

Chapter 26

P26.14 $\sum F_y = 0:$ $T \cos \theta - mg = 0$

$\sum F_x = 0:$ $T \sin \theta - Eq = 0$

Dividing, $\tan \theta = \frac{Eq}{mg}$

so $E = \frac{mg}{q} \tan \theta$

and $\Delta V = Ed = \boxed{\frac{mgd \tan \theta}{q}}$.

P26.31 (a) $U = \frac{1}{2} C(\Delta V)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3.00 \mu\text{F})(12.0 \text{ V})^2 = \boxed{216 \mu\text{J}}$

(b) $U = \frac{1}{2} C(\Delta V)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3.00 \mu\text{F})(6.00 \text{ V})^2 = \boxed{54.0 \mu\text{J}}$

P26.43 (a) $C = \frac{\kappa \epsilon_0 A}{d} = \frac{2.10(8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m})(1.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2)}{4.00 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}} = 8.13 \times 10^{-11} \text{ F} = \boxed{81.3 \text{ pF}}$

(b) $\Delta V_{\text{max}} = E_{\text{max}} d = (60.0 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m})(4.00 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}) = \boxed{2.40 \text{ kV}}$

P26.61 (a) $C_1 = \frac{\kappa_1 \epsilon_0 A/2}{d}; C_2 = \frac{\kappa_2 \epsilon_0 A/2}{d/2}; C_3 = \frac{\kappa_3 \epsilon_0 A/2}{d/2}$

$\left(\frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}\right)^{-1} = \frac{C_2 C_3}{C_2 + C_3} = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \left(\frac{\kappa_2 \kappa_3}{\kappa_2 + \kappa_3}\right)$

$C = C_1 + \left(\frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}\right)^{-1} = \boxed{\frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \left(\frac{\kappa_1}{2} + \frac{\kappa_2 \kappa_3}{\kappa_2 + \kappa_3}\right)}$

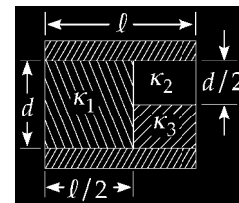


FIG. P26.61

(b) Using the given values we find: