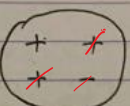
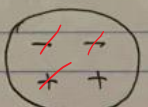


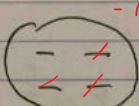
Alex Gaskins

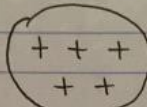
Problem # 1

Given: Four charged spheres (A, B, C, D) where each +/- means 1 unit charge.

A:  -2

B:  -1

C:  $+1$

D:  $+1$

Want: If A touches B, then B touches D, then B touches A, THEN B touches C, what is the final charge at the end of all of the above?

Problem # 2

Given: Two charge particles locked in place on rod 2m apart.

A: $2q$ (positive) B: $-4q$ (negative) C: $-4q$ (negative)

$d = 2m$

Want: a) What region (A, B, C) can a third charge be placed to ensure equilibrium?
 b) What is the distance (measured from $2q$ or $-4q$) that ensure equilibrium?
 c) Is it stable?

A.) Region A

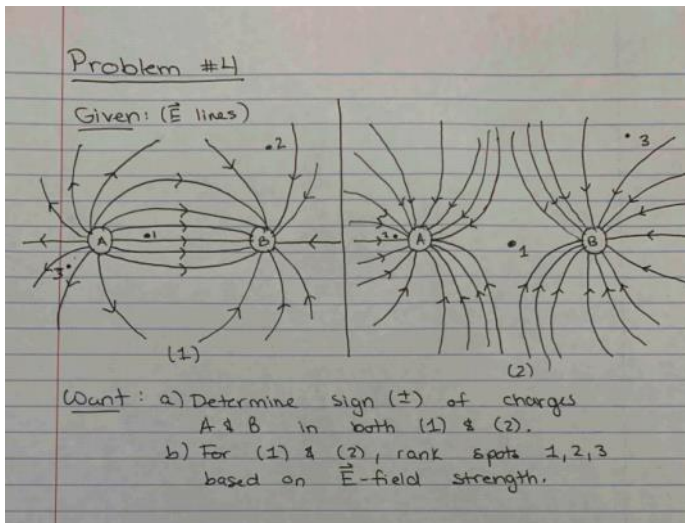
B.)

$$\frac{k(q)(4q)}{(r+2)^2} = \frac{k(q)(2q)}{r^2}$$

$$r^2(k(q)(4q)) = (r+2)^2(k(q)(2q))$$

$$r = 4.8 \text{ m.}$$

c.) Yes

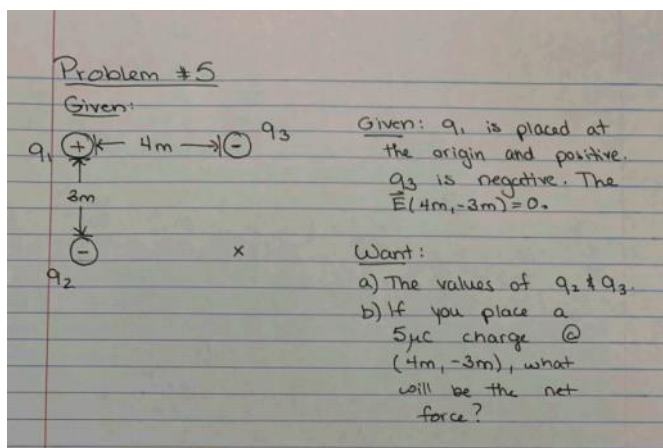


K.)

1: A = +
B = -

2: A = -
B = -

B.) 1: 1 > 3 > 2
2: 2 > 3 > 1



$$\cancel{k} q_1 \cancel{q_2} = \frac{\cancel{k} \cancel{q_2} q_3}{.5^2}$$

$$\frac{n q_1 q_2}{3^2} = \frac{1}{5^2}$$

$$\frac{n q_1 q_2}{3^2}$$

$$25 q_1 = 16$$

$$q_1 = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\frac{n \left(\frac{16}{25}\right) \left(\frac{16}{9}\right)}{4^2} = 6.4 \times 10^8 \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{n(1)(5 \times 10^{-6})}{4^2} =$$

$$F = 9.04 \times 10^8 \text{ N}$$

$$F_x = 6392860755 \times 10^8 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = 6392089778 \times 10^8 \text{ N}$$