



DPP – 1 (Electrostatics)

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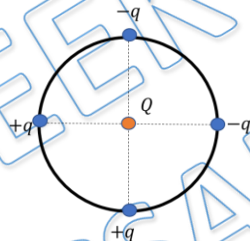
Written Solution on Website:-

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- Q 1. The minimum electrostatic force between two charged particles placed at a distance of 1 m is:
- a) 2.3×10^{-28} N b) 6.2×10^{-34} N
c) 1.02×10^{-26} N d) 4.2×10^{-27} N

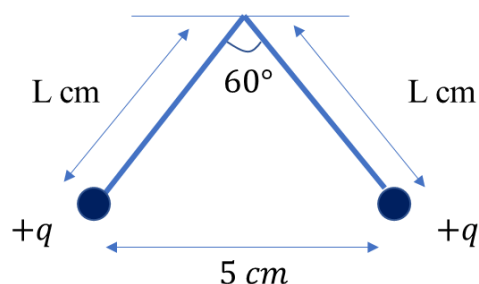
- Q 2. If the distance between two point charges is increased by 3%, then calculate percentage decrease in force between them.
- a) 3 % b) 5.7 % c) 9 % d) 1.5 %

- Q 3. In the given figure calculate the force on charge Q placed at centre of circle of radius r.



- (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r}$ (d) $\frac{1}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2}$

- Q 4. Two identically charged point spheres of mass 10 gm are suspended by thread of length L cm as shown in the figure. Calculate the charge on each sphere, If the distance between balls at equilibrium is 5 cm. [given: $(3)^{\frac{5}{4}} \approx 4$]



- a) 12.5×10^{-9} C b) 12.5×10^{-8} C c) 12.5×10^{-7} C d) 12.5×10^{-6} C

- Q 5. The force between two charges when separated by a distance of 50 cm in air is 40 newtons. What will be the force between them if the distance becomes 25 cm?



- a) 160 N b) 80 N c) 20 N d) 120 N
- Q 6. A charge q is placed at the centre of the line joining two charges Q . The system of three charges will be in equilibrium if q is equal to
- a) $-\frac{Q}{2}$ b) $-\frac{Q}{4}$
c) $+\frac{Q}{2}$ d) $+\frac{Q}{4}$
- Q 7. A force F is acting between charges placed in vacuum. If the glass plate of dielectric constant $K = 6$ is now placed between them, the net force on charges now will be:
- a) $6F$ b) $\frac{F}{6}$ c) Zero d) $\frac{F}{36}$
- Q 8. Three charges each of 5×10^{-6} coulombs are placed at vertex of an equilateral triangle of side 10 cm. The force exerted on the charge of $1 \mu\text{C}$ placed at centre of triangle in Newton will be:
- a) 13.5 b) zero c) 4.5 d) 6.75
- Q 9. Three charges of equal magnitude are placed at three corners of square. If the force acting between q_1 and q_2 (placed along a side) is F_{12} and that between q_1 and q_3 (placed along a diagonal) is F_{13} then the ratio of $\frac{F_{12}}{F_{13}}$ will be:
- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ c) 2 d) $\sqrt{2}$
- Q 10. At all the four corners of a square a charge $+q$ is placed. What should be the value of charge which is to be placed at the centre of square such that the entire system will be in equilibrium:
- a) $5q$ b) $-5q$ c) $-0.96q$ d) q

Answer Key

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


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Written Solution

DPP-1 Coulomb's law

By Physicsaholics Team

Solution: 1



$$F = \frac{k e^2}{(1\text{m})^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1^2}$$

$$F = 2.3 \times 10^{-28} \text{ N}$$

Ans. a

Solution: 2

$$F_1 = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}$$

Now $r \rightarrow 1.038$

Now force between them

$$F_2 = \frac{kq_1q_2}{(1.038)^2} = \frac{F_1}{(1.038)^2}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{F_1}{1.06} \Rightarrow (F_2 < F_1)$$

$$\% \text{ Change} = \frac{F_1 - F_2}{F_1} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{F_1 - \frac{F_1}{1.06}}{F_1} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{F_1 \left(\frac{1.06 - 1}{1.06} \right)}{F_1} \times 100$$

