

coulombs law 152 answer key

Coulomb's Law 152 answer key is a crucial aspect of understanding electrostatic interactions between charged particles. Coulomb's law describes the force between two point charges, providing a foundation for electrostatics and many applications in physics and engineering. In this article, we will explore Coulomb's law, its mathematical formulation, applications, and how to interpret the answer key for problems related to it, focusing on the specifics of "Coulomb's Law 152."

Understanding Coulomb's Law

Coulomb's law, formulated by Charles-Augustin de Coulomb in 1785, quantifies the force between two charges. The law states that:

- The magnitude of the electric force (F) between two point charges is directly proportional to the product of the magnitudes of the charges (q_1) and (q_2) .
- It is inversely proportional to the square of the distance (r) between the centers of the two charges.

The mathematical expression for Coulomb's law can be stated as:

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

Where:

- (F) is the magnitude of the electrostatic force between the charges,
- (k) is Coulomb's constant, approximately $(8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2)$,
- (q_1) and (q_2) are the amounts of the charges, and
- (r) is the distance between the charges.

Key Components of Coulomb's Law

1. Coulomb's Constant (k) : This constant plays a vital role in the calculation of electrostatic forces. It is derived from the permittivity of free space (ϵ_0) , where $(k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0})$.

2. Point Charges: Coulomb's law applies to point charges, which are idealized charges that are concentrated at a single point in space.

3. Vector Nature of Forces: The force described by Coulomb's law is a vector quantity, meaning it has both magnitude and direction. The direction of the force depends on the nature of the charges:

- Like charges repel each other.

- Opposite charges attract each other.

Applications of Coulomb's Law

Coulomb's law is fundamental in various fields, including:

- Physics: Used to analyze electric fields and forces in electrostatic problems.
- Engineering: Important in the design of electrical devices, such as capacitors and sensors.
- Chemistry: Helps explain molecular interactions and the behavior of ionic and covalent bonds.

Example Problems and the Coulomb's Law 152 Answer Key

In the context of "Coulomb's Law 152," we can take a look at some typical problems that might be covered in this section and how to interpret the answer key.

Sample Problem 1: Calculate the force between two charges, $(q_1 = 5 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ and $(q_2 = -3 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$, separated by a distance of (0.2 m) .

- Solution:

$$F = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2} = (8.99 \times 10^9) \frac{(5 \times 10^{-6})(3 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.2)^2}$$

$$= (8.99 \times 10^9) \frac{15 \times 10^{-12}}{0.04} \approx 3.37 \text{ N}$$

This result indicates that the force is attractive since the charges have opposite signs.

Sample Problem 2: If two charges of $(10 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ and $(10 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ are placed 1 meter apart, what is the force acting on each charge?

- Solution:

$$F = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2} = (8.99 \times 10^9) \frac{(10 \times 10^{-6})(10 \times 10^{-6})}{1^2}$$

$$= (8.99 \times 10^9) \times 100 \times 10^{-12} = 0.899 \text{ N}$$

The forces act in opposite directions, demonstrating the repulsion between

like charges.

Interpreting the Answer Key

When working with an answer key, such as "Coulomb's Law 152 answer key," it's important to understand how to interpret the results. Here's a guide to help you make sense of the provided solutions:

- **Check Units:** Ensure that the units in your solution match those in the answer key. Common units are Coulombs (C) for charge and Newtons (N) for force.
- **Sign Convention:** Pay attention to the signs of the charges. Positive results indicate repulsion, while negative results indicate attraction.
- **Compare Methodology:** Review the steps taken in the answer key. Sometimes the difference in methodology can lead to different interpretations of the problem.
- **Review Common Errors:** Look for common pitfalls in calculations, such as incorrect distance measurements or misapplication of the formula.

Practice Problems

To solidify your understanding of Coulomb's law and prepare for similar problems, consider practicing with the following questions:

1. Calculate the force between two charges of $(1 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ and $(2 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ separated by (0.5 m) .
2. What is the force between three charges, $(q_1 = 4 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$, $(q_2 = -4 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$, and $(q_3 = 2 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$, arranged in a straight line with $(r_{12} = 0.3 \text{ m})$ and $(r_{23} = 0.4 \text{ m})$?
3. Determine the net force on a charge of $(-5 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ placed between two charges $(3 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$ and $(-2 \text{ } \mu\text{C})$, which are (0.2 m) apart on either side.

By practicing these problems, you can gain confidence in applying Coulomb's law and interpreting the corresponding answer keys effectively.

Conclusion

Coulomb's law is a foundational principle in electrostatics that helps us

understand the interactions between charged particles. The "Coulomb's Law 152 answer key" serves as a valuable resource for students and educators alike, providing insights into the correct methodology and solutions for common electrostatic problems. By mastering the concepts and practicing problem-solving techniques, one can achieve a comprehensive understanding of electrostatic forces and their applications in various fields.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Coulomb's Law and how is it mathematically expressed?

Coulomb's Law describes the electrostatic interaction between two charged particles. It is mathematically expressed as $F = k |q_1 q_2| / r^2$, where F is the force between the charges, k is Coulomb's constant, q_1 and q_2 are the magnitudes of the charges, and r is the distance between the centers of the two charges.

What role does Coulomb's Law play in electrostatics?

Coulomb's Law is fundamental in electrostatics as it quantifies the force between charged objects, allowing us to understand and calculate the interactions and behaviors of static electric charges.

How can Coulomb's Law be applied in real-world scenarios?

Coulomb's Law can be applied in various fields such as electronics, where it helps in designing circuits, and in physics for calculating forces between charged particles in atomic and molecular structures.

What are some limitations of Coulomb's Law?

Coulomb's Law assumes point charges and does not take into account relativistic effects or the behavior of charges at very small scales, where quantum mechanics becomes significant.

How does the value of Coulomb's constant (k) affect calculations using Coulomb's Law?

Coulomb's constant (k) determines the strength of the electrostatic force; a higher value of k results in a stronger force between charges, making it crucial for accurate calculations in electrostatic interactions.

Can Coulomb's Law be used to calculate forces between more than two charges?

Yes, Coulomb's Law can be extended to multiple charges by calculating the net force on a charge due to all other charges present, using vector addition for the individual forces.

What is the significance of the distance between charges in Coulomb's Law?

The distance (r) between charges is crucial in Coulomb's Law, as the force between the charges decreases with the square of the distance; this illustrates the inverse square relationship in electrostatic forces.

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