



## PHYSICS

### BOOKS - HC VERMA

### CAPACITORS

#### Examples

1. A capacitor gets a charge of  $60\mu C$  when it is connected to a battery of emf 12 V. Calculate the capacitance of the capacitor.

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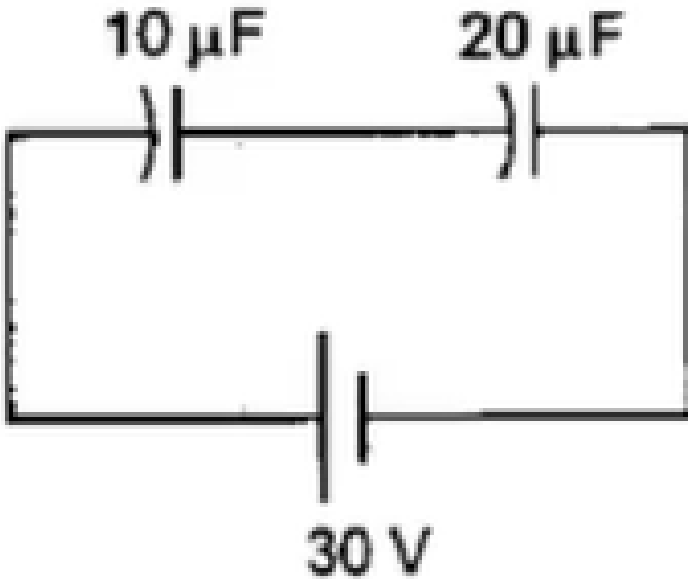
2. Show that the SI unit of  $\epsilon_0$  may be written as farad *meter*<sup>-1</sup>.

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3. Calculate the capacitance of a parallel-plate capacitor having 20 cm x 20 cm square plates separated by a distance of 1.0 mm.

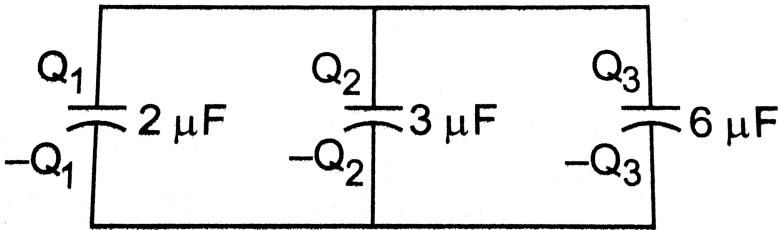
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4. Calculate the charge on each capacitor shown in figure



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5. Find the equivalent capacitance of the combination shown in figure between the points P and N.



A.  $11 \mu\text{F}$

B.  $3 \mu\text{F}$

C.  $4 \mu\text{F}$

D.  $7 \mu\text{F}$

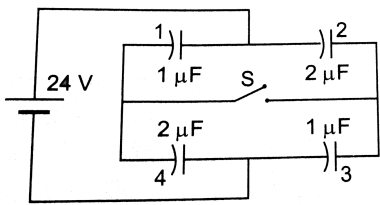
**Answer: A**



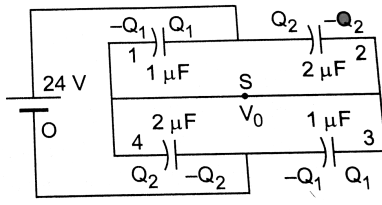
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6. Find the equivalent capacitance of the combination shown in figure (31.11a) between the point P and N.

through the switch if it is closed?



(a)



(b)

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7. Find the energy stored in a capacitor of capacitance  $100\mu F$  when it is charged to a potential difference of 20 V.

- A.  $0.02J$
- B.  $0.04J$
- C.  $0.01J$
- D.  $0.05J$

Answer: A

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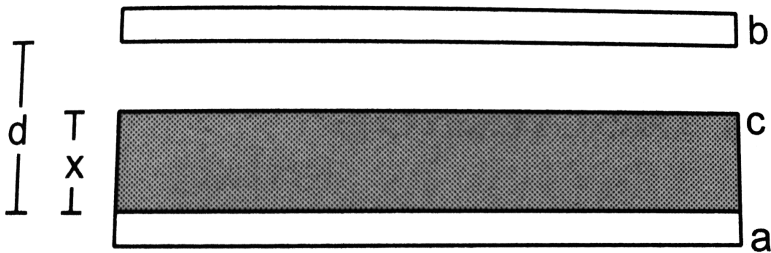


8. Two parallel plate capacitors, each of capacitance  $40\mu F$  are connected in series. The space between the plates of one capacitor is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant  $K = 4$ . Find the equivalent capacitance of the system.



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9. A parallel plate capacitor has plate area  $A$  and plate separation  $d$ . The space between the plates is filled up to a thickness  $x$  ( $x < d$ ) with a dielectric constant  $K$ . Calculate the capacitance of the system.



A.  $\frac{2K\epsilon_0 n_A}{Kd - x(K - 1)}$

B.  $\frac{K\epsilon_0 n_A}{K2d - x(K - 1)}$

C.  $\frac{K\epsilon_0 n_A}{K - x(K - 1)}$

$$D. \frac{K\epsilon_0 n_A}{Kd - x(K - 1)}$$

**Answer: D**



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## Worked Out Examples

1. A parallel plate capacitor has plates of area  $200\text{cm}^2$  and separation between the plates 1.00 mm. What potential difference will be developed if a charge of 1.00 nC (i.e.,  $1.00 \times 10^{-9}\text{C}$ ) is given to the capacitor? If the plate separation is now increased to 2.00 mm, what will be the new potential difference?



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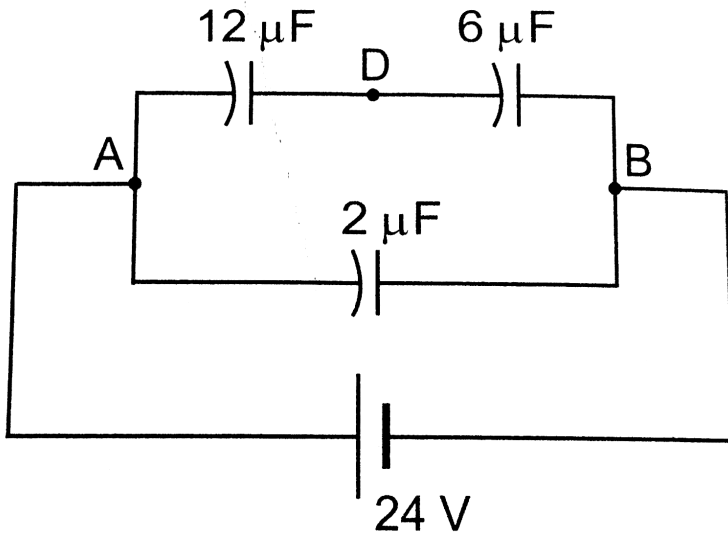
2. An isolated sphere has a capacitance of 50 pF. (a) Calculate its radius. (b) how much charge should be placed on it to raise its potential to  $10^4\text{V}$

?



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3. Consider the connections shown in (a) Find the capacitance between the points A and B. (b) find the charge on the three capacitors. (c ) Taking the potential at the point B to be zero, find the potential at the point D.



A. ( $12\ \mu\text{F}$ ),  $48\ \mu\text{C}$  &  $96\ \mu\text{C}$   $16\text{V}$

B. ( $6\ \mu\text{F}$ ),  $48\ \mu\text{C}$  &  $96\ \mu\text{C}$  ,  $16\text{V}$

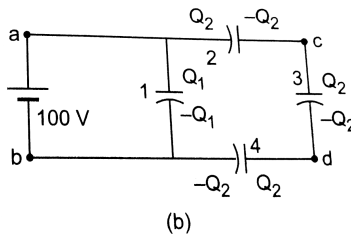
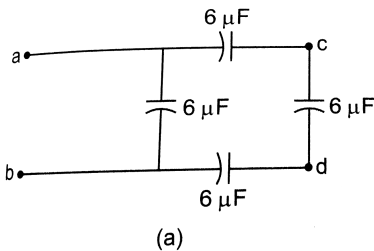
C. ( $6\ \mu\text{F}$ ),  $48\ \mu\text{C}$  &  $96\ \mu\text{C}$  ,  $12\text{V}$

D. ( $6\mu F$ ) 48 micro coulomb & 96 micro coulomb, 10V

Answer: B

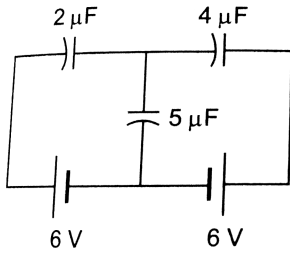
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4. If 100 volts of potential difference is applied between  $a$  and  $b$  in the circuit of , find the potential difference between  $c$  and  $d$ .

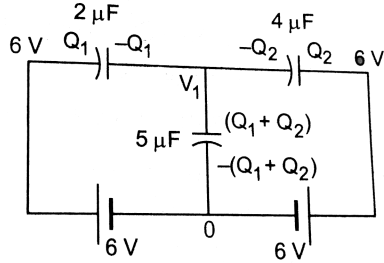


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5. Find the charges on the three capacitors shown in figure



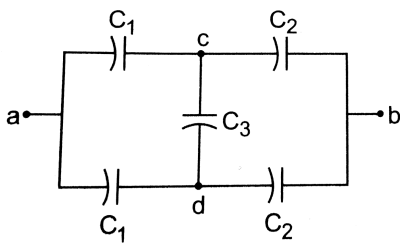
(a)



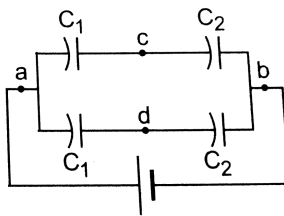
(b)

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6. Find the equivalent capacitance of the system shown in figure between the points a and b.



