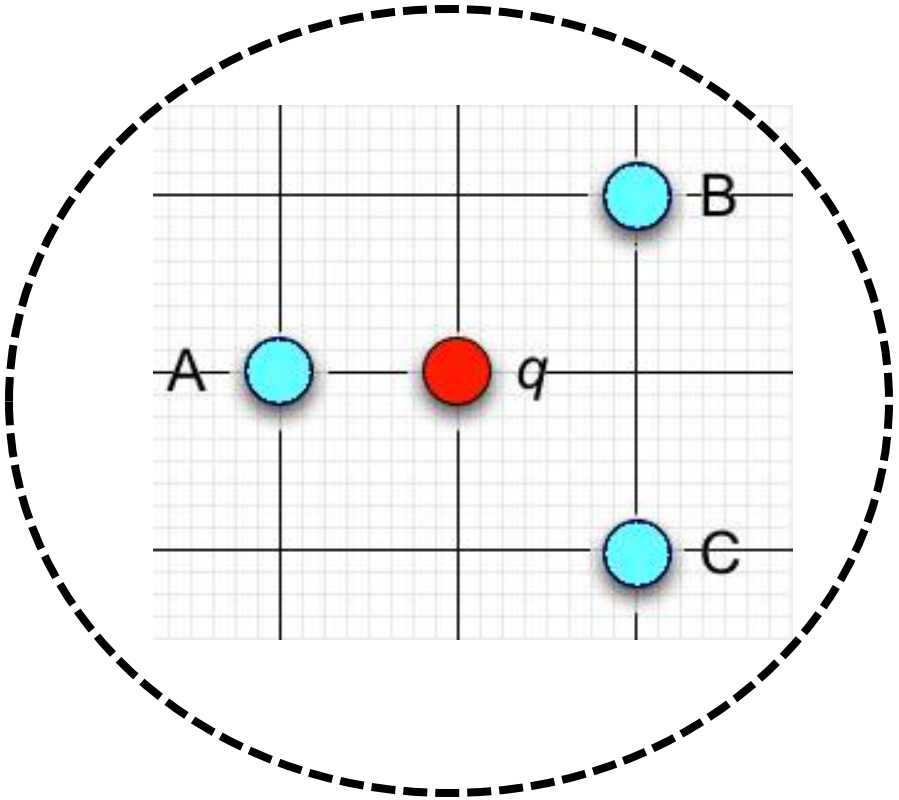
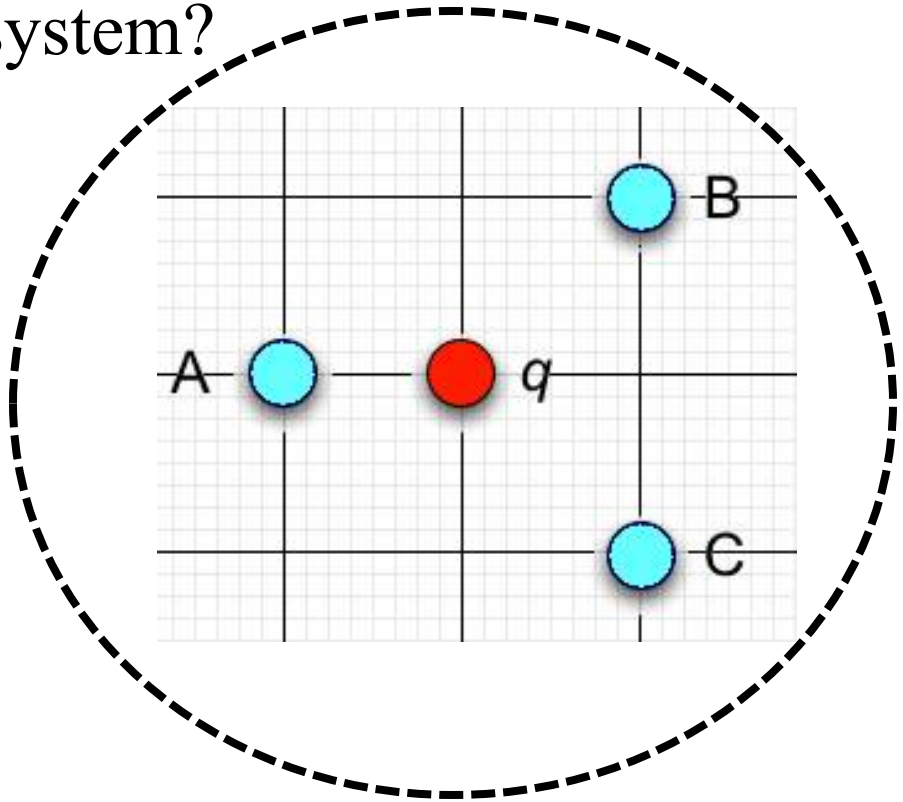
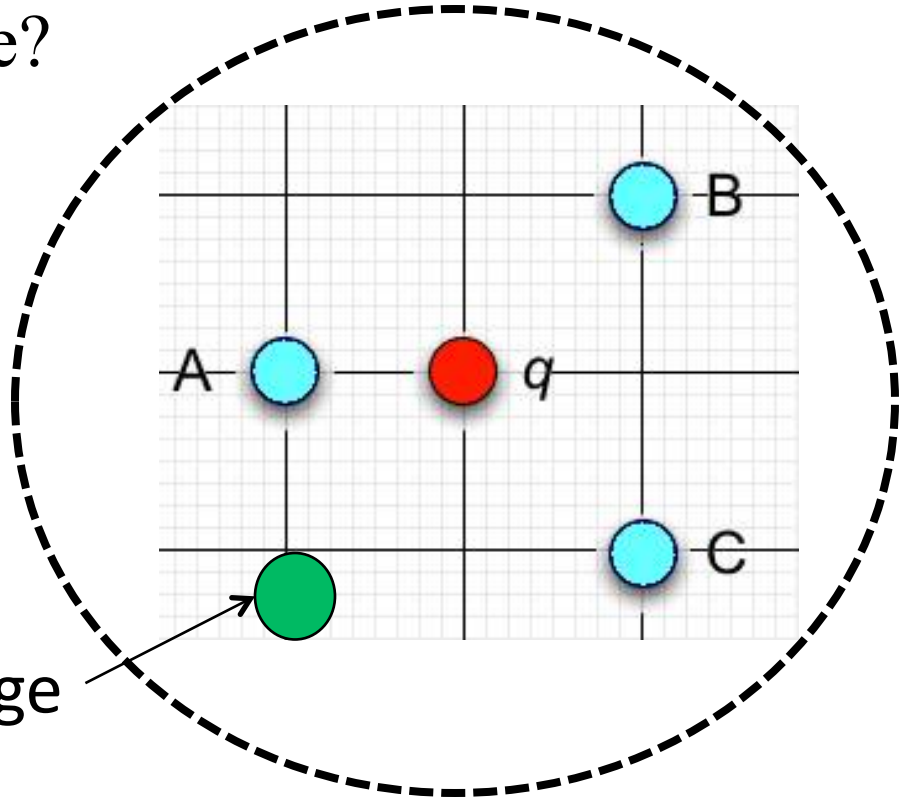
In the system below A, B, and C are positive charges, *q* is a negative charge. How do you calculate the electric potential energy of the system?



In the system below A, B, and C are positive charges, q is a negative charge. How many interactions do we need to calculate the electric potential energy of the system?



In the system below A, B, and C are positive charges, q is a negative charge. How many interactions do we need to calculate the **extra** electric potential energy in the system as a result of adding the test charge?



When a positive test charge is released from rest near a (fixed) positive source charge, what happens to the electric potential of the positive test charge?

1. It will increase because the charge will move in the direction of the electric field.
2. It will decrease because the charge will move in the direction opposite to the electric field.
3. It will decrease because the charge will move in the direction of the electric field.
4. It will remain constant because the electric field is uniform.
5. It will remain constant because the charge remains at rest.

When a negative test charge is released from rest near a (fixed) positive source charge, what happens to the electric potential of the negative test charge?

1. It will increase because the charge will move in the direction of the electric field.
2. It will decrease because the charge will move in the direction opposite to the electric field.
3. It will decrease because the charge will move in the direction of the electric field.
4. It will increase because the charge will move in the direction opposite to the electric field.
5. It will remain constant because the charge remains at rest.