FIELDS

A field is defined as a place or point where a particular force can be experienced.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL FIELDS

1. They all obey the inverse square law.

This states that “The force between two bodies is inversely proportional to the square of the distance apart”.

For two (or more) cases,

1. All fields (or field intensities) are vectors (i.e. they have both magnitude and direction)
2. The lines of a field show the direction and magnitude of the field
3. The closer the lines of force, the stronger the field and if the lines of the field are farther apart, it shows that the field is weak
4. If the field lines are parallel to each other, it shows that the field is a uniform field but if the lines of the field are not parallel or are crooked, they represent a non-uniform field

There are three major fields

Gravitational field

Electric field

Magnetic field