(a)



(b)

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7. Find the equivalent capacitance between the point A and B in figure .

equivalent capacitance of the given system is

$$2C = \frac{2 C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}.$$

7. Find the equivalent capacitance between the point A and B in figure (31-W5a).

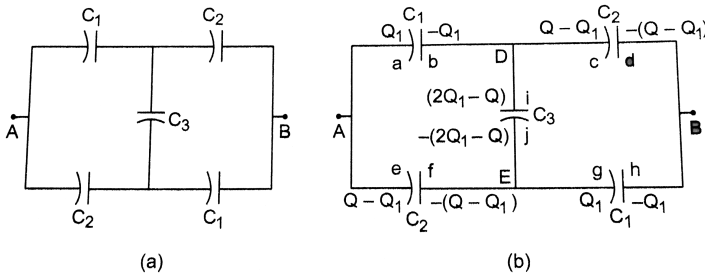


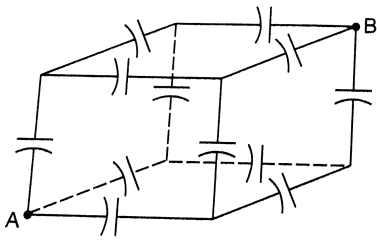
Figure 31-W5

**Solution :** Let us connect a battery between the points A and B. The charge distribution is shown in figure (31-W5b). Suppose the positive terminal of the battery supplies a charge  $+Q$  and the negative terminal a charge  $-Q$ . The charge  $Q$  is divided between plates  $a$  and  $e$ . A charge  $Q_1$  goes to the plate  $a$  and the rest  $Q - Q_1$  goes to the plate  $e$ . The charge  $-Q$  supplied by the negative terminal is distributed between plates  $b$  and  $f$ . A charge  $-Q_1$  goes to the plate  $b$  and the rest  $-(Q - Q_1)$  goes to the plate  $f$ . The charge  $Q - Q_1$  supplied by the positive terminal is distributed between plates  $c$  and  $g$ . A charge  $Q_1$  goes to the plate  $c$  and the rest  $Q - Q_1$  goes to the plate  $g$ . The charge  $-(Q - Q_1)$  supplied by the negative terminal is distributed between plates  $d$  and  $h$ . A charge  $-(Q - Q_1)$  goes to the plate  $d$  and the rest  $-Q_1$  goes to the plate  $h$ . The charge  $2Q_1 - Q$  supplied by the positive terminal is distributed between plates  $i$  and  $j$ . A charge  $2Q_1 - Q$  goes to the plate  $i$  and the rest  $-(2Q_1 - Q)$  goes to the plate  $j$ . The charge  $2Q_1 - Q$  supplied by the positive terminal is distributed between plates  $i$  and  $j$ . A charge  $2Q_1 - Q$  goes to the plate  $i$  and the rest  $-(2Q_1 - Q)$  goes to the plate  $j$ .

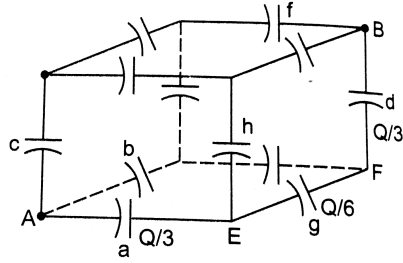
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8. Twelve capacitors, each having a capacitance  $C$ , are connected to form a cube. Find the equivalent capacitance between the diagonally opposite

corners such as A and B.



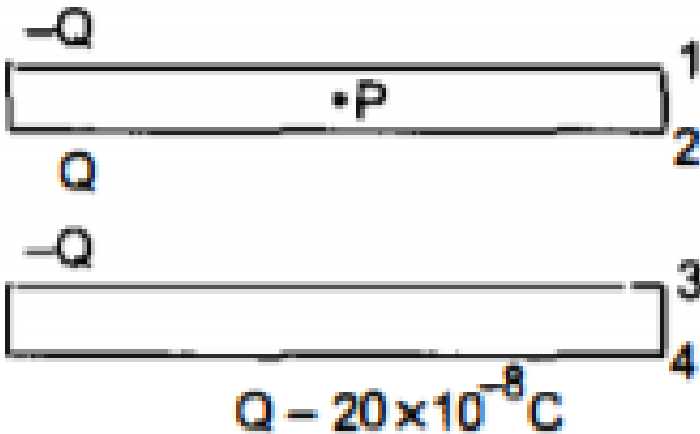
(a)



(b)

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9. The negative plate of a parallel plate capacitor is given a charge of  $-20 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$ . Find the charges appearing on the four surface of the capacitor plates.



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10. Three capacitors of capacitances  $2\mu F$ ,  $3\mu F$  and  $6\mu F$  are connected in series with a 12 V battery. All the connecting wire are disconnected, the three positive plates are connected together and the three negative plates are connected together. Find the charges on the three capacitors after the reconnection.

A.  $Q_1 = \frac{7}{11}\mu C$ ,  $Q_2 = \frac{10}{11}\mu C$  and  $Q_3 = \frac{21}{11}\mu C$

B.  $Q_1 = \frac{72}{11}\mu C$ ,  $Q_2 = \frac{18}{11}\mu C$  and  $Q_3 = \frac{216}{11}\mu C$

C.  $Q_1 = \frac{72}{11}\mu C$ ,  $Q_2 = \frac{108}{11}\mu C$  and  $Q_3 = \frac{216}{11}\mu C$

D.  $Q_1 = \frac{2}{11}\mu C$ ,  $Q_2 = \frac{108}{11}\mu C$  and  $Q_3 = \frac{216}{11}\mu C$

Answer: C



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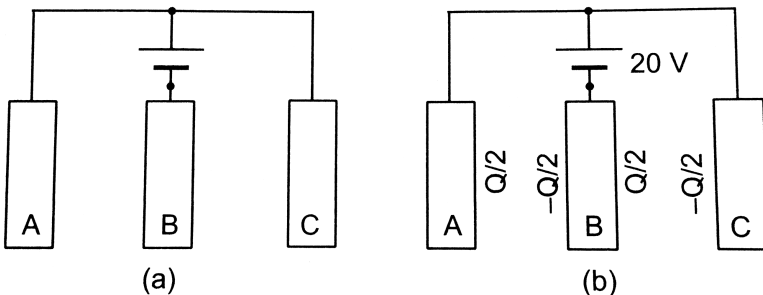


11. The connections shown in figure are established with the switch S open. How much charge will flow through the switch if it is closed?



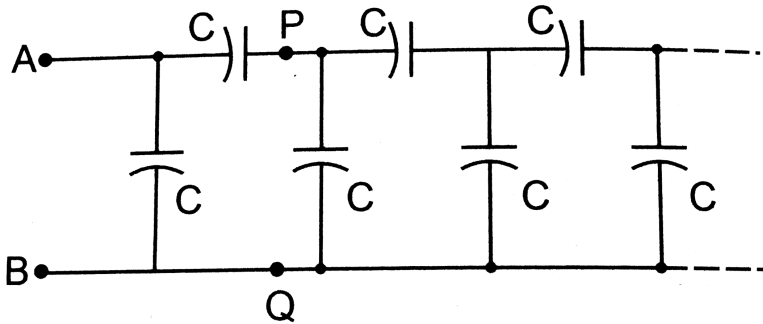
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12. Each of the three plates shown in figure has an area of  $200 \text{ cm}^2$  on one side and the gap between the adjacent plates is  $0.2 \text{ mm}$ . The emf of the battery is  $20 \text{ V}$ . Find the distribution of charge on various surfaces of the plates. What is the equivalent capacitance of the system between the terminal points?



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13. Find the capacitance of the infinite ladder shown in figure.



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14. Find the energy stored in the electric field produced by a metal sphere of radius  $R$  containing a charge  $Q$ .

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15. A capacitor of capacitance  $C$  is charged by connecting it to a battery of emf  $\epsilon$ . The capacitor is now disconnected and reconnected to the battery with the polarity reversed. Calculate the heat developed in the connecting wires.

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**16.** An uncharged capacitor is connected to a battery. Show that half the energy supplied by the battery is lost as heat while charging the capacitor.

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**17.** A parallel-plate capacitor having plate area  $100\text{cm}^2$  and separation  $1.0\text{ mm}$  holds a charge of  $0.12\mu\text{C}$  when connected to a  $120\text{ V}$  battery. Find the dielectric constant of the material filling the gap.

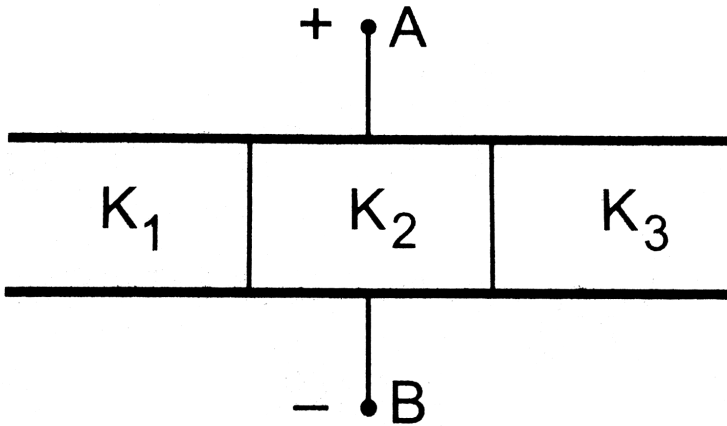
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**18.** A parallel plate capacitor is formed by two plates, each of area  $100\text{cm}^2$ , separated by a distance of  $1\text{ mm}$ . A dielectric of dielectric constant  $5.0$  and dielectric strength  $1.9 \times 10^7\text{Vm}^{-1}$  is filled between the plates. Find

the maximum charge that can be stored on the capacitor without causing any dielectric breakdown.

