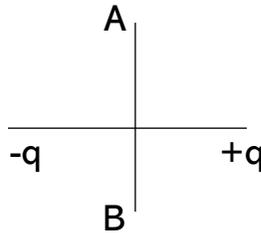


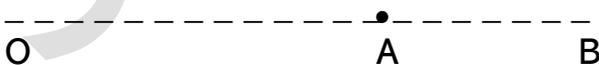
Q1. Answer the following:

1 x 15 = 15

- How can you charge a metal sphere positively without touching it?
- How many electrons are contained in one cubic centimeter of a material?
- A charge q is moved from a point A above a dipole moment p to a point B below the dipole in equatorial plane without acceleration. Find the work done in the process.



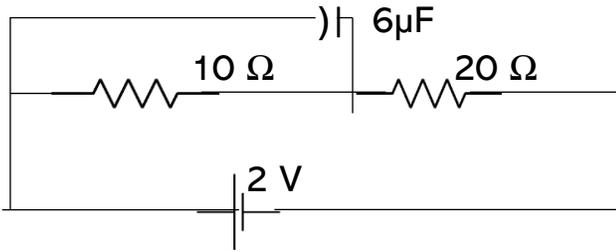
- What is the electric flux through a cube of side 1 cm which encloses an electric dipole?
- What is the geometrical shape of equipotential surfaces due to a single isolated charge?
- Why do the electric field lines never cross each other?
- Why must electrostatic field at the surface of a charged conductor be normal to the surface at every point? Give reason.
- Why is the potential inside a hollow spherical charged conductor constant and has the same value as on its surface?
- Define the term potential energy of charge q at a distance r in an external electric field.
- Define dipole moment of an electric dipole. It is a scalar or a vector?
- Draw an equipotential surface for a uniform electric field.
- Why is there no work done in moving charge from one point to another on an equipotential surface?
- A hollow metal sphere of radius 6 cm is charged such that the potential on its surface is 12 V. What is the potential at the center of the sphere?
- A metal plate is introduced between the plates of a charged parallel plate capacitor. What is its effect on the capacitance of the capacitor?
- A point charge Q is placed at point O as shown in the figure. Is the potential difference $V_A - V_B$ positive, negative, or zero, if Q is (i) positive (ii) negative



Q2. Answer the following:

2 x 5 = 10

- a. Find the charge on the capacitor as shown in the circuit.



- b. Two concentric metallic spherical shells of radii R and $3R$ are given charges Q_1 and Q_2 respectively. The two surface charge densities on the outer surfaces of the shells are equal. Determine the ratio $Q_1 : Q_2$.
- c. i. Net capacitance of three identical capacitors in series is $2 \mu\text{F}$. What will be their net capacitance if connected in parallel?
ii. Find the ratio of energy stored in the two configurations if they are both connected to the same source.
- d. Calculate the amount of work done in rotating a dipole, of dipole moment $3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$. from its position of stable equilibrium to the position unstable equilibrium, in a uniform electric field of intensity 10^4 N/C .
- e. Figure shows a sheet of aluminum foil of negligible thickness placed between the plates of a capacitor. How will its capacitance be affected if:
(i) the foil is electrically insulated?
(ii) the foil is connected to the upper plate with a conducting wire?

