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1. The object is positively charged when the number of protons exceeds the number of electrons. In other words, it is lacked of electrons.

Answer: B //

2. Forces between charges:

$$F_{\text{elect}} = k \cdot \frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{r^2}$$

double the distance, the force will be $F_{\text{elect final}} = F_{\text{init}} \cdot \frac{r^2}{(2r)^2}$

$$F_{\text{elect final}} = \frac{1}{4} F_{\text{init}}$$

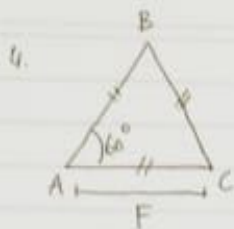
Answer: E. 0,25 //

3. $F_{\text{elect}} = k \cdot \frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{r^2}$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3^2}$$

$$= 54 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

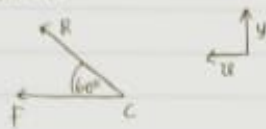
$$= 0,054 \text{ N (A) //$$



Question:

In point C, how much is the resultant force?

Answer:



at x axis

$$\begin{aligned}\sum F_x &= F + F \cos 60^\circ \\ &= F + \frac{1}{2} F \\ &= \frac{3}{2} F\end{aligned}$$

at y axis

$$\begin{aligned}\sum F_y &= F \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{F}{2} \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

Force Resultant

$$\begin{aligned}F_c &= \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2} F\right)^2 + \left(\frac{F}{2} \sqrt{3}\right)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$= F \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{E})$$

tant force?

5. $q_1 = 24 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

$$q_2 = 20 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 3$$

$$r = 12 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2$$

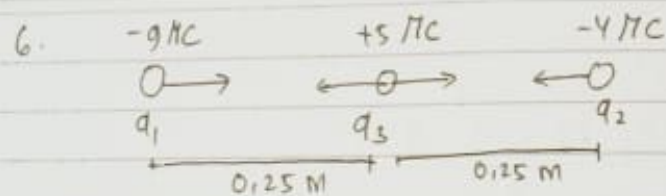
Force = ?

Answer:

$$F = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 24 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3 (12 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}$$

$$= 10 \cdot 10$$

$$= 100 \text{ N (C)}$$



Jawab: $F_1 = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_3}{(r_{13})^2}$

$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{9 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6}}{(0,25)^2}$$

$$= 6,48 \text{ N}$$

$$F_2 = k \cdot \frac{q_2 \cdot q_3}{(r_{23})^2}$$

$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6}}{(0,25)^2}$$

$$= 2,88 \text{ N}$$

Maka $F_3 = F_1 - F_2$

$$= 6,48 \text{ N} - 2,88 \text{ N}$$

$$= 3,6 \text{ N ke kiri (B)}$$

8.

2 μC

(A)

3 μC

(C)

8 μC

(B)

$$F_{ac} = \frac{q_a \cdot q_c}{r_{ac}^2}$$

$$F_{ab} = \frac{q_c \cdot q_b}{r_{ab}^2}$$

$$\frac{24}{(r_{ab})^2} = \frac{6}{(r_{ac})^2}$$

$$24 (r_{ac})^2 = 6 (r_{ab})^2$$

$$4 r_{ac}^2 = r_{ab}^2$$

$$r_{ac} = \frac{1}{2} r_{ab}$$

$$= 100 \text{ N (c)}$$

$$g. \quad F = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$$

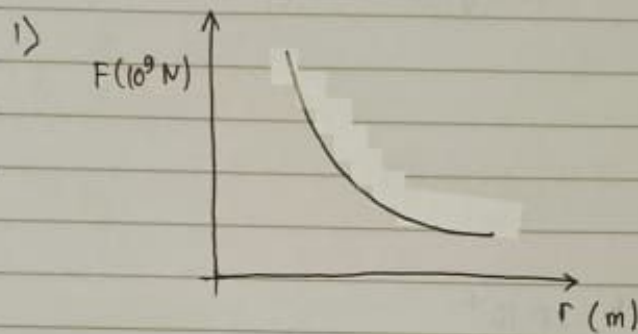
$$25 \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot (5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2}{r^2}$$

$$\cancel{25} \cdot 10^{-3} \quad r^2 = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \cancel{25} \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$r^2 = 9$$

$$r = 3 \text{ m (D)}$$

Essay :



2)

$$F = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$$
$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2^2}$$

$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$= 72 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0,072 N //$$

3. a) $F = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 24 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-6}}{(12)^2}$$

$$= 27 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

b) $F = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 24 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2 (12)^2}$

$$= 13,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$