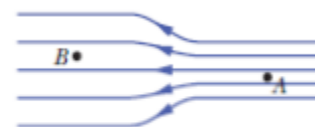


**Suggested problems: Chapter 22- HRW-Principles of Physics- ISV 10<sup>th</sup> Edition.**

1. Two charged particles are fixed to an x-axis: Particle 1 of charge  $q_1 = 2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$  is at position  $x = 20 \text{ cm}$  and particle 2 of charge  $q_2 = -4.00 q_1$  is at position  $x = 70 \text{ cm}$ . (a) At what coordinate on the x-axis (other than at infinity) is the net electric field produced by the two particles equal to zero? (b) What are the zero-field coordinate if the particles are interchanged?

**Answer:** (a)  $-30 \text{ cm}$ ; (b)  $+1.20 \text{ m}$

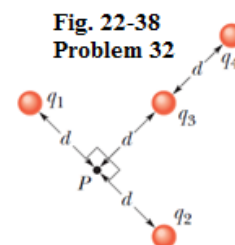
22. In Fig. 22-34 the electric field lines on the left have twice the separation of those on the right. (a) If the magnitude of the field at A is  $60 \text{ N/C}$ , what is the magnitude of the force on a proton at A? (b) What is the magnitude of the field at B?



**Fig. 22-34 Problem 22**

**Answer:** (a)  $9.6 \times 10^{-18} \text{ N}$ ; (b)  $30 \text{ N/C}$

32. In Fig. 22-38, the four particles are fixed in place and have charges  $q_1 = q_2 = +5e$ ,  $q_3 = +3e$ , and  $q_4 = -12e$ . Distance  $d = 8.0 \mu\text{m}$ . What is the magnitude of the net electric field at point P due to the particles?



**Fig. 22-38 Problem 32**

**Answer:** zero

35. An electric dipole consisting of charges of magnitudes  $1.50 \text{ nC}$  separated by  $6.20 \mu\text{m}$  is in an electric field of strength  $300 \text{ N/C}$ . What are (a) the magnitude of the electric dipole moment and (b) the difference between the potential energies for dipole orientation parallel and perpendicular to  $\mathbf{E}$ ?

**Answer:** (a)  $9.30 \times 10^{-15} \text{ C}\cdot\text{m}$  (b)  $2.79 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$

38. An electron enters a region of uniform electric field with an initial velocity of  $30 \text{ km/s}$  in the same direction as the electric field, which has magnitude  $E = 50 \text{ N/C}$ . (a) What is the speed of the electron  $1.5 \text{ ns}$  after entering this region? (b) How far does the electron travel during the  $1.5 \text{ ns}$  interval?

**Answer:** (a)  $1.7 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$  (b)  $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$

40. An electric dipole consists of charges  $+2e$  and  $-2e$  separated by  $0.85 \text{ nm}$ . It is in an electric field of strength  $3.4 \times 10^6 \text{ N/C}$ . Calculate the magnitude of the torque on the dipole when the dipole moment is (a) parallel to, (b) perpendicular to, and (c) antiparallel to the electric field.

**Answer:** (a) zero; (b)  $9.2 \times 10^{-22} \text{ N}$ ; (c) zero