Name $\qquad$
Physics 111 Quiz \#2, September 26, 2014
Please show all work, thoughts and/or reasoning in order to receive partial credit. The quiz is worth 10 points total.

I affirm that I have carried out my academic endeavors with full academic honesty.

A capacitor and a $28.1 M \Omega$ resistor are wired in series with a 67 V battery and a switch. Initially the capacitor is uncharged and when the switch is closed the capacitor begins to charge. The time constant for this circuit is 1 ms .
a. What is the value of the capacitance of the circuit?

$$
\tau=R C \rightarrow C=\frac{\tau}{R}=\frac{1 \times 10^{-3} s}{28.1 \times 10^{6} \Omega}=3.6 \times 10^{-11} F
$$

b. How much energy will be stored in the capacitor when it is fully charged?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The energy stored is given by } E=\frac{1}{2} q V, E=\frac{1}{2} C V^{2} \text {, or } E=\frac{q^{2}}{2 C} \text {. Using } E=\frac{1}{2} C V^{2} \text { we have } \\
& E=\frac{1}{2} C V^{2}=\frac{1}{2} \times 3.6 \times 10^{-11} F \times(67 \mathrm{~V})^{2}=8 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{~J} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

c. If the battery were removed from the circuit and the fully charged capacitor were connected just to the resistor, what initial current would flow in the circuit?

The current is given by Ohm's law: $V=I R \rightarrow I=\frac{V_{C}}{R}=\frac{67 \mathrm{~V}}{28.1 \times 10^{6} \Omega}=2.4 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~A}$
d. While the capacitor is discharging through the resistor,

1. $V_{C} \uparrow$ and $V_{R} \uparrow$.
(2.) $V_{C} \downarrow$ and $V_{R} \uparrow$.
2. $V_{C} \uparrow$ and $V_{R} \downarrow$.
3. $V_{C} \downarrow$ and $V_{R} \downarrow$.
e. If the capacitor were constructed from two square metal plates with sides of length 10 cm and separated by a 3 cm thick piece of insulator, what the most likely material used as the dielectric?

$$
C=\frac{\kappa \varepsilon_{0} A}{d} \rightarrow \kappa=\frac{C d}{\varepsilon_{0} A}=\frac{3.6 \times 10^{-11} F \times 0.03 \mathrm{~m}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^{2}}{N m^{2}} \times(0.1 \mathrm{~m})^{2}}=12.2 . \text { Thus the most likely material }
$$

from the table below would be glass.

## Physics 111 Equation Sheet

Electric Forces, Fields and Potentials

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \vec{F}=k \frac{Q_{1} Q_{2}}{r^{2}} \hat{r} \\
& \vec{E}=\frac{\vec{F}}{q} \\
& \vec{E}_{Q}=k \frac{Q}{r^{2}} \hat{r} \\
& P E=k \frac{Q_{1} Q_{2}}{r} \\
& V(r)=k \frac{Q}{r} \\
& E_{x}=-\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x} \\
& W=-q \Delta V_{f, i}
\end{aligned}
$$

Magnetic Forces and Fields

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=q \nu B \sin \theta \\
& F=I l B \sin \theta \\
& \tau=N I A B \sin \theta=\mu B \sin \theta \\
& P E=-\mu B \cos \theta \\
& B=\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi r} \\
& \varepsilon_{\text {induced }}=-N \frac{\Delta \phi_{B}}{\Delta t}=-N \frac{\Delta(B A \cos \theta)}{\Delta t}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Constants

$g=9.8 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~s}^{2}}$
$1 e=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$
$k=\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{o}}=9 \times 10^{9} \frac{\mathrm{Nm} n^{2}}{\mathrm{C}^{2}}$
$\varepsilon_{o}=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\mathrm{C}^{2}}{N m^{2}}$
$1 \mathrm{eV}=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$
$\mu_{o}=4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\mathrm{Tm}}{\mathrm{A}}$
$c=3 \times 10^{8} \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~s}}$
$h=6.63 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}$
$m_{e}=9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{0.511 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$m_{p}=1.67 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{937.1 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$m_{n}=1.69 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{948.3 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$1 \mathrm{amu}=1.66 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}=\frac{931.5 \mathrm{MeV}}{c^{2}}$
$N_{A}=6.02 \times 10^{23}$
$A x^{2}+B x+C=0 \rightarrow x=\frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^{2}-4 A C}}{2 A}$

