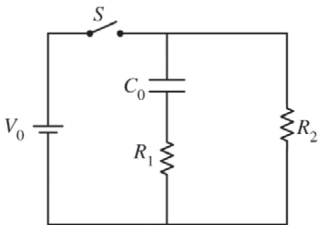

2. In the circuit above, an ideal battery of voltage V_0 is connected to a capacitor with capacitance C_0 and resistors with resistances R_1 and R_2, with $R_1 > R_2$. The switch S is open, and the capacitor is initially uncharged.

(a) The switch is closed at time $t = 0$. On the axes below, sketch the charge q on the capacitor as a function of time t. Explicitly label any intercepts, asymptotes, maxima, or minima with numerical values or algebraic expressions, as appropriate.

(b) On the axes below, sketch the current I through each resistor as a function of time t. Clearly label the two curves as I_1 and I_2, the currents through resistors R_1 and R_2, respectively. Explicitly label any intercepts, asymptotes, maxima, or minima with numerical values or algebraic expressions, as appropriate.

The circuit is constructed using an ideal 1.5 V battery, an 80 μF capacitor, and resistors $R_1 = 150\ \Omega$ and $R_2 = 100\ \Omega$. The switch is closed, allowing the capacitor to fully charge. The switch is then opened, allowing the capacitor to discharge.

(c) The time it takes to charge the capacitor to 50% of its maximum charge is Δt_C. The time it takes for the capacitor to discharge to 50% of its maximum charge is Δt_D. Which of the following correctly relates the two time intervals?

____ $\Delta t_C > \Delta t_D$ ____ $\Delta t_C = \Delta t_D$ ____ $\Delta t_C < \Delta t_D$

Justify your answer.

(d)

i. Calculate the current through resistor R_2 immediately after the switch is opened.

ii. Is the current through resistor R_2 increasing, decreasing, or constant immediately after the switch is opened?

____ Increasing ____ Decreasing ____ Constant

Justify your answer.

(e)

i. Calculate the energy stored in the capacitor immediately after the switch is opened.

ii. Calculate the energy dissipated by resistor R_1 as the capacitor completely discharges.