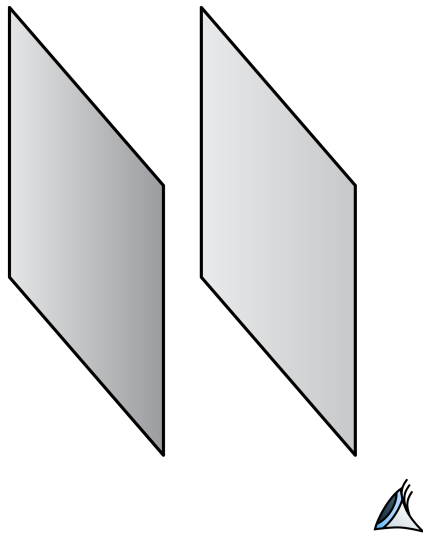


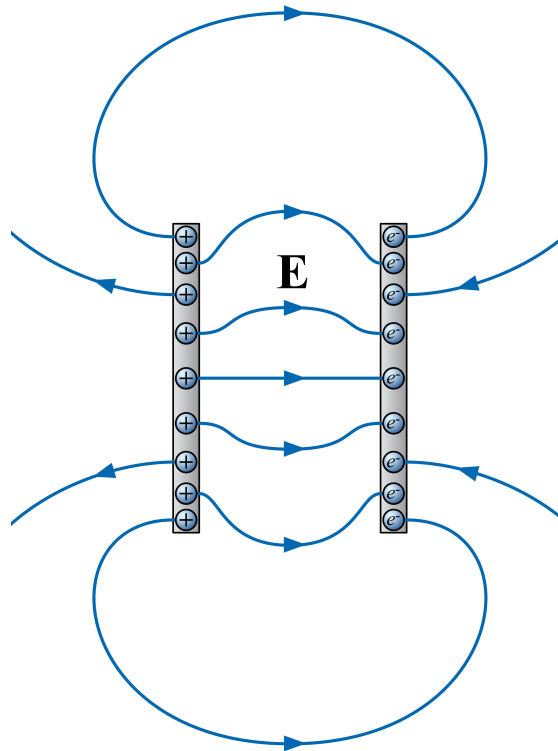
Capacitors

Simplifying sketches of electric field patterns for parallel plates

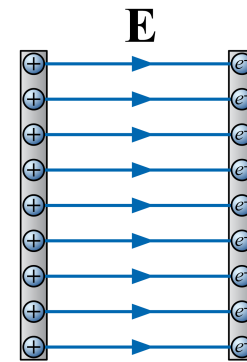
Conducting plates



Rough sketch of electric field pattern with some realistic features

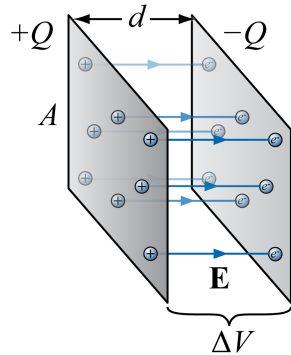


Simplified sketch of electric field pattern



Capacitors

capacitor – pair of conducting terminals across which a potential difference can be established by painting a positive charge on one of the terminals and a negative charge of equal magnitude on the other terminal

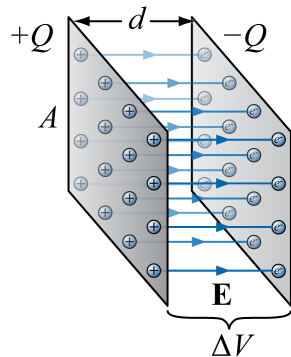


(Curved fringe field not shown)

$$Q \Rightarrow \vec{E}$$

$$|\vec{E}_{\text{AVG}}| = \frac{|\Delta V|}{\Delta \ell_{\parallel}}$$

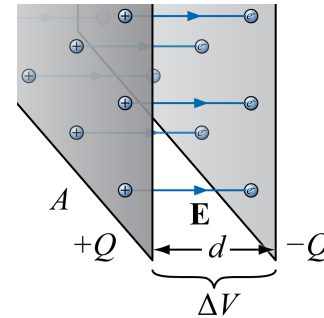
Can the potential difference between the terminals be changed by changing the amount of charge painted on the terminals?



$$\uparrow Q \Rightarrow \uparrow \Delta V$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

