

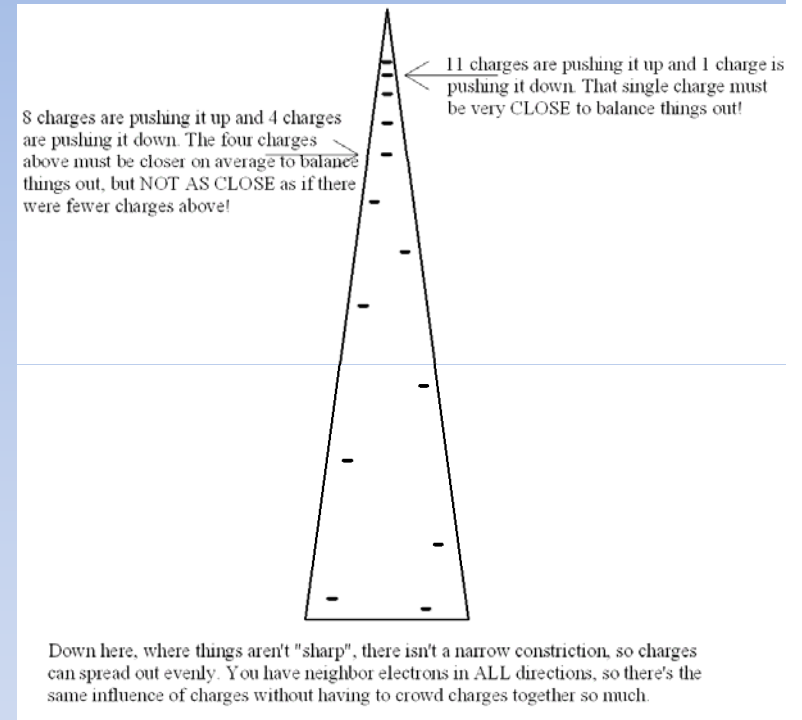
Traditional: 08-04

Themed: 05-06

Electric Fields & Coulomb's law
practice

Sharp Points

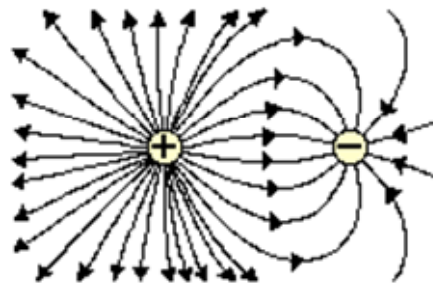
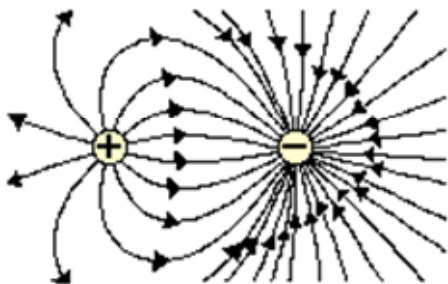
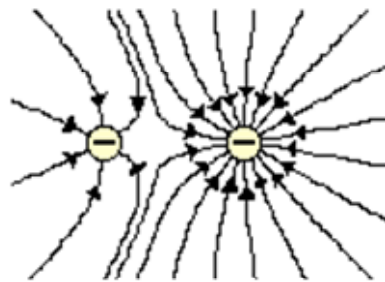
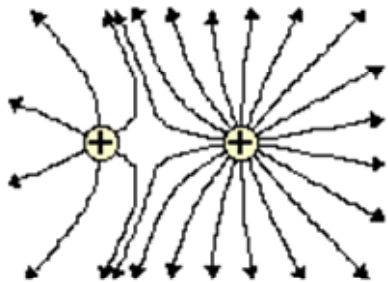
- Electrons distribute to avoid other electrons
- Sharp edge: No room to spread out – electrons near sharp point must crowd together for balanced forces
- Result: Electrons crowded near sharp points and knife edges



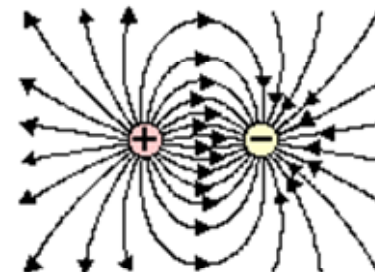
Electric field strength

- Drawing arrows everywhere: too hard
- Curved lines show
 - Vector direction and patterns (good resource):
<http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/estatics/U8L4c.cfm>
 - Field strength: “density” of lines
 - Notice arrows show what would happen to pos. charge?
 - Pretend you are the positive test charge! See the charge, be the charge!
 - For the un-equals, can you tell which charge is bigger?

