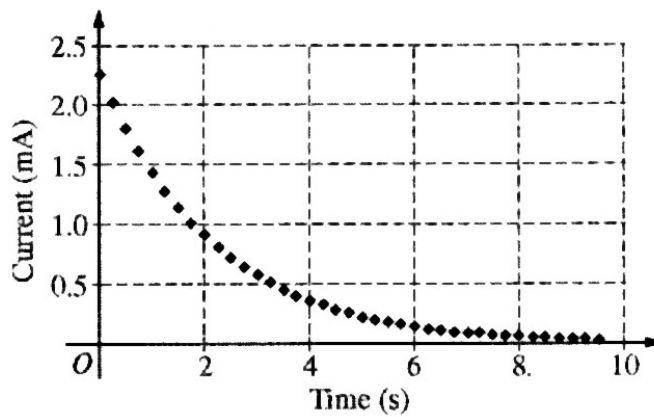


A student sets up the circuit above in the lab. The values of the resistance and capacitance are as shown, but the constant voltage  $\epsilon$  delivered by the ideal battery is unknown. At time  $t = 0$ , the capacitor is uncharged and the student closes the switch. The current as a function of time is measured using a computer system, and the following graph is obtained.

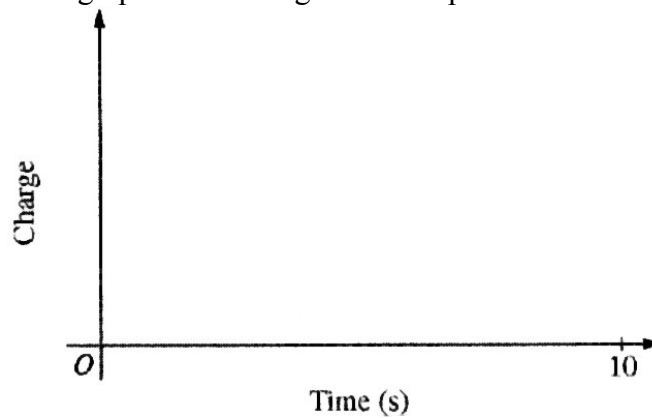


(a) Using the data above, calculate the battery voltage  $\epsilon$ .

(b) Calculate the voltage across the capacitor at time  $t = 4.0$  s.

(c) Calculate the charge on the capacitor at  $t = 4.0$  s.

(d) On the axes below, sketch a graph of the charge on the capacitor as a function of time.



(e) Calculate the power being dissipated as heat in the resistor at  $t = 4.0$  s.

(f) The capacitor is now discharged, its dielectric of constant  $\kappa = 1$  is replaced by a dielectric of constant  $\kappa = 3$ , and the procedure is repeated. Is the amount of charge on one plate of the capacitor at  $t = 4.0$  s now greater than, less than, or the same as before?

\_\_\_\_\_ Greater than      \_\_\_\_\_ Less than      \_\_\_\_\_ The same

Justify your answer.