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19. The space between the plates of a parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $C$  is filled with three dielectric slabs of identical size as shown in figure. If the dielectric constants of the three slabs are  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  find the new capacitance.



A.  $C_e q = (K_1 + K_2 + K_3) \frac{C}{3}$

B.  $C_e q = (K_1 - K_2 + K_3) \frac{C}{3}$

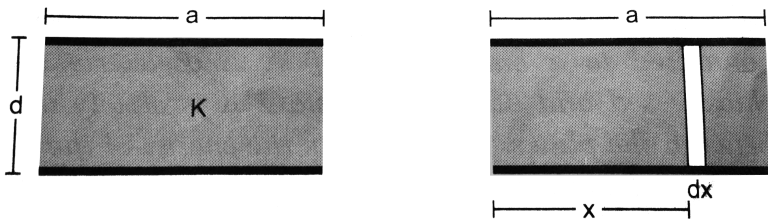
$$C. C_e q = (K_1 + K_2 - K_3) \frac{C}{3}$$

$$D. C_e q = (K_1 - K_2 - K_3) \frac{C}{3}$$

**Answer: A**

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20. Figure shown a parallel-plate capacitor having square plates of edge  $a$  and plate-separation  $d$ . The gap between the plates is filled with a dielectric of dielectric constant  $K$  which varies parallel to an edge as  $K = K_0 + \alpha x$ , where  $K$  and  $\alpha$  are constants and  $x$  is the distance from the left end. Calculate the capacitance.



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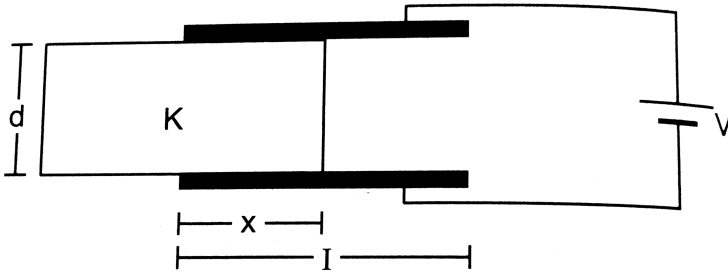
21. A parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $100\mu F$  is connected a power supply of  $200V$ . A dielectric slab of dielectric constant 5 is now inserted into the gap between the plates. (a) Find the extra charge flown through the power supply and the work done by the supply. (b) Find the change in the electrostatic energy of the electric field in the capacitor.



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22. Shown a parallel plate capacitor with plates of width  $b$  and length  $l$ . The separation between the plates is  $d$ . The plates are rigidly clamped and connected to a battery of emf  $V$ . A dielectric slab of thickness  $d$  and dielectric constant  $K$  is slowly inserted between the plates. (a) Calculate the energy of the system when a length  $x$  of the slab is introduced into the capacitor. (b) what force should be applied on the slab to ensure that

is goes slowly into the capacitor? Neglect any effect of friction or gravity.



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23. A parallel-plate capacitor is placed in such a way that its plates are horizontal and the lower plate is dipped into a liquid of dielectric constant  $K$  and density  $\rho$ . Each plate has an area  $A$ . The plates are now connected to a battery which supplies a positive charge of magnitude  $Q$  to the upper plate. Find the rise in the level of the liquid in the space between the plates. (figure)



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1. Suppose a charge  $+Q_1$  is given to the positive plates and a charge  $-Q_2$  to the negative plate of a capacitor. What is the "charge on the capacitor"?

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2. As  $C = \left(\frac{1}{V}\right)Q$ , can you say that the capacitor  $C$  is proportion to the charge  $Q$ ?

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3. A solid and a hollow metal spheres are given equal charges, which one will have higher electric potential.

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4. The plates of a parallel-plate capacitor are given equal positive charges. What will be the potential difference between the plates? What will be the charges on the facing surfaces and on the outer surfaces?



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5. A capacitor has capacitance  $C$ . Is this information sufficient to know what maximum charge the capacitor can contain? If yes, what is this charge? If no, what other information is needed?



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6. The dielectric constant decreases if the temperature is increased. Explain this in terms of polarization of the material.



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7. A dielectric slab is inserted between the plates of an isolated capacitor.

The force between the plates will

- A. increase
- B. decrease
- C. remain unchanged
- D. become zero

**Answer:**



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## Objective 1

1. A capacitor of capacitance  $C$  is charged to a potential  $V$ . The flux of the electric field through a closed surface enclosing the capacitor is

A.  $\frac{CV}{\epsilon}$

B.  $\frac{2CV}{\epsilon_0}$

C.  $\frac{CV}{2\epsilon_0}$

D. zero

**Answer: D**



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2. Two capacitor each having capacitance  $C$  and breakdown voltage  $V$  are joined in series. The capacitance and the breakdown voltage of the combination will be

A.  $2C$  and  $2V$

B.  $\frac{C}{2}$  and  $\frac{V}{2}$

C.  $2C$  and  $\frac{V}{2}$

D.  $\frac{C}{2}$  and  $2V$

**Answer: D**



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3. If the capacitors in the previous question are joined in parallel, the capacitance and the breakdown voltage of the combination will be

A.  $2C$  and  $2V$

B.  $C$  and  $2V$

C.  $2C$  and  $V$

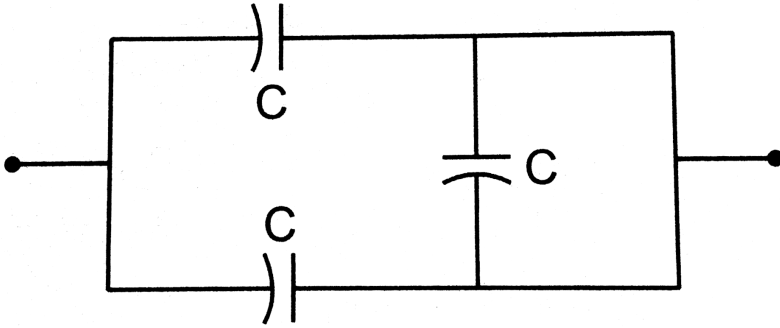
D.  $C$  and  $V$

**Answer: C**



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4. The equivalent capacitance of the combination shown in figure is



A.  $C$

B.  $2C$

C.  $\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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5. When a dielectric slab is gradually inserted between the plates of an isolated parallel-plate capacitor, the energy of the system

decreases. What can you conclude about the force on the slab exerted by the electric field?

- A. increase
- B. decrease
- C. remain unchanged
- D. become zero

**Answer: C**



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6. The energy density in the electric field created by a point charge falls off with the distance from the point charge as

- A.  $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$
- B.  $\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)$
- C.  $\left(\frac{1}{r^3}\right)$

D.  $\left(\frac{1}{r^4}\right)$

**Answer: D**

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7. A parallel-plate capacitor has plates of unequal area. The larger plate is connected to the positive terminal of the battery and the smaller plate to its negative terminal. Let  $Q_+$  and  $Q_-$  be the charges appearing on the positive and negative appearing on the

A.  $Q_+ > Q_-$

B.  $Q_+ = Q_-$

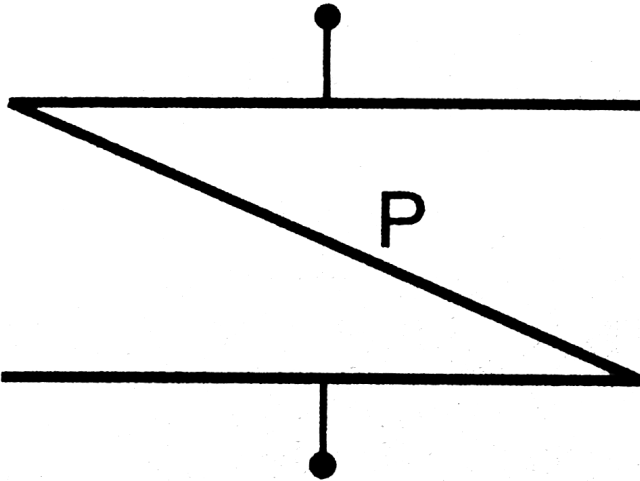
C.  $Q_+ < Q_-$

D. The information is not sufficient to decide the relation between  $Q_+$  and  $Q_-$ .

**Answer: B**

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8. A thin metal plate  $P$  is inserted between the plates of a parallel-plate capacitor of capacitance  $C$  in such a way that its edges touch the two plates (figure 31-Q2). The capacitance now becomes.



A.  $\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$

B.  $2C$

C. 0

D. indetermined

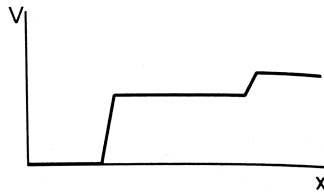
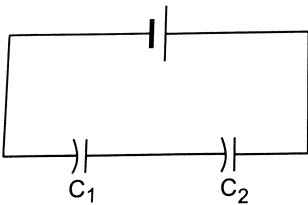
Answer: D





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9. Figure show two capacitors connected in series and joined to a battery. The graph shows the variation in potential as one moves from right to left on the branch containing the capacitors.



