## GREENHILL ACADEMY-SECONDARY.

## TERM 3 HOLIDAY WORK

S. 5 PHYSICS 2 (P510/2)

Answer all questions.

## Assume where necessary the following constants;

$\checkmark$ Acceleration due to gravity, $g$
$\checkmark$ Electron charge, $e$
$\checkmark$ Electron mass
$\checkmark$ Speed of light in a vacuum, c
$\checkmark$ Permittivity of free space $\varepsilon_{0}$
$\checkmark$ The constant $\frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}}$
$=9.81 \mathrm{~ms}^{-2}$
$=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$
$=9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}$
$=3.0 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$
$=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{Fm}^{-1}$
$=9.0 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~F}^{-1} \mathrm{~m}$

## DIRECT CURRENT (20 marks)

1. A battery of e.m.f 12 v and internal resistance $2 \Omega$ is connected to a wire of resistance $10 \Omega$
(i) calculate the p.d across the wire
(ii) what will be the p.d across the wire when a $15 \Omega$ resistor is connected in parallel with it?
2. Explain how a moving coil galvanometer which has resistance of $25 \Omega$ and full scale deflection of 4.0 mA can be converted to an ammeter reading a maximum of 1 A .
3. In the circuit below V is a voltmeter of resistance $600 \Omega$

(i) find the reading of the voltmeter
(3 marks)
(ii) calculate the power dissipated in the $40 \Omega$ resistor
4. A battery of e.m.f 90 V and negligible internal resistance is connected in series with a $600 \Omega$ and a $400 \Omega$ resistor. A voltmeter connected across the $600 \Omega$ resistor reads 45 V . Determine the resistance of the voltmeter.

## CAPACITORS (15 marks)

5. A voltage of 100 v is applied across the plates of a parallel plates capacitor whose plates are of dimensions 15 cm by 12 cm separated by an insulator of thickness 8 mm and relative permittivity 2.3.
(i) Determine the capacitance of the capacitor.
(3 marks)
(ii) Calculate the charge stored by the capacitor
(3 marks)
6. Two identical parallel plates capacitors of capacitance $C$ are connected in series across a source of p.d V . A dielectric of relative permittivity, $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}$ is inserted in one of the capacitors;
(i) Determine the effective capacitance of the capacitors.
(ii) Determine the energy stored in the network before and after the dielectric is inserted. Hence Show that the energy stored increases by a factor of

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\begin{equation*}
\frac{2 \varepsilon_{r}}{\left(1+\varepsilon_{r}\right)} \tag{6marks}
\end{equation*}
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## ELECTROSTATICS (15 marks)

7. The figure below shows two identical metal balls $P$ and $Q$ of mass $m$, arranged in air with $P$ fixed on an insulating stand and $Q$ suspended by a silk thread from a height $h$, above $P$.


When the balls are given identical charge q they repel. In equilibrium, the balls are at a distancex apart as shown in the diagram above.
(i) Show that the charge $\mathrm{q}=\sqrt{\frac{4 \pi \varepsilon_{o}}{\mathrm{mgx}} \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{h}}}$
(ii) Sketch the electric field patter between the charges P and Q
8. Charges of $-3 \mu C,+4 \mu C$ and $+3 \mu C$ are placed at the corners $P, Q$ and $R$ of a rectangle $P Q R S$ in which $P Q=3 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $Q R=4 \mathrm{~cm}$ as shown in the figure below

(i) If the charges are in vacuum, calculate the electric intensity at S . (7 marks)
(ii) Sketch the electric field pattern for the above charge distribution. (2 marks)

## END

