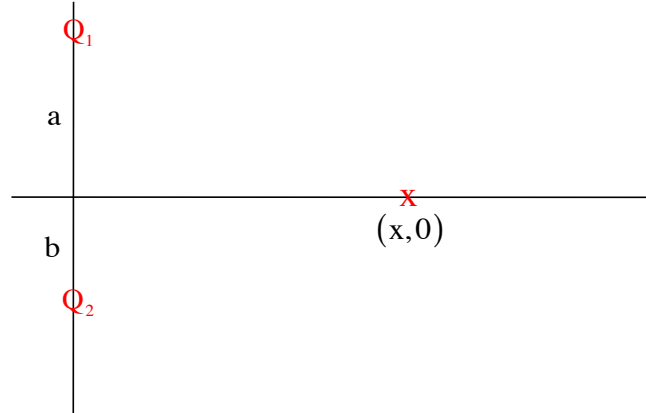
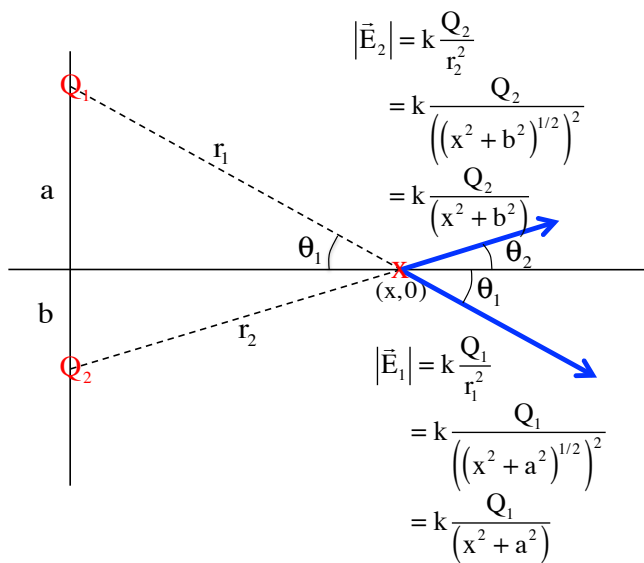


A.) For the point charge configuration shown, derive the expression for the electric field as it exists at $(x,0)$.



1.)

The electric field magnitudes due to the two charges:



Note that the trig functions in terms of length parameters that were given are:

$$\sin \theta_1 = \frac{a}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{b}{(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{x}{(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}}$$

2.)

Note that the trig functions in terms of length parameters that were given are:

$$\sin\theta_1 = \frac{a}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} \quad \cos\theta_1 = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} \quad \sin\theta_2 = \frac{b}{(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}} \quad \cos\theta_2 = \frac{x}{(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}}$$

With that, the x and y component of E_1 are:

$$E_{x,1} = \frac{|E_1|}{Q_1} \frac{\cos\theta_1}{x}$$

$$= k \frac{Q_1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$= k \frac{Q_1 x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_{y,1} = \frac{|E_1|}{Q_1} \frac{\sin\theta_1}{a}$$

$$= k \frac{Q_1 a}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$|\vec{E}_1| = k \frac{Q_1}{(x^2 + a^2)}$$

3.)

Likewise, the x and y component of E_2 :

$$E_{x,2} = \frac{|E_2|}{Q_2} \frac{\cos\theta_2}{x}$$

$$= k \frac{Q_2}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$= k \frac{Q_2 x}{(x^2 + b^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_{y,2} = \frac{|E_2|}{Q_2} \frac{\sin\theta_2}{b}$$

$$= k \frac{Q_2 b}{(x^2 + b^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$|\vec{E}_2| = k \frac{Q_2}{(x^2 + b^2)}$$

4.)

Putting it all together, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E} &= (|E_2|\cos\theta_2 + |E_1|\cos\theta_1)\hat{i} + (|E_2|\sin\theta_2 - |E_1|\sin\theta_1)\hat{j} \\ &= \left(k\frac{Q_2x}{(x^2+b^2)^{3/2}} + k\frac{Q_1x}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \right)\hat{i} + \left(k\frac{Q_2b}{(x^2+b^2)^{3/2}} - k\frac{Q_1a}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \right)\hat{j}\end{aligned}$$