A.  $C_1 > C_2$

B.  $C_1 = C_2$

C.  $C_1 < C_2$

D. The information is not sufficient to decide the relation between  $Q_+$  and  $Q_-$ .

Answer: C



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10. Two metal plates having charges  $Q$ ,  $-Q$  face each other at some separation and are dipped into an oil tank .If the oil is pumped out, the electric field between the plates will

- A. increase
- B. decrease
- C. remain unchanged
- D. become zero

**Answer: A**



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11. Two metal spheres of capacitances  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  carry some charges . They are put in contact and then separated.The final charges  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  on them will satisfy

A.  $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} < \frac{C_1}{C_2}$

B.  $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$

C.  $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} > \frac{C_1}{C_2}$

D.  $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$

**Answer: B**



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**12.** Three capacitors of capacitances  $6\mu F$  each are available. The minimum and maximum capacitances, which can be obtained are

A.  $6\mu F, 18\mu F$

B.  $3\mu F, 12\mu F$

C.  $2\mu F, 12\mu F$

D.  $2\mu F, 18\mu F$

**Answer: D**

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## Objective 2

1. The capacitance of a capacitor does not depend on

- A. the shape of the plates
- B. the size of the plates
- C. the charges on the plates
- D. the separation between the plates

**Answer: C**

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2. A dielectric slab is inserted between the plates of an isolated charged capacitor. Which of the following quantities will remain the same?

- A. The electric field in the capacitor
- B. The charge on the capacitor
- C. The potential difference between the plates
- D. The stored energy in the capacitor

**Answer: B**

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3. A dielectric slab is inserted between the plates of a capacitor. The charge on the capacitor is  $Q$  and the magnitude of the induced charge on each surface of the dielectric is  $Q'$ .

- A.  $Q'$  may be larger than  $Q$ .
- B.  $Q'$  must be larger than  $Q$ .
- C.  $Q'$  must be equal to  $Q$ .
- D.  $Q'$  must be smaller than  $Q$ .

**Answer: D**



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4. Each plate of a parallel plate capacitor has a charge  $q$  on it. The capacitor is now connected to a battery. Now,

- A. the facing surfaces of the capacitor have equal and opposite charges
- B. the two plates of the capacitor have equal and opposite charges
- C. the battery supplies equal and opposite charges to the two plates
- D. the outer surfaces of the plates have equal charges

**Answer: A::C::D**



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5. The separation between the plates of a charged parallel-plate capacitor is increased. Which of the following quantities will change?

- A. Charge on the capacitor
- B. potential difference across the capacitor
- C. Energy of the capacitor
- D. Energy density between the plates

**Answer: B::C**



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6. A parallel-plate capacitor is connected to a battery. A metal sheet of negligible thickness is placed between the plates. The sheet remains parallel to the plates of the capacitor.

- A. The battery will supply more charge.
- B. The capacitance will increase.

C. The potential difference between the plates will increase.

D. Equal and opposite charges will appear on the two faces of the metal plate.

**Answer: D**



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7. Following operations can be performed on a capacitor: X - connect the capacitor to a battery of  $emf \mathcal{E}$ . Y - disconnect the battery. Z - reconnect the battery with polarity reversed. W - insert a dielectric slab in the capacitor.

A. In XYZ (perform X, then Y, then Z). The stored electric energy remains unchanged and no thermal energy is developed.

B. The charge appearing on the capacitor is greater after the action XWY than after the action XYW.



C. The electric energy stored in the capacitor is greater after the action WXY than after the action XYW.

D. The electric field in the capacitor after the action XW is the same as that after WX.

**Answer: B::C::D**

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## Exercises

1. When  $1.0 \times 10^{12}$  electrons are transferred from one conductor to another, a potential difference of  $20V$  . What will be capacitance of the the -conductor system .

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2. Suppose one wishes to construct a 1.0 farad capacitor using circular discs. If the separation between the discs be kept at 1.0 mm, what would be the radius of the discs?



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3. A parallel-plate capacitor having plate area  $25\text{cm}^2$  and separation 1.00 mm is connected to a battery of  $6.0\text{V}$ . Calculate the charge flown through the battery. How much work has been done by the battery during the process?



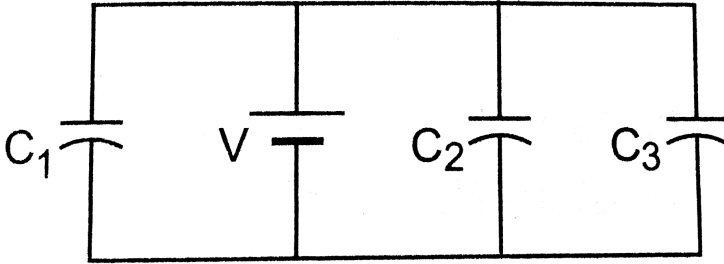
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4. A parallel-plate capacitor having plate area  $25.0\text{cm}^2$  and a separation 2.00 mm between the plates. The capacitor is connected to a battery of 12.0 V. (a) Find the charge on the capacitor. (b) The plate separation is decreased to 1.00 mm. Find the extra charge given by the battery to the positive plate.

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5. Find the charges on the three capacitors connected to a battery as shown in figure . Take

$C_1 = 2.0\mu F$ ,  $C_2 = 4.0\mu f$ ,  $C_3 = 6.0\mu F$  and  $V = 12v$ .

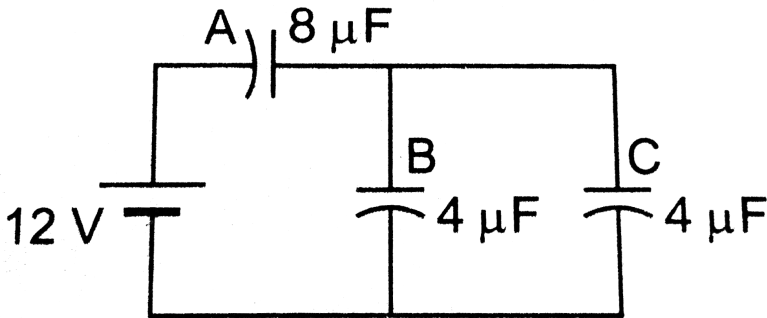


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6. Three capacitors having capacitances  $20\mu F$ ,  $30\mu F$  and  $40\mu F$  are connected in series with a 12V battery. Find the charge on each of the capacitors. How much work has been done by the battery in charging the capacitors?

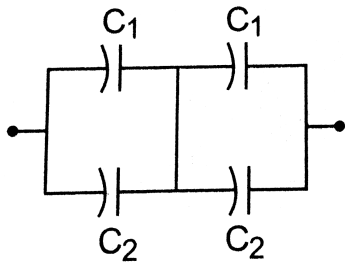
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7. Find the charges on the three capacitors connected to a battery as shown in figure.

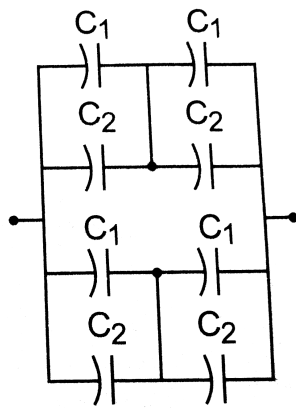


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8. Take  $C_1 = 4.0 \mu\text{F}$  and  $C_2 = 6.0 \mu\text{F}$  in figure. Calculate the equivalent capacitance of the combination between the points indicated.



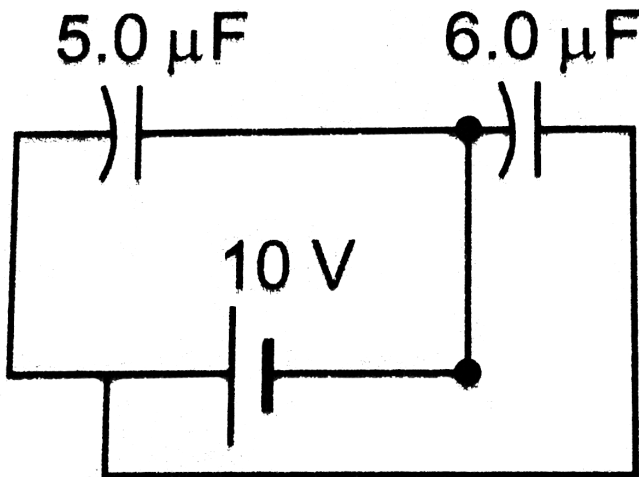
(a)



(b)

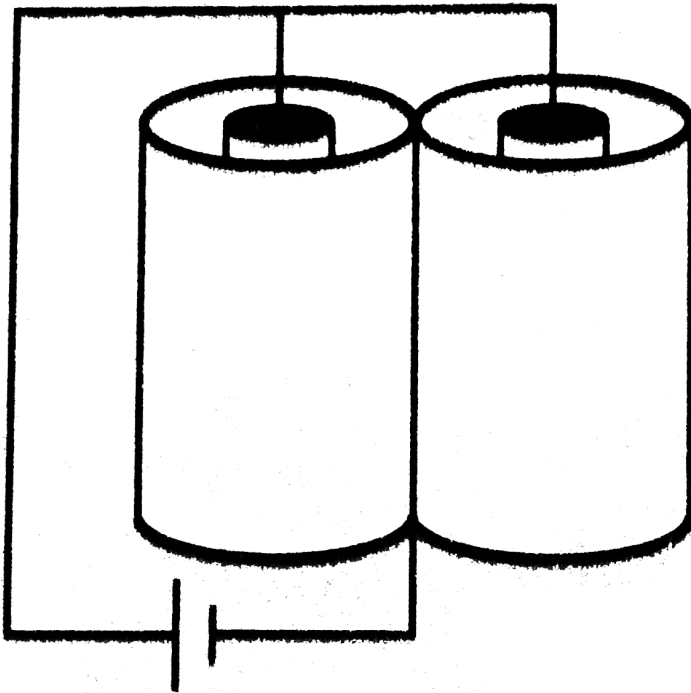
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9. Find charge supplied by the battery in the arrangement shown in figure.



