

1. The negative derivative of electric potential with respect to radius is equal to
 - A) charge
 - B) electric force
 - C) electric field
 - D) capacitance
 - E) potential energy

2. What is the potential due to a spherical shell of radius R for $r > R$?

- A) kQ/r
- B) kQ/r^2
- C) kQ^2/r
- D) kQ/R
- E) kQ^2/R

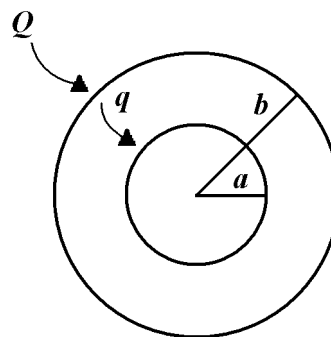
3. What is the potential due to a spherical shell of radius R for $r < R$?

- A) kQ/r
- B) kQ/r^2
- C) kQ^2/r
- D) kQ/R
- E) kQ^2/R

4. What is the ratio of potential due to a spherical shell of radius R and a solid conducting sphere of radius R , for $r < R$?

- A) 1:1
- B) 1:2
- C) 2:1
- D) -1:1
- E) -1:2

5.



The figure above shows two concentric, conducting, thin spherical shells of radii a and b , and charges q and Q . What is the work required to bring a test charge of q_0 from the outer shell to the inner shell?

- A) $kQq(a-b)$
- B) $kQq(b-a)$
- C) $kQq(1/a-1/b)$
- D) $kQq/(b-a)^2$
- E) $kQq/(b-a)$

6. What is the electric potential of a very long conducting cylinder of radius R and a uniform linear charge density λ a distance r away from the center of the cylinder?

- A) $k\lambda\ln(R/r)$
- B) $2k\lambda\ln(R/r)$
- C) $4k\lambda\ln(R/r)$
- D) $2k/\lambda\ln(R/r)$
- E) $k/\lambda\ln(R/r)$

7. The electric potential a distance r away from a cylinder can be calculated by dividing a charge q into

- A) the work done on the magnetic field as a charge q moves from a point on the cylinder to a point outside the cylinder.
- B) the work done on the magnetic field as a charge q moves from a point on the cylinder to a point inside the cylinder.
- C) the work done on the electric field as a charge q moves from a point on the cylinder to a point outside the cylinder.
- D) the work done on the electric field as a charge q moves from a point on the cylinder to a point inside the cylinder.
- E) the force on a charge q as it moves from a point on the cylinder to a point inside the cylinder.

8. A conducting spherical shell of radius R carries a charge Q . What is the potential inside the sphere a distance r away from the center?

- A) KQ/r
- B) KQ/R
- C) KQ/r^2
- D) KQ/R^2
- E) $KQ/2R$

9. All of the following about a sphere of charge that has spherical symmetry are true **EXCEPT**

- A) The electric field and the potential outside of the distribution is the same as if all the charge was concentrated at the center of the sphere
- B) A charged metal shell produces the field of an ordinary point charge
- C) Inside a charged metal shell the electric field and the potential are equal to zero
- D) All of the charge on a solid metal sphere resides on the surface
- E) The electric field inside a solid metal sphere is zero and the potential is constant

10. All of the following are true about an infinitely long cylindrically symmetric distribution of charge **EXCEPT**

- A) The electric field is perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder
- B) For a positive charge, the electric field points away from the cylinder axis
- C) For a positive charge, the potential decreases as the distance to the cylinder axis increases
- D) The potential difference between two points outside the distribution is the derivative of the electric field
- E) For a negative charge, the electric field points towards the cylinder axis

11. What is the potential due to a spherical shell with charge Q of radius R for $r = R$?

- A) 0
- B) kQ/R
- C) kQ^2/R
- D) $-kQ/R$
- E) $-kQ/R^2$

Base your answers to questions **12** through **14** on the information below.

A conducting cylindrical shell of inner radius a and outer radius b initially has a charge of $+Q$. A wire of the same length as the cylindrical shell with charge $-Q$ is then inserted along the axis of the cylindrical shell.

12. What is the charge on the cylindrical shell after the wire is put inside it?

- A) 0
- B) Q/a
- C) Q/b
- D) $Q/2$
- E) Q

13. What is the electric field at a distance of $r < a$?

- A) 0
- B) kQ/a^2
- C) kQ/r^2
- D) $-kQ/r^2$
- E) $-kQr/(a^2 + b^2)^{3/2}$

14. If the charge on the wire were changed to $+Q$, what is now the charge on the outer surface of the cylinder?

- A) 0
- B) $-Q$
- C) $-2Q$
- D) $+Q$
- E) $+2Q$

15. The potential at a point outside of a very long conducting cylinder of radius R and uniform charge density λ relative to the potential on the cylinder is given by the equation $V(r) = 2k\lambda \ln(R/r)$. What is the electric field at some distance r from the center of the cylinder?

- A) $-k\lambda/2r$
- B) $-k\lambda/r$
- C) $-2k\lambda/r$
- D) $-4k\lambda/r$
- E) $-\lambda/r$

16. The potential difference due to a finite rod along the x-axis is given by the equation $V(x) = C[\ln(x + L) - \ln(x)]$, where C and L are constants. What is the electric field due to this rod?

- A) $-C/x$
- B) $-C[1/(x + L) - 1/x]$
- C) $-C/(x + L)$
- D) $-C/L$
- E) $1/(x + L) - 1/x$

17. If the electric potential of a system is given by the equation $V(r) = 5\ln(r^2)$, what is the equation for the electric field in this system?

- A) $5\ln(r^2)/r$
- B) $-5r\ln(r^2)$
- C) $5/r^2$
- D) $-10/r$
- E) $10/r^2$

18. The negative integral of electric field with respect to radius is which of the following?

- A) electrostatic force
- B) electric potential
- C) electric potential energy
- D) charge
- E) capacitance

19. The potential of a non-uniform cloud of charge is given by $V(r) = Kr^2$, where r is the distance from the center of the cloud. What is the electric field as a function of r ?

- A) $-2Kr$
- B) $2Kr$
- C) $Kr^3/3$
- D) $-Kr$
- E) $-Kr^2$

20. The potential of a point-charge is given by the equation $V(r) = kq/r$. Determine the electric field at some distance r from q .

A) $-kq/r^2$

B) kq/r^2

C) kqr

D) $-kqr$

E) $-kq/r$

Answer Key
Voltage Diff Geometry MC Questions [Mar 28, 2011]

1. C
 2. A
 3. D
 4. A
 5. C
 6. B
 7. C
 8. B
 9. C
 10. D
 11. B
 12. E
 13. D
 14. E
 15. C
 16. B
 17. D
 18. B
 19. A
 20. B
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Name _____

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