$$= 0.0566 \times 100$$

$$= 5.66\%$$

$$\% \text{ Change} = 5.7\%$$

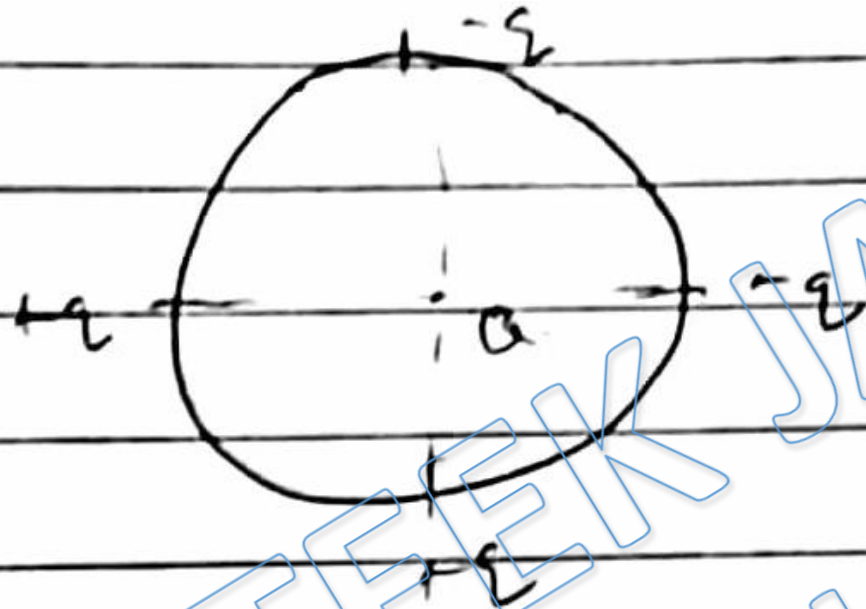
(decrement)

[$\because r \uparrow \Rightarrow F \downarrow$]

Ans. b

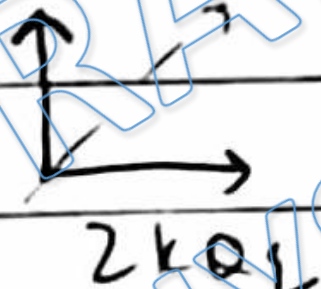
Solution: 3

3)



$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{2kQq}{r^2}$$



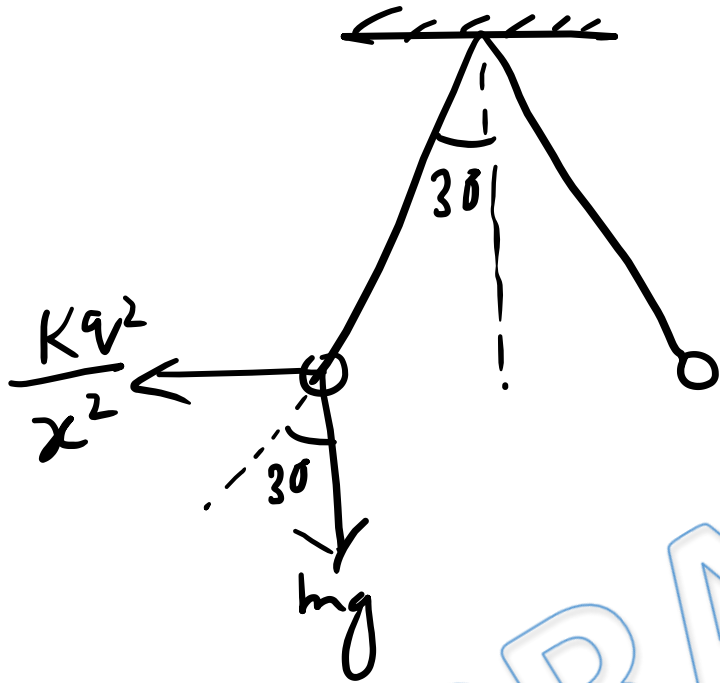
$$\frac{2kQq}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2} k Q q}{r^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{r^2}$$