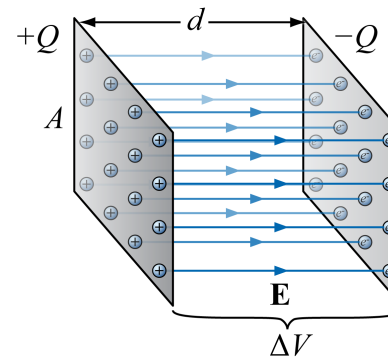
$$[C] = \frac{C}{V} = F$$



$$\uparrow A \Rightarrow \downarrow |\vec{E}| \Rightarrow \downarrow \Delta V$$

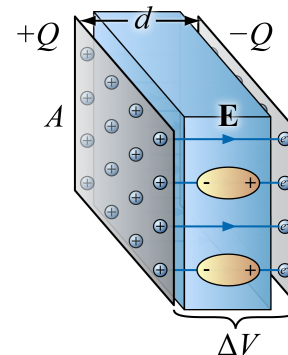
$$\uparrow A \Rightarrow \uparrow C$$

$$|\vec{E}_{\parallel, \text{VAC}}| = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A}$$



$$\uparrow d \Rightarrow \uparrow \Delta V$$

$$\uparrow d \Rightarrow \downarrow C$$



$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{|\vec{E}_{\text{VAC}}|}{\kappa}$$

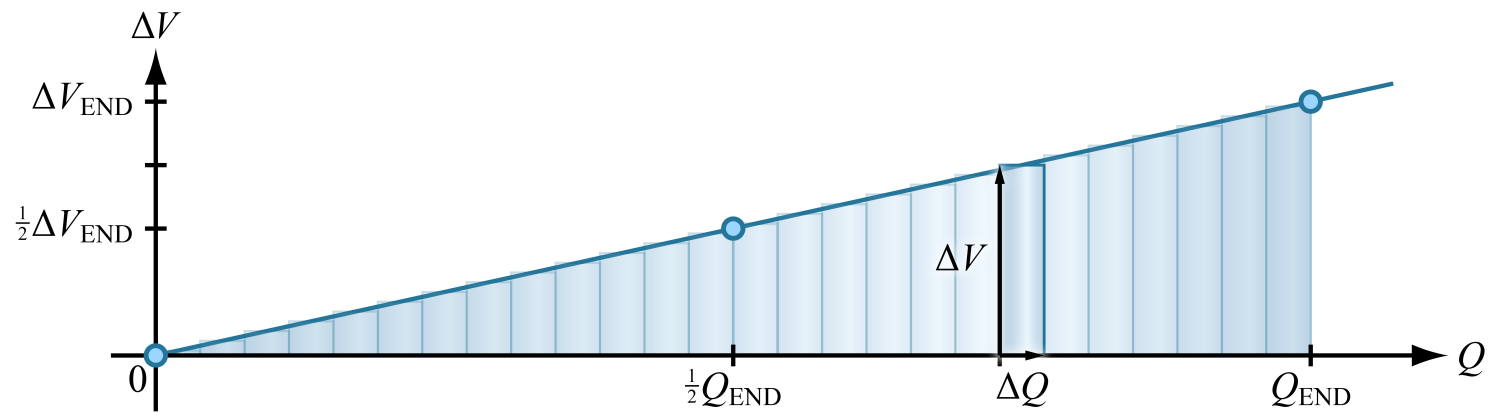
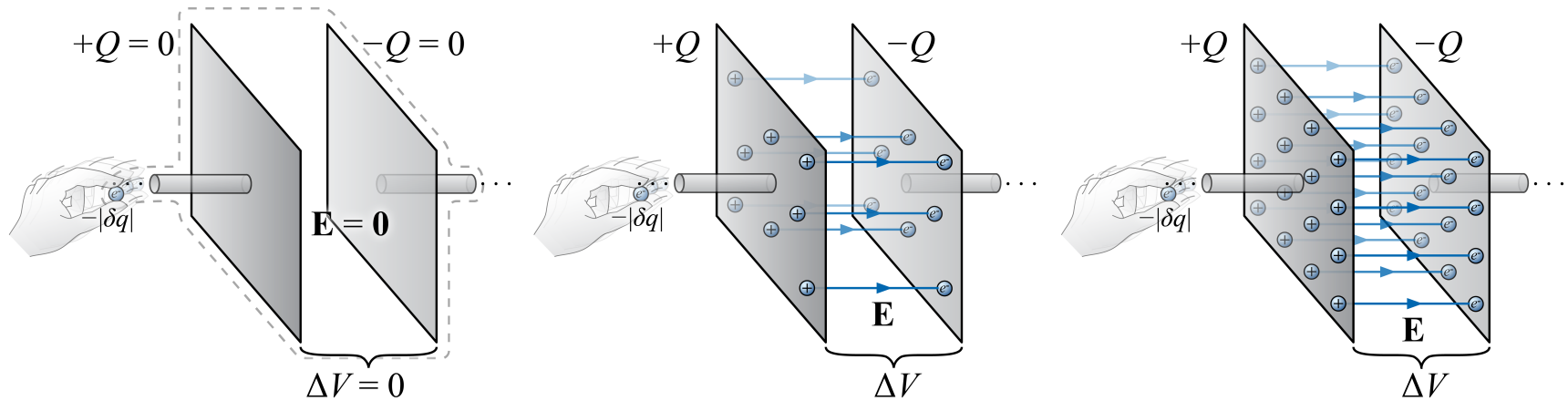
$$\uparrow \kappa \Rightarrow \downarrow |\vec{E}| \Rightarrow \downarrow \Delta V$$

