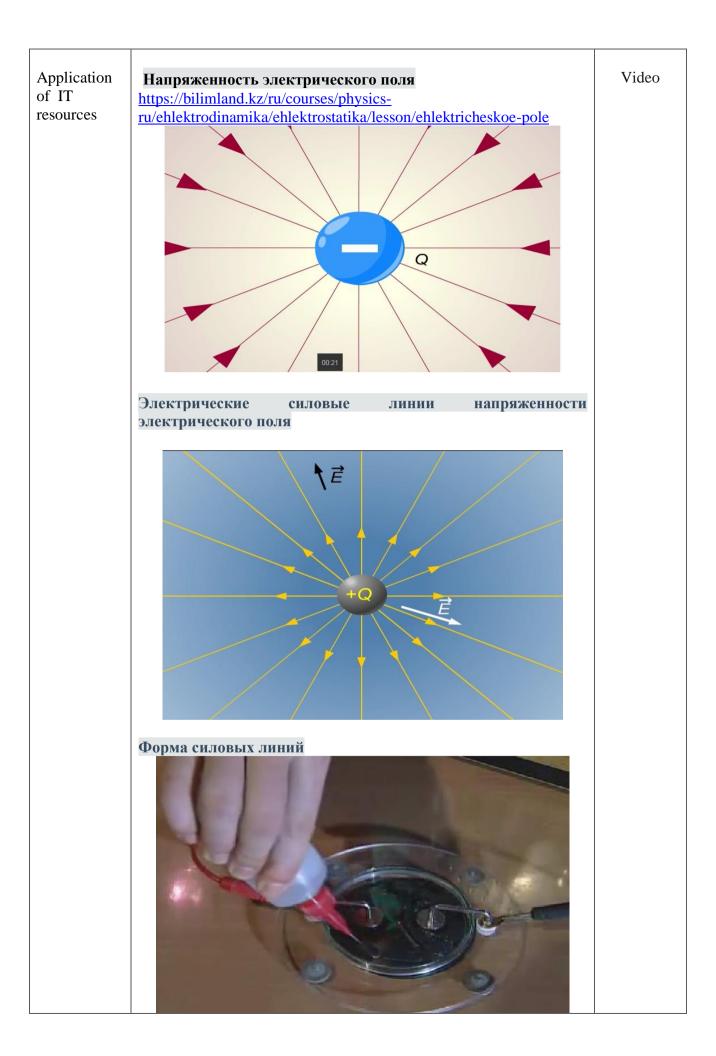
Physics		Lesson #51			
Электрическо	ое поле. Однородное и неоднородное	Aktobe			
электрическо					
поля.	1				
	strength. Uniform and non-uniform electric				
field. Electric	<u>e</u>				
Date: Teacher name: Makarova			ova Y.G.		
CLASS: 10			Absent:		
Learning	10.3.1.2 -применять принцип суперпозиции	и для определения наг	іряженности		
objectives(s)	электрического поля				
that this	10.3.1.2 - apply superposition principle for dete	ermining net electric fiel	d strength.		
lesson is					
contributing					
to					
Lesson	Learners know:				
objectives	- the concept of an electric field as an exa	-			
	electric field strength as force per unit positive charge acting on a stationary				
	point charge;				
	Learners can:				
	<ul><li>represent an electric field as by means of field lines;</li><li>calculate the electric field strength of a point charge/</li></ul>				
Language	- Pronounce the words on the theme.	t charge/			
objective	- To act out a dialogue.				
objective	1	me			
	<ul><li>Understand some factual questions on the theme.</li><li>To ask and answer the questions on the theme in pairs.</li></ul>				
	Subject-specific vocabulary & terminology	m pans.			
		ionality constant, elemen	ntary charge.		
	Electric charge, <i>square of the distance</i> , proportionality constant, elementary charge, permittivity of free space, point charges, electric field, resultant field, vector,				
	density of field lines, uniform and non-uniform electric field.				
	Useful set(s) of phrases for dialogue/writing				
	The field is <b>strongest</b> where				
	The field is <b>weakest</b> where				
Previous	Grade 8: elementary charge; electrification of bodies; two types of charges;				
learning	explanation of the process of electrification; Coulomb's law; electric field; electric				
	field strength; field lines; Grade 9: News	ton's law of gravitati	on; idea of		
NT.	gravitational field strength.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Necessary	Computer, video projector, presentation, inforn	nation from the textbook			
equipment and devices					
and devices	Plan				
Planned	Planned activities		Resources		
timings	r ianneu acuvides		Resources		
Start	Good morning, children. I'm glad to see you.	Sit down please Let's	p.160		
Warm up.	check your home task.	on down, piedse. Let's	p.100		
Evaluation of	The topic of our lesson "Electric field streng	th. Uniform and non-	Slide 1		
the studied	uniform electric field. Electric field lines".				
	superposition principle for determining net	TP-5			
	electric field strength.				
Driving	Why does stream of water bend?		p.160		

