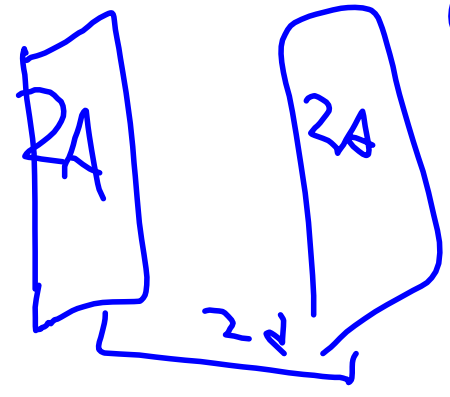
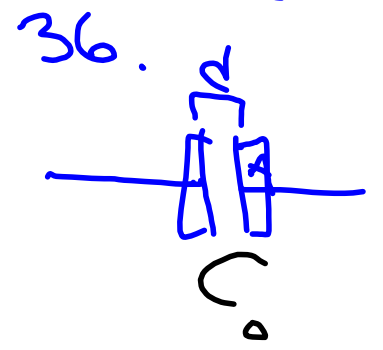


1984



$$C = \frac{K\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

$$P = 100 \text{ W}$$

$$V = 110 \text{ V}$$

$$P = IV$$

$$V = IR$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{110^2}{100}$$

$\frac{10000}{100} = 100 \Omega$

36. A parallel-plate capacitor has a capacitance  $C_0$ . A second parallel-plate capacitor has plates with twice the area and twice the separation. The capacitance of the second capacitor is most nearly  
 (A)  $\frac{1}{4}C_0$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}C_0$  (C)  $C_0$  (D)  $2C_0$  (E)  $4C_0$
37. When lighted, a 100-watt light bulb operating on a 110-volt household circuit has a resistance closest to  
 (A)  $10^{-2} \Omega$  (B)  $10^{-1} \Omega$  (C)  $1 \Omega$  (D)  $10 \Omega$  (E)  $100 \Omega$
38. If  $i$  is current,  $t$  is time,  $E$  is electric field intensity, and  $x$  is distance, the ratio of  $\int i dt$  to  $\int E dx$  may be expressed in (A) coulombs (B) joules (C) newtons (D) farads (E) henrys

38.

$$\frac{\int i \, dt}{\int E \, dx}$$

$A = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{s}$   
 $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{s}$

$$E = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$Q = VC \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{\frac{Qd}{\epsilon_0 A}}$$

