Name _____ **Student ID Number** _____
last *first*

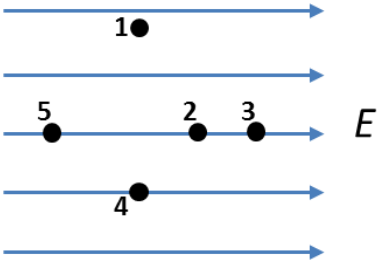
Part I. Lecture Multiple Choice (43 points total)

1. (5 pts.) The voltage between the cathode and the screen of a television set is 22 kV. If we assume a speed of zero for an electron as it leaves the cathode, what is its speed just before it hits the screen? (m_e= 9.1 x 10^{-31} kg; q_e= 1.6 x 10^{-19} C)

A. 8.8×10^7 m/s
B. 2.8×10^6 m/s
C. 6.2×10^7 m/s
D. 7.7×10^{15} m/s
E. 5.3×10^7 m/s

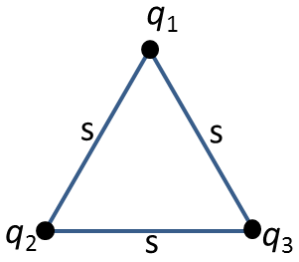
2. (3 pts.) Which points in the diagram are at the same potential?

A. 2 and 5
B. 2, 3, and 5
C. 2 and 4
D. 1 and 5
E. 1 and 4



3. (5 pts.) You assemble the system of point charges q_1 = 1 µC, q_2 = 2 µC, and q_3 = 3 µC at the corners of an equilateral triangle whose side s = 30 cm. What is the electrostatic potential energy of the system? (assume U = 0 at infinity)

A. 1.10 J
B. 0.990 J
C. 0.631 J
D. 0.330 J
E. 0.123 J

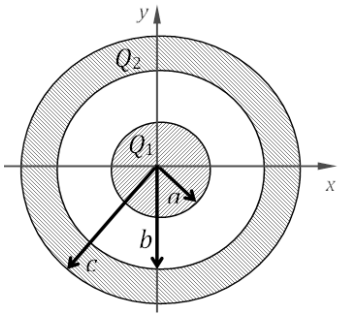


4. (4 pts.) A parallel plate capacitor filled with air is connected to a battery. When a dielectric is inserted between the plates of the capacitor

A. only the capacitance changes.
B. only the voltage across the capacitor changes.
C. only the charge on the capacitor changes.
D. both the capacitance and the voltage change.
E. both the capacitance and the charge change.

Name _____ **Student ID Number** _____
last *first*

Diagram pertains to the next two questions:
A solid conducting sphere of radius a is centered on the origin, and carries a total charge Q_1. Concentric with this sphere is a conducting spherical shell of inner radius b and outer radius c, which carries a total charge Q_2. The value of parameters are given in the figure.



$Q_1 = -4\ \mu C$
$Q_2 = +5\ \mu C$
$a = 2$ cm
$b = 6$ cm

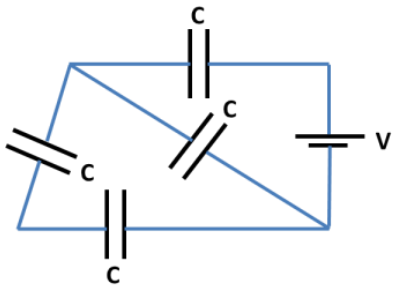
5. (5 pts.) Calculate the magnitude of the electric potential difference between the radius **r = b** (the inner surface of the conducting shell) and the origin.