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10. The outer cylinders of two cylindrical capacitors of capacitance  $2.2 \mu\text{F}$  each, are kept in contact and the inner cylinders are connected through a wire. A battery of emf  $10\text{V}$  is connected as shown in figure. Find the total charge supplied by the battery to the inner cylinders.

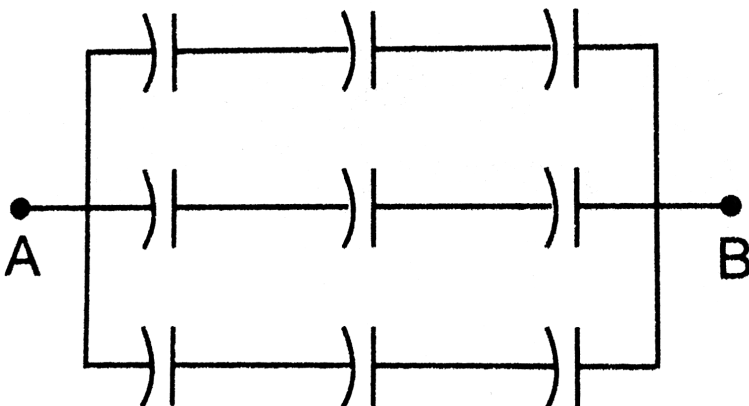


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11. Two conducting spheres of radii  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are kept widely separated from each other. What are their individual capacitances? If the spheres are connected by a metal wire, what will be the capacitance of the combination? Think in terms of series-parallel connections.

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12. Each of the capacitors shown in figure has a capacitance of  $2 \mu\text{F}$ . Find the equivalent capacitance of the assembly between the points A and B. Suppose a battery of emf 60 volts is connected between A and B. Find the potential difference appearing on the individual capacitors.





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13. It is required to construct a  $10 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor which can be connected across a  $200\text{V}$  battery. Capacitors of  $10 \mu\text{F}$  are available but they can withstand only  $50\text{V}$ . Design a combination which can yield the desired result.

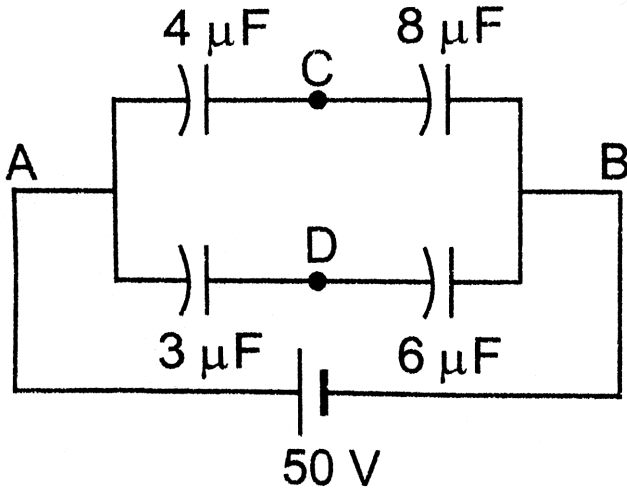


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14. Take the potential of the point B in figure to be zero. (a) Find the potentials at the points C and D, (b) If a capacitor is connected between C

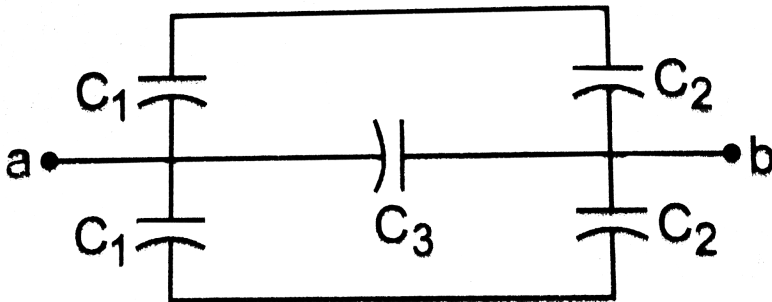


and D, what charge will appear on the capacitor ?



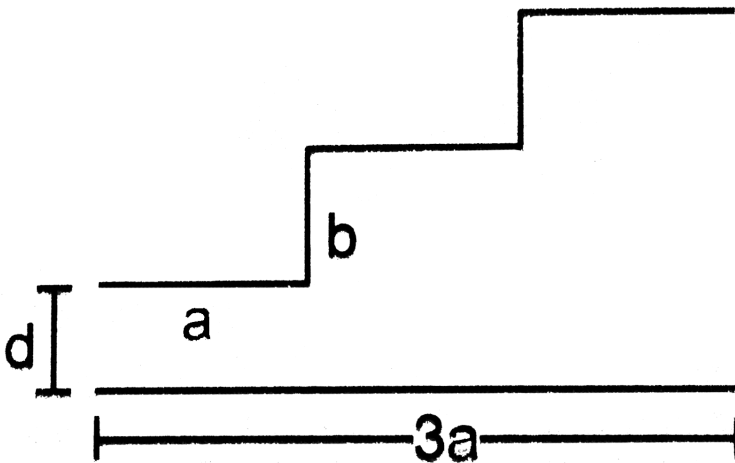
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15. Find the equivalent capacitance of the system shown in figure between the points a and b .



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16. A capacitor is made of a flat plate of area  $A$  and B second plate having a stair-like structure as shown in figure (31-E9). The width of each stair is  $a$  and the height is  $b$ . Find the capacitance of the assembly.



17. A cylindrical capacitor is constructed using two coaxial cylinders of the same length  $10\text{cm}$  of radii  $2\text{mm}$  and  $4\text{mm}$ . (a) calculate the capacitance

(b) another capacitor of the same length is constructed with cylinders of radii 4mm and 8mm. Calculate the capacitance .

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18. A  $100\text{pF}$  capacitor is charged to a potential difference of  $24\text{V}$ . It is connected to an uncharged capacitor of capacitance  $20\text{pF}$ . What will be the new potential difference across the  $100\text{pF}$  capacitor?

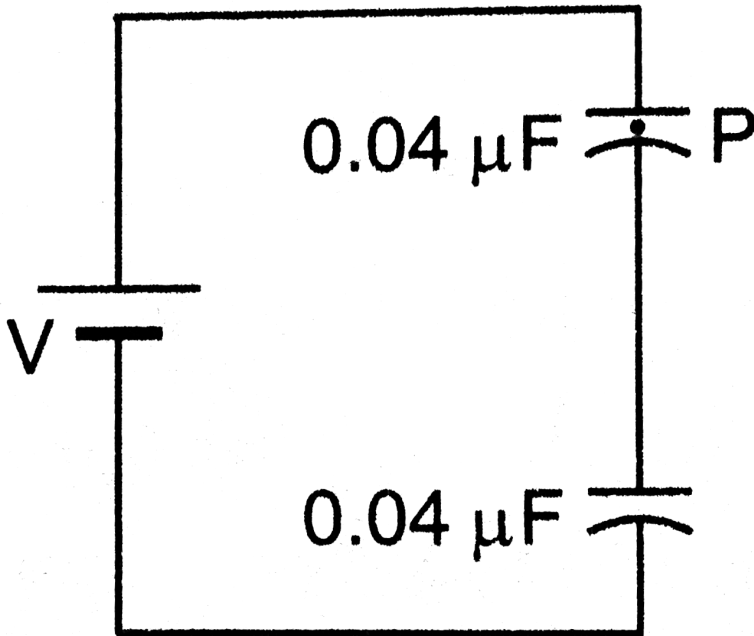
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19. Each capacitor shown in figure has a capacitance of  $5.0\text{ nF}$  , The emf of the battery is  $50\text{ V}$  , How much charge will flow through AB if the switch S is closed ?



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20. The particle P shown in figure has a mass of 10mg and a charge of  $-0.01\mu\text{C}$ . Each plate has a surface area  $100\text{cm}^2$  on one side. What potential difference  $V$  should be applied to the combination to hold the particle P in equilibrium?

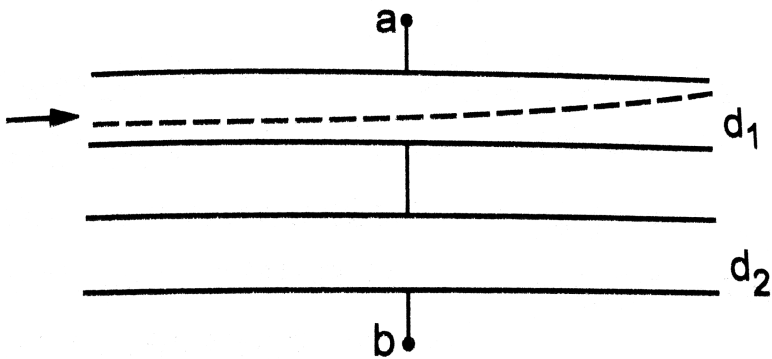


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21. The plate of a capacitor are 2.00cm apart . An electron -prodon pair is released somewhere in the gap between the plates and it is found that the prolon reeaches the negative plate . At what distance from the negative plate was the pair released?

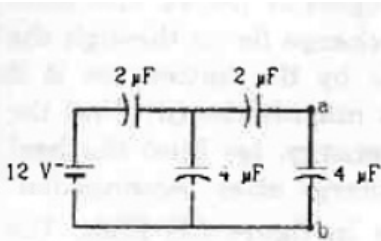
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22. Convince yourself that parts (a) ,(b) and (c ) of figure are identical . Find the capaciance between the point A and B of the assembly .