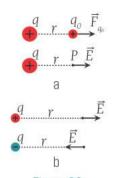
questions	Почему поток воды изгибается?	
motivating		
students'		
interest		
Middle	When we want to move something, we need to push or pull it. In	p.160
Text revealing		1
the main	Figure 78a. However, the Earth pulls objects with no contact, Figure	
theme	78b. Earth has a field that pulls everything. This field is called	
	gravitational field. Gravitational field produces force – gravitational	
	force.	
	Когда мы хотим что-то сдвинуть, нам нужно толкать или	
	тянуть это. Чтобы применить силу к объекту, мы должны	
	коснуться его. Например, рис. 78а. однако Земля притягивает	
	объекты без контакта, рис. 78Б. Земля имеет поле, которое	
	притягивает все. Это поле называется гравитационным полем.	
	Гравитационное поле порождает силу-гравитационную силу.	
	Earth	Slide 2,3
	Push	
	Contact force	
	Co	
	Field for Co	
	a B Figure 78	
	Similarly, there is no contact between charges when they push (or	
	pull) each other. Charges produce field around them. This field is	
	called electric field. Electric field produces electrostatic force	
	(Coulomb's force).	
	We are not able to see gravitational field and electric field. However,	
	we can feel (and measure) force they produce. Also, we can draw	
	field. We can use lines to show electric field. These lines start at	
	positive charges and end at negative charges, Figure 79a and Figure	
	79b.	
	Точно так же нет контакта между	
	зарядами, когда они толкают (или	
	тянут) друг друга. Заряды создают	
	вокруг себя поле. Это поле называется	
	электрическим полем. Электрическое	
	поле создает электростатическую силу	
	(силу кулона).	
	Мы не можем видеть гравитационное	
	поле и электрическое поле. Однако мы	
	можем чувствовать (и измерять) силу,	
	которую они производят. Кроме того,	
	мы можем нарисовать поле. Мы можем	
	использовать линии, чтобы показать	
	электрическое поле. Эти линии	
	начинаются с положительных зарядов и	
	заканчиваются отрицательными b	
	зарядами, рис. 79a и рис. 79b. Figure 79	



The illustrations represent vectors of electric field strength. Which of the illustrations below are correct? Slide 4 Activity Укажите правильную зависимость расположения силовых линий электрического поля от знака заряда и формы тела. Slide 5 The pictures below represent the electric field lines due to two point charges. Determine the signs Slide 6 An electric field surrounds any electrically charged object. If we put second charge, it will experience a force of electric field produced by the first charge. Consider a charged particle +q as shown in Figure 80a. This charge applies an electric force on a very small positive test charge, +q<sub>0</sub> when it is brought into the electric field of the charge, +q. Note that the test charge is positive and its magnitude is so small that it does not change the distribution of the charge, +q. Электрическое поле окружает любой электрически заряженный объект. Если мы возьмем второй заряд, то он будет испытывать силу электрического поля, создаваемого первым

зарядом.

Рассмотрим заряженную частицу +q, как показано на рис. 80A. Этот заряд действует электрическая сила на очень малый положительный пробный заряд, +qo, когда она внесена в электрическое поле заряда +q на. Обратите внимание, что пробный заряд положителен и его величина настолько мала, что это не меняет распределение заряда, +q



Slide 7

The electric field is defined as the force acting on a negligibly small positive test charge at that point divided by this test charge. Then

 $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$ 

Электрическое поле определяется как сила, действующая на ничтожно малый положительный испытательный заряд в этой точке, деленная на этот испытательный заряд.

