



## PHYSICS

### BOOKS - NN GHOSH PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

## GAUSS THEOREM AND ITS APPLICATION

### Examples

1. A sphere of radius  $a$  is uniformly charged throughout its volume with a volume charge

density of  $\sigma$ . Calculate the electric field at a distance  $r$  from the centre of the sphere when  
(i)  $r < a$  (ii) when  $r > a$ .



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2. If the field near the earth's surface is  $300 \text{ V m}^{-1}$  directed downwards, what is the surface density of charge on the surface of the earth?



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3. A soap bubble of radius 3cm is charged with 9 nC (nanocoulomb) Find the excess pressure inside the bubble surface tension of soap solution =  $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^{-1}$



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4. Air given way when there is a gradient of potential of  $3 \times 10^6$  volts per metre . What is the maximum voltage to which a sphere of radius 1 cm can be charged ? What is the charge required ?



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5. A sphere of radius 10 cm is charged with 1 nC (nanocoulomb) ? Calculate the energy density of the medium at a distance of 20 cm from its centre.



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6. Calculate the mutual force of attraction between two parallel plates 1 cm apart and

maintained at a potential difference of 100 V Area  
of each plate =  $10^{-2} m^2$



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7. Two thin parallel threads carry a uniform charge with linear densities  $\lambda$  and  $-\lambda$ . The distance between the threads is equal to  $l$ . Find the potential of the electric field and the magnitude of its strength vector at the distance  $r > l$  at the angle  $\theta$  to the vector  $l$  (fig).



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8. A metal ball of radius  $R = 1.5\text{cm}$  has a charge  $q = 10\mu\text{C}$ . Find the magnitude of the vector force of the resultant force acting on a charge located on one half of the ball.



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## Examples A

1. A small ball carrying  $1\mu\text{C}$  of charge is suspended over an infinite horizontal conducting

plane by means of an insulating spring of force constant  $100Nm^{-1}$  Calculate the increase in length of the spring if the plane has a surface density of charge equal to  $-8.85 \times 10^{-6} Cm^{-2}$



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2. Calculate the surface density of charge at a place on the earth's surface where the rate of fall of potential is 250 volts per metre.

[Hint : rate of fall of potential = electric

$$= E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \text{ by Gauss's theorem.]}$$



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3. A spark passes through air when the potential gradient is  $3 \times 10^6$  volts per metre what must be the radius of an isolated metal sphere which can be charged to a potential of 3 million volts before there are sparks in the air?

$$\left[ \text{Hint: } E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \text{ and } V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \therefore E = \frac{V}{r} \right]$$



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4. Calculate the charge which must be placed on a sphere of radius 10 cm in order that the



repulsion per square metre of the surface may just balance the atmospheric pressure which is

$$1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

$$\left[ \text{Hint: } P = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \text{ and } Q = 4\pi r^2 \sigma \right]$$



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5. An infinite charged sheet has  $10^{-7} \text{ Cm}^{-2}$  surface density of charge. How far apart are the equipotential surfaces differing by 5 volts?

[Hint: Electric intensity = rate of fall of potential.]



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6. An isolated metal sphere whose diameter is 10 cm has a potential of 8000 volts . What is the energy density at the surface of the sphere?



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7. What change must be placed on a soap bubble of radius 1.5 cm if the air pressure has to be the same inside and outside the bubble ? Assume the surface tension to be  $27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$



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8. An isolated sphere of radius 5cm is charged to a potential of 159 Kv (Kilovolts). Find the electrostatic force per unit area of the surface.

[Hint: Force per unit area

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0} \text{ and } V = \frac{Q}{(4\pi\epsilon_0 r)} = \frac{4\pi r^2 \sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{r\sigma}{\epsilon_0}]$$



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9. A metal plate of radius 20 cm is charged positively to a potential of 6000 volts and placed at a distance of 5 cm from a parallel earth

connected plate .Find the total pull between the plates .



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**10.** Two parallel plates which are 0.2 cm apart are raised to a potential difference of 1200 volts .If the space between them is filled with air , calculate the mutual pull per unit area.



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11. The air pressure is the same inside and outside a charged soap bubble of radius 1 cm. If the surface tension is  $0.03 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$  calculate the potential in volts.



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12. A spark passes through air when the potential gradient at the surface of a charged conductor is  $3 \times 10^6 \text{ VM}^{-1}$ . What must be the radius of a metal sphere (insulated) which may be raised to a potential of  $2 \times 10^6$  volts before sparking.

occurs? How much energy will be stored just before there is a spark?



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**13.** Two concentric spherical shells of radii  $a$  and  $b$  ( $b > a$ ) are uniformly charged and carry equal charges  $q$ . Find the electric field at a distance  $r$  from their common centre when  
(i)  $r < a$  (ii)  $a < r < b$  (iii)  $r > b$ .

[Hint: Draw coaxial cylindrical gaussian surface and apply Gauss theorem]



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**14.** Two concentric spherical shells of radii  $a$  and  $b$  ( $b > a$ ) are uniformly charged and carry equal charges  $q$ . Find the electric field at a distance  $r$  from their common centre when

(i)  $r < a$  (ii)  $a < r < b$  (iii)  $r > b$ .

[Hint: Draw coaxial cylindrical gaussian surface and apply Gauss theorem]



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**15.** Calculate the electric flux through a hemisphere of radius  $R$ . The electric field  $E$  is uniform and is (a) parallel, (b) perpendicular to axis of the hemisphere.