$$\uparrow \kappa \Rightarrow \uparrow C$$

$$C_{\parallel \text{ PLATES}} = \kappa \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

Capacitors

Storing energy in a capacitor

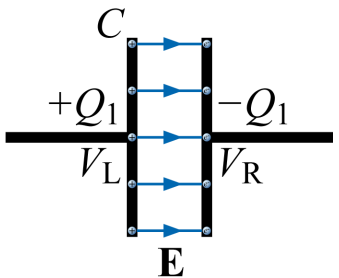
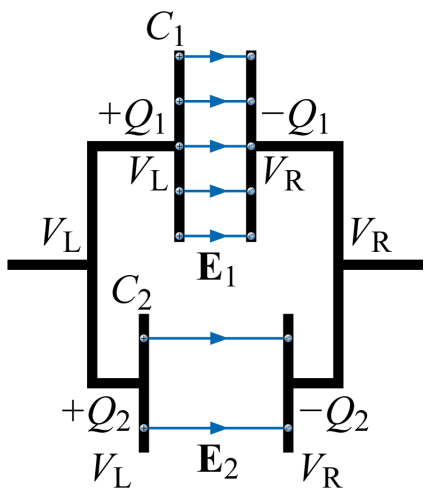
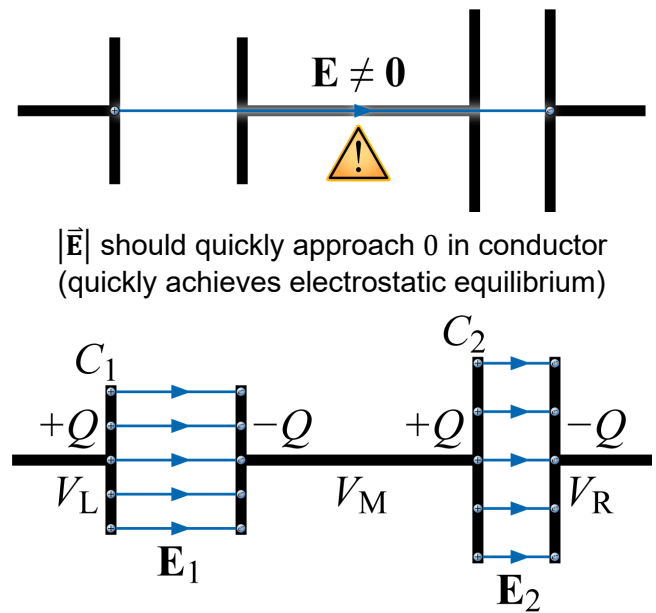


$$\Delta W_{\text{HAND}} = |\delta q|0 + \cdots + |\delta q|\left|\frac{1}{2}\Delta V_{\text{END}}\right| + \cdots + |\delta q||\Delta V_{\text{END}}| \stackrel{\text{APPC}}{=} \int_{Q=0}^{Q=Q_{\text{END}}} \Delta V \, dQ$$

$$\Delta U_C = \frac{1}{2} Q \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} C (\Delta V)^2 = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

Capacitors

Capacitors in circuits

Single capacitor	Capacitors in parallel	Capacitors in series
		 <p>\vec{E} should quickly approach 0 in conductor (quickly achieves electrostatic equilibrium)</p>
$\Delta V = \frac{Q}{C}$	<p>Same ΔV and $\uparrow Q \Rightarrow \uparrow C$</p> $C_{\text{EQ, }} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots$ <p>Q_{EQ} divides so that $Q_i \propto C_i$</p>	<p>Same Q and $\uparrow \Delta V \Rightarrow \downarrow C$</p> $\frac{1}{C_{\text{EQ,SER}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots$ <p>ΔV_{EQ} divides so that $\Delta V_i \propto \frac{1}{C_i}$</p>