The magnitude of the electric field is force per unit charge. The electric field produced by a point charge q, can be found from

Величина электрического поля - это сила, приходящаяся на единицу заряда. Электрическое поле, создаваемое точечным зарядом q, можно найти из

 $E = \frac{F_{q0}}{q_0} = \frac{k \frac{|q||q_0|}{r^2}}{|q_0|}$ 

 $E = k \frac{|q|}{r^2}$  or  $E = \frac{|q|}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$ 

The unit of electric field is the Newton/Coulomb (N/C) or Volt/metre.

Eдиница измерения электрического поля-Ньютон / кулон (N/C) или Вольт/метр.

If you put positively charged small object in the field, the field line will show the direction of resultant force. If charge is negative, the direction is opposite, Figure 81.

Если вы поместите положительно заряженный небольшой объект в поле, линия поля покажет направление результирующей силы. Если заряд отрицательный, то направление противоположное, рис. 81.

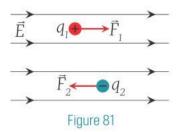
Application

of IT resources

Activity

Activity

Slide 8



The resultant force acting on charge q placed in electric field can be found using formula:

Результирующая сила, действующая на заряд q, помещенный в электрическое поле, может быть найдена по формуле:

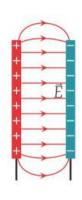
$$\vec{F} = q \vec{E}$$

## **Uniform Electric field**

An uniform electric field can be produced in the space between two oppositely charged metallic plates. The magnitude of the electric field in that region is constant as shown in Figure 81. The field lines are parallel to each other and equally spaced. Force will be equal in all parts, because field does not change in space.

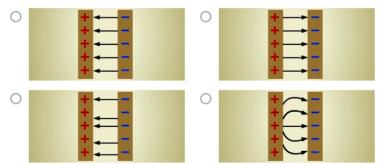
## Однородное электрическое поле

В пространстве между двумя противоположно заряженными металлическими пластинами может быть создано однородное электрическое поле. Величина электрического поля в этой области постоянна, как показано на рисунке 81. Линии поля параллельны друг другу и расположены на равном расстоянии друг от друга. Сила будет одинакова во всех частях, потому что поле не изменяется в пространстве.



Slide 9

The illustrations represent fragments of electric field between two very long parallel plates, which bear unlike charges aligned evenly on each of them. The field is represented by electric field lines. Which of the illustrations is correct?

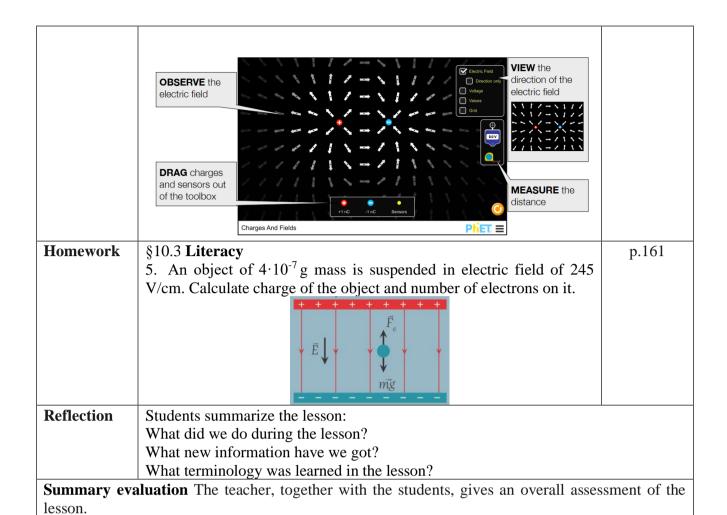


Slide 10

Activity

	$E_1$ является величиной напряженности электрического поля, создаваемого зарядом q в точке, расположенной на расстоянии r от этого заряда. $E_2$ является напряженностью электрического поля, создаваемого зарядом 2q. Мы знаем, что отношение $E_2$ и $E_1$ равно 8. Учитывая картину, укажите точку, в которой напряженность электрического поля $E_2$ была измерена.	
Important note	The formula of E is analogical to $F=m(mass) \cdot g$ (gravity). This is because g means the force acting on each kilogram of mass, and E means the force acting on each Coulomb of charge.  Формула E аналогична формуле $F=m$ (масса) $\cdot g$ (гравитация). Это происходит потому, что g означает силу, действующую на каждый килограмм массы, а E означает силу, действующую на каждый кулон заряда.	p.160
Is it true?	Sharks are able to sense electric field in their snouts as small as 100 mV/m.  Акулы способны ощущать электрическое поле в своих мордах до 100 мВ/м	p.161
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdltYEBRJiw  BLUE WORLD	
Physics in life	Robert Millikan sprayed tiny oil drops into a uniform electric field between horizontal pair of oppositely charged plates. The drops were observed with a microscope, and the electric field was adjusted so that the upward force F=qE on some negatively charged oil drops was just sufficient to balance the force of gravity F=mg.  Millikan measured the charges on many oil drops and found the values to be whole-number multiples of 1.6.10 <sup>-19</sup> C - the charge of the electron. For this discovery he won the Nobel prize.	p.161

