## University of Alabama <br> Department of Physics and Astronomy

## Quiz I: Electrostatics

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{e, 12}=k_{e} \frac{q_{1} q_{2}}{r^{2}} \hat{\mathbf{r}} \\
& \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{E}}=k_{e} \frac{q}{r^{2}} \hat{\mathbf{r}} \\
& \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{21}=q_{2} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{E}}_{1} \\
& \text { above valid for point charges }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\sum \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}=m \overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}
$$

$$
k_{e} \approx 9 \times 10^{9}\left[\frac{\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}}{\mathrm{C}^{2}}\right]
$$

$$
e=1.6 \times 10^{-19}[\mathrm{C}]
$$

$$
m_{e}=9.11 \times 10^{-} 31[\mathrm{~kg}]
$$

1. An electron (of charge $-e$ and mass $m_{e}$ ) enters a region of uniform electric field $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{E}}=200 \hat{\mathbf{x}}[\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}]$ with velocity $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{i}=3.0 \times$ $10^{6} \hat{\mathbf{x}}[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}]$. What is magnitude the acceleration $|\overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}|$ of the electron due to the electric field?

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\square & -3.5 \times 10^{13}[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}] \\
\square & 4.6 \times 10^{8}[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}] \\
\square & -1.4 \times 10^{15}[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}] \\
\square & 6.8 \times 10^{12}[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}]
\end{array}
$$

2. A test charge of $3[\mu \mathrm{C}]$ is at a point $P$ where an external electric field is directed to the right and has a magnitude of $4 \times 10^{6}[\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}]$ If the test charge is replaced with another test charge of $-3[\mu \mathrm{C}]$, the external electric field at $P$ :

- is unaffected
- reverses direction
$\square$ changes in a way that cannot be determined

3. A "free" electron and a "free" proton are placed in an identical electric field. Which of the following statements are true? Check all that apply. Note that the electron mass is $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}$, and the proton mass is $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}$.

- Each particle is acted on by the same electric force and has the same acceleration.
$\square$ The electric force on the proton is greater in magnitude than the force on the electron, but in the opposite direction.
$\square$ The electric force on the proton is equal in magnitude to the force on the electron, but in the opposite direction.
$\square$ The magnitude of the acceleration of the electron is greater than that of the proton.
$\square$ Both particles have the same acceleration.


4. Determine the point (other than infinity) at which the total electric field is zero.

- 1.8 m to the right of the negative charge
$\square 0.61 \mathrm{~m}$ to the right of the positive charge
$\square 0.39 \mathrm{~m}$ to the right of the negative charge
- 1.8 m to the left of the negative charge

5. Which of the following is true for the electric force, but not the gravitational force? Check all that apply.

The force propagates at a speed of $c$
$\bigcirc$ The force acts at a distance without any intervening medium
$\bigcirc$ The force between two bodies depends on the square of the distance between them
The force between two bodies can be repulsive as well as attractive.

