

## DPP – 2 (Capacitor)

Video Solution on Website:-

<https://physicsaholics.com/home/courseDetails/65>

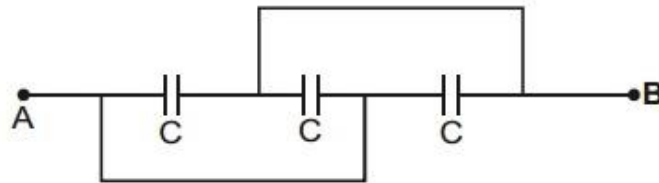
Video Solution on YouTube:-

<https://youtu.be/pGZdLYUMDlq>

Written Solution on Website:-

<https://physicsaholics.com/note/notesDetails/62>

Q 1. Find the equivalent capacitance of the given circuit:



- (a)  $\frac{3C}{2}$                       (b)  $\frac{C}{3}$   
 (c)  $3C$                         (d)  $C$

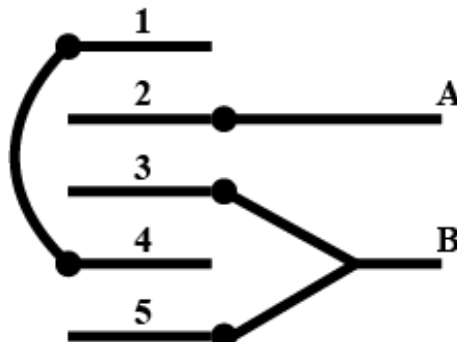
Q 2. A capacitor  $C_1 = 4 \mu F$  is connected in series with another capacitor  $C_2 = 1 \mu F$ . The combination is connected across a D.C. source of voltage 200 V. The ratio of potential across  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  is:

- (a) 1 : 4                        (b) 4 : 1  
 (c) 1 : 2                        (d) 2 : 1

Q 3. The equivalent capacitance of three capacitors of capacitance  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  connected in parallel is 12 units and the product  $C_1 C_2 C_3 = 48$ . When the capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are connected in parallel the equivalent capacitance is 6 units. Then the capacitance are :

- (a) 1.5, 2.5, 8                (b) 2, 3, 7  
 (c) 4, 2, 6                      (d) 1, 5, 6

Q 4. Five identical metal plates 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 each of area  $A$  on one side are fixed parallel and equidistant ( $d$ ) to each other. The plates 1 and 4 are joined by a conductor, and plates 3 and 5 are also joined by a conductor as shown in figure. Then, the capacitance of this system between A and B is-



- (a)  $\frac{5\epsilon_0 A}{d}$                       (b)  $\frac{4\epsilon_0 A}{d}$

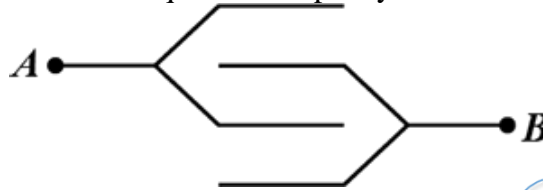


- (c)  $\frac{5\epsilon_0 A}{3d}$  (d) none of these

Q 5. Three capacitors of capacitances 2 pF, 3pF and 4pF are connected in parallel. What is the total capacitance of the combination?

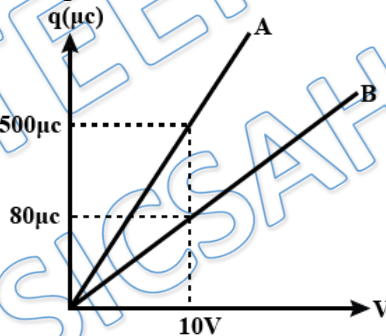
- (a) 9 pF (b) 1 pF  
(c) 5 pF (d) 15 pF

Q 6. Four plates of same area of cross-section A are joined as shown in figure. The distance between each plate is d. The equivalent capacity between A and B will be



- (a)  $\frac{2\epsilon_0 A}{d}$  (b)  $\frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$   
(c)  $\frac{3\epsilon_0 A}{d}$  (d)  $\frac{3\epsilon_0 A}{2d}$

Q 7. Plot A&B represent variation of charge with potential difference across the combination (series and parallel) of two capacitors. Then find the value of capacitance of capacitors.