Poберт Милликен распылил крошечные масляные капли в однородное электрическое поле между двумя противоположно заряженными пластинами. Капли наблюдали с помощью микроскопа, а электрическое поле регулировали таким образом, чтобы восходящая сила $F=qE$ на некторых отрицательно заряженных каплях масла была как раз достаточной для уравновешивания силы тяжести $F=mg$ . Милликен измерил заряды на многих каплях масла и обнаружил, что эти значения являются целыми числами, кратными $1.6\cdot10^{\circ}$ $19^{\circ}$ $C$ -заряду электрона. За это открытие он получил Hoбелевскую премию.  Atomizer  Given: $r=0.2m$ $E=450N/C$ $k=9\cdot10^{\circ}N\cdot m^2/C^2$ $q_1=\frac{E\cdot r^2}{9\cdot10^9}$ $q_1=2\cdot10^{-9}C$ Questions for fixing the material  Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point. 3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by $20\%$ ?  4. At what distance electric field of $8\cdot10^{-6}$ C charge is equal to $8\cdot10^{5}$ N/C?  Research time			
with detailed solutions  If the electric field at point P is 450 N/C, what is $q_1$ ? $q_1 = \frac{P}{20  cm}$ Given: $r = 0.2  m$ $E = 450  N/C$ $k = 9 \cdot 10^9  N \cdot m^2/C^2$ $q_1 = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k}$ $q_1 = ?$ Formulas: $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  C$ Questions for fixing the material  Questions for calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of $8 \cdot 10^{-6}  C$ charge is equal to $8 \cdot 10^5  N/C$ ?  End  Application  Research time  Video		однородное электрическое поле между двумя противоположно заряженными пластинами. Капли наблюдали с помощью микроскопа, а электрическое поле регулировали таким образом, чтобы восходящая сила $F = qE$ на некоторых отрицательно заряженных каплях масла была как раз достаточной для уравновешивания силы тяжести $F = mg$ . Милликен измерил заряды на многих каплях масла и обнаружил, что эти значения являются целыми числами, кратными $1.6 \cdot 10^{\circ}$ 19 С-заряду электрона. За это открытие он получил Нобелевскую премию.	
solutions $q_{1}$ $P$ $20  cm$ Given: $r = 0.2  m$ $E = 450  N/C$ $k = 9 \cdot 10^{9}  N \cdot m^{2}/C^{2}$ $q_{1} = \frac{E \cdot r^{2}}{k}$ $q_{1} = ?$ Formulas: $E = k \frac{ q }{r^{2}}$ $q_{1} = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  C$ Questions for fixing the material  Questions for Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of $8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ C charge is equal to $8 \cdot 10^{5}  \text{N/C}$ ?  End  Application  P  Calculations: $q_{1} = \frac{E \cdot r^{2}}{k}$ $q_{1} = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  C$ 2. Force of $0.015  \text{N}$ acts on a $2 \cdot 10^{-7}  \text{C}$ charge in electric field.  Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by $20\%$ ?  4. At what distance electric field of $8 \cdot 10^{-6}  \text{C}$ charge is equal to $8 \cdot 10^{5}  \text{N/C}$ ?  Video	-	<u>-</u>	p.161
Given: $r = 0.2 m$ $E = 450 N/C$ $k = 9 \cdot 10^9 N \cdot m^2/C^2$ $q_1 = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k}$ $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} C$ Questions for fixing the material  Questions for fixing the material  Questions for fixing the material  Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of $8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ C charge is equal to $8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/C}$ ?  End  Application  Research time  Video			
Given: $r = 0.2  m$ $E = 450  N/C$ $k = 9 \cdot 10^9  N \cdot m^2/C^2$ $q_1 = ?$ Formulas: $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  C$ Questions for fixing the material  Questions for fixing the material  Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point. 3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%? 4. At what distance electric field of $8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ C charge is equal to $8 \cdot 10^5  \text{N/C}$ ?  End  Application  Calculations: $q_1 = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  C$ $q_1 $	solutions	$q_1$	