A. $|V_b - V_0| = 1.50 \times 10^5$ V
B. $|V_b - V_0| = 4.50 \times 10^5$ V
C. $|V_b - V_0| = 6.00 \times 10^5$ V
D. $|V_b - V_0| = 12.0 \times 10^5$ V
E. $|V_b - V_0| = 18.0 \times 10^5$ V

6. (3 pts.) If the inner conducting sphere were replaced with an insulating sphere having the same total charge Q_1 distributed uniformly throughout its volume, the magnitude of the potential difference $|V_b - V_0|$ would

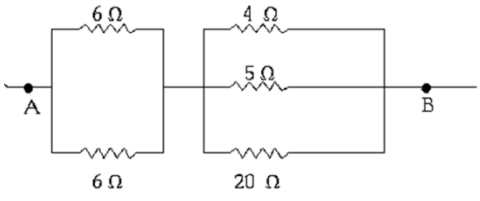
A. increase
B. decrease
C. stay the same

7. (5 pts.) All four capacitors have equal values of 50 μF. Calculate the equivalent capacitance of this network of capacitors.



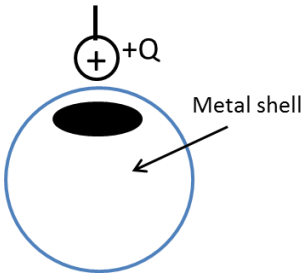
A. 50 μF
B. 30 μF
C. 75 μF
D. 100 μF
E. 83 μF

8. (5 pts.) A current of 1.2 A flows from A to B. Therefore, the magnitude of the potential difference between points A and B is approximately



A. 1.0 V
B. 4.2 V
C. 4.6 V
D. 6.0 V
E. 20 V

Name _____ **Student ID Number** _____
last *first*

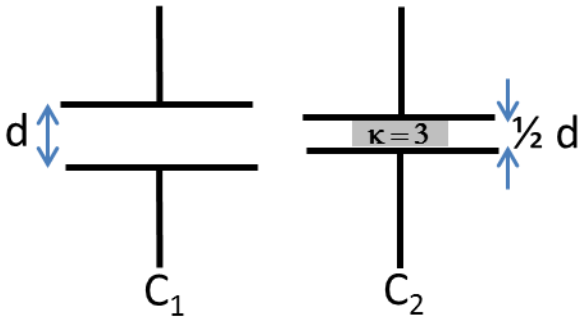


9. (4 pts) A metal ball of charge +Q is lowered into an uncharged metal shell and allowed to rest on the bottom of the shell. When the charges reach equilibrium,

A. the outside of the shell has a charge of –Q and the ball has a charge of +Q.
B. the outside of the shell has a charge of +Q and the ball has a charge of +Q.
C. the outside of the shell has a charge of zero and the ball has a charge of +Q.
D. the outside of the shell has a charge of +Q and the ball has zero charge.
E. the ouside of the shell has a charge of +Q and the ball has a charge of –Q.

10. (4 pts) Parallel plate capacitor C_1 has plate area A and separation distance d. Capacitor C_2 is made by starting with C_1 and first reducing the plate separation to d/2. Next, a dielectric with κ=3 and plate area A/2 is inserted into the middle, as shown. What is C_2 in terms of C_1?

A. $C_2 = C_1 / 4$
B. $C_2 = C_1$
C. $C_2 = 2\ C_1$
D. $C_2 = 3\ C_1$
E. $C_2 = 4\ C_1$



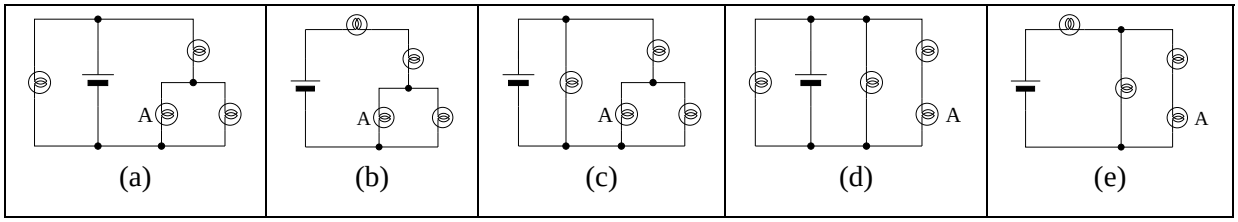
Name _____ **Student ID** _____ **Score**_____

last *first*

II. Lab questions [12 pts]

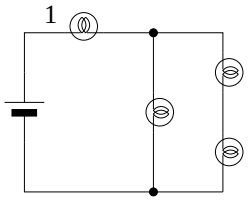
For problems 10–12, assume that the battery and ammeter are ideal and that all bulbs are identical.