- (a) 20  $\mu$ F, 30  $\mu$ F (b) 10  $\mu$ F, 40  $\mu$ F  
(c) 10  $\mu$ F, 15  $\mu$ F (d) 25  $\mu$ F, 25  $\mu$ F

Q 8. Find the total capacitance for three capacitors of 10f, 15f and 35f in parallel with each other?

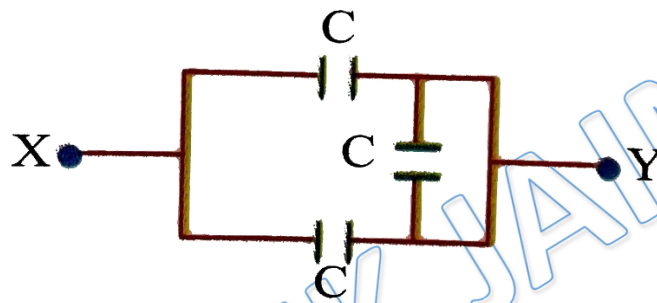
- (a) 20 F (b) 50 F  
(c) 60 F (d) 10 F

Q 9. Five identical parallel conducting plates each of area A have separation 'd' between successive surface. The plates are connected to the terminal of a battery as shown in the figure. The effective capacitance of the circuit is



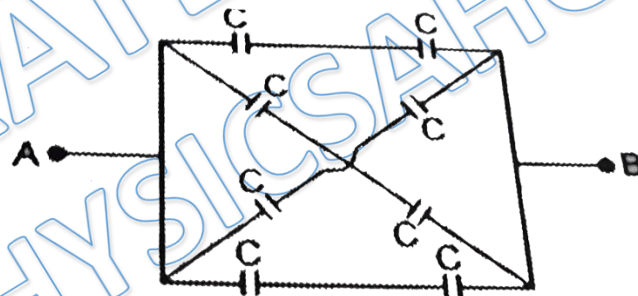
- (a)  $\frac{A\epsilon_0}{4d}$       (b)  $\frac{4A\epsilon_0}{d}$   
 (c)  $\frac{A\epsilon_0}{3d}$       (d)  $\frac{3A\epsilon_0}{4d}$

Q 10. The equivalent capacity between the points X and Y in the circuit with  $C=1\mu\text{F}$ .



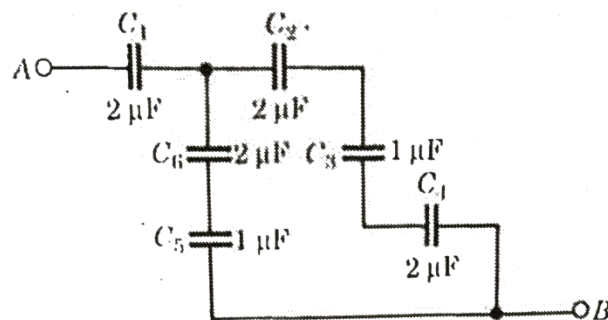
- (a)  $2\mu\text{F}$       (b)  $3\mu\text{F}$   
 (c)  $1\mu\text{F}$       (d)  $0.5\mu\text{F}$

Q 11. In the adjoining circuit, the capacity between the points A and B will be -



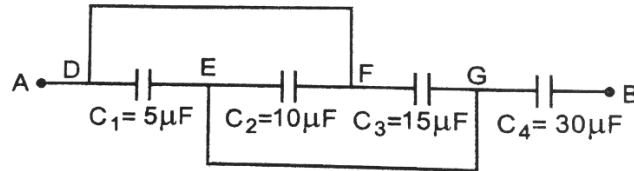
- (a) C      (b) 2C  
 (c) 3C      (d) 4C

Q 12. Calculate the equivalent capacitance between the points A and B of the circuit given below.



