

Make-up

1. Ohm's law: $V = IR$ 2. Electric Power = $P = IV$ 3. Electrical energy = IVt

4. Resistance in terms of resistivity and dimensions: $R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$

5. Capacitors: $C = \frac{q}{V}$, $C = \kappa \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$, $Energy = \frac{1}{2} qV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C}$.

6. Electric potential due to a point charge (Q) at a distance r:	7. Electric potential in terms of EPE and point charge (Q):	8. Electric field due to a point charge (Q) at a distance r:	9. Electric field (E) from potential gradient:
$V = k \frac{Q}{r}$	$V = \frac{EPE}{Q}$	$E = k \frac{ Q }{r^2}$	$\vec{E} = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta X}$

10. Combination	Resistors	Capacitors
Series	$R_s = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