

Circuits

1a. the initial charge is given by

$$Q_0 = CV_0 = 5.00 \mu\text{F} \cdot 120\text{V} = 600 \mu\text{C}.$$

(= $6.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{C}$)

b. current given by Ohm's law

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R} = \frac{120\text{V}}{400 \Omega} = 0.300 \text{A}$$

c. $\tau = RC = 400 \Omega \cdot 5.00 \mu\text{F} = 2.00 \text{ms}$

d. the charge Q as a function of time t is

$$Q(t) = Q_0 e^{-t/\tau} \quad (= 0.812 \times 10^{-4} \text{C})$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(4.00 \text{ms}) = 600 \mu\text{C} \cdot e^{-\frac{4.00}{2.00}} = 81.2 \mu\text{C}.$$

e. initial energy given by emf & capacitance

$$U_0 = \frac{1}{2} C \mathcal{E}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5.00 \mu\text{F} \cdot (120\text{V})^2$$

$$= 36.0 \text{mJ}. \quad (= 0.0360 \text{J})$$

f. energy as a function of time t is

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} C [V_C(t)]^2, \quad V_C(t) = \mathcal{E} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{1}{2} C \left[\mathcal{E} e^{-t/\tau} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} C \mathcal{E}^2 e^{-2t/\tau} \quad \frac{1}{2} C \mathcal{E}^2 = 36.0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) = u_0 e^{-2t/\tau}$$