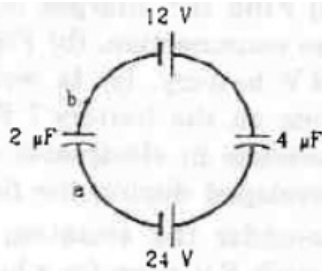


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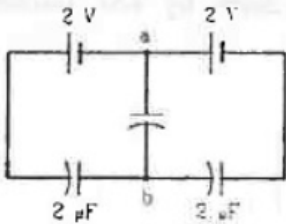
23. Find the potential difference  $V_a - V_b$  between the points  $a$  and  $b$  shown in each part of the figure.



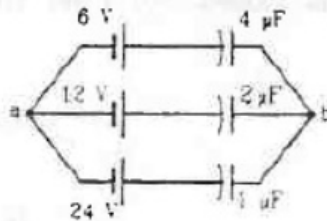
(a)



(b)



(c)

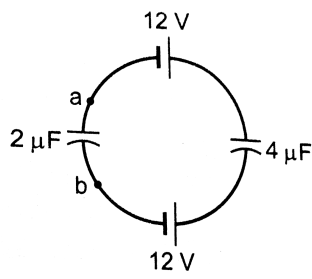
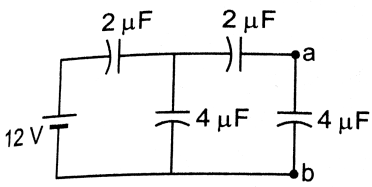


(d)

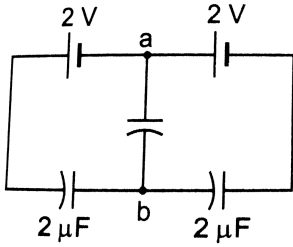


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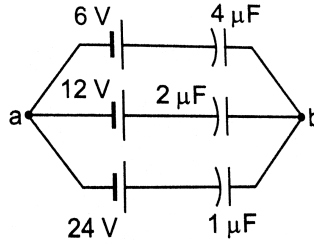
24. Find the equivalent capacitances of the combinations shown in figure between the indicated points.



(a)



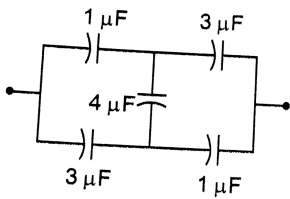
(b)



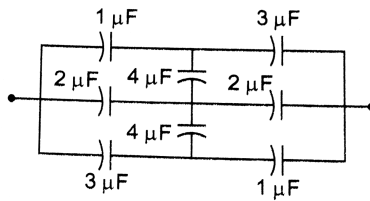
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25. Find the capacitance of the combination shown in figure between A and B .

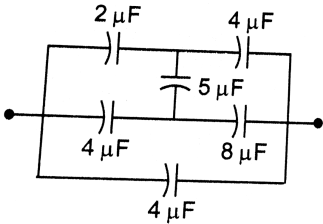
... (31-E15) between the indicated points.



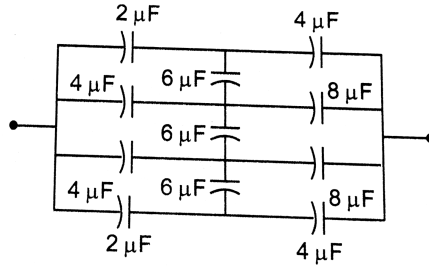
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

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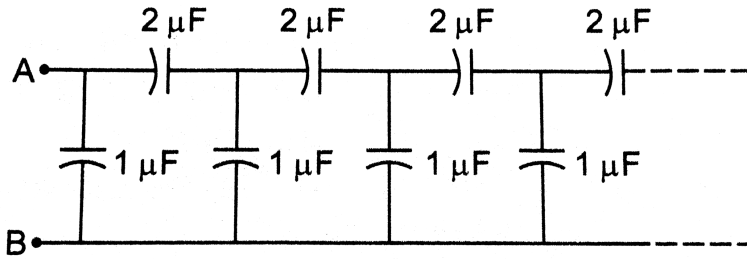
26. Find the equivalent capacitance of the point A and B .

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27. A infinite ladder is constructed by connecting several sections of  $2\mu F$ ,  $1\mu F$  capacitor combinations as shown in figure . It is terminated by a capacitor of capacitance  $C$  . What value should be chosen for  $C$  , such



that the equivalent capacitance of the number of sections in between ?



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28. A charge of  $+2.0 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$  is placed on the positive plate and a charge of  $-1.0 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$  on the negative plate of a parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $1.2 \times 10^{-3}\ \mu\text{F}$ . Calculate the potential difference developed between the plates.

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29. A charge of  $20\ \mu\text{C}$  is placed on the positive plate of an isolated parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $10\ \mu\text{F}$ . Calculate the potential difference between the plates.

difference developed between the plates .



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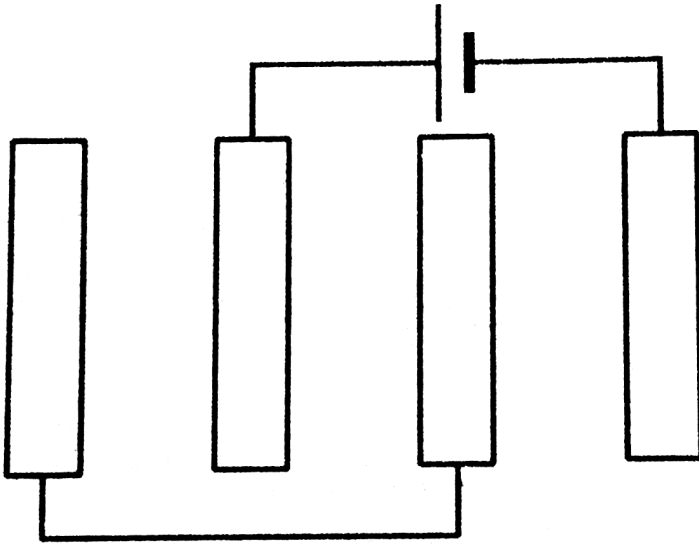
**30.** A charge of  $1\mu C$  is given to one plate of a parallel - plate capacitor of capacitance  $0.1\mu F$  and a charge of  $2\mu C$  is given to the other plate . Find the potential difference developed between the plate .



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**31.** Each of the plates shown in figure ( 31- E19 ) has surface area  $\left(\frac{96}{\epsilon_0}\right) \times 10^{-12} \text{Fm}$  on one side and the separation between the consecutive plates is 4.0 mm. The emf of the battery connected is 10 volts . Find the magnitude of the charge supplied by the battery to each of the

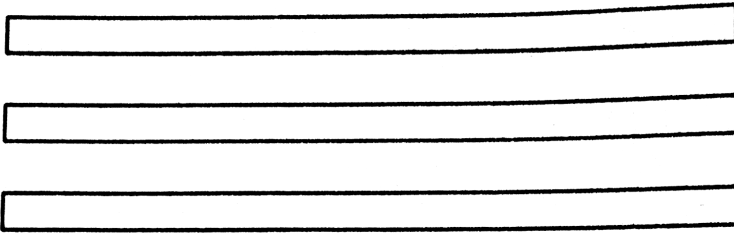
plates connected to it .



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**32.** The capacitance between the adjacent plates shown in figure (31-E20) is  $50\text{nF}$ . A charge of  $1.0\mu\text{C}$  is placed on the middle plate (a) What will be the charge on the outer surface of the upper plate? (b) Find the

potential difference developed between the upper and the middle plates .



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**33.** Consider the situation of the previous . If  $1.0\mu C$  is placed on the upper plate instead of the middle , what will be the potential difference between (a ) the upper and middle plates and (b ) the middle and the lower plate?

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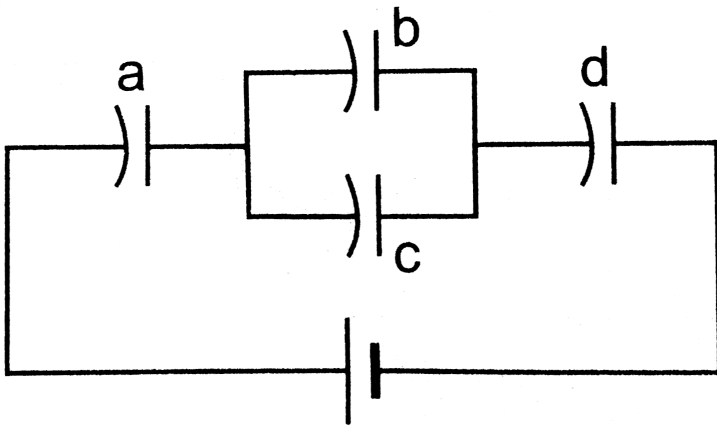
**34.** Two capacitors of capacitances  $20.0pF$  and  $50.0pF$  are connected in series with a  $6.00V$  battery . Find (a )the potential difference across each capacitor and (b) the energy stored in each capacitor .

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35. Two capacitor of capacitance  $4.0\mu F$  and  $6.0\mu F$  are connected in series with a battery of  $20V$  . Find the energy supplied by the battery .

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36. Each capacitor in figure has a capacitance of  $10\mu F$  . The emf of the battery is  $100V$  . Find the energy stored in each the four capacitors.

