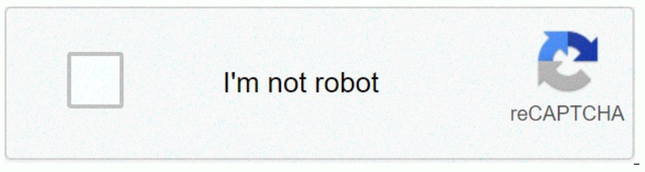

Continue

Coulomb' s constant k

When the man wanted to create a machine that he would create the wheel, which does not match a leg-intensity of the power of the golami-apollonaary attention (or hatred), f12 is given between two-point charges q1 and q2 by law of Columbus. Where is the distance between the R12 charges. k The law is a continuation of the ratio known as the Columb a continuous, priced at 9 x 109 N. m2/C2 in a space. Note that the law changes with the columb continuous, k, often (1/4 s0), where the permataofi of space (more later) s0is. The direction of this force is included in two charges with the feeling that the power on each charge is the same intensity (as required by Newton's third law) with the feeling that the charges were set by relative signs. Separated by 1 meter 2 1 is given by the intensity of strength for the law columbus charges, F s (9 x 109 x 1 x 1)/1 s 9 x 109 Newton It is a very large power (mt Everest with a speed of 1 cm/s2). Law Columb is a very large unit. The common cabinet charges are measured in microcolumbus (10-6 C). To handle the situation with multiple charges, the charges must be treated in pairs, so that the overall power on a charge will be the victor amount of power due to each other charges. For example all other charges q2, q3, q4 because of the force on q1... Will be given by F1 s s s

to a system of point charges The only reason for each of the charges is the addition of the individual forces victors working alone at this point. The resulting Force Victor is the equivalent of the electric field victor at this point, with this view removed. Force . . . . . The reverse charges are due to a system of f (r) q 4 π ε 0 ∑ i s s ∑ π ε s s s