

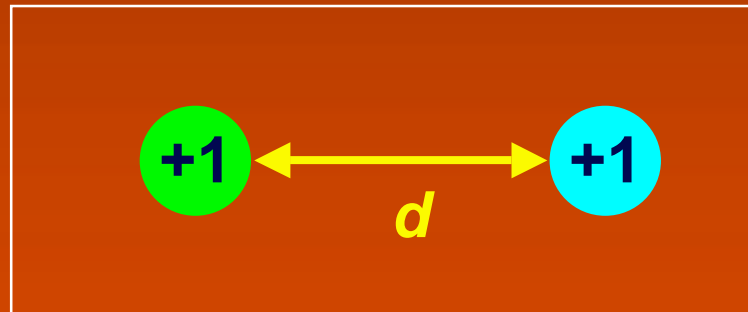
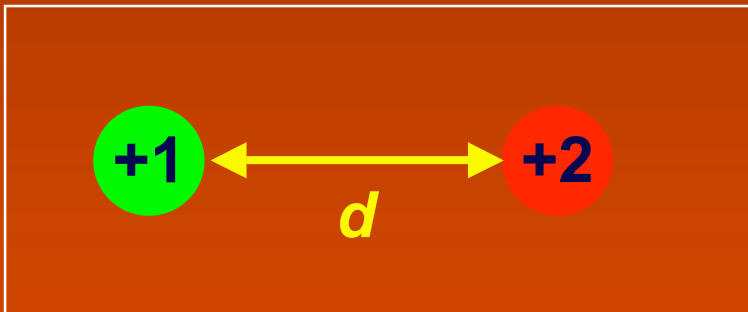
ConceptTest 22.2a Field and Force I

Between the **red** and the **blue** charge, which of them experiences the greater *electric field* due to the **green** charge?

1) **+1**

2) **+2**

3) the same for both



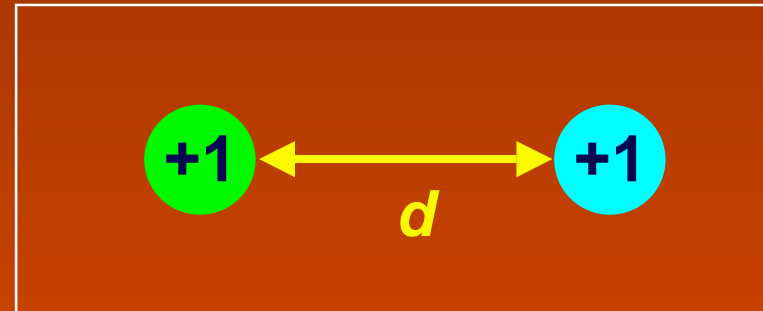
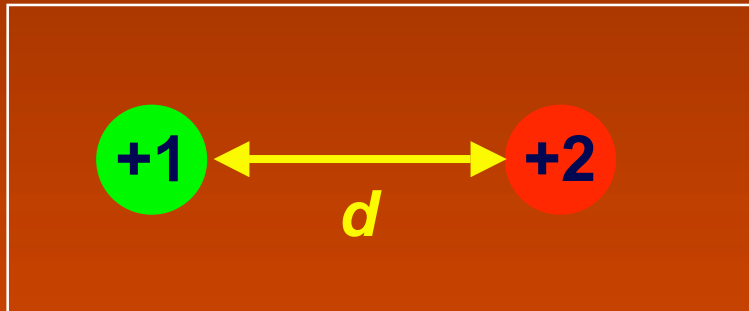
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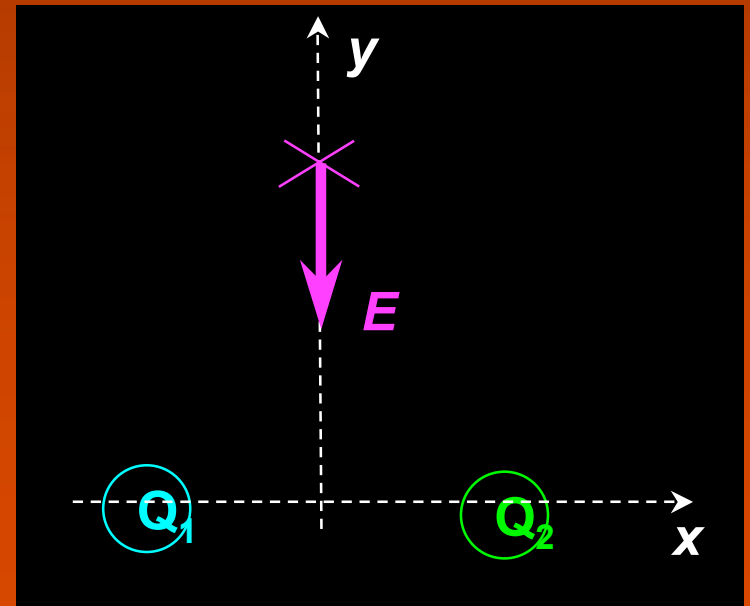
Both charges feel the **same electric field** due to the green charge because they are at the **same point in space!**

$$E = k \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

ConceptTest 22.4 Find the Charges

Two charges are fixed along the x -axis. They produce an electric field E directed along the negative y -axis at the indicated point. Which of the following is true?

