

Since the electron is negatively charged and Unlike Charges attracts so that it will move to the direction of the positive terminal of the electric field.

Therefore, the electron will be acted upon by a force that will be directed opposite to the electric field i.e Force is downward direction

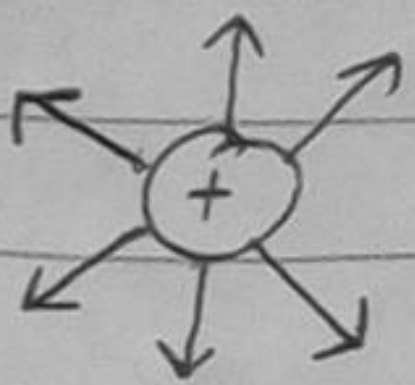
For Newton Second law, ~~force~~ ^{force} is downward dir
force = mass \times acceleration, $F = qE$, $f = ma$, $f = eE$

$$\Sigma = ma, a = eE/m$$

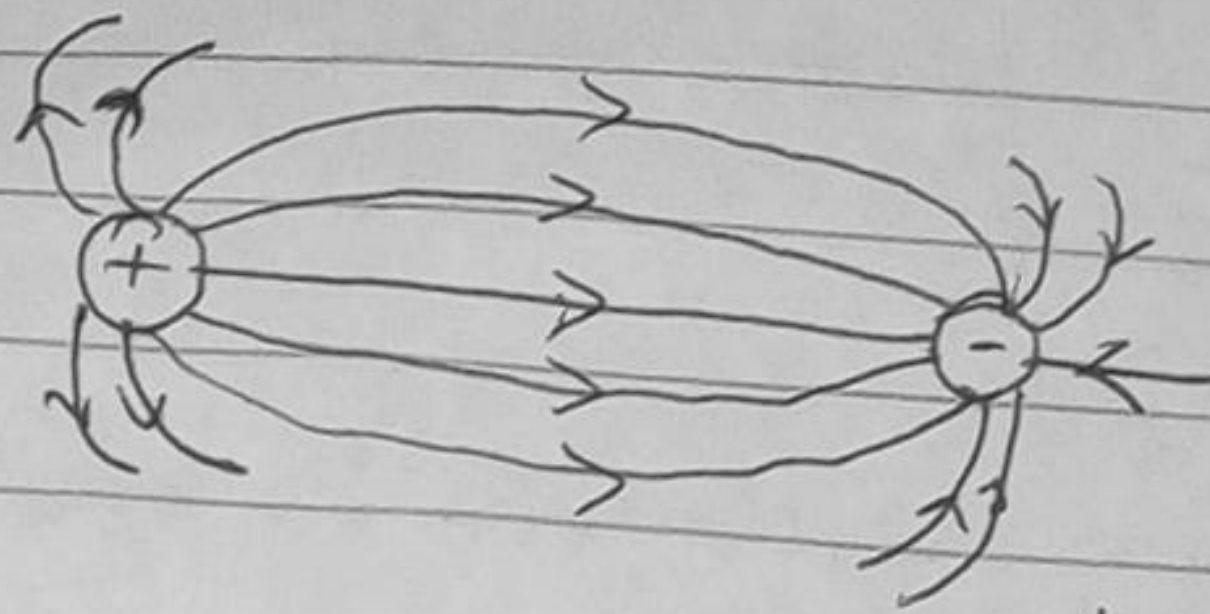
Since the electric field is Uniform, therefore the magnitude and direction of the electric field will be constant while the direction of acceleration will be downward

2 - Electric field: An electric field is a space surrounding a charged particle where the particle exerts electric force. When a charged particle with a charge Q at a point P is called upon an electric force f , the electric field at that point is defined as $E = \frac{f}{q}$. If a small test charge q is placed at a field point P at a distance r from source point, magnitude of the force is given by $F = \frac{kQq}{r^2}$.

The electric field is defined at each point in space as the force that would be experienced by a vanishingly small positive test charge if held at that point.



