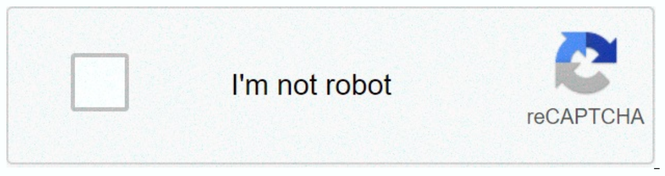

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Up to 3.46 GHz with Intel Turbo Boost TechnologyIntel Core i7-620M Processor (2.66 GHz, 4MB L3 cache)*? Up to 3.33 GHz with Intel Turbo Boost TechnologyIntel Core i5-580M Processor (2.66 GHz, 3MB L3 cache)*? Up to 3.33 GHz with Intel Turbo Boost TechnologyIntel Core i5-560M Processor (2.66 GHz, 3MB L3 cache)*? Up to 3.20 GHz with Intel Turbo Boost TechnologyIntel Core i5-540M Processor (2.53 GHz, 3MB L3 cache)*? Up to 3.06 GHz with Intel Turbo Boost TechnologyIntel Core i5-520M Processor (2.4 GHz, 3MB L3 cache)*? Up to 2.93 GHz with Intel Turbo Boost Technology I am an HP employee. If my answer is helpful to you, you're welcome to reward me by clicking on Thumbs below my answers. If my answer solves your problem, you are welcome to accept as a solution below my post. Z6_M0I02JG0K0MJ50ACJ03DO830I4 Chat-Fenster geöffnet Fenster des Chatbots minimieren Chatbot wird geladen Neue Nachricht Here are some typical multi-choice questions (practice) about capacitors:(1) Capacitors C1, C2 and C3 values of 15 μF, 10 μF, 3 μF are connected in series and the batch combination is connected to a 10 V emf emf 10 V battery. the capacitors are fully charged, the charge on one 3 μF condenser plate will be a value(a) 10 μC (b) 15 μC c) 3 μC (d) 20 μC (e) 3 μC (d) 20 μC (e) μC 280 μC The combined value of the series (C) of the three capacitors is 1/C = 1/C1 + 1/C2 + 1/C3 = 1/15 + 1/10 + 1/3 to C = 2 μFSpir (Q) to determine this equivalent capacity by Q=CV = 2 μF × 10 V = 20 μCkadens are joined in series, the enclaves of all capacitors shall have the same volume so that the correct option is 20 μC [solution d]. (2) The 2 μF condenser connected to the chain has one plate at + 6 V and the other plate is 6 V. that V is the possible difference between the plates and equal to 6 – (– 6) = 12 V.Therefore Q = 2 μF × 12 V = 24 μCThse the medicinal dose on the negative plate must be negative, the answer being – 24 μC. (3) Parallel plate capacitor with air as dielectric remains connected to emf 6 V battery. In this position, the capacitor shall bear a cap on the capacitor Q. If the division between the plates is reduced by 10% in this position and sufficient time is allowed, to achieve a stable position, the capacitor fee will be a) constant(b) increased by 9%, approximately (c) decreased by 9%, approximately (d) decreased by 11%, approximately (e) increased by 11%, approximately The correct option is e) because capacity will increase by approximately 11% according to the expression, C = ε0A/d if the separation d varies to 0.9d. [Remember that Q = CV] Now, note the above question: If the battery is disconnected after charging the capacitor is the original inflifies on the charge Q, (i) the charge on the plates does not change if the plate separation is reduced or increased (because there is no battery to control the charge). The Fee Retention Act is very strictly adhered to. (ii) The possible difference between the capacitor plates will be reduced by reducing the separation of the plates, as V = Q/C and Q remain unchanged if C increases. (iii) The possible difference between the condenser plates is increased by increasing the separation of the plates, as V = Q/C and Q remain unchanged when C levels are reduced. (iv) If a dielectric plate is inserted into the gap between the plates, the possible difference between the plates will be reduced as the capacity is increased (with the charging on the plates unchanged).* 4) Parallel plate capacitor with air, as the goddess remains connected throughout the battery. After the capacitor is fully charged in this position, slowly enter the 5-plate of the dielectric constant through the gap between the plates. Which of the claims are true when introducing the plate? (a) The capacity of the capacitor will gradually decrease (b) The capacity of the capacitor will gradually decrease (c) The current flow through the wires connecting the condenser to the battery(d) The possible difference between the capacitor plates will gradually increase(e) The possible difference between the capacitor plates will gradually decrease when the plate is introduced, the capacity gradually increases and the battery charges more to the capacitor, as the charger q must be increased according to the equation Q = CV. The possible difference between the capacitor will not change as it is connected throughout the battery (whose emf is fixed). Therefore, the only correct option is (c). (5) Half of the gap between the plates of the parallel plate C air condenser is filled, As shown in the dielectric constant K. The new capacity will be (a) KC (b) KC/2 (c) (K + 1)C/2 (d) 2C/K (e) (E) (K – 1)C Initial capacity C shall be calculated by C = ε0A/d, where A and d are respectively the plate area and plate separation. By introducing dielectric material, you can consider the new capacitor made of two capacitors, one with air as dielectric and the other with the introduced material as dielectric. But the area of each capacitor is half the full capacitor. In addition, the two capacitors are parallel, and thus the capacity of the new capacitor (C') is with C' = ε0A/2d + Kε0A/2d Putting C = ε0A/d, we get C' = (K + 1)C/2. We will discuss more issues about capacitors in due time. Meanwhile, find some useful and interesting multi-choice issues (with a solution) at physicsplus. physicsplus.