$ \tilde{\xi}: \qquad \tilde{\xi} = \frac{F}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{c} \right) \qquad \tilde{\xi} = \frac{\kappa_0 q_{\text{field}}}{q_{\text{encryl}}} \qquad \text{charge of object general ag field} $ $ \tilde{\xi}: \qquad \tilde{\xi} = \frac{F}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{c} \right) \qquad \tilde{\xi} = \frac{\kappa_0 q_{\text{field}}}{q_{\text{encryl}}} \qquad \text{charge from} $	
Electric Field: A region of space around a charged object that causes another charged object to exwithin that space. Electric field strength: \$\frac{\xi}{\xi}\$ Predict: What happens if you drop a point charge within the field of another charged a) positive point charge \$\frac{\xi}{\xi}\$ b) negative point charge \$\frac{\xi}{\xi}\$ \$\frac{\xi}{\xi}\$	
Electric Field: A region of space around a charged object that causes another charged object to exwithin that space. Electric field strength: \$\frac{1}{k}\$ Predict: What happens if you drop a point charge within the field of another charged a) positive point charge a) positive point charge b) negative point charge charge of abject generating field charge of abject generating field distance from	point in the field
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$\dot{\xi}: \qquad \dot{\xi} = \frac{F}{q} \left(\frac{U}{c}\right) \qquad \dot{\xi} = \frac{kq_i q_i field}{q_i} \qquad charge of object general ing field$	
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$ \vec{\xi}: \qquad \vec{\xi} = \frac{F}{q} \left(\frac{\nu}{c} \right) \qquad \vec{\xi} = \frac{kq \cdot q \cdot f_{int}}{q} \qquad \text{distance from} $	
$ \dot{\vec{\epsilon}}: \qquad \dot{\vec{\epsilon}} = \frac{\vec{r}}{q} (\frac{\nu}{c}) \qquad \dot{\vec{\epsilon}} = \frac{kq.q.field}{q} \qquad \text{distance from} $	
$\xi: \qquad \xi = \overline{q} \qquad (\overline{c}) \qquad \xi = \frac{\overline{r^2}}{q} \qquad \text{distance from}$	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
charge dropped units field source	
into the field $\xi = \frac{kq field}{r^2}$	
$\xi = \frac{k_0}{r^2}$	

Example 1:

a) What is the electric field 0.6m away from a small sphere with a positive charge of 1.2x10^-8 C

$$\vec{\xi} = \frac{kq_v}{r^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \cdot 1.2 \times 10^{-3}}{0.62} = 300 \frac{N}{c}$$

Example 2:

Two charges, one 3.2x10^-9 C, the other -6.4x10^-9 C are 42 cm apart. Calculate the net electric field at point p, 15 cm from the positive charge, on the line connecting the charges.

$$\frac{\hat{\xi}_{AP} = \frac{kq_{A}}{r_{AP}}}{\frac{q_{X}(0)^{4}(22\times 10^{-4})}{0.00^{2}}} = \frac{q_{X}(0)^{4}(22\times 10^{-4})}{0.00^{2}} = \frac{q_{X}(0)^{4}(24\times 10^{-4})}{0.00^{2}}$$

$$= 1280 \frac{N}{C} [R] = 740.12 \frac{N}{C} [R]$$

Example 3:

A positive charge of 2x10^-8 C experiences an electric force of magnitude 1.5N [L]. What is the electric field at that point?

$$q = 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{C}$$
 $\dot{\xi} = \frac{F}{q} = \frac{1.5}{2 \times 10^{8}} = 7.5 \times 10^{7} \text{ C L}$

$$F = 1.5 \text{ N C L}$$

