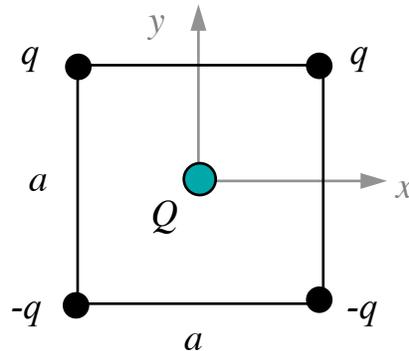


Two positive point charges  $+q$  and two negative point charges  $-q$  are fixed at the corners of a square of side  $a$ , as shown in the figure. The square is centered on the origin, and a positive test charge  $Q$  is placed at the origin.



- 1) Calculate the components  $E_x$  and  $E_y$  of the electric field at the origin due to the 4 charges at the corners of the square. [8]

$$E_x = 0$$

$$E_y = -\frac{4kq}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ and } r = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow E_y = -\frac{8kq}{\sqrt{2}a^2}$$

**Rubric:**

$E_x = 0$  (2)  
 Setup  $E_y$  (2)  
 Calculate  $r$  (2)  
 Angle (1)  
 Direction (1)

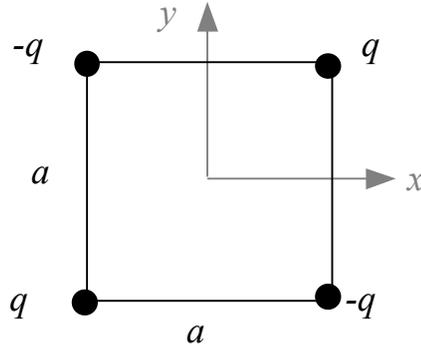
- 2) Let  $F$  be the force experienced by the test charge  $Q$ . By what factor would the magnitude of this force increase if *all* the charges in the problem (the 4 fixed  $q$ 's and the test charge  $Q$ ) were *doubled*? [4]

**F increases by a factor of 4 since F depends on  $qQ$**

**Rubric:**

answer (4)

The figure below shows a similar arrangement of charges, but now with the positive and negative charges placed on different corners.



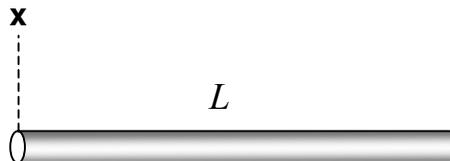
- 3) Given this new arrangement, are there any **equilibrium points** in the  $xy$ -plane where a test charge could be placed so that it would experience **no net force**? Circle **all** options below which apply: [4]
- (a) Yes, there is an equilibrium point at the origin.
  - (b) Yes, all points along the  $y$  axis are equilibrium points.
  - (c) Yes, all points along the  $x$  axis are equilibrium points.
  - (d) Yes, all points along the diagonal lines connecting the corners are equilibrium points.
  - (e) No, there are no equilibrium points in the  $xy$  plane.

**Rubric:**

Select correct answer (2)

Don't select incorrect answers (2)

- 4) The figure below shows a solid rod of length  $L$  that carries a total charge  $+Q$ . The charge is uniformly distributed along the length of the rod. If the total charge on the rod were kept the same, but the rod's length was *increased* to  $2L$ , would the magnitude of the electric field at the point  $\mathbf{x}$  increase, decrease, or stay the same? Provide a brief but *clear* explanation of your reasoning. [4]



Decrease because the charge is further away

**Rubric:**

answer (2)

explanation (2)