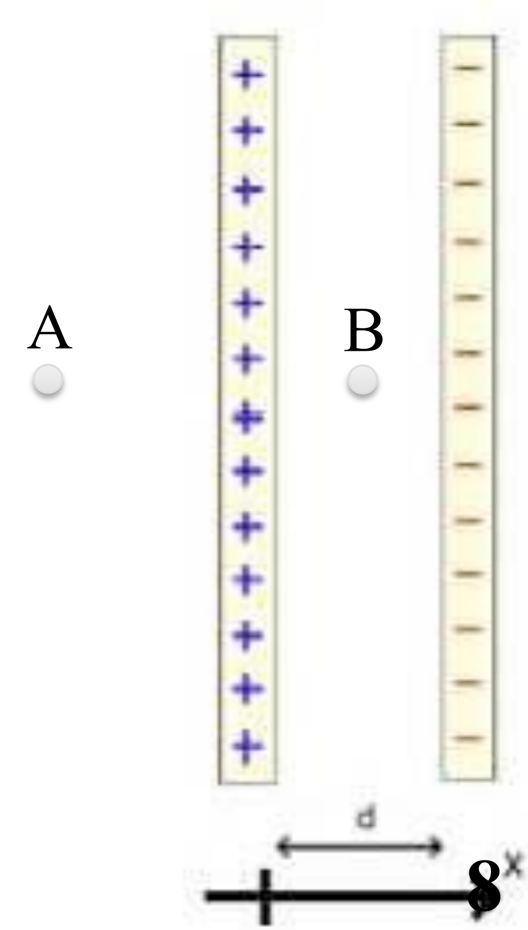
Two large parallel sheets of charge are separated by a distance *d* , small compared to the size of the sheets. The distance *d* is small enough that the sheets can be treated as if they were infinite in extent.

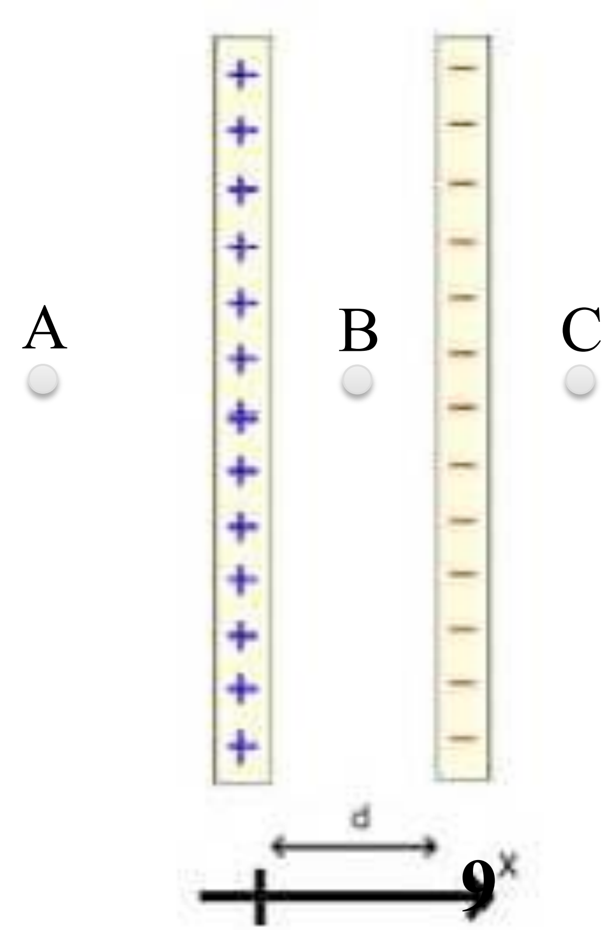
Where do you expect the E field to point at the position A?

1. It should point to the left.
2. It should be essentially 0.
3. It should point to the right.



Two large parallel sheets of charge are separated by a distance d , small compared to the size of the sheets. The distance d is small enough that the sheets can be treated as if they were infinite in extent.

Where do you expect the E field to point at the position B?

