Name	PHY2049C, Homework 3
A- Submit a handwritten version of the solutions (clearly readable) at the beginning of class.	

Equation (8.3) in the book shows that the capacitance of a parallel-plate capacitor becomes larger as the plate separation d decreases. However, there is a practical limit to how small d can be made, which places limits on how large C can be. Explain what sets the limit on d. (Hint: What happens to the magnitude of the electric field as d --> 0?)

#### Problem 2

**Problem 1** 

Consider a point charge Q placed in y=1cm. What is the electric flux due to that charge in the x-z plane? (that is, in the entire, infinite, x-z plane).

## **Problem 3**

A capacitor with unknown capacitance C is charged to 100V. Then, it is connected in parallel to a  $60~\mu F$  Capacitor initially discharged. If the potential difference on this second capacitor then becomes 40V, what is C?

### **Problem 4**

Determine the potential at a point 2.5 mm away from a big negative plate in a parallel plate arrangement separated 10mm and connected to a 24V battery (take the potential in the negative plate to be V=0).

## Problem 5

If one requires 6J of work to move two point charges of the same magnitude together from a distance of 1m to 1cm, what could you conclude of the sign and value of the charges?

#### Problem 6

Two parallel plate capacitors are shown.  $C1 = 0.4 \,\mu\text{F}$  and  $C2 = 1.2 \,\mu\text{F}$ . The volate of the capacitors are V1 and V2 respectively, and the total stored energy is 1.14 mJ. If the terminals b and c are connected, the potencial difference Va-Vd= 80 V, but if the a terminal is connected to the b terminals, and c is connected to d, Va-Vd= 10 V. Find the initial voltages V1, V2

# **Problem 7**

A capacitor has a charge of 15  $\mu$ C when its potential difference is V. When the charge is augmented to 18  $\mu$ C, its potential difference increases 6 volts. What is the capcitance C of the capacitor?