$ \begin{array}{c} r = 0.2  m \\ E = 450  N/C \\ k = 9 \cdot 10^9  N \cdot m^2/C^2 \\ q_1 = ? \\ \hline \\ \text{Formulas:} \\ E = k \frac{ q }{r^2} \\ \end{array} \qquad q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9} \\ \hline \\ Questions for fixing the material \\ \hline \\ \text{Mow would electric field at that point.} \\ 3. \ \text{How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30\% and distance increases by 20\%?} \\ 4. \ \text{At what distance electric field of } 8 \cdot 10^{-6}  \text{C charge is equal to } \\ 8 \cdot 10^5  \text{N/C?} \\ \hline \\ \text{End} \\ \text{Application} \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} r = 0.2  m \\ \text{Calculations:} \\ q_1 = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k} \\ q_2 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9} \\ q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  C \\ \hline \\ \text{Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.} \\ 3. \ \text{How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30\% and distance increases by 20\%?} \\ 4. \ \text{At what distance electric field of } 8 \cdot 10^{-6}  \text{C charge is equal to } \\ \hline \text{8 \cdot } 10^5  \text{N/C?} \\ \hline \end{array}$		20 cm	
$E = 450  \text{N/C} \\ k = 9 \cdot 10^9  \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2 \qquad q_1 = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k} \\ q_1 = ? \qquad \qquad q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9} \\ E = k \frac{ q }{r^2} \qquad \qquad q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  \text{C}$ Questions for fixing the material			
$k = 9 \cdot 10^9  \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2 \qquad q_1 = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k}$ $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ Formulas: $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2} \qquad q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}  \text{C}$ Questions for fixing the anaterial		E = 450 N/C Calculations:	
Formulas: $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} C$ Questions for fixing the material  Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of $8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ C charge is equal to $8 \cdot 10^5$ N/C?  End  Application  Video		$k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{N} \cdot m^2 / C^2$ $a = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{r^2}$	
Formulas: $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} C$ Questions for fixing the material  Questions for fixing the material  Description: $q_1 = \frac{450 \cdot 0.2^2}{9 \cdot 10^9}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} C$ Possible the point of th		$q_1 = \frac{10 \text{ W m}}{k}$	
Questions for fixing the material $E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} C$ Questions for fixing the material $2. \text{ Force of } 0.015 \text{ N acts on a } 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ C charge in electric field.}$ $Calculate \text{ magnitude of electric field at that point.}$ $3. \text{ How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?}$ $4. \text{ At what distance electric field of } 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C charge is equal to } 8 \cdot 10^{5} \text{ N/C?}$ End Application  Research time  Video		$450 \cdot 0.2^{2}$	
Questions for fixing the material  2. Force of 0.015 N acts on a 2·10 <sup>-7</sup> C charge in electric field. Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of 8·10 <sup>-6</sup> C charge is equal to 8·10 <sup>5</sup> N/C?  End  Research time  Video			
Questions for fixing the material  2. Force of 0.015 N acts on a 2·10 <sup>-7</sup> C charge in electric field. Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of 8·10 <sup>-6</sup> C charge is equal to 8·10 <sup>5</sup> N/C?  End  Research time  Video		$E = k \frac{ q }{r^2}$ $q_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} C$	
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material  Calculate magnitude of electric field at that point.  3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of 8·10 <sup>-6</sup> C charge is equal to 8·10 <sup>5</sup> N/C?  End  Research time  Video	-		p.101
3. How would electric field change if charge decreases by 30% and distance increases by 20%?  4. At what distance electric field of 8·10 <sup>-6</sup> C charge is equal to 8·10 <sup>5</sup> N/C?  End Application  Video	_	•	
4. At what distance electric field of 8·10 <sup>-6</sup> C charge is equal to 8·10 <sup>5</sup> N/C?  End Application  Video			
8·10 <sup>5</sup> N/C?  End Research time Video  Application			
End Application Video			
Application	End		Vidaa
		Kesearch time	video
of IT Open "Phet Charges and Fields". Observe how electric field changes		Open "Phet Charges and Fields". Observe how electric field changes	
resources as you add charges. Use sensor to identify direction of electric field.			



Thank you very much for the lesson. All right! That's all for today, thank you.