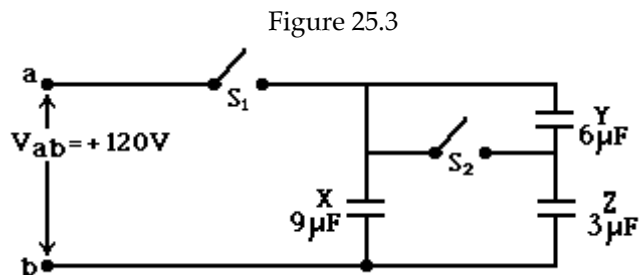


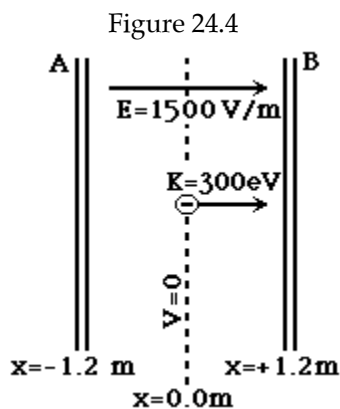
**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Two conductors are joined by a long copper wire. Thus
- the potential on the wire is the average of the potential of each conductor.
  - each carries the same free charge.
  - each conductor must be at the same potential.
  - no free charge can be present on either conductor.
  - the electric field at the surface of each conductor is the same.



The network shown is assembled with uncharged capacitors X, Y, and Z, and open switches,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . A potential difference  $V_{ab} = +120 \text{ V}$  is applied between points a and b. After the network is assembled, switch  $S_1$  is closed, but switch  $S_2$  is kept open.

- 2) In Figure 25.3, the energy stored in capacitor X, in mJ, is closest to:
- |      |       |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A) 7 | B) 22 | C) 12 | D) 37 | E) 65 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
- 3) In Figure 25.3, the charge on capacitor Y, in  $\mu\text{C}$ , is closest to:
- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A) 120 | B) 360 | C) 180 | D) 480 | E) 240 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|



Two large conducting parallel plates A and B are separated by 2.4 m. A uniform field of  $1500 \text{ V/m}$ , in the positive  $x$ -direction, is produced by charges on the plates. The center plane at  $x = 0.0 \text{ m}$  is an equipotential surface on which  $V = 0$ . An electron is projected from  $x = 0.0 \text{ m}$ , with an initial kinetic energy  $K = 300 \text{ eV}$ , in the positive  $x$ -direction, as shown.

- 4) In Figure 24.4, the electric potential difference  $V_A - V_B$  is closest to:
- |            |            |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A) +3600 V | B) -1800 V | C) -3600 V | D) +1800 V | E) +1200 V |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
- 5) In Figure 24.4, at a certain point the electron stops momentarily and it reverses its motion. The electric potential at that point is closest to:
- |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A) +600 V | B) -900 V | C) -600 V | D) +300 V | E) -300 V |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

- 6) In Figure 24.4, the kinetic energy of the electron as it reaches plate A is closest to:
- A)  $-2.9 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - B)  $+2.4 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - C)  $+3.4 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - D)  $-2.4 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - E)  $-3.4 \times 10^{-16}$  J
- 7) An electron is released from rest at a distance of 9 cm from a proton. How fast will the electron be moving when it is 3 cm from the proton?
- A)  $1.06 \times 10^3$  m/s
  - B) 130 m/s
  - C) 106 m/s
  - D) 75 m/s
  - E)  $4.64 \times 10^5$  m/s

## Answer Key

Testname: 1BA-QUIZ2

- 1) C
- 2) E
- 3) E
- 4) A
- 5) E
- 6) C
- 7) C