

Exercise 24.10 - Enhanced - with Feedback

A cylindrical capacitor has an inner conductor of radius 2.6 mm and an outer conductor of radius 3.8 mm . The two conductors are separated by vacuum, and the entire capacitor is 2.6 m long.

[Review | Constants](#)**Part A**

What is the capacitance per unit length?

Express your answer in picofarads per meter.

$$\frac{C}{L} = 150 \text{ pF/m}$$

[Submit](#)[Previous Answers](#)**✓ Correct**

Correct answer is shown. Your answer 146 pF/m was either rounded differently or used a different number of significant figures than required for this part.

Part B

The potential of the inner conductor relative to that of the outer conductor is 370 mV . Find the charge (magnitude and sign) on the inner conductor.

Express your answer with the appropriate units.

▼ **Part C**

The potential of the inner conductor relative to that of the outer conductor is 370 mV . Find the charge (magnitude and sign) on the outer conductor.

Express your answer with the appropriate units.

μA

↶

↷

↺

⌨

?

$Q_2 =$

Value

Units

Exercise 24.11 - Enhanced - with Solution

A spherical capacitor contains a charge of 3.10 nC when connected to a potential difference of 220.0 V . Its plates are separated by vacuum and the inner radius of the outer shell is 4.20 cm .

For related problem-solving tips and strategies, you may want to view a Video Tutor Solution of [A spherical capacitor](#).

[Review I Constants](#)

▼ Part A

Calculate the capacitance.

Express your answer in picofarads.

$C = 14.1 \text{ pF}$

Submit

[Previous Answers](#)

✓ Correct

Correct answer is shown. Your answer 14 pF was either rounded differently or used a different number of significant figures than required for this part.

IDENTIFY: We can use the definition of capacitance to find the capacitance of the capacitor, and then relate the capacitance to geometry to find the inner radius.

SET UP: By the definition of capacitance, $C = Q/V$.

EXECUTE: $C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{3.10 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{220.0 \text{ V}} = 1.41 \times 10^{-11} \text{ F} = 14.1 \text{ pF}$

▼ Part B

Calculate the radius of the inner sphere.

Express your answer in centimeters.

▼ **Part C**



Calculate the electric field just outside the surface of the inner sphere.

Express your answer in newtons per coulomb.

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Review | Constants

If the separation is decreased to 1.50 mm , what is the energy now stored if the capacitor was disconnected from the potential source before the separation of the plates was changed?

$U =$ J

[Request Answer](#)

If the separation is decreased to 1.50 mm, what is the energy now stored if the capacitor remained connected to the potential source while the separation of the plates was changed?

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{all space}} \left(\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2 \right) dV$$

Polystyrene has dielectric constant 2.6 and dielectric strength $2.0 \times 10^7 \text{ V/m}$. A piece of polystyrene is used as a dielectric in a parallel-plate capacitor, filling the volume between the plates.

▼ Part A

When the electric field between the plates is 82% of the dielectric strength, what is the energy density of the stored energy?

Express your answer with the appropriate units.

μA

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↺

?

$u =$

Submit

[Request Answer](#)

▼ Part B

When the capacitor is connected to a battery with voltage 500.0 V , the electric field between the plates is 82% of the dielectric strength. What is the area of each plate if the capacitor stores 0.150 mJ of energy under these conditions?

Express your answer with the appropriate units.

μA

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$A =$

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In one type of computer keyboard, each key holds a small metal plate that serves as one plate of a parallel-plate, air-filled capacitor. When the key is depressed, the plate separation decreases and the capacitance increases. Electronic circuitry detects the change in capacitance and thus detects that the key has been pressed. In one particular keyboard, the area of each metal plate is 49.5 mm^2 , and the separation between the plates is 0.650 mm before the key is depressed.

Calculate the capacitance before the key is depressed.

$C =$ F

[Request Answer](#)

If the circuitry can detect a change in capacitance of 0.240 pF , how far must the key be depressed before the circuitry detects its depression?

$h =$ mm