## SEction: <br> NAME:

Directions: Consider the following scenarios and carefully read each question. You are encouraged to write legible and organized solutions on a clean sheet of paper. Note that vectors must have a direction and all answers must have appropriate units and $\frac{1}{4 \pi \epsilon_{0}} \approx$ $9 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{Nm}^{2} / \mathrm{C}^{2}$.

Consider three point charges arranged in a line. Charge $q_{1}=.125 C$ is located at the origin. Charge $q_{3}$ is equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign to $q_{1}$ and is located four centimeters away from $q_{1}$. Charge $q_{2}=2 C$ lies halfway between $q_{1}$ and $q_{3}$.
(3 points) What is the net force on $q_{3}$ ? What is the electric field due to $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ at the location of $q_{3}$ ? (Suppose $q_{3}$ no longer exists)
(3 points) What is the net force on $q_{2}$ ? What is the electric field due to $q_{1}$ and $q_{3}$ at the location of $q_{2}$ ? (Suppose $q_{2}$ no longer exists)
(2 points) What is the minimum potential energy of the dipole created by $q_{1}$ and $q_{3}$ if it is placed in a uniform and parallel electric field of magnitude $E=5.0 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$ ?

Conceptual Question (2 points) Why does charge tend to build up on the surface of an insulator and not a conductor? Explain.