Electric Circuits

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I=\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \\
& V=I R=I\left(\frac{\rho L}{A}\right) \\
& R_{\text {series }}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{i} \\
& \frac{1}{R_{\text {parallel }}}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{R_{i}} \\
& P=I V=I^{2} R=\frac{V^{2}}{R} \\
& Q=C V=\left(\frac{\kappa \varepsilon_{0} A}{d}\right) V=\left(\kappa C_{0}\right) V \\
& P E=\frac{1}{2} Q V=\frac{1}{2} C V^{2}=\frac{Q^{2}}{2 C} \\
& Q_{\text {charge }}(t)=Q_{\max }\left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{R C}}\right) \\
& Q_{\text {discharge }}(t)=Q_{\max }-\frac{e^{-\frac{t}{R C}}}{C_{p \text { parallel }}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i}} \\
& \frac{1}{C_{\text {series }}}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{C_{i}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Light as a Particle \& Relativity

$$
\begin{aligned}
& E=h f=\frac{h c}{\lambda}=p c \\
& K E_{\max }=h f-\phi=e V_{\text {stop }} \\
& \Delta \lambda=\frac{h}{m_{e} c}(1-\cos \phi) \\
& \gamma=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \\
& p=\gamma m v \\
& E_{\text {total }}=K E+E_{r e s t}=\gamma m c^{2} \\
& E_{\text {total }}^{2}=p^{2} c^{2}+m^{2} c^{4} \\
& E_{\text {rest }}=m c^{2} \\
& K E=(\gamma-1) m c^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Geometry
Circles: $C=2 \pi r=\pi D \quad A=\pi r^{2}$
Triangles: $\quad A=\frac{1}{2} b h$
Spheres: $A=4 \pi r^{2} \quad V=\frac{4}{3} \pi r^{3}$

Light as a Wave

$$
\begin{aligned}
& c=f \lambda=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{o} \mu_{o}}} \\
& S(t)=\frac{\text { energy }}{\text { time } \times \text { area }}=c \varepsilon_{o} E^{2}(t)=c \frac{B^{2}(t)}{\mu_{0}} \\
& I=S_{\text {avg }}=\frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon_{o} E_{\max }^{2}=c \frac{B_{\max }^{2}}{2 \mu_{0}} \\
& P=\frac{S}{c}=\frac{\text { Force }}{\text { Area }} \\
& S=S_{o} \cos ^{2} \theta \\
& v=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon \mu}}=\frac{c}{n} \\
& \theta_{\text {inc }}=\theta_{\text {reft }} \\
& n_{1} \sin \theta_{1}=n_{2} \sin \theta_{2} \\
& \frac{1}{f}=\frac{1}{d_{o}}+\frac{1}{d_{i}} \\
& M=\frac{h_{i}}{h_{o}}=-\frac{d_{i}}{d_{o}} \\
& M_{\text {total }}=\prod_{i=1}^{N} M_{i} \\
& d \sin \theta=m \lambda \text { or }\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda \\
& a \sin \phi=m^{\prime} \lambda \\
& \text { Nuclear Physics } \\
& E_{\text {binding }}=\left(Z m_{p}+N m_{n}-m_{r e s t}\right) c^{2} \\
& \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t}=-\lambda N_{o} \rightarrow N(t)=N_{o} e^{-\lambda t} \\
& A(t)=A_{o} e^{-\lambda t} \\
& m(t)=m_{o} e^{-\lambda t} \\
& t_{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}
\end{aligned}
$$

Misc. Physics 110 Formulae
$\vec{F}=\frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t}=\frac{\Delta(m v)}{\Delta t}=m \vec{a}$
$\vec{F}=-k \vec{y}$
$\vec{F}_{C}=m \frac{v^{2}}{R} \hat{r}$
$W=\Delta K E=\frac{1}{2} m\left(v_{f}^{2}-v_{i}^{2}\right)=-\Delta P E$
$P E_{\text {gravity }}=m g y$
$P E_{\text {spring }}=\frac{1}{2} k y^{2}$

Table of dielectric constants: http://www.csgnetwork.com/dieconstantstable.html



