

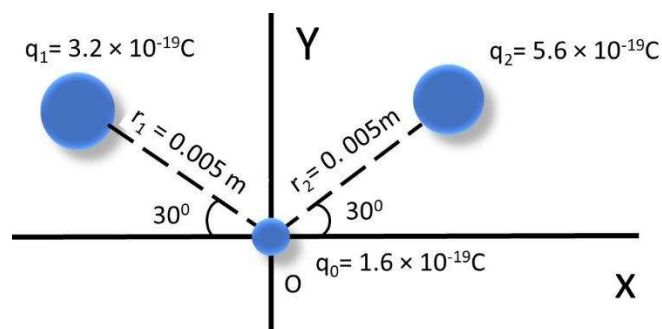


United International University

School of Science and Engineering

1. What must be the distance between point charge $q_1 = 52 \mu\text{C}$ and point charge $q_2 = -48 \mu\text{C}$ for the electrostatic force between them to have a magnitude of 7.70 N ?
2. A particle of charge $+3.20 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ is 12.0 cm distance from a second particle of charge $-1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$. Calculate the magnitude of the electrostatic force between the particles.
3. Two equally charged particles are held $5.20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$ apart and then released from the rest. The initial acceleration of the first particle is observed to be 7.0 m/s^2 and that of the second to be 9.0 m/s^2 . If the mass of the first particle is $5.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg}$ (a) what is the mass of the second particle? (b) the magnitude of the charge of each particle?

4. Let us consider the two protons are separated at a distance 5 nm from each other. Compare the electrostatic force and gravitational force between them. The gravitational constant is $G = 6.6743 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$ and the mass of each proton is $1.67262192 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$.



5. From the figure,

- (a) Calculate the magnitude of net force on test charge q_0 .
- (b) Calculate the direction of net force on test charge q_0 .

6. What is the magnitude of the electrostatic force between a singly charged sodium ion (Na^+ , of charge $+e$) and an adjacent singly charged chlorine ion (Cl^- , of charge $-e$) in a salt crystal if their separation is $3.81 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$.

7. Point charge of $+8.0 \mu\text{C}$ and $-5.0 \mu\text{C}$ are placed on an x axis, at $x = 8.0 \text{ m}$ and $x = 14 \text{ m}$. What charge must be placed at $x = 26.0 \text{ m}$ so that any test charge at $x = 0$ experience no electrostatic force?

8. How far apart must two protons be if the magnitude of the electrostatic force acting on either one due to the other is equal to the magnitude of gravitational force on a proton at Earth's surface.

9. Two charged particles are attached to an x axis: Particle 1 of charge $-2.00 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$ is at position $x = 5.00 \text{ cm}$ and particle 2 of charge $-2.00 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$ is at the position $x = 22.0 \text{ cm}$. Midway between the particles, what is the net electric field in unit-vector notation?

10. A charged particle produces an electric field with a magnitude of 5.0 N/C at a point that is 60 cm away from the particle. What is the magnitude of the particle's charge?

11. An electric dipole consists of charge $+2e$ and $-2e$ separated by 0.75 nm. It is in an electric field of strength 5.4×10^{-8} N/C. Calculate the magnitude of the torque on the dipole when the dipole moment is (a) parallel to (b) perpendicular to the electric field.

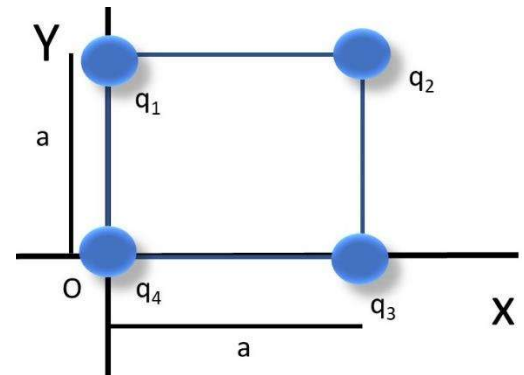
12. A surface has the area vector $\vec{A} = (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \text{ m}^2$. What is the flux of a uniform electric field through the area if the field is (a) $\vec{E} = 4\hat{i} \text{ N/C}$ (b) $\vec{E} = 6\hat{k} \text{ N/C}$.