Ans. a

Solution: 4

$m = 10 \text{ gram}$, $x = 5 \text{ cm}$



$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{Kq^2}{x^2 mg} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{x^2 mg}{\sqrt{3} K} = \frac{25 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \times 10}{\sqrt{3} \times 9 \times 10^9}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{25}{9\sqrt{3}} \times 10^{-14}$$

$$q = \frac{5}{(3)^{5/4}} \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 12.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$$

Ans. b

Solution: 5

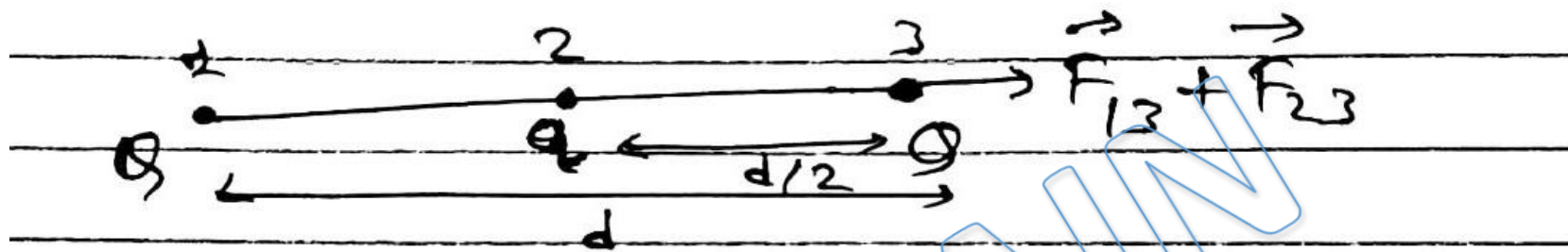
$$F = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

$$40 = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{(50 \text{ cm})^2} \Rightarrow k q_1 q_2 = 40 \times (50 \text{ cm})^2$$

$$F = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{(25 \text{ cm})^2} = \frac{40 \times (50 \text{ cm})^2}{(25 \text{ cm})^2} = 160 \text{ N}$$

Ans. a

Solution: 6



For equilibrium of system, all charges should have $F_{net} = 0$

∴ let F_{net} on charge -3

$$\vec{F}_{13} + \vec{F}_{23} = 0$$

$$\frac{kQ \cdot Q}{d^2} + \frac{kqQ}{(d/2)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{kQ}{d^2} [Q + 4q] = 0$$