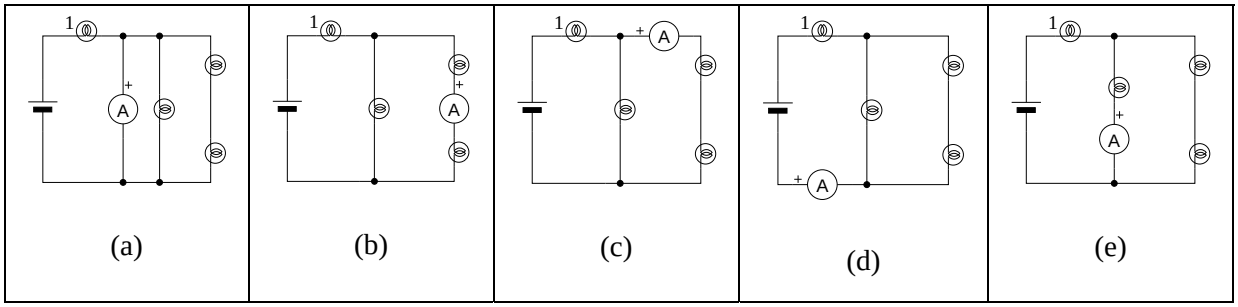
11. [4 pts] In which circuit below is bulb A **brightest**?



12. [4 pts] In which circuit **above** is the **power delivered by the battery** the **lowest**?

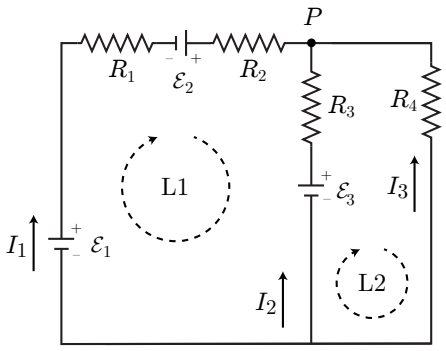
13. [4 pts] An ammeter is to be **added to the circuit at right** in order to measure the current through the bulb labeled 1. Which placement of the ammeter will **correctly** measure the current through bulb 1?





Name _____ **Student ID Number** _____
last *first*

The next four problems are related.



Kirchhoff Laws. Study the circuit and answer the following questions.

X. (3 pts) Use the Kirchhoff Current Law to relate the three currents at **point P**.

P:

X. (6 pts) Use the Kirchhoff Voltage Law to write equations for the sum of the **voltage drops** around loops L1 and L2. Express all equations in terms of the parameters defined in the figure above.

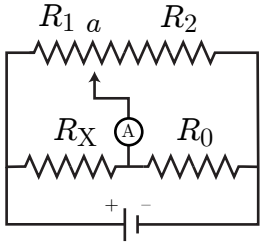
L1:

L2:

X. (9 pts) Assume that all emf sources supply 5 V and all resistors have a resistance of 100 Ohms. I_1 is found to be 0.03 A. What are the remaining currents? (Show your work and put your final answers in the provided box.)

	I_2	I_3
(Amps)		

X. (7 pts) **Wheatstone Bridge: Measuring the resistance.** The variable resistor is adjusted by moving the contact position *a*. *a* is the position relative to the total length of the resistor such that the resistance from the LHS of the resistor to the contact point is $R_1 = a\ R_{Tot}$ and resistance from the contact point to the RHS of the resistor is $R_2 = (1\text{-}a)\ R_{Tot}$.



The contact position *a* is varied until there is **no current** flowing through the ammeter (A). What is the resistance of R_X as a function of R_0, *a*, and R_{Tot}?