

I. Gravitational Potential



1. Calculate the gravitational potential energy of each object shown (all are in the earth's gravitational field—use $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$).

a.

$$\begin{aligned} PE &= mgh \\ &= 0.01\text{kg} \cdot 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 0.2\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned} PE &= mgh \\ &= 0.5\text{kg} \cdot 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 10\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

c.

$$\begin{aligned} PE &= mgh \\ &= 1.0\text{kg} \cdot 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 20\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

d.

$$\begin{aligned} PE &= mgh \\ &= 20\text{kg} \cdot 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 400\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

2. Gravitational potential indicates the amount of potential energy each unit of mass has at a given point in a gravitational field. Calculate the gravitational potential of each object shown.

a.

$$\begin{aligned} GP &= gh \\ &= 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 20\text{J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned} GP &= gh \\ &= 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 20\text{J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

c.

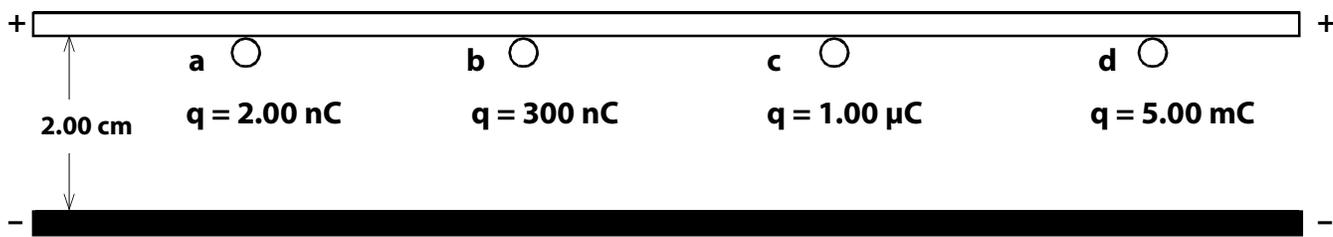
$$\begin{aligned} GP &= gh \\ &= 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 20\text{J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

d.

$$\begin{aligned} GP &= gh \\ &= 10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 2.0\text{m} \\ &= 20\text{J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

3. Therefore, each kilogram of mass has 20J of potential energy when placed at 2 m above the surface in the earth's gravitational field, and therefore loses 20J of potential energy as it falls 2 m.

II. Electric Potential



4. Calculate the electric potential energy of each charge shown (all are immersed in a 1,000,000 N/C electric field).

<p>a.</p> $PE = qEd$ $= 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{C} \cdot 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{J}$ $= 40 \mu\text{J}$	<p>b.</p> $PE = qEd$ $= 300 \times 10^{-9} \text{C} \cdot 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{J}$ $= 6 \text{ mJ}$	<p>c.</p> $PE = qEd$ $= 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{C} \cdot 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 0.02 \text{J}$ $= 20 \text{ mJ}$	<p>d.</p> $PE = qEd$ $= 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{C} \cdot 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 100 \text{J}$
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5. Electric potential indicates the amount of potential energy each unit of charge has at a given point in an electric field. Calculate the electric potential of each charge shown.

<p>a.</p> $V = Ed$ $= 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 20,000 \text{ J/C}$ $= 20 \text{ kV}$	<p>b.</p> $V = Ed$ $= 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 20,000 \text{ J/C}$ $= 20 \text{ kV}$	<p>c.</p> $V = Ed$ $= 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 20,000 \text{ J/C}$ $= 20 \text{ kV}$	<p>d.</p> $V = Ed$ $= 1 \times 10^6 \text{N/C} \cdot 0.02 \text{m}$ $= 20,000 \text{ J/C}$ $= 20 \text{ kV}$
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6. Therefore, each coulomb of charge has 20,000 J of potential energy when placed at the positive plate (2 cm from the negative plate), and therefore loses 20,000 J of potential energy as it “falls” across that 2 cm gap.

7. If a single coulomb of charge passes from the + terminal to the – terminal of a 12 V battery, how much energy does it give up?

$$12 \text{ J}$$