13. How much work is required to turn an electric dipole 180° in a uniform electric field of magnitude $E = 56.0 \text{ N/C}$ if the dipole moment has a magnitude of $p = 3.2 \times 10^{-24} \text{ C}$ and the initial angle 65° .

14. A uniformly charged conducting sphere of 1.2 m diameter has surface charge density $8.1 \mu\text{C/m}^2$. Find (a) net charge on the sphere (b) the total electric flux leaving the surface.

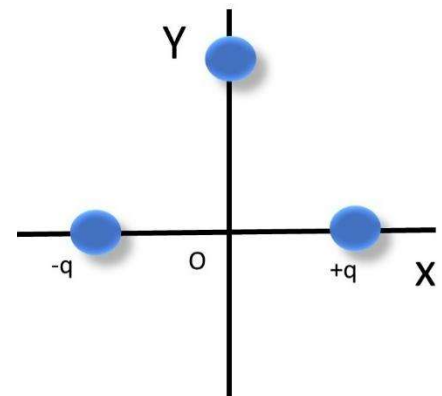
15. A particle of charge $1.8 \mu\text{C}$ is at the center of a Gaussian cube 55 cm on edge. What is the net electric flux through the surface?

16. In the figure, the four particles form a square of edge length $a = 5.00 \text{ cm}$ and have charges $q_1 = +10.00 \text{ nC}$, $q_2 = -20.0 \text{ nC}$, $q_3 = +20.0 \text{ nC}$ and $q_4 = -10.0 \text{ nC}$. In unit vector notation, what net electric field do the particles produce at the square's center?



17. The electric potential difference between the ground and a cloud in a particular thunderstorm is $1.2 \times 10^9 \text{ V}$. In the unit of electron-volts, what is the magnitude of the charge in the electric potential energy of an electron that moves between the ground and the cloud?

18. In figure, two charged particles on an x-axis: $-q = -4.8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ is at $x = -3.00 \text{ m}$ and $q = 4.80 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ is at $x = 3.00 \text{ m}$. What are the (a) magnitude and (b) direction of the net electric field produced at point P in the Y axis at $y = 4.00 \text{ m}$.



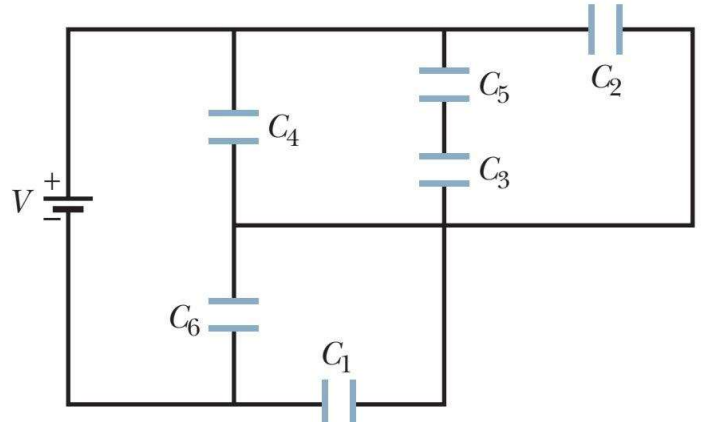
19. The ammonia molecule NH_3 has a permanent electric dipole equal to 1.47 D, where 1D = 1 debye unit = 3.34×10^{-30} Cm. Calculate the electric potential due to an ammonia molecule at a point 52.0 nm away along the axis of the dipole. (Set $V = 0$ at infinity)

20. In figure, a 24 V battery is connected across capacitors of capacitances $C_1 = C_6 = 3.00 \mu\text{F}$ and $C_3 = C_5 = 2.00 \mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 2.00 \mu\text{F}$, $C_4 = 4.00 \mu\text{F}$.

i). What is the equivalent capacitance C_{eq} of the capacitors and energy stored by C_{eq} ?

ii). What are the V_1 and q_1 for capacitor 1?

iii). What are the V_2 and q_2 for capacitor 2?



21. Each of the uncharged capacitors has a capacitance of $25 \mu\text{F}$. When the switch is closed the potential is set to be 4200 V. How many coulombs of charge then pass-through A?

