

Name: WILLIAMS

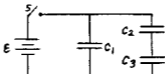
Discussion Instructor (CIRCLE ONE): Arnold      Campbell      Schoenborn

Discussion Section # \_\_\_\_\_

Report all numbers to the proper number of significant figures!  
Use the conversion constants given on the front page.

In the diagram shown the switch is closed for a long time, and then opened. Now a dielectric of  $\kappa = 4.00$  is inserted into  $C_3$ .

- (a) Find the new voltage across  $C_1$ .  
 (b) Find the new voltage across  $C_2$ .  
 (c) Find the charge that flows, and the direction it flows when the dielectric is inserted.



$\epsilon = 12.0 \text{ V}$   
 $C_1 = 155 \text{ pF}$   
 $C_2 = 125 \text{ pF}$   
 $C_3 = 250 \text{ pF}$

This problem was not well done.

- ① Calculate the situation before the dielectric is inserted.

$C_2$  and  $C_3$  are in series;  $C_1$  is in parallel with the combination of  $C_2$  and  $C_3$ .

$$C_{\text{eff}} = C_1 + C_{23} = C_1 + \frac{C_2 C_3}{C_2 + C_3} = 238.3 \text{ pF}$$

$$Q_{\text{initial}} = CV = (238.3)(12.0) = 2860 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}$$

$$Q_1 = 1860 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}$$

$$Q_{23} = 1000 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C} = Q_2 = Q_3$$

- ② Insert the dielectric; since the switch is open  $Q$  is

conserved, but redistributed.

$$C'_{\text{eff}} = C_1 + C'_{23} = 155 + 111 \text{ pF} = 266 \text{ pF}$$

$$C'_3 = \kappa C_3 = 1000 \text{ pF}$$

$$\text{Calc } C'_{23} = \frac{C_2 C'_3}{C_2 + C'_3} = \frac{125(1000)}{125 + 1000} \text{ pF}$$

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- ③ Now calculate the redistributed charge.  $g = g \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right)$   
*Does not work, calculate the way they.*

$$Q_{TOT} = 2860 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$V_1 = V_{23}$$

$$C_1 Q_1' = C_{23}' Q_{23}'$$

$$\frac{Q_{23}'}{Q_1'} = \frac{C_{23}'}{C_1} = \frac{111}{155} = 0.719 \quad Q_{23}' = 0.719 Q_1'$$

$$2860 \times 10^{-12} C = 0.719 Q_1' + Q_1' = 1.719 Q_1'$$

$$Q_1' = 1665 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$Q_{23}' = 1198 \times 10^{-12}$$

Therefore  $V_1' = \frac{Q_1'}{C_1} = \frac{1665 \times 10^{-12}}{155 \times 10^{-12}} = 10.75 V$

Since  $Q_2' = Q_3' = Q_{23}'$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2'}{C_2} = \frac{1198 \times 10^{-12}}{125 \times 10^{-12}} = 9.58 V$$

- ④ The charge that moves is the change in charge on  $C_1$

$$Q_1 = 1860 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$Q_1' = 1665 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$195 \times 10^{-12} C$$

$$\Delta Q = 195 \times 10^{-12} C$$

from  $C_1$  to  $C_{23}'$