Three pithballs are suspended from thin threads. Various objects are then rubbed against other objects (nylon against silk, glass against polyester, etc.) and each of the pithballs is charged by touching them with one of these objects. It is found that pithballs 1 and 2 repel each other and that pithballs 2 and 3 repel each other. From this we can conclude that

- 1. 1 and 3 carry charges of opposite sign.
- 2.1 and 3 carry charges of equal sign.
- 3. all three carry the charges of the same sign.
- 4. one of the objects carries no charge.
- 5. we need to do more experiments to determine the sign of the charges.

Three pithballs are suspended from thin threads. Various objects are then rubbed against other objects (nylon against silk, glass against polyester, etc.) and each of the pithballs is charged by touching them with one of these objects. It is found that pithballs 1 and 2 attract each other and that pithballs 2 and 3 repel each other. From this we can conclude that

- 1. 1 and 3 carry charges of opposite sign.
- 2.1 and 3 carry charges of equal sign.
- 3. all three carry the charges of the same sign.
- 4. one of the objects carries no charge.
- 5. we need to do more experiments to determine the sign of the charges.

A positively charged object is placed close to a conducting object attached to an insulating glass pedestal (*a*). After the opposite side of the conductor is grounded for a short time interval (*b*), the conductor becomes negatively charged (*c*). Based on this information, we can conclude that within the conductor



- 1. both positive and negative charges move freely.
- 2. only negative charges move freely.
- 3. only positive charges move freely.
- 4. We can't really conclude anything.

A hydrogen atom is composed of a nucleus containing a single proton, about which a single electron orbits. The electric force between the two particles is  $2.3 \times 10^{39}$  greater than the gravitational force! If we can adjust the distance between the two particles, can we find a separation at which the electric and gravitational forces are equal?

Yes, we must move the particles farther apart.
Yes, we must move the particles closer together.
No, at any distance

Two uniformly charged spheres are firmly fastened to and electrically insulated from frictionless pucks on an air table. The charge on sphere 2 is three times the charge on sphere 1. Which force diagram correctly shows the magnitude and direction of the electrostatic forces:



7. none of the above