Isolated point charge

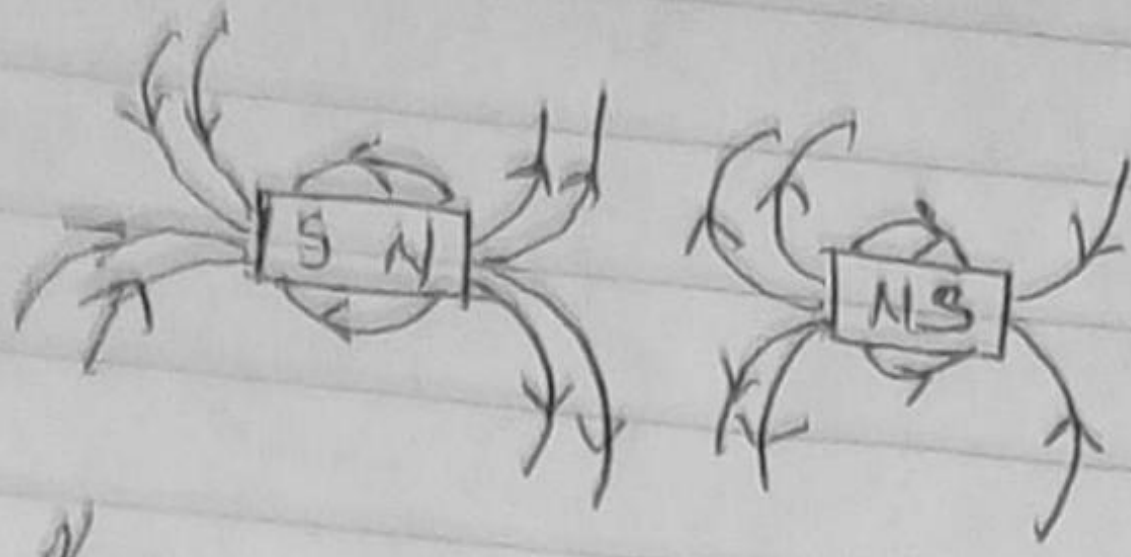
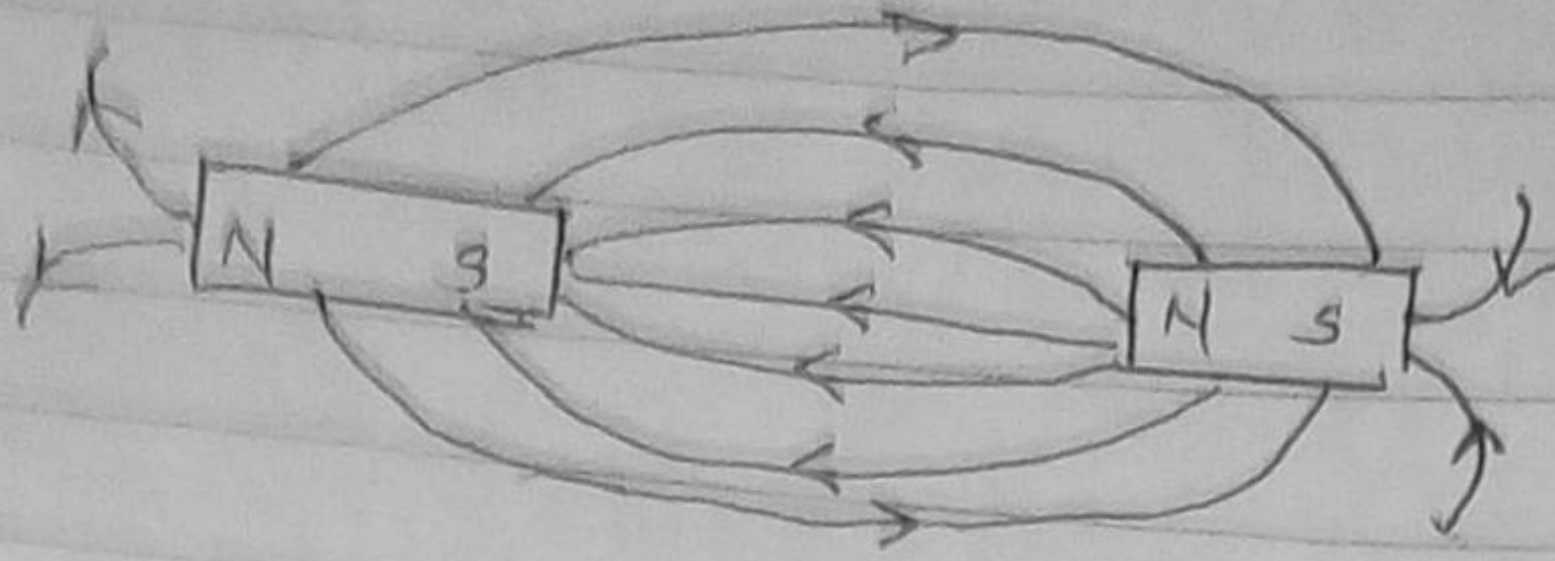


adjacent charges of opposite polarity



opposite charges of like polarity

Magnetic field: This is a vector field that describes the magnetic influence moving electric charges, electric currents and magnetized materials. A charge moving in a magnetic field experiences a force perpendicular to its velocity and the magnetic field. All moving charged particles create a magnetic field and all moving charged particles can detect magnetic fields. In a magnetic force



Magnetic flux is the amount of magnetic field produced by a magnetic source. Magnetic flux density is the amount of flux passing through a defined area perpendicular to the direction of the flux.

$$\text{Magnetic flux density} = \frac{\text{magnetic flux}}{\text{Area}} \quad (\text{CT})$$

— Electric Current: This is a stream of charged particles such as electrons or ions, moving through an electrical conductor or space. This current is the rate of movement of charge. Conductors are materials that contain electrons that are loosely connected to the nucleus and can easily move through the material from one atom to another, while insulators, electrons are held firmly to their nucleus.

$$\text{Electric Current } (I) = \frac{V}{R} \quad (\text{A})$$

V = Voltage, R = Resistance.