

6. (a) The net force on the proton is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{F} &= \vec{F}_E + \vec{F}_B = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\
 &= (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})[(4.0 \text{ V/m})\hat{k} + (2000 \text{ m/s})\hat{j} \times (-2.5 \text{ mT})\hat{i}] \\
 &= (1.4 \times 10^{-18} \text{ N}) \hat{k} .
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) In this case

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{F} &= \vec{F}_E + \vec{F}_B = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\
 &= (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})[(-4.0 \text{ V/m})\hat{k} + (2000 \text{ m/s})\hat{j} \times (-2.5 \text{ mT})\hat{i}] \\
 &= (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ N}) \hat{k} .
 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) In the final case,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{F} &= \vec{F}_E + \vec{F}_B = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\
 &= (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})[(4.0 \text{ V/m})\hat{i} + (2000 \text{ m/s})\hat{j} \times (-2.5 \text{ mT})\hat{i}] \\
 &= (6.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ N})\hat{i} + (8.0 \times 10^{-19} \text{ N})\hat{k} .
 \end{aligned}$$

The magnitude of the force is now

$$\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} = \sqrt{(6.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ N})^2 + 0 + (8.0 \times 10^{-19} \text{ N})^2} = 1.0 \times 10^{-18} \text{ N} .$$