- 1) charges are equal and positive
- 2) charges are equal and negative
- 3) charges are equal and opposite
- 4) charges are equal, but sign is undetermined
- 5) charges cannot be equal

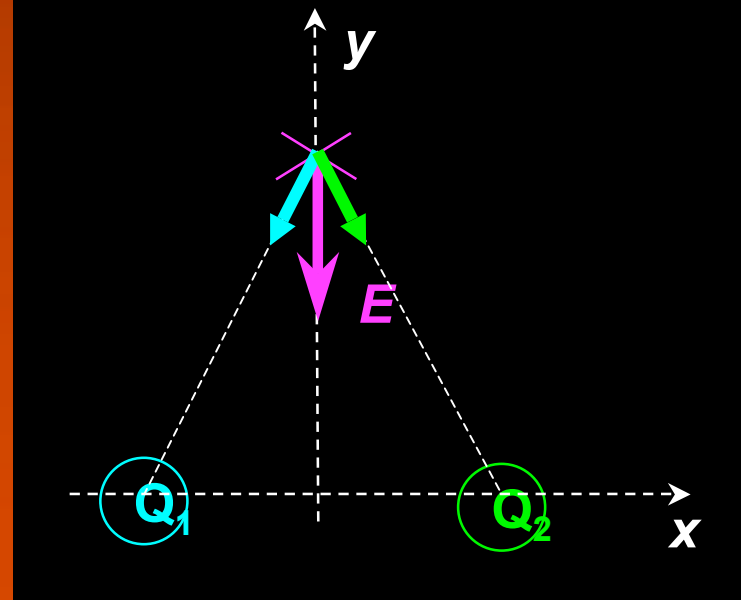


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The way to get the resultant PINK vector is to use the GREEN and BLUE vectors. These E vectors correspond to **equal charges** (because the lengths are equal) that are **both negative** (because their directions are toward the charges).

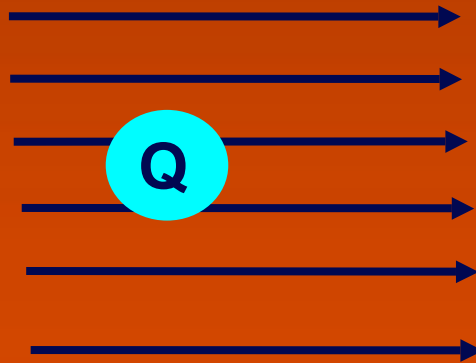


Follow-up: How would you get the E field to point toward the right?

ConceptTest 22.5 Uniform Electric Field

In a uniform electric field in empty space, a 4 C charge is placed and it feels an electrical force of 12 N. If this charge is removed and a 6 C charge is placed at that point instead, what force will it feel?

- 1) 12 N
- 2) 8 N
- 3) 24 N
- 4) no force
- 5) 18 N



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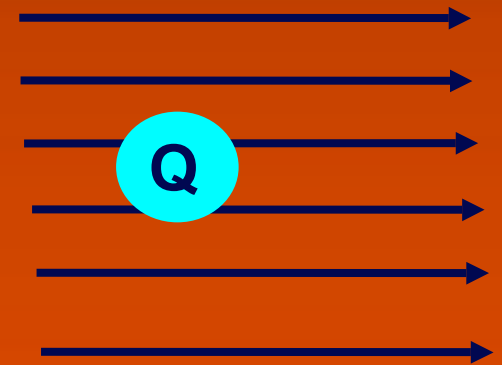
- 1) 12 N
- 2) 8 N
- 3) 24 N
- 4) no force
- 5) 18 N

Since the 4 C charge feels a force, there must be an electric field present, with magnitude:

$$E = F/q = 12 \text{ N} / 4 \text{ C} = 3 \text{ N/C}$$

Once the 4 C charge is replaced with a 6 C charge, this new charge will feel a force of:

$$F = qE = (6 \text{ C})(3 \text{ N/C}) = 18 \text{ N}$$



Follow-up: What if the charge is placed at a *different position* in the field?