1. Three charges lie on the $x$ axis: $1 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ at $x=1 \mathrm{~cm}, 2 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ at $x=2 \mathrm{~cm}$, and $3 \times 10^{-8}$ C at $x=3 \mathrm{~cm}$. The potential energy of this arrangement, relative to the potential energy for infinite separation, is:
A) $7.9 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~J}$
B) $8.5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~J}$
C) $1.7 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~J}$
D) 0.16 J
E) zero
2. Points R and T are each a distance $d$ from each of two equal and opposite charges as shown. If $k=1 / 4 \pi \mathbf{5}_{0}$, the work required to move a negative charge $q$ from R to T is:

B) $k q Q / d^{2}$
C) $k q Q / d$
D) $k q Q /(\sqrt{2} d)$
E) $k Q q /(2 d)$
3. Two conducting spheres are far apart. The smaller sphere carries a total charge of $6 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$. The larger sphere has a radius that is twice that of the smaller and is neutral. After the two spheres are connected by a conducting wire, the charges on the smaller and larger spheres, respectively, are:
A) $4 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ and $2 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$
B) $2 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ and $4 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$
C) $-6 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ and $12 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$
D) $6 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ and 0
E) $3 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ and $3 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$
4. A $5-\mathrm{cm}$ radius conducting sphere is charged until the electric field just outside its surface is $2000 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$. The electric potential of the sphere, relative to the potential far away, is:
A) 0
B) 5 V
C) 100 V
D) $4 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~V}$
E) $8 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~V}$
5. A total charge of $7 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{C}$ is uniformly distributed throughout a non-conducting sphere with a radius of 5 cm . The electric potential at the surface, relative to the potential far away, is about:
A) $-1.3 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~V}$
B) $1.3 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~V}$
C) $7.0 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~V}$
D) $-6.3 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~V}$
E) 0
6. A 2-meter stick is parallel to a uniform $200 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$ electric field. The potential difference between its ends is:
A) 0
B) $1.6 \times 10^{-17} \mathrm{~V}$
C) $3.2 \times 10^{-17} \mathrm{~V}$
D) 100 V
E) 400 V
7. An electron goes from one equipotential surface to another along one of the four paths shown below. Rank the paths according to the work done by the electric field, from least to greatest.

A) $1,2,3,4$
B) $4,3,2,1$
C) 1, 3, 4 and 2 tie
D) 4 and 2 tie, then 3 , then 1
E) $4,3,1,2$

Answer Key :

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. E
7. D
