

Since $q < 0$, the field everywhere points toward q .

For point a: $|\vec{E}_a| = \frac{k|q|}{r_a^2}$ $r_a = 5 - 1 = 4 \text{ cm}$

$$|\vec{E}_a| = 6.742 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$$

From sketch: $\vec{E}_a = -6.742 \times 10^4 \hat{i} \text{ N/C}$

For point b: $|\vec{E}_b| = \frac{k|q|}{r_b^2}$ $r_b = 5 + 1 = 6 \text{ cm}$

$$|\vec{E}_b| = 3.00 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$$

From sketch: $\vec{E}_b = 3.00 \times 10^4 \hat{i} \text{ N/C}$

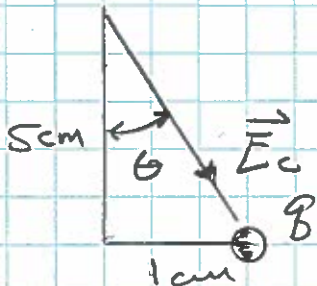
For point c:

$$|\vec{E}_c| = \frac{k|q|}{r_c^2} = 4.149 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 11.31^\circ$$

From sketch: $\vec{E}_c = |\vec{E}_c| \sin \theta \hat{i} - |\vec{E}_c| \cos \theta \hat{j}$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_c = 8.136 \times 10^3 \hat{i} - 4.068 \times 10^4 \hat{j} \text{ N/C}$$



$$r_c = \sqrt{5 \text{ cm}^2 + 1 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$= 5.099 \text{ cm}$$