Like charges repel, opposite charges attract.

This means that charged objects exert forces on other charged objects.

Charges exert forces on each other.

Force depends on charge:

as the amount of charge increases, the amount of force exerted also increases. (Direct proportion)

Force depends on distance:

as the distance decreases, the force increases as a function of the square of the distance.

$$F = K\frac{q_1 q_2}{d^2}$$

q_1 = charge of object #1

q_2 = charge of object #2

d = distance between q_1 and q_2

K is a constant called Coulomb's constant

$K = 9.0 \times 10^9 \ \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2}$

C = coulombs the unit of measure for charge

1 Coulomb is the charge on 6.24×10^{18} electrons