Chapter 32 Electrostatics
An atom is composed of
There are kinds of charge.
A has charge.
The is the particle which is outside the nucleus.
The is the particle which is more likely to move in a conductor.
A is a substance which permits the free movement of
A is a substance which resists the movement of
Two similar charges will each other.
Two opposite charges willeach other

Coulomb's Law

F = $\frac{\cancel{k} \ 8_1 \ 8_2}{\cancel{k^2}}$ http://www.colorado.edu/physics/2000/waves_particles/wavpart2.html

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Charging by friction Charging by contact Charging by Induction

Polarization (Total charge is neutral, but the charge is spatially separated.) This is why a charged object can attract a neutral object!

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