

## DIFFERENCES / SIMILARITIES B/W ELECTRIC & GRAVITATIONAL FORCES:-

### Similarities:-

#### Gravitational Force

- Gravitational force is conservative force because work done is independent of path followed.
- Gravitational force varies inversely with square of distance between two bodies i.e

$$F_g = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

#### Electric Force

- It is also a conservative force.
- Electric force also varies inversely with square of distance between two charges i.e

$$F_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

### Differences:-

#### Gravitational Force

- Magnitude of gravitational force is very weak that's why gravitational constant  $G$  has very small value.

$$G = 6.673 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$

- Gravitational force is always attractive force.
- This force is not affected by medium between two bodies.

#### Electric Force

- Electric force is stronger than the gravitational force  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} > G$  because constant  $k$  has very large value.
- $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$
- This may be attractive or repulsive.
- It is affected by medium between two charges.

## Potential Gradient:

Definition: It is defined as:

"The quantity  $\Delta V / \Delta r$  gives the maximum value of rate of change of potential with distance because the charge has been moved along a field line along which distance between two plates is minimum."

$$\Rightarrow E = -(\text{Potential Gradient})$$

Negative sign indicates that  $\vec{E}$  is along decreasing potential.

SI Units:

$$E = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta r}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E = \text{Vm}^{-1} = \text{NC}^{-1}$$