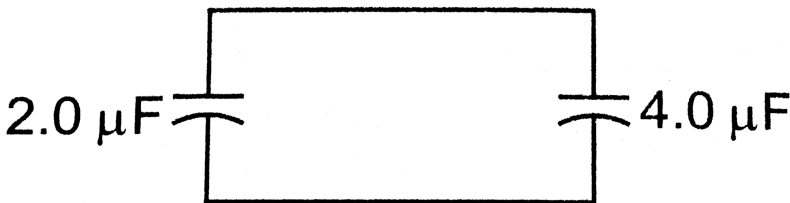


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37. A capacitor with stored energy  $4.0J$  is connected with an identical capacitor with no electric field in between . Find the total energy stored in the two capacitors .

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38. A capacitor of capacitor of capacitance  $2.0\mu F$  is charge to a potential difference of  $12V$  It is then connected of uncharged capacitor of capacitance  $4.0\mu F$  as shown in figure . Find (a ) the charge on each of the two capacitors after the connection, (b ) the electrostatic energy stored in each of the two capacitors and (c ) the best produced during the charge transfer from one capacitor to the other .



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39. A point charge  $Q$  is placed at the origin . Find the electrostatic energy stored outside the sphere of radius  $R$  centred at the origin.

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40. A metal sphere of radius  $R$  is charged to a potential  $V$  . (a ) Find the electrostatic energy stored in the electric field within a concentric sphere of radius  $2R$  . (b ) Show that the electrostatic field energy stored outside the sphere of radius  $2R$  equals that stored within it .

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41. A large conducting plane has a surface charge density  $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  . Find the electrostatic energy stored in a cubical volume of edge  $1.0 \text{ cm}$  in front of the plane .

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**42.** A parallel - plate capacitor having plate area  $20\text{cm}^2$  and separation between the plates  $1.00\text{mm}$  is connected to a battery of  $12.0\text{V}$ . The plates are pulled apart to increase the separation to  $2.0\text{mm}$ . (a) calculate the charge flown through the circuit during the process. (b) How much energy is absorbed by the battery during the process? (c) calculate the stored energy in the electric field before and after the process. (d) Using the expression for the force between the plates, find the work done by the person pulling the plates apart. (e) Show and justify that no heat is produced during this transfer of charge as the separation is increased.

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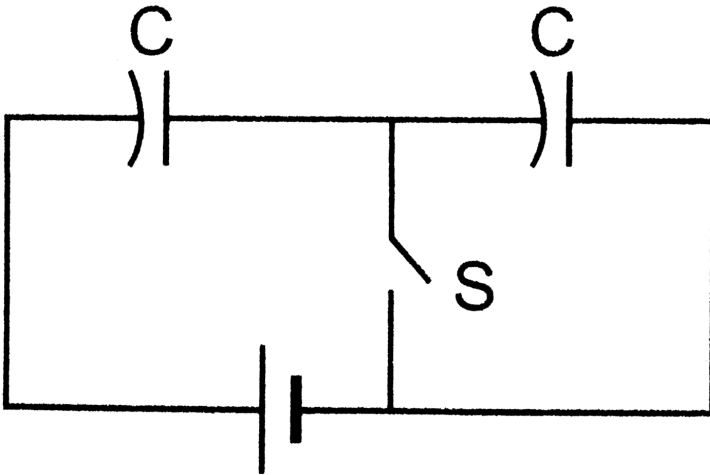
**43.** A capacitor having a capacitance of  $100\mu\text{F}$  is charged to a potential difference of  $24\text{V}$ . The charging battery is disconnected and the capacitor is connected to another battery of emf  $12\text{V}$  with the positive plate of the capacitor joined with the positive terminal of the battery. (a) Find the charges on the capacitor before and after the reconnection. (b) Find the charge flown through the  $12\text{V}$  battery. (c) Is work done by the battery or is it done on the battery? find its magnitude. (d) Find the decrease in



electrostatic field energy . (e ) Find the best developed during the flow of charge after reconnection.

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44. Consider the situation shown in figure (31-E23 ) . The switch  $S$  is open for a long time and then closed . (a) Find the charge flown through the battery when the switch  $S$  is closed (b) Find the work done by the battery .



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45. A capacitor of capacitance  $5.00\mu F$  is charged to  $24.0V$  and another capacitor of capacitance  $6.0\mu F$  is charged to  $12.0V$  (a) Find the energy stored in each capacitor. (b) The positive plate of the first capacitor is now connected to the negative plate of the second and vice versa. Find the new charges on the capacitors. (c) Find the loss of electrostatic energy during the process. (d) Where does this energy go?

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46. A  $5.0\mu F$  capacitor is charged to  $12V$ . The positive plate of this capacitor is now connected to the negative terminal of a  $12V$  battery and vice versa. Calculate the heat developed in the connecting wires.

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47. The two square faces of a rectangular dielectric slab (dielectric constant 4.0) of dimensions  $20\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm} \times 1.0\text{mm}$  are metal-coated. Find the capacitance between the coated surfaces.



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**48.** If the above capacitor is connected across a  $6.0V$  battery , find (a)the charge supplied by the battery , (b)the induced charge on the dielectric and (c)the net charge appearing on one of the coated surfaces.



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**49.** The separation between the plates of a parallel-plate capacitor is  $0.500\text{ cm}$  and its plate area is  $100\text{cm}^2$ . A  $0.400\text{cm}$  thick metal plate is inserted into the gap with its faces parallel to the plates .Show that the capacitance of the assembly is independent of the position of the metal plate within the gap and find its value.



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**50.** A capacitor stores  $50\mu\text{c}$  charge when connected across a battery . When the gap between the plates is filled with a dielectric , a charge of

$100\mu\text{C}$  flows through the battery .Find the dielectric constant of the material inserted.

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51. A parallel-plate capacitor of capacitance  $5\mu\text{F}$  is connected in a battery of emf  $6\text{V}$ . The separation between the plates is  $2\text{mm}$ .(a) Find the charge on the positive plate.(b) find the electric field between the plates.(c) A dielectric slab of thickness  $1\text{mm}$  and dielectric constant  $5$  is inserted into the gap to occupy the lower half of it.Find the capacitance of the new combination .(d)How much charge has flown through the battery after the slab is inserted?

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52. A parallel-plate capacitor has plate area  $100\text{cm}^2$  and plate separation  $1.0\text{cm}$ .A glass plate (dielectric constant  $4.0$ ) is inserted one over the other to fill the space between the plates of the capacitor.Find the new capacitance.



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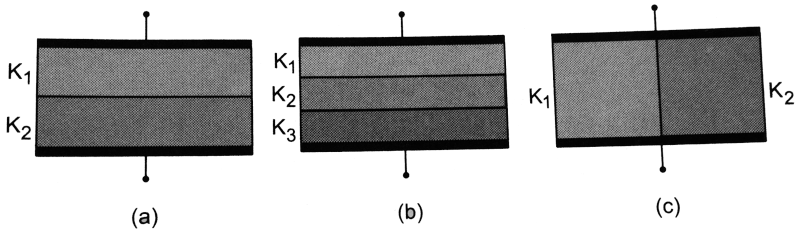
53. A parallel -plate capacitor having plate area  $400\text{cm}^2$  and separation between the plate  $1.0\text{mm}$  is connected to a power supply of  $100\text{V}$ . A dielectric slab of thickness  $1.0\text{mm}$  and dielectric constant  $5.0$  is inserted into the gap .(a) Find the increase in electrostatic energy .(b) If the power supply is now disconnected and the dielectric slab is taken out , find the further increase in energy. (c) Why does the energy increase in inserting the slab as well as in taking it out?



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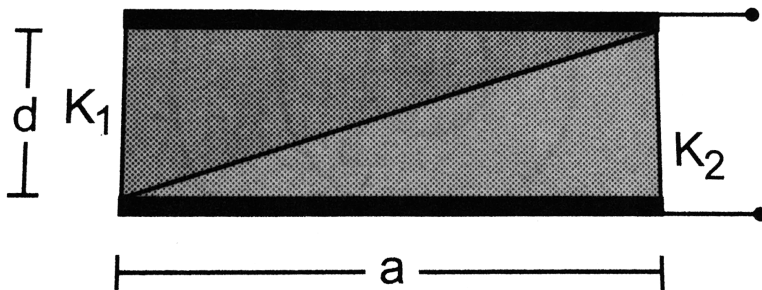
54. Find the capacitances of the capacitance of the capacitors shown In figure .The plate area is  $A$  and the separation between the plate is  $d$ . Different dielectric slab in a particular part of the figure area of the same thickness and the entire gap between the plate is filled with the dielectric

slabs.



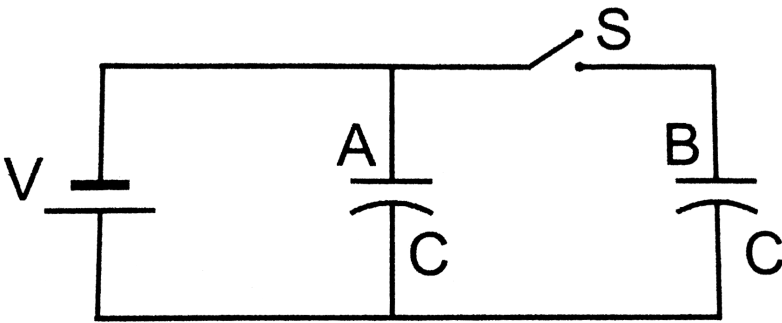
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55. A capacitor is formed by two square metal plate of edge  $a$ , separated by a distance  $d$ . Dielectric constants  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  are filled in the gap as shown in figure(31-E25). Find the capacitance.



