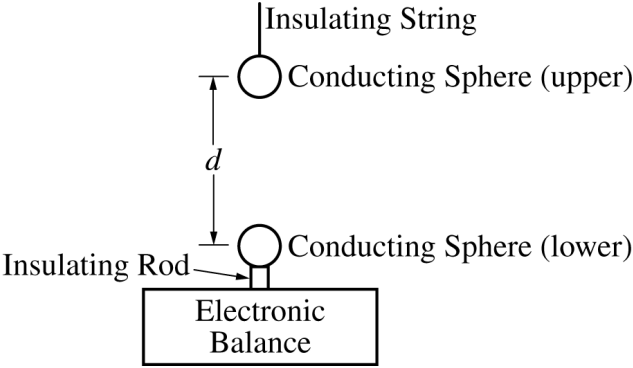
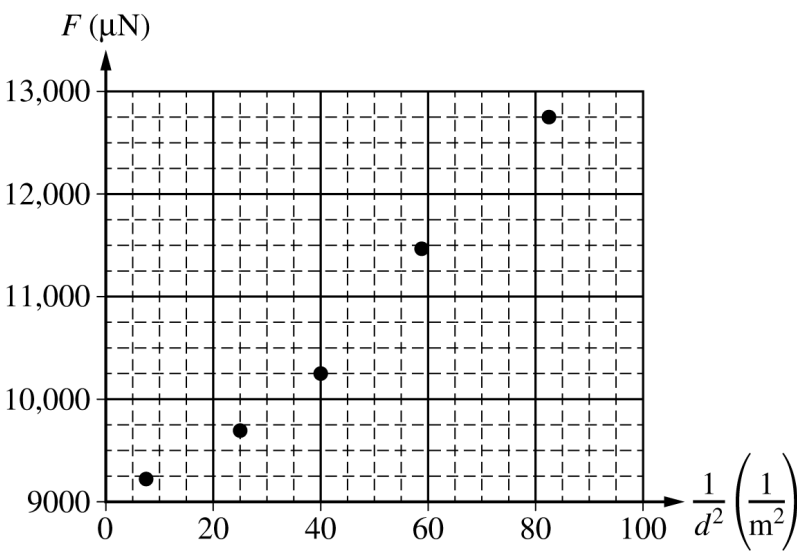




Students perform an experiment to study the force between two charged objects using the apparatus shown above, which contains two identical conducting spheres. The upper sphere is attached to an insulating string, which can be used to move the sphere downward. The lower sphere sits on an insulating rod, which is on an electronic balance. The electronic balance is zeroed before the lower sphere and insulating rod are in place.

For the first trial, a charge of Q is placed on each sphere and then the upper sphere is slowly moved downward. The students measure the distance d between the centers of the spheres and the magnitude F of the force that appears on the electronic balance. The recorded data are shown on the graph of F as a function of $\frac{1}{d^2}$ shown below.



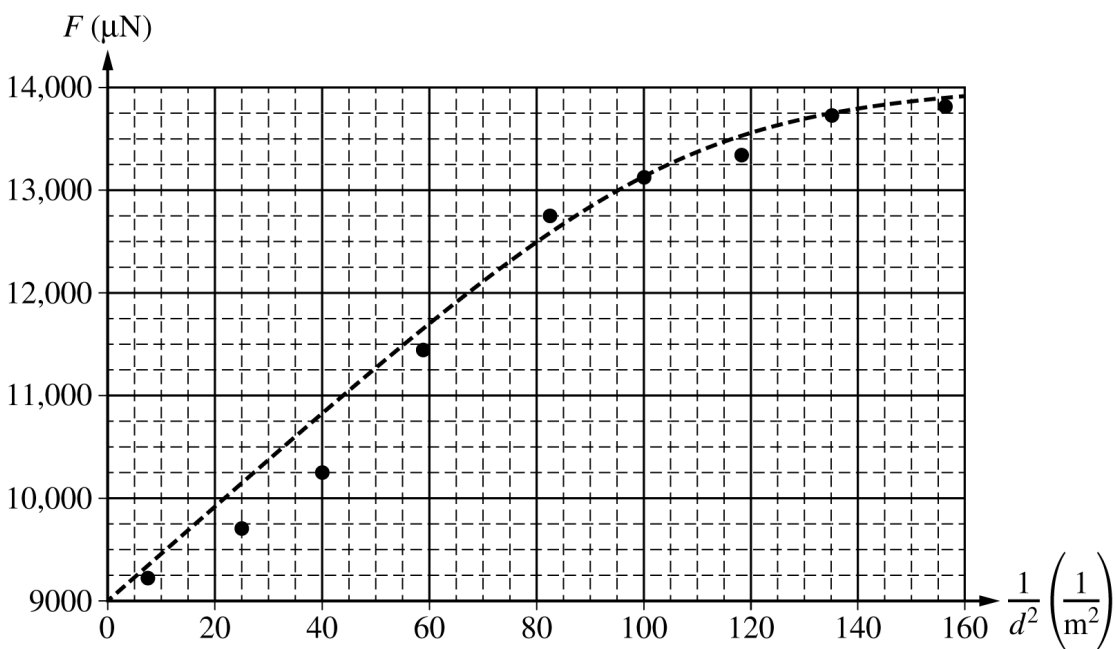
- (a)
- i. Draw a line that represents the best fit to the points shown.
 - ii. Use the graph to calculate the charge Q .

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- iii. On the graph on the previous page, draw a circle around the data point that was taken when the distance between the centers of the spheres was the least.
- iv. Determine the distance between the centers of the spheres for the data point indicated above.
- v. What physical quantity does the vertical intercept represent?

Justify your answer.



The experiment is extended by collecting additional data points, which appear on the right side of the graph shown above. The new data points do not follow the linear pattern seen with the first points. The group of students tries to explain this discrepancy.

(b) One student suspects that charge is slowly leaking off the top sphere. Could this explain the discrepancy?

____ Yes ____ No

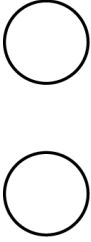
Justify your answer.

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) A second student suspects that the excess charges have rearranged themselves, polarizing the spheres.

- i. On the circles representing the spheres below, use a single “+” sign on each sphere to represent the locations of highest concentration of the excess positive charges.



- ii. Explain how this rearrangement could be responsible for the discrepancy.

(d) A third student suggests that the experiment be modified so that the top sphere is given a negative charge that is equal in magnitude to the positive charge given to the bottom sphere.

- i. On the circles representing the spheres below, use a single “+” sign on the bottom sphere to represent the location of highest concentration of the excess positive charges. Use a single “−” sign on the top sphere to represent the location of the highest concentration of the excess negative charges.



- ii. For a separation distance equal to that of the data point indicated in part (a)(iii), would the magnitude of the force reading with spheres of opposite charges be greater than, less than, or equal to the magnitude of the force reading with spheres of the same charges?

____ Greater than ____ Less than ____ Equal to

Justify your answer.

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