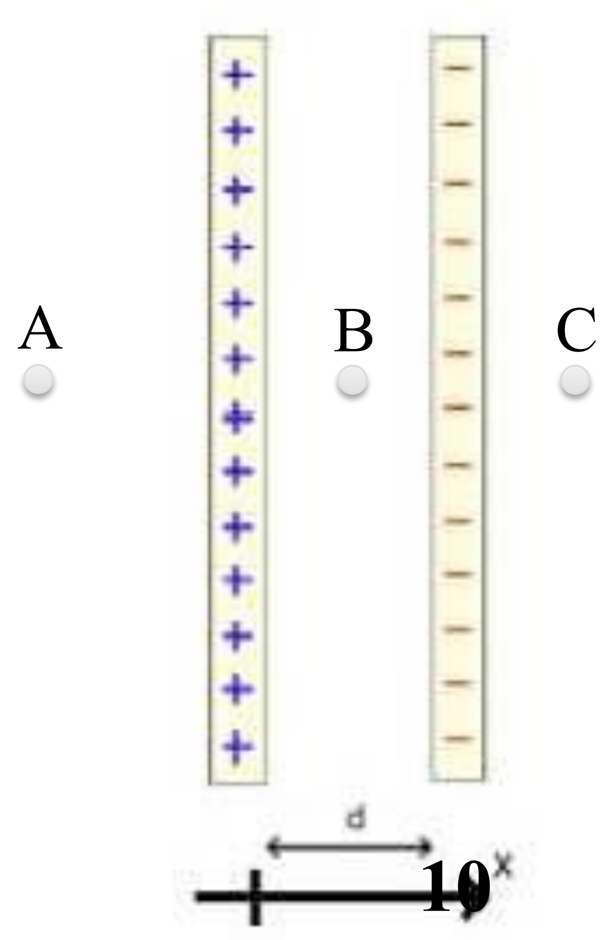


1. It should point to the left.
2. It should be essentially 0.
3. It should point to the right.

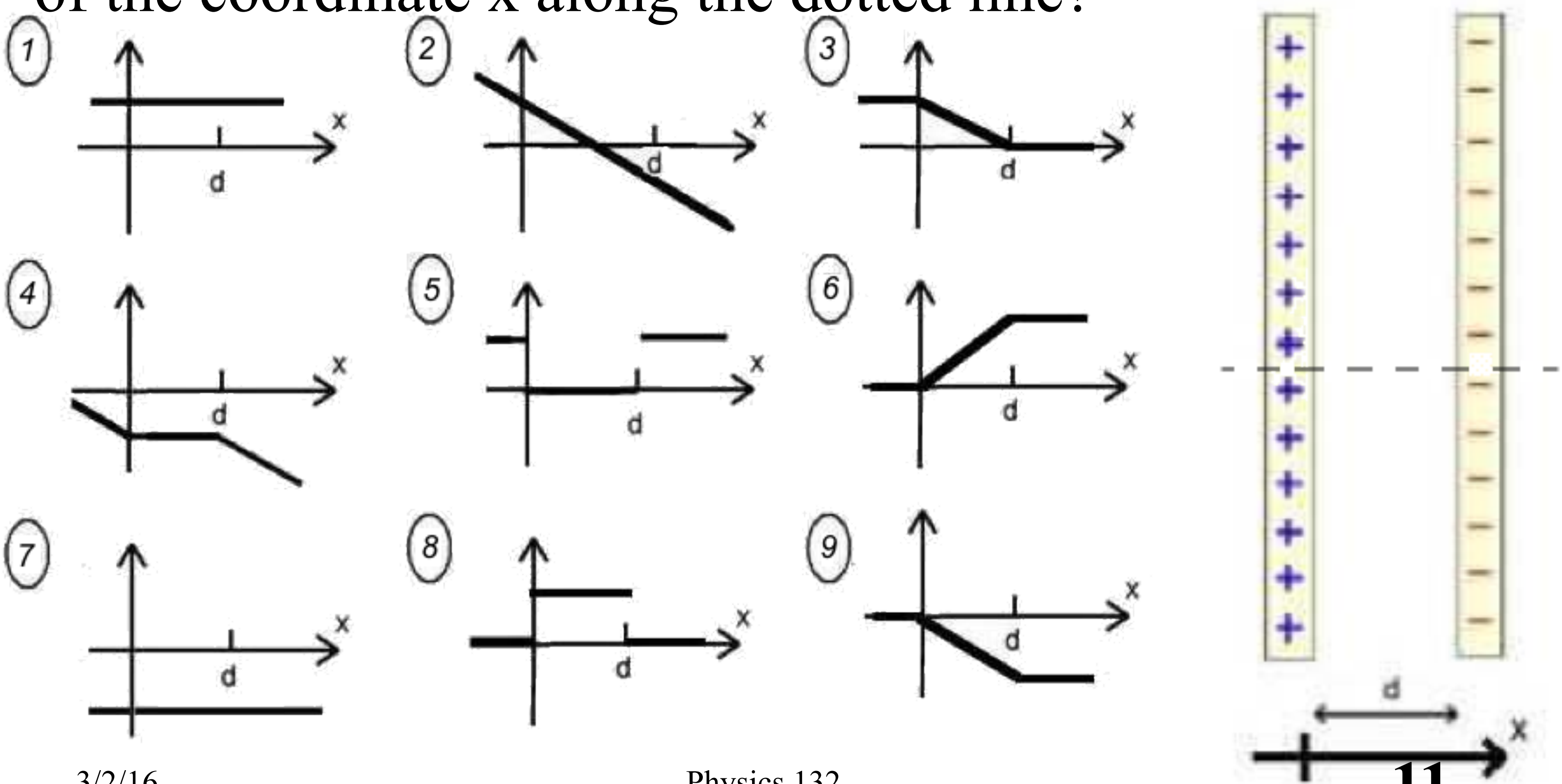
Two large parallel sheets of charge are separated by a distance *d* , small compared to the size of the sheets. The distance *d* is small enough that the sheets can be treated as if they were infinite in extent.

Where do you expect the E field to point at the position C?

1. It should point to the left.
2. It should be essentially 0.
3. It should point to the right.



If the sheets can be treated as if they were infinitely large, and perfectly smooth (ignoring atomicity) which of the following graphs might serve as a graph of the x-component of the electric field as a function of the coordinate x along the dotted line?



If the sheets can be treated as if they were infinitely large, and perfectly smooth (ignoring atomicity) which of the following graphs might serve as a graph of the electric potential as a function of the coordinate x along the dotted line?