

2

(a)

Fig. 2.1 shows a mass initially travelling at right angles to the Earth's uniform gravitational field.

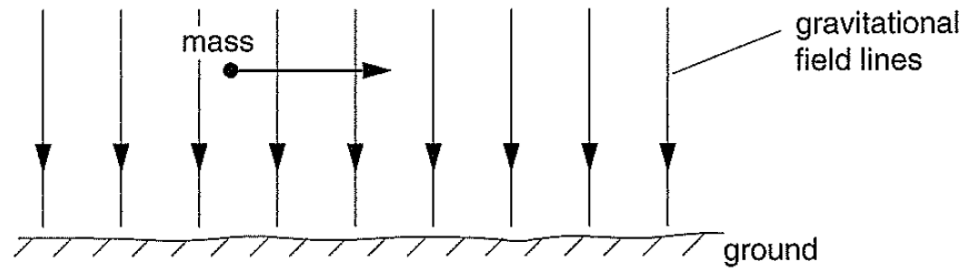


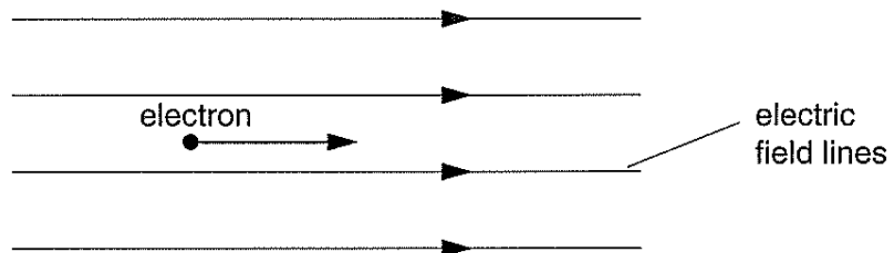
Fig. 2.1

Describe the subsequent motion of the mass.

.....  
..... [1]

(b)

Fig. 2.2 shows an electron initially travelling parallel to a uniform electric field.



**Fig. 2.2**

Describe the subsequent motion of the electron.

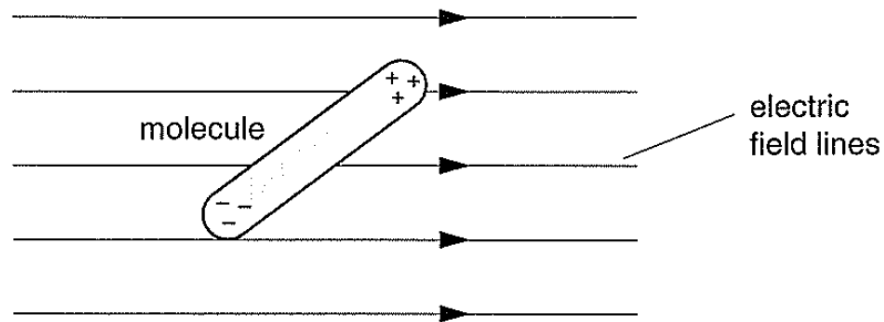
.....

.....

.....[2]

**(c)**

Fig. 2.3 shows a long molecule placed in a uniform electric field.



**Fig. 2.3**

The ends of the molecule have equal but opposite charges. Describe and explain the initial motion of the molecule in the electric field.

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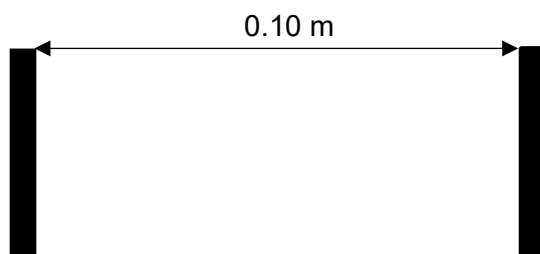
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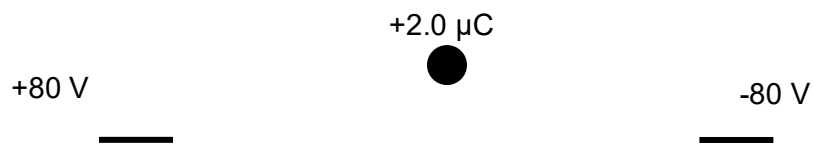
.....

..... [2]

**(d)**

Fig. 2.4 shows a sphere of weight  $1.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}$  with an electric charge of  $+2.0 \mu\text{C}$ . It is released from rest, in vacuum, between two parallel, vertical metal plates. The separation of the plates is  $0.10 \text{ m}$ . One plate has a potential of  $+80 \text{ V}$  and the other plate has a potential of  $-80 \text{ V}$ .





**Fig. 2.4**

**(i)**

Determine the electric force experienced by the sphere.

force = ..... N [2]

[Turn over

(ii)

On Fig. 2.4, sketch the path taken by the sphere after it is released.

[1]

(e)

The variations with separation of the gravitational potential energy  $U_G$  and of the electric potential energy  $U_E$  between two protons are shown in Fig. 2.5.

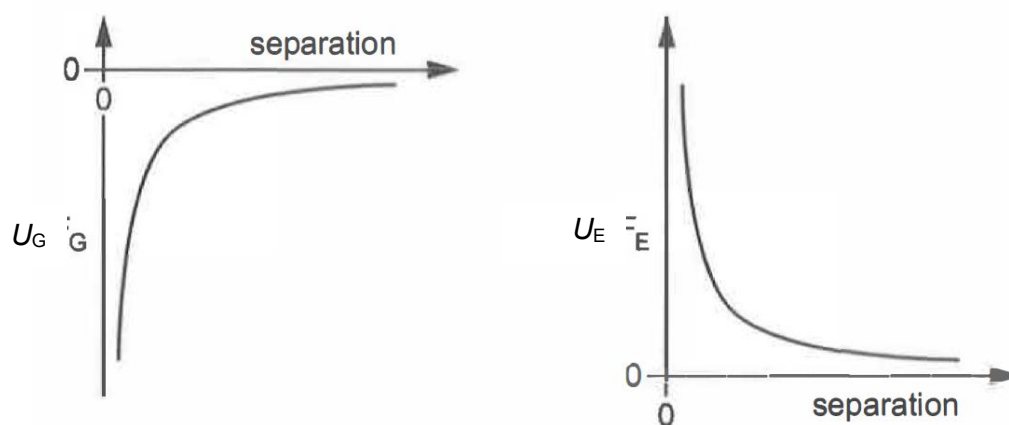


Fig. 2.5

Explain why the gravitational potential energy and the electric potential energy have opposite signs.

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..... [2]

[Total: 10]