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56. Figure shows two identical parallel plate capacitors connected to a switch  $S$ . Initially, the switch is closed so that the capacitors are completely charged. The switch is now opened and the free space between the plates of the capacitors is filled with a dielectric of dielectric constant 3. Find the ratio of the initial total energy stored in the capacitors to the final total energy stored.



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57. A parallel - plate capacitor of plate area  $A$  and plate separation  $d$  is charged to a potential difference  $V$  and then the battery is disconnected. A slab of dielectric constant  $K$  is then inserted between the plate of the

capacitor so as to fill the space between the plate .Find the work done on the system in the process of inserting the slab.

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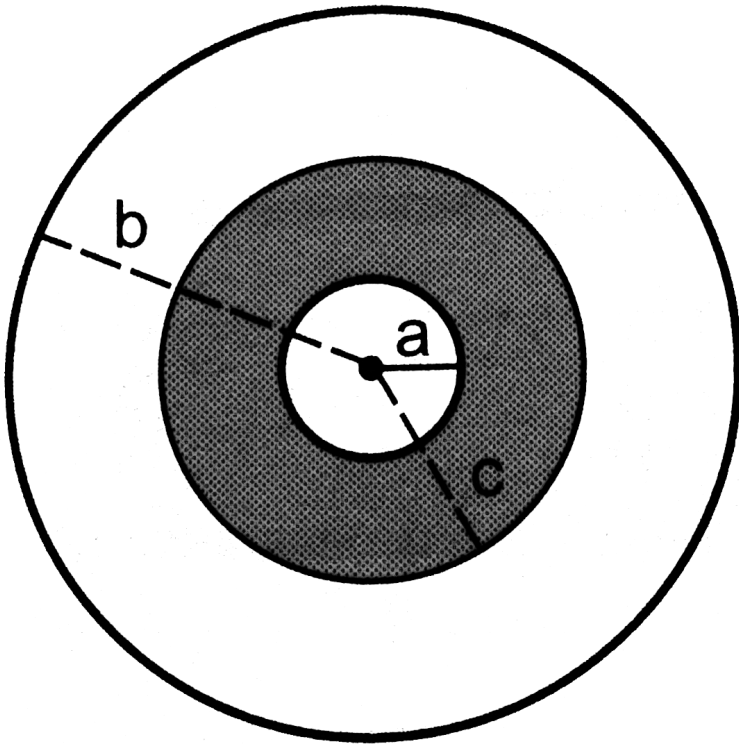
**58.** A capacitor having a capacitance of  $100\mu f$  is changed to a potential difference of  $50V$ . (a) What is the magnitude of the charge on each plate? (b)The charging battery is disconnected and a dielectric of dielectric constant 2.5 is inserted . Calculate the new potential difference between the plate .(c) What charge would have produced this potential difference in absence of the dielectric slab.(d) Find the charge induced at a surface of the dielectric slab.

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**59.** A spherical capacitor is made of two conducting spherical shells of radii  $a$  and  $b$ .The space between the shells is filled with a dielectric



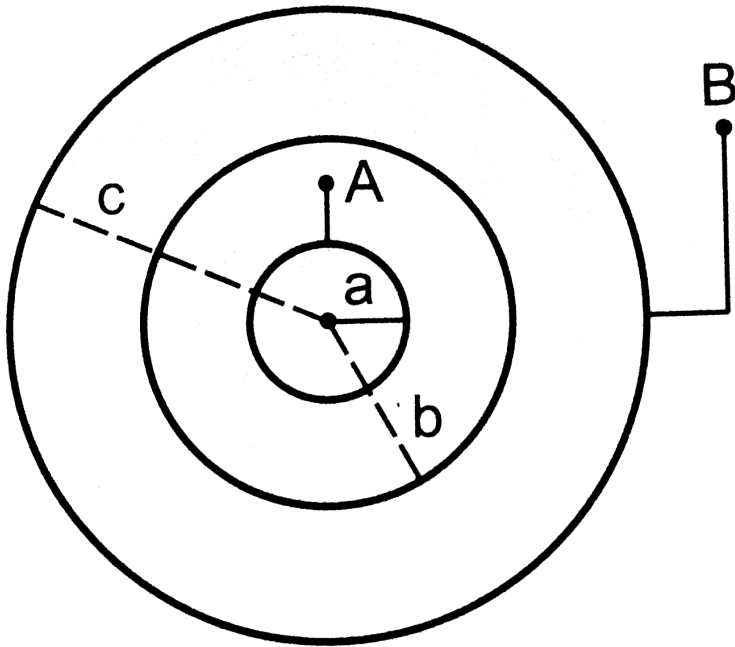
constant  $K$  up to a radius  $c$  as shown in figure. Calculate the capacitance .



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60. Suppose the space between the two inner shells of the previous problem is filled with a dielectric constant  $.K$ . Find the capacitance of the

system between  $A$  and  $B$ .



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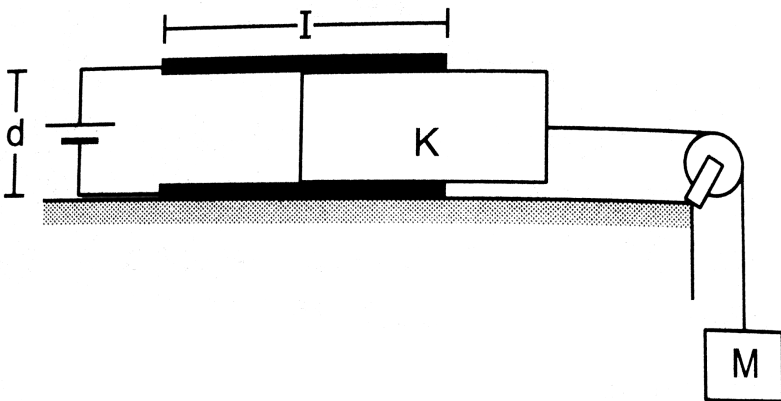
61. An air-filled parallel-plate capacitor is to be constructed which can store  $12\mu\text{C}$  of charge when operated at  $1200\text{V}$ . What can be the minimum plate area of the capacitor? The dielectric strength of air is  $3 \times 10^6 \text{Vm}^{-1}$ .

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62. A parallel-plate capacitor with the plate area  $100\text{cm}^2$  and the separation between the plates  $1.0\text{cm}$  is connected across a battery of emf  $24\text{ volts}$ . Find the force of attraction between the plates.

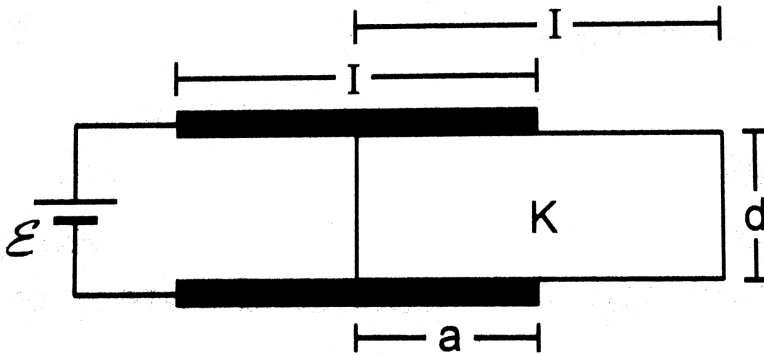
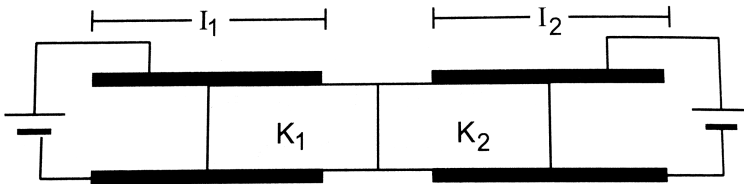
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63. Consider the situation shown in figure. The width of each plate is  $b$ . The capacitor plates are rigidly clamped in the laboratory and connected to a battery of emf  $\varepsilon$ . All surfaces are frictionless. Calculate the value of  $M$  for which the dielectric slab will stay in equilibrium.



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64. Consider the situation shown in figure .The plates of the capacitor have plate area  $A$  and are clamped in the laboratory . The dielectric slab is released from rest with a length  $a$  inside the capacitor. Neglecting any effect of friction or gravity, show that slab will execute periodic motion and find its time period.

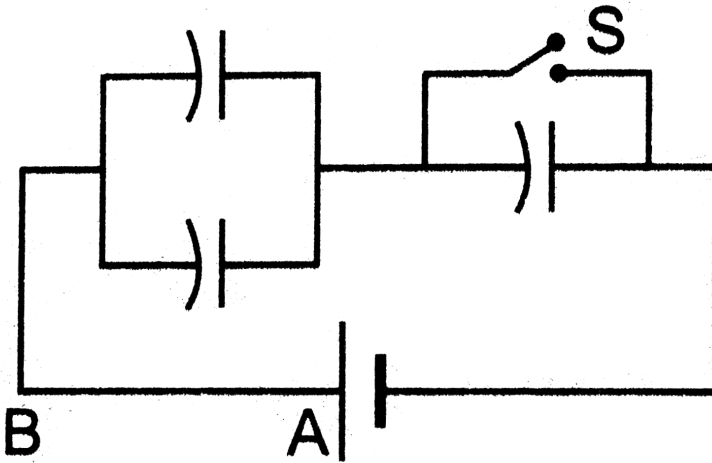


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1. The plates of a parallel-plate capacitor are made of circular discs of radii  $5.0\text{cm}$  each. If the separation between the plates is  $1.0\text{mm}$ , What is the capacitance?

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2. The particle P shown has a mass of  $10\text{mg}$  and a charge of  $-0.01\mu\text{C}$ . Each plate has a surface area



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