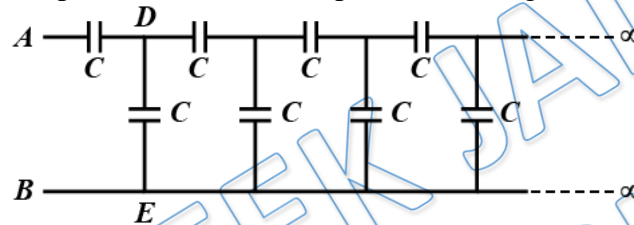
- (a)  $\frac{14}{19} \mu\text{F}$                       (b)  $\frac{13}{17} \mu\text{F}$   
 (c)  $\frac{21}{13} \mu\text{F}$                         (d)  $\frac{11}{21} \mu\text{F}$

Q 13. Calculate the equivalent capacitance between the points A and B in the combination shown in Fig.



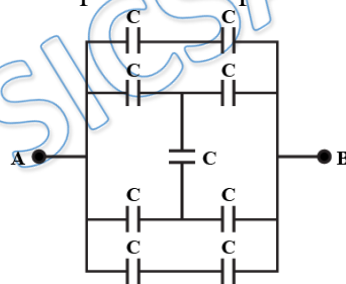
- (a)  $15 \mu\text{F}$                             (b)  $10 \mu\text{F}$   
 (c)  $20 \mu\text{F}$                             (d)  $25 \text{Mf}$

Q 14. The capacitance of a infinite circuit formed by the repetition of the same link consisting of two identical capacitors, each with capacitance  $C$  (figure), is :



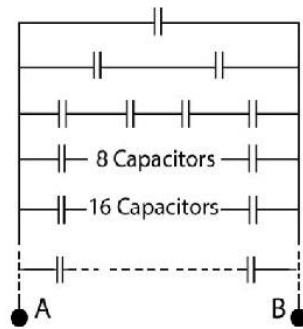
- (a) zero                                (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} C$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} C$                             (d) infinite

Q 15. The resultant capacity between point A and point B in the following circuit will be:



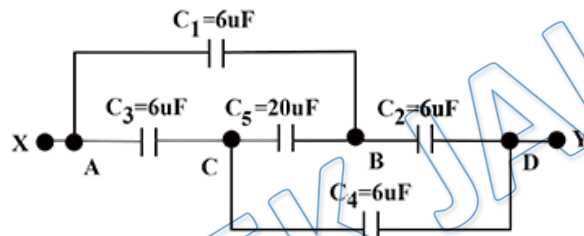
- (a)  $C$                                     (b)  $\frac{C}{2}$   
 (c)  $2C$                                 (d)  $3C$

Q 16. An infinite number of identical capacitors, each of capacitance  $1 \mu\text{F}$  are connected as shown in the figure. Then the equivalent capacitance between A and B is :



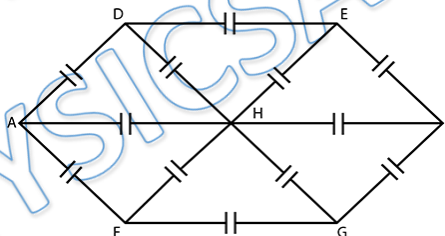
- (a)  $1 \mu\text{F}$                       (b)  $2 \mu\text{F}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2} \mu\text{F}$                       (d) infinite

Q 17. What is the equivalent capacitance between X and Y?



- (a)  $10 \mu\text{F}$                       (b)  $15 \mu\text{F}$   
 (c)  $18 \mu\text{F}$                       (d)  $6 \mu\text{F}$

Q 18. What is the equivalent capacitance between A and B if capacitance of each capacitor is C?



- (a)  $\frac{5C}{4}$                       (b)  $\frac{3C}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2C}{3}$                       (d)  $\frac{4C}{5}$



## Answer Key

<b>Q.1 c</b>	<b>Q.2 a</b>	<b>Q.3 c</b>	<b>Q.4 c</b>	<b>Q.5 a</b>
<b>Q.6 c</b>	<b>Q.7 b</b>	<b>Q.8 c</b>	<b>Q.9 b</b>	<b>Q.10 a</b>
<b>Q.11 b</b>	<b>Q.12 a</b>	<b>Q.13 a</b>	<b>Q.14 b</b>	<b>Q.15 c</b>
<b>Q.16 b</b>	<b>Q.17 d</b>	<b>Q.18 a</b>		

PRATEEK JAIN  
PHYSICSAHOLICS