

DPP – 3 (Electrostatics)

Video Solution on Website:-

<https://physicsaholics.com/home/courseDetails/93>

Video Solution on YouTube:-

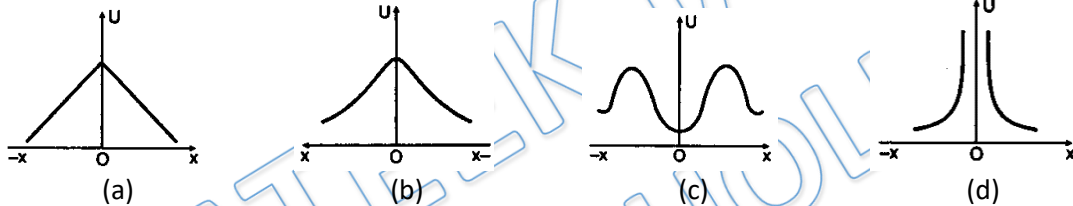
<https://youtu.be/pjM0c6p6iW4>

Written Solution on Website:-

<https://physicsaholics.com/note/notesDetailis/39>

- Q 1. Three point charges q , $-2q$ and $-2q$ are placed at the vertices of an equilateral triangle of side a . The work done by some external force to increase their separation to $2a$ will be
 (a) $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2q^2}{a}$ (b) negative (c) zero (d) $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{3q^2}{a}$

- Q 2. Four equal charges of magnitude q each are placed at four corners of a square with its centre at origin and lying in $y-z$ plane. A fifth charge $+Q$ is moved along x -axis. The electrostatic potential energy (U) of system varies on shifting $+Q$ on x -axis as:



- Q 3. Two identical particles of charge q each are connected by a massless spring of force constant k . They are placed over a smooth horizontal surface. They are released when the separation between them is r and spring is unstretched. If maximum extension of the spring is r , the value of square root of k is: (neglect gravitational effect)

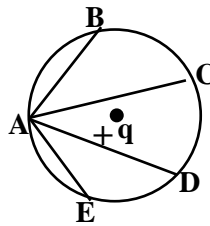


- (a) $\frac{q}{4r} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0 r}}$ (b) $\frac{q}{2r} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0 r}}$ (c) $\frac{2q}{r} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0 r}}$ (d) $\frac{q}{r} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0 r}}$

- Q 4. Two point positive charges q each are fixed at $(a, 0)$ and $(-a, 0)$. A third point positive charge Q is placed at origin. Electrostatic potential energy of the system will:

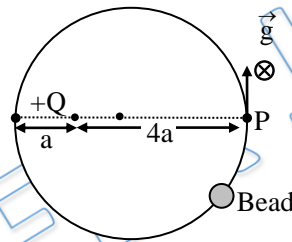
- (a) increase if Q is slightly displaced along x -axis
 (b) decrease if Q is slightly displaced along x -axis
 (c) increase if Q is slightly displaced along y -axis
 (d) decrease if Q is slightly displaced along y -axis

- Q 5. In the electric field due to a point charge q , a test charge is carried from A to the points B, C, D and E lying on the same circle around q . The work done is



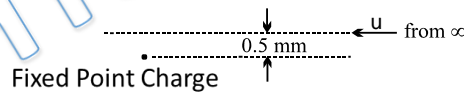
- (a) the least along AB
- (b) the least along AD
- (c) zero along any of the paths AB, AD, AC and AE
- (d) the least along AE

Q 6. The diagram shows a small bead of mass m carrying charge q . The bead can freely move on the smooth fixed ring placed on a smooth horizontal plane. In the same plane a charge $+Q$ has also been fixed as shown. The potential energy of system when bead is at the point P is U . The velocity with which the bead should be projected from the point P so that it can complete a circle should be greater than



- (a) $\sqrt{\frac{6U}{m}}$
- (b) $\sqrt{\frac{U}{m}}$
- (c) $\sqrt{\frac{3U}{m}}$
- (d) None of these

Q 7. A particle of mass 1 kg & charge $\frac{1}{3} \mu\text{C}$ is projected towards a non-conducting fixed charge ($\frac{1}{3} \mu\text{C}$). Initially the point charge is far away from the sphere. Impact parameter [Initial perpendicular distance of line of projection from Fixed charge] is 0.5 mm . Find the minimum initial velocity of projection required if minimum distance between two particles in subsequent motion is 1 mm ?



- (a) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ m/s}$
- (b) $2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ m/s}$
- (c) $\frac{2}{3} \text{ m/s}$
- (d) $4\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ m/s}$

Q 8. Three Positive point charges $1 \mu\text{C}$, $2 \mu\text{C}$ and $8 \mu\text{C}$ are to be placed on a 9 cm long straight line. Minimum possible electrostatic potential energy of system is

- (a) 1.6 J
- (b) 2.6 J
- (c) 3.4 J
- (d) None of these

Q 9. A particle of mass m charge q is projected from large distance with velocity v towards another particle of mass m and charge $2q$ along line joining them. Second particle was initially stationary. Velocity of second particle after long time will be

- (a) $v/4$
- (b) $v/2$
- (c) $v/3$
- (d) v



Q 10. Two particles are released from infinite separation. First particle has mass m charge $+q$ and second particle has mass $2m$ and charge $-Q$. Due to electrostatic force they move towards each other. Their relative velocity at separation x is

(a) $\sqrt{\frac{2kQq}{mx}}$

(b) $\sqrt{\frac{3kQq}{mx}}$

(c) $\sqrt{\frac{kQq}{2mx}}$

(d) $\sqrt{\frac{2kQq}{3mx}}$

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Answer Key

Q.1 c	Q.2 b	Q.3 b	Q.4 a, d	Q.5 c
Q.6 a	Q.7 b	Q.8 c	Q.9 d	Q.10 b