Given a pair of very large, flat, conducting Q capacitor plates with total charges Q and Q. Ignoring edges, what is the equilibrium distribution of the charge?

- A. Throughout each plate
- B. Uniformly on both side of each plate
- C. Uniformly on top of +Q plate and bottom of -Q plate
- D. Uniformly on bottom of +Q plate and top of -Q plate

#1

+Q

-Q

#2

+Q

-Q

E. Something else

You have two very large parallel plate capacitors, both with the same area and the same charge Q. Capacitor #1 has twice the gap of Capacitor #2. Which has more stored potential energy?

A. #1 has twice the stored energy

B. #1 has more than twice

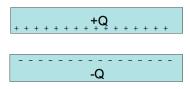
C. They both have the same

D. #2 has twice the stored energy

E. #2 has more than twice.

conducting capacitor plates with surface charge densities $+/-\sigma$, what is the E field in the region between the plates?

Given a pair of very large, flat,



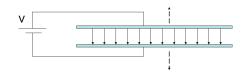
A. $\sigma/2\varepsilon_0$

B. σ/ε_0

 $c. 2\sigma/\varepsilon_0$

D. $4\sigma/\varepsilon_0$

E. Something else



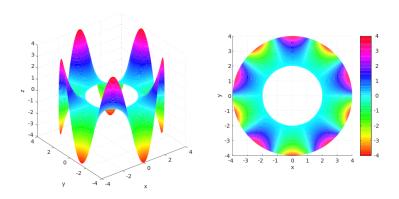
A parallel plate capacitor is attached to a battery which maintains a constant voltage difference V between the capacitor plates. While the battery is attached, the plates are pulled apart. The electrostatic energy stored in the capacitor

A. increases.

B. decreases.

C. stays constant.

LAPLACE'S EQUATION



A region of space contains no charges. What can I say about V in the interior?

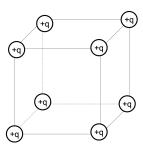


- A. Not much, there are lots of possibilities for V(r) in there
- B. V(r)=0 everywhere in the interior.
- C. V(r)=constant everywhere in the interior

A region of space contains no charges. The boundary has V=0 everywhere. What can I say about V in the interior?



- A. Not much, there are lots of possibilities for V(r) in there
- B. V(r)=0 everywhere in the interior.
- C. V(r)=constant everywhere in the interior



If you put a positive test charge at the center of this cube of charges, could it be in stable equilibrium?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. ???