

• Path obtained by E field

$$q = e = -1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} = -1.6 \text{ eV}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = q(E + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$= qE$$

$$F_E = qE_0$$

$$F = ma$$

$$\frac{qE_0}{m} = a$$

$E_0 = \text{constant} \Rightarrow F = \text{constant} \Rightarrow a = \text{constant}$

Can use constant acceleration equations?

$$v_0 = \frac{d}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{d}{v_0}$$

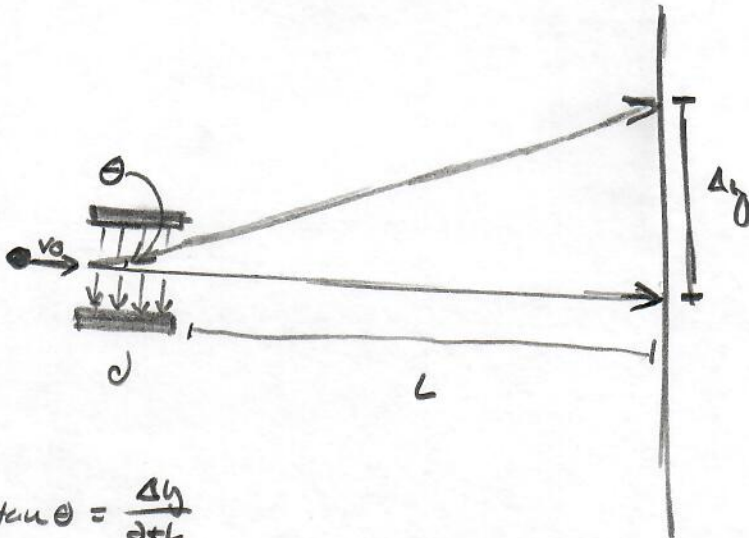
$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$y = \frac{qE_0 d^2}{2m v_0^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\Delta y}{d} = \frac{q E_0 d^2}{2 m v_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{d}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \left( \frac{q E_0 d}{2 m v_0^2} \right)$$

on a larger scale



$$\tan \theta = \frac{\Delta y}{d+L}$$

$$(d+L) \tan \theta = \Delta y$$

$$(d+L) \tan \left( \arctan \left( \frac{q E_0 d}{2 m v_0^2} \right) \right) = \Delta y$$

assuming  $e=q$  (variables given)

$$\frac{(d+L) e E_0 d}{2 m v_0^2} = \Delta y$$

Not correct.