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**16.** Two point charges  $q$  and  $-q$  are separated by a distance  $2l$ . Find the flux strength vector across the circle of radius  $R$  placed with its centre coinciding with the line joining the two charges in the perpendicular plane.





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17. Show by the principle of superposition that in a cavity removed from a uniformly charged sphere the field inside the cavity is  $\frac{\rho \vec{a}}{3\epsilon_0}$  where  $\rho$  is the charge density and  $\vec{a}$  is the vector from the centre of the sphere to the centre of the cavity.



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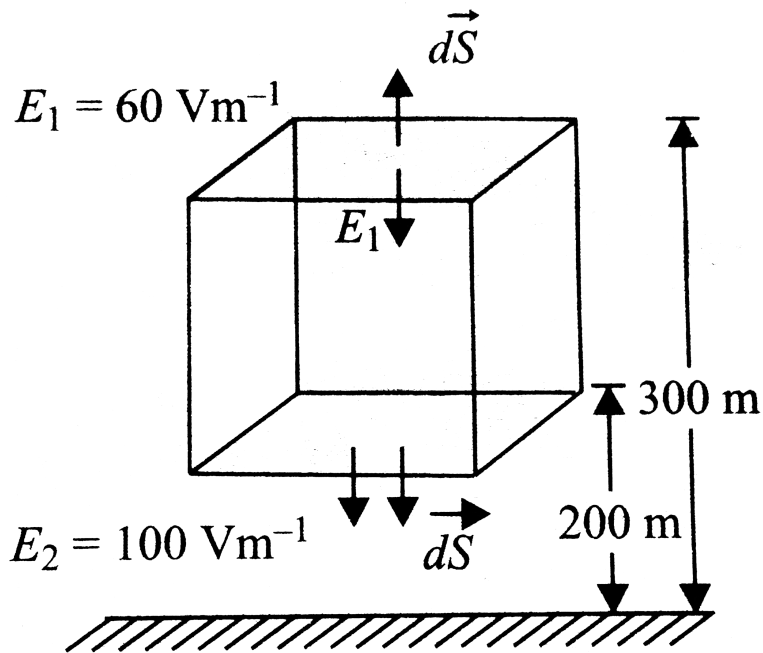
**18.** A point charge of  $60\text{nC}$  is placed at the centre of a thick, insulated, metallic spherical shell has radii  $10$  and  $12$  cm. Find the electric field at distance  $5$ ,  $11$  and  $15$  cm from the centre. What is the force between the point charge and the shell?



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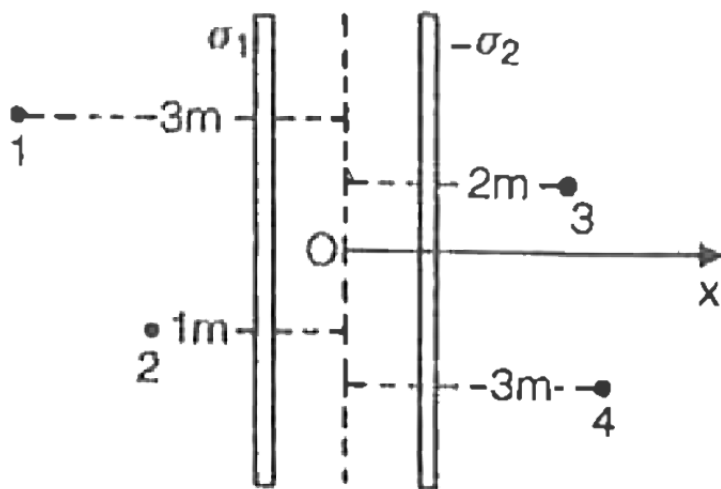
**19.** It has been experimentally observed that the electric field in a large region of earth's atmosphere is directed vertically down. At an

altitude of 300 m, the electric field  $60 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$ . At an altitude of 200 m, the field is  $100 \text{ V m}^{-1}$ , the field is  $100 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$ . Calculate the net amount of charge contained in the cube of 100 m edge, located between 200 and 300 m altitude.



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20. There is an infinitely long straight wire carrying a charge of linear density  $\lambda = 40\mu\text{C}/\text{m}$ . Calculate the potential difference between point 1 and 2 if point 2 is  $n=2$  times farther from the wire than point 1.



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21. Two parallel infinite plates are charged oppositely with densities  $+\sigma_1$  and  $-\sigma_2$ . Four points 1, 2, 3, 4 are located as shown in the diagram. The difference between the potentials at points 2 and 1 is  $V_2 - V_1$ . (a) Which of the densities ( $+\sigma_1$  or  $\sigma_2$ ) is larger in magnitude? (b) What is the potential difference between points 4 and 3?



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22. An infinite nonconducting sheet has a surface charge density of  $\sigma$ . A circular path of radius  $r$  is drawn perpendicular to the sheet, passing through a point P.

drawn .Find the valume of r at which the field at P product by changes inside this circle is half of the total strength of the feld due to the entire sheet . The distance of the point P is a from the plane.



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**23.** A place large aluminium sheet is connected to a bettery of emf  $\varepsilon = 12V$  The sheet develops surface density of charge  $\sigma = 0.9nC/m^2$  Calculate the potential at apoint distant  $x=2$

along the normal to the sheet At what distance potential is zero ?



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**24.** Small identical balls with equal charge are fixed at the vertices of a regular hexagon after of  $N$  sides ,each of length  $a$  At a certain instant one of the ball is releases and after a sufficiently long time the adjacent ball is released .The kinetic energies of the two releases balls differ by  $k$  at a sufficently long distance from the polygon . Determine the charge on each ball.



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