frac{Kq}{l}$$

$$V_P = \frac{2Kq}{l}$$

① Find the position where electric field is zero.
 ऐसा बिंदु ज्ञात करें जहाँ विद्युत क्षेत्र तीव्रता शून्य होगी।



$$E_{PB} = \frac{kq}{x^2}$$

$$E_{PA} = \frac{k4q}{(l+x)^2}$$

* Find the position where potential is zero.

वह बिंदु ज्ञात करें जहाँ विभव शून्य है।

For zero field.

$$\frac{kq}{x^2} = \frac{4kq}{(l+x)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{l+x}{x}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{l+x}{x} = 2$$

$$l+x = 2x$$

$$\boxed{l=x}$$

$$\frac{k4q}{l-y} - \frac{kq}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{4kq}{l-y} = \frac{kq}{y}$$

$$4 = \frac{l-y}{y}$$

$$4y = l-y$$

$$5y = l$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{l}{5}}$$