$$\boxed{q = -\frac{Q}{4}}$$

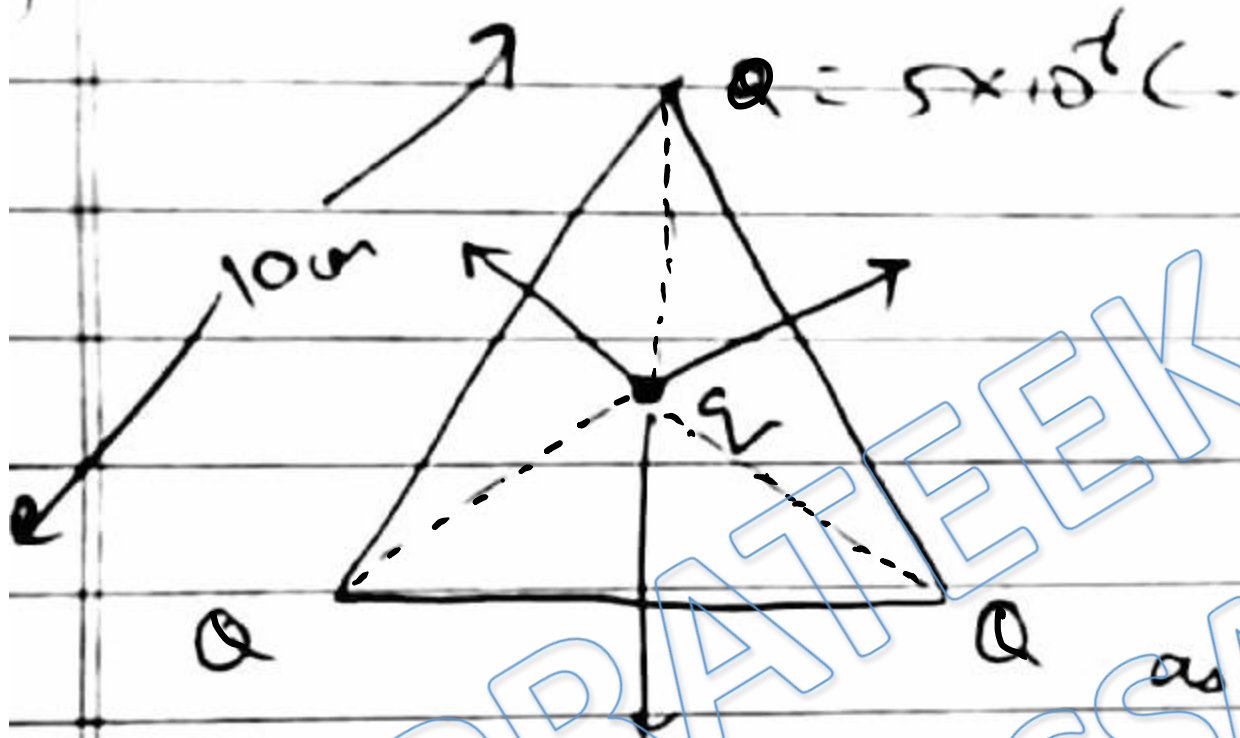
Ans. a

Solution: 7

$$F = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$
$$F = \frac{k q^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{6} F$$

