- A) The accelerations depend on the forces applied (and these are the same, from NIII) and the masses (the same). So the accelerations will be the same but in opposite directions.
- B) Clearly, the acceleration of the held mass will be zero. The force acting on the free mass is the same as in Part A (same charges, same initial separation) so its acceleration will be the same as in Part A.
- C) As in Part A, the accelerations will be the same as each other (NIII, masses the same). However, they will be three times larger than in Part A, since the forces are tripled.

## 1-1)