

Electric Force

1 Coulomb's Law

Magnitude

$$F_{1 \text{ on } 2} = F_{2 \text{ on } 1} = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2}$$

where r is the distance between q_1 and q_2 . To simplify notation, we are using k in place of $1/4\pi\epsilon_0$. Note that by definition, the magnitude of a vector is positive, which is the reason for the use of the absolute value.

Direction: Along line that connects q_1 and q_2 . Direction depends on signs of q_1 and q_2 . (Likes repel, opposites attract.).

2 Example

Charge q_1 is at $(x, y) = (-a, -a)$ and charge q_2 is at (a, a) . Both charges have a charge of q .

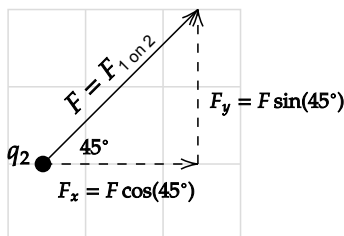
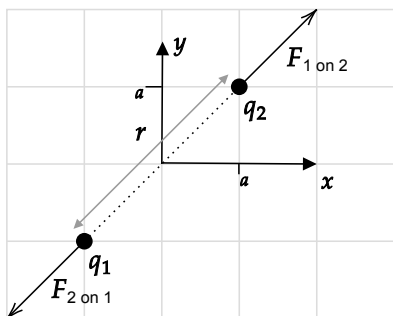
1. Find the magnitude of the force of q_1 on q_2 .
2. Find the direction of the force of q_1 on q_2 in terms of an angle with respect to the $+x$ -axis with counterclockwise positive.
3. Write the force of q_1 on q_2 in the form $\vec{\mathbf{F}} = F_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + F_y \hat{\mathbf{j}}$.
4. If $q_1 = q$ and $q_2 = -q$, how will your answers to 1.–3. change?
5. If $q_1 = -q$ and $q_2 = -q$, how will your answers to 1.–3. change?

Solution

1. The distance between the charges is $r = \sqrt{(2a)^2 + (2a)^2} = \sqrt{8a^2}$, so

$$F_{1 \text{ on } 2} = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2} = \frac{k|qq|}{(\sqrt{8a^2})^2} = \frac{kq^2}{8a^2}$$

2. The charges will repel each other, so the direction of forces of one on the other will be as shown in the left part of the following diagram. The angle of $F_{1 \text{ on } 2}$ is $+45^\circ$ with respect to the $+x$ -axis with counterclockwise positive.



3. Let $F = F_{1 \text{ on } 2}$ from part 1. to simplify notation. The right part of the above diagram shows the calculation of the components F_x and F_y , from which it follows that $\vec{F} = F \cos 45^\circ \hat{i} + F \sin 45^\circ \hat{j}$.

4.

p1

The magnitude will not change (it is by definition a positive number).

p2

The force vectors will reverse direction as shown on the left in the following diagram. The angle of $F_{1 \text{ on } 2}$ is 225° with respect to the $+x$ axis with counterclockwise positive.

p3.

When the angle θ of a vector \vec{V} is given with respect to $+x$ -axis, it can be written in component form without using a diagram using the formula $\vec{V} = V \cos \theta \hat{i} + V \sin \theta \hat{j}$. Thus,

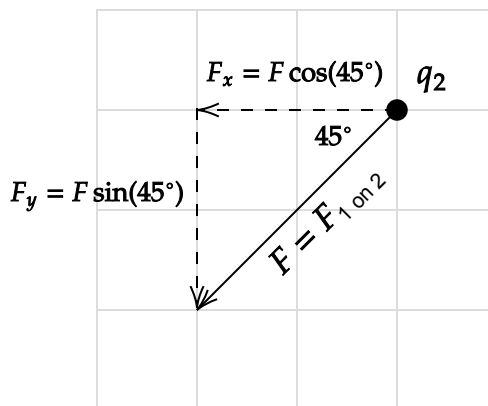
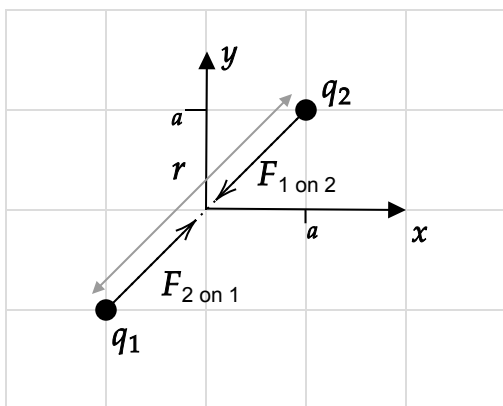
$$\vec{F}_{1 \text{ on } 2} = F \cos 225^\circ \hat{i} + F \sin 225^\circ \hat{j}.$$

Alternatively, the diagram on the right of the following figure shows the calculation of $\vec{F}_{1 \text{ on } 2}$ using a different angle and manually inserting the signs of the components based on the diagram. The result is

$$\vec{F}_{1 \text{ on } 2} = -F \cos 45^\circ \hat{i} - F \sin 45^\circ \hat{j}.$$

These two answers are identical (what trig identity can be used to show this?).

Comparing $\vec{F}_{1 \text{ on } 2} = -F \cos 45^\circ \hat{i} - F \sin 45^\circ \hat{j}$ with the answer for part 3. of the original problem, we see that to reverse the direction of a vector, we can multiply each of its components by -1 .



4 Problem II

Answer the questions 1.–3. of Problem I in the previous problem for charge q_1 at $(x, y) = (-a, a)$ and charge q_2 is at $(a, 0)$.

5 Problem III

Answer questions 1.–3. of Problem I for charge q_1 is at $(x, y) = (-a, 0)$ and charge q_2 is at $(0, 3a)$. Charge q_1 has a charge of $-q$. Charge q_2 has a charge of $+q$.

6 Problem IV

Charge q_1 is at $(x, y) = (x_1, y_1)$ and charge q_2 is at (x_2, y_2) . Find the magnitude of the force of q_1 on q_2 .