41. We find the initial charge on the  $7.7-\mu$ F capacitor when it is connected to the battery:

 $Q = C_1 V = (7.7 \,\mu\text{F})(125 \,\text{V}) = 962.5 \,\mu\text{C}.$ 

When  $C_1$  is disconnected from the battery and then connected to  $C_2$ , some charge will flow from  $C_1$  to  $C_2$ . The flow will stop when the voltage across the two capacitors is the same:  $V_1 = V_2 = 15 \text{ V}.$ 

Because charge is conserved, we have

 $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$ 

We find the charge remaining on  $C_1$  from

 $Q_1 = C_1 V_1 = (7.7 \,\mu\text{F})(15 \,\text{V}) = 115.5 \,\mu\text{C}.$ 

The charge on C<sub>2</sub> is

 $Q_2 = Q - Q_1 = 962.5 \,\mu\text{C} - 115.5 \,\mu\text{C} = 847 \,\mu\text{C}.$ 

We find the value of  $C_2$  from

 $Q_2 = C_2 V_2$ ;

847  $\mu$ C =  $C_2(15 \text{ V})$ , which gives  $C_2 =$ 

42. We find the initial charges on the capacitors:

 $Q_1 = C_1 V_1 = (2.50 \,\mu\text{F})(1000 \,\text{V}) = 2500 \,\mu\text{C};$ 

 $Q_2 = C_2 V_2 = (6.80 \,\mu\text{F})(650 \,\text{V}) = 4420 \,\mu\text{C}.$ 

When the capacitors are connected, some charge will flow from  $C_2$  to  $C_1$  until the potential difference across the two capacitors is the same:

 $V_1' = V_2' = V.$ 

Because charge is conserved, we have

 $Q = Q_1' + Q_2' = Q_1 + Q_2 = 2500 \,\mu\text{C} + 4420 \,\mu\text{C} = 6920 \,\mu\text{C}.$ 

For the two capacitors we have

 $Q_1' = C_1 V$ , and  $Q_2' = C_2 V$ .

When we add these, we get

 $Q_1' + Q_2' = Q = (C_1 + C_2)V;$ 

 $6920 \,\mu\text{C} = (2.50 \,\mu\text{F} + 6.80 \,\mu\text{F})V$ , which gives  $V = 744 \,\text{V}$ .

The charge on  $C_1$  is

 $Q_1' = C_1 V = (2.50 \,\mu\text{F})(744 \,\text{V}) = 1.86 \times 10^3 \,\mu\text{C} = 1.86 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{C}.$ 

The charge on  $C_2$  is

 $Q_2' = C_2 V = (6.80 \ \mu\text{F})(744 \ V) = 5.06 \times 10^3 \ \mu\text{C} = [5.06 \times 10^{-3} \ \text{C}]$ 

43. The energy stored in the capacitor is

 $U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}(7200 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F})(550 \text{ V})^2 =$ 

 $1.09 \times 10^{-3}$  I.

44. We find the capacitance from

 $U=\frac{1}{2}CV^2$ ;

200 J =  $\frac{1}{2}$ C(6000 V)<sup>2</sup>, which gives C = 1.1 × 10<sup>-5</sup> F = 11 µF.