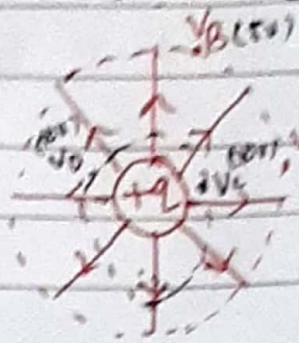
Equipotential surface :- Surfaces at every point of which potential remain same are called equipotential surfaces.



$V_A = V_B$

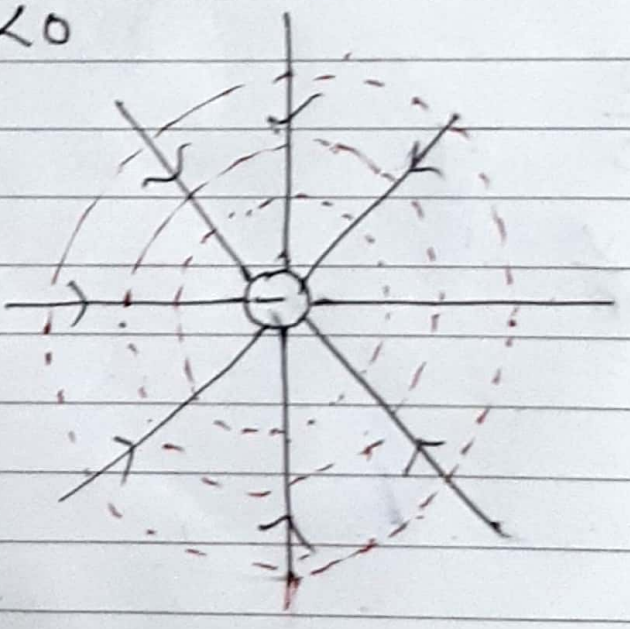
$V_C = V_D$

we know, $V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ → constant.

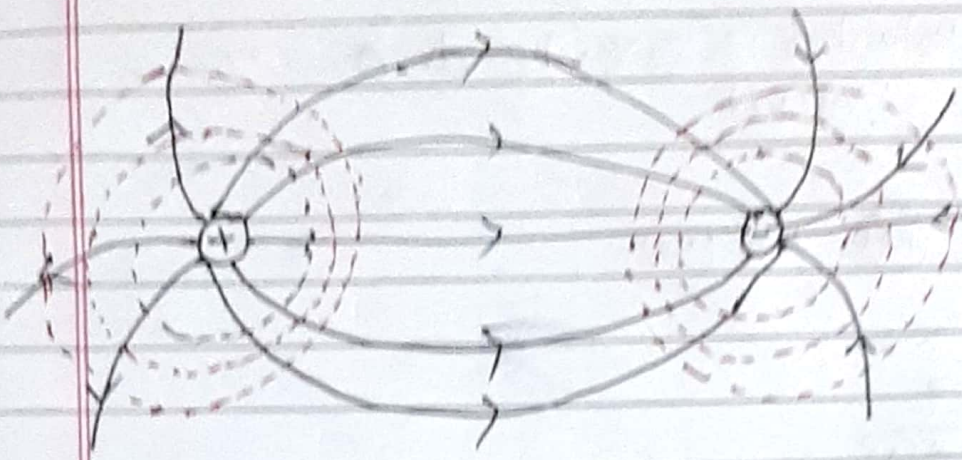
Representation of equipotential surfaces.

1. For $q > 0$.

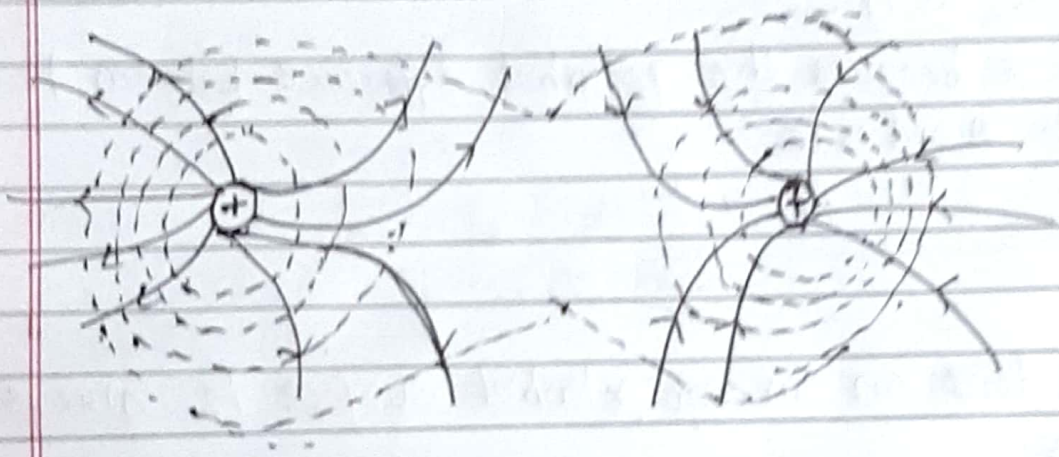
2. For $q < 0$



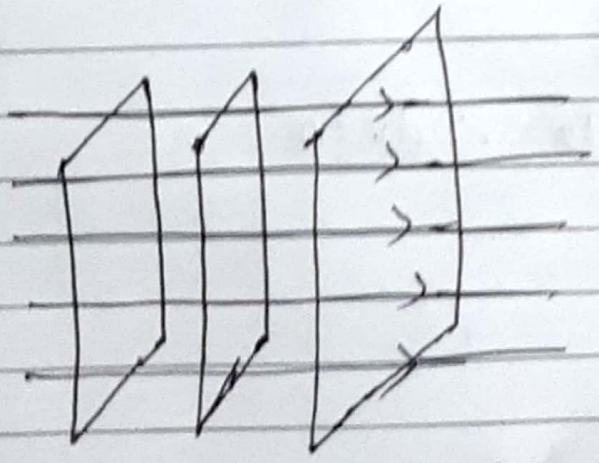
3. For dipole (two opposite charge)



4. For two equal positive charge.



5. For uniform Electric field.



plane symmetry.

Electric field

→ If (EF) is along x-axis, the surface are along y-z plan

→ Equipotential surfaces are parallel planes with their surfaces are ⊥r to Electric field.