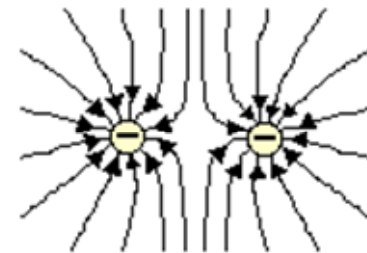
Electric Field Line Patterns for Objects with Unequal Amounts of Charge



Other Charge Configurations



A Positively and a Negatively Charged Object



Two Negatively Charged Objects

Coulomb's law practice

$$F = kq_1q_2 / r^2$$

- Assume $F = 12$ N. What happens to the force if q_1 is doubled?
- Assume $F = 12$ N. What happens to the force if both q_1 and q_2 are doubled?
- Assume $F = 12$ N. What happens to the force if r is doubled?
- Assume $F = 12$ N. What happens to the force if r is halved?
- Assume $F = 12$ N. What happens to the force if the objects are brought 10x closer? 10 x farther?

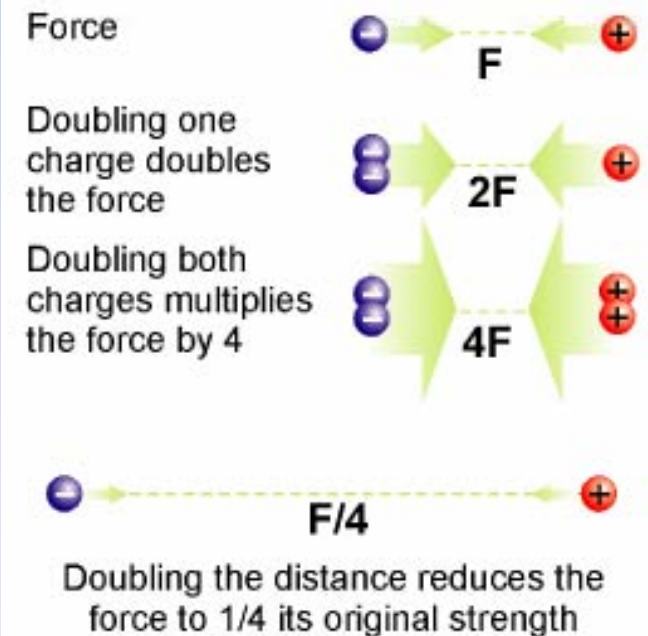
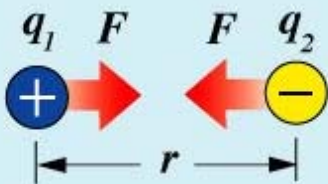
Constant
($9 \times 10^9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$)

Charges (C)

$$F_E = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

Electric force (N)

Distance (m)



Coulomb's law practice

$$F = kq_1q_2 / r^2$$

- Always make sure that F is in Newtons (N), q is in Coulombs (C) and d is in meters (m)
- The formula will be given to you on the test
- Remember from previous notes, $k = 9e9$ (keep other units right and you won't have to worry about units for k)
- Example: Two identical positive charges of 75 nC exert a 50 mN repulsive force. How far are they from each other? *(0.032 m, or 3.2 cm)*

Calculating electric field strength

$$E = F/q \quad (E = kq/d^2)$$

- Always make sure that F is in Newtons (N/C), q is in Coulombs (C) and d is in meters (m)
- The formula will be given to you on the test
- Remember from previous notes, $k = 9e9$ (keep other units right and you won't have to worry about units for k)
- Example: What is the magnitude of electric field strength 6.00 cm from a 500 nC charge?
(1,250,000 N/C)