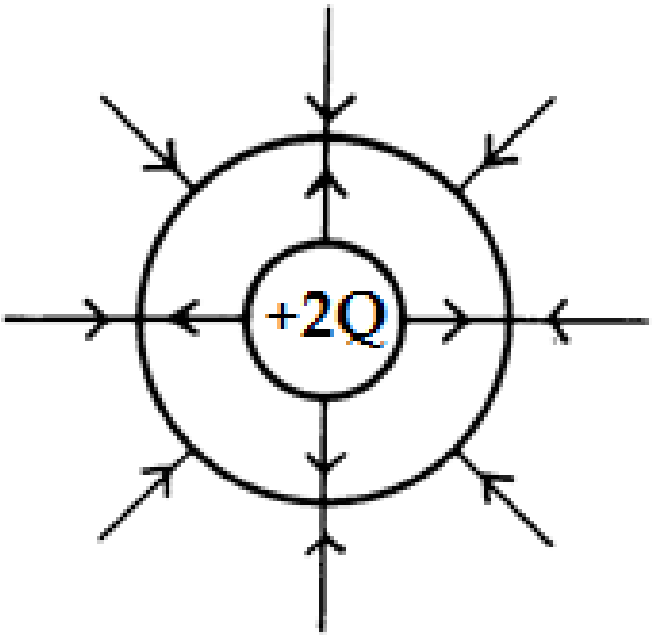
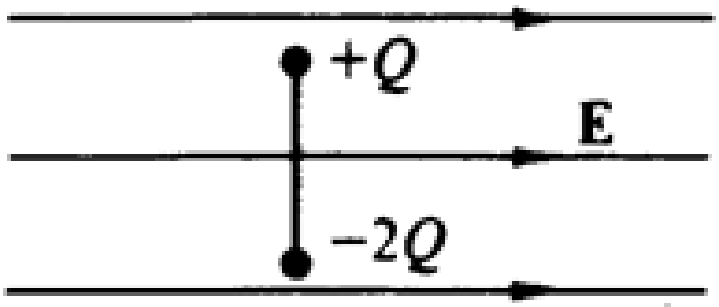


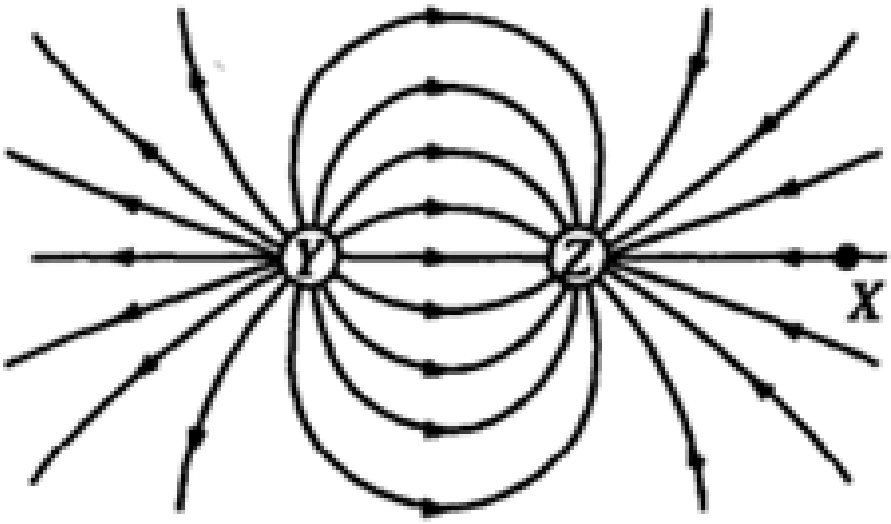
The electric field of two long coaxial cylinders is represented by lines of force as shown above. The charge on the inner cylinder is +2Q. The charge on the outer cylinder is

(A) +3Q
(B) +Q
(C) -4Q
(D) – Q
(E) –3 Q



A rigid insulated rod, with two unequal charges attached to its ends, is placed in a uniform electric field E as shown above. The rod experiences a

(A) net force to the left and a clockwise rotation
(B) net force to the left and a counterclockwise rotation
(C) net force to the right and a clockwise rotation
(D) net force to the right and a counterclockwise rotation
(E) rotation, but no net force



The diagram above shows electric field lines in an isolated region of space containing two small charged spheres, *Y* and *Z.*

(T or F?)

( ) The charge on *Y* is positive

( ) The charge on *Z* is positive.

( ) The strength of the electric field is the same everywhere.

( ) The electric field is strongest midway between *Y* and *Z.*

( ) A small negatively charged object placed at point *X* would tend to move toward the left

( ) Both charged spheres *Y* and *Z* carry charge of the same magnitude.