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Phys 2020, Section 1
Quiz #2 — Spring 2002

1. A potential of 5.0 V is applied across the plates of a $350 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor.



a) What is the charge stored in the capacitor?

Charge stored is

$$Q = CV = (350 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F})(5.0 \text{ V}) = 1.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$$

b) What is the electrical energy stored in the capacitor?

Energy stored in capacitor is

$$E_{\text{energy}} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} (350 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F})(5.0 \text{ V})^2 = 4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

2. A piece of copper wire has circular cross-section with a radius of 0.500 mm.



$r = 0.500 \text{ mm}$

a) What is the cross-sectional area of the wire in units of m^2 ?

$$A = \pi r^2 = \pi (0.500 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2 = 7.85 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$$

b) If the resistance of the wire is $1.00 \times 10^{-2} \Omega$, what is the length of the wire? The resistivity of copper is $1.72 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$.

From $R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$, solve for L :

$$L = \frac{RA}{\rho} = \frac{(1.00 \times 10^{-2} \Omega)(7.85 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2)}{(1.72 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m})} = 0.457 \text{ m}$$

3. In the circuit shown at the right, three resistors are connected in series to a 9.0 V battery. Resistances are as given.

a) What is the current in the circuit?

Equivalent resistance of resistors is $R_g = 5.0\Omega + 7.0\Omega + 3.0\Omega = 15.0\Omega$

Then current in circuit is

$$I = \frac{V}{R_g} = \frac{(9.0\text{V})}{(15.0\Omega)} = \boxed{0.60\text{A}}$$

b) What is the potential drop (voltage) across the 5.0 Ω resistor?

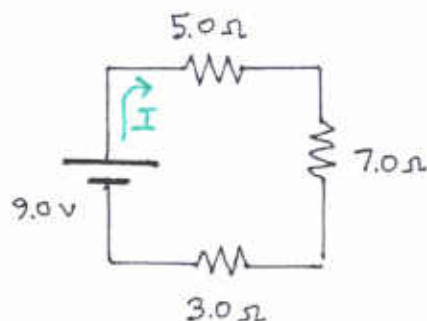
Current in the 5.0 Ω resistor is 0.60 A, so voltage drop across it is

$$V_{5.0\Omega} = IR = (0.60\text{A})(5.0\Omega) = \boxed{3.0\text{V}}$$

c) What is the power dissipated in the 7.0 Ω resistor?

Current in the 7.0 Ω resistor is also 0.60 A, so power dissipated is

$$P_{7.0\Omega} = I^2 R = (0.60\text{A})^2 (7.0\Omega) = \boxed{2.5\text{W}}$$



You must show all your work and include the right units with your answers!

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \quad \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2} \quad e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$$

$$A_{\text{circ}} = \pi R^2 \quad Q = CV \quad E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \quad C_{\text{p-plates}} = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

$$V = IR \quad R = \rho \frac{L}{A} \quad P = IV = I^2 R \quad R_{\text{ser}} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots \quad \frac{1}{R_{\text{par}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$$

$$F = qvB \sin \theta, \text{ w/ RHR-1}$$