Ans. b

Solution: 8

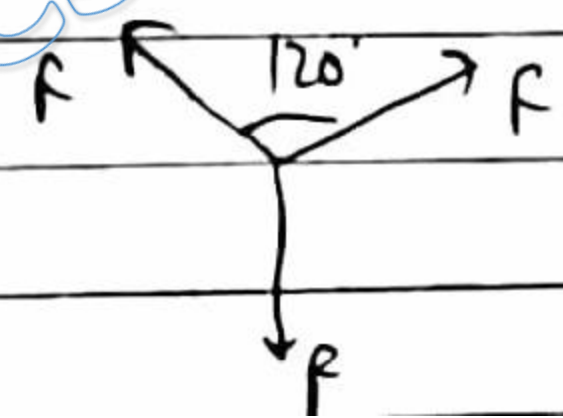


All F Equal Magnitude

$$F = \frac{kQq}{r^2}$$

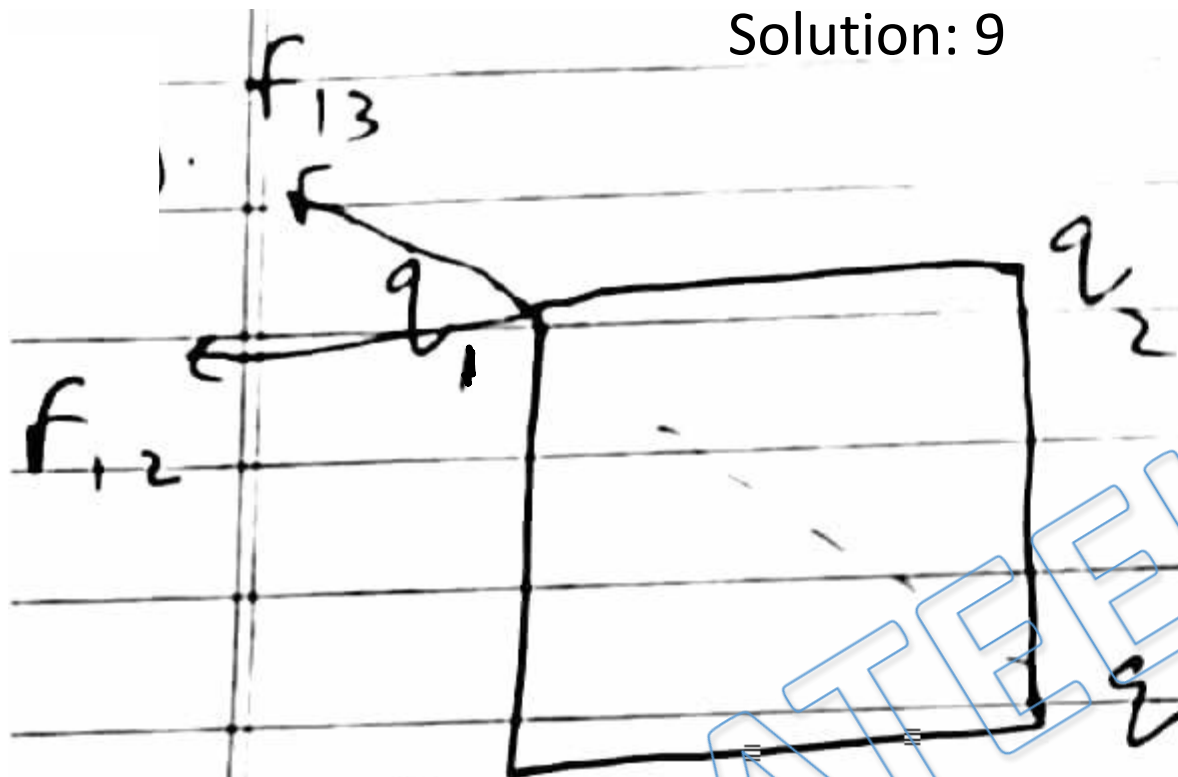
as r same Equilateral triangle

$F_{net} = 0$



Ans. b

Solution: 9



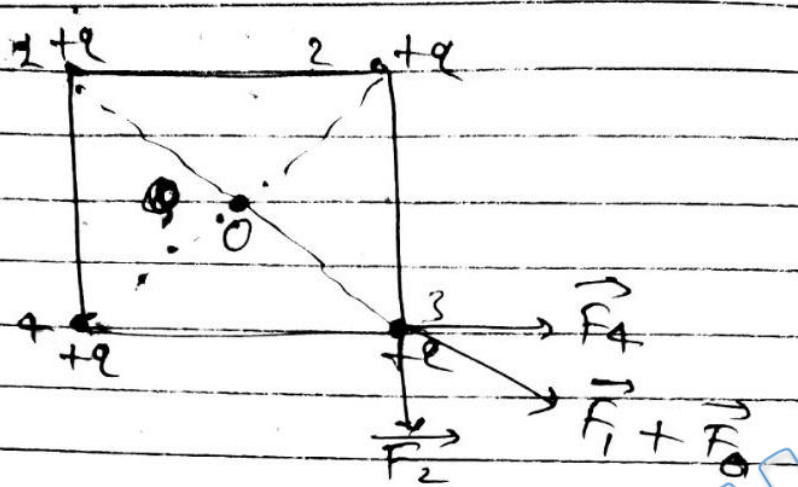
$$F_{13} = \frac{kq^2}{(a\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2}$$

$$F_{12} = \frac{kq^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{F_{12}}{F_{13}} = \frac{\frac{kq^2}{a^2}}{\frac{kq^2}{2a^2}} = 2$$

Ans. c

Solution: 10



For equilibrium, net force on each charge should be zero.

Let net force of charge 3 is

$$\vec{F}_{net}$$

$$\text{then } \vec{F}_{net} = \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_3 + \vec{F}_4$$

$$\therefore |\vec{F}_2| = |\vec{F}_4| = \frac{kq \cdot q}{a^2}$$

& \vec{F}_2 & \vec{F}_4 are perpendicular;

so, their resultant will

$$\text{be } \vec{F} = \frac{\sqrt{2} k q^2}{a^2} \text{ in the}$$

direction of force \vec{F}_1 & \vec{F}_3

\therefore net force of charge '3'

$$\vec{F}_{net} = \vec{F} + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_3$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} k q \cdot q}{a^2} + \frac{k q \cdot q}{(\sqrt{2} a)^2} + \frac{k q^2}{(a/\sqrt{2})^2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{k q^2}{a^2} \left[\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right] = 0$$

$$2q = - \left[\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$q = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$q = -\frac{1}{4} [2\sqrt{2} + 1]$$

$$q = -\frac{1}{4} [2.828 + 1]$$

$$\boxed{q = -0.969}$$

Ans. c

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