Coulomb's law/Electric Field/ Capa	acitance Test I	Review
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1. The potential difference between two plates is 50V. Plate A is positive and B is negative. Which plate is at the higher potential?
A + test charge moves from A > B
b. How much work must be done to carry a +6C from B to A?
3005 W= 6 x50
c. What direction does the field run? $A \rightarrow B$
d. If the distance of separation is 10mm, What is the value of E?
5000V V=Ed E= 1/d 5/01
2. How much electric potential energy does a proton lose as it falls through a potential drop of 5kV?
$5kV$ ? $EPE=16 - 5000V \times 1.6619 = -86-16J$
3. How much work is required to carry an electron from the positive terminal of a 12V battery to
the negative one? $W=9V$
1.92€-18J -1.6€-19×-12
4.An e- starts from rest and falls through a potential rise of 80V. What is its final speed
-1.28E-175 EPE=Vg 80x-1.66-19=
5. The following charges are placed on the x axis. $+2\mu C$ at x=20cm, $-3\mu C$ at x=30cm, $-4\mu C$ at
x=40cm. Find the voltage on the axis at x=0 $ \frac{-90 \text{KV}}{7} \frac{769 \times 266}{7} + \frac{969 \times 266}{7} + $
6. 1.2μF capacitor is charged to 3kV. What is the energy stored in the capacitor?
5.45 Energy= Eg Vor 2CV= 1/2 (1.26-6) (3000) =
7. What is the charge on a 300pF capacitor when it is charged to 1kV?
3µC 9=CV 300 €-12 F×1000V
8. A potential difference of 24kV maintains a downward directed electric field between two horizontal plates separated by 1.8cm. Find the charge on an oil drop of mass 2.2 E-13kg that remains stationary between the plates.
9. An e- guns shoots e- at a metal plate 4mm away. The plate is 5V lower in potential than the gun. How fast must e- be moving as they leave the gun if they are to reach the plate?