

Total: 9 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **RC circuits**.

You must be able to:

- describe how a **capacitor** 电容器 charges and discharges through a resistor over time
- relate the **time constant** 时间常数 $\tau = RC$ to how quickly the circuit responds
- describe the current and voltage at the start and after a long time

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

- Charging and discharging

A capacitor charges up through a resistor, its voltage rising toward the supply value; it discharges the same way in reverse.

- Time constant

$\tau = RC$ (seconds) sets the pace: a bigger R or C means slower charging.

- Start and steady state

At $t = 0$ the uncharged capacitor acts like a **wire** (maximum current); after a long time it is **fully charged** and the current is **zero**.

2 Practice

2.1 Find the time constant of a $2000\ \Omega$ resistor and a $50\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor. [2]

2.2 State the current through the capacitor a long time after charging begins. [1]

2.3 State what happens to the charging rate if the resistance is increased. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The time constant of an RC circuit is [1]

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| A | B | A R/C |
| C | D | B RC |
| | | C $R+C$ |
| | | D C/R |

3.2 A long time after charging begins, the current in an RC circuit is [1]

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| A | B | A at its maximum |
| C | D | B zero |
| | | C constant and large |
| | | D negative |

3.3 A 10 k Ω resistor charges a 100 μ F capacitor from a 9.0 V supply.

(a) Find the time constant. [2]

(b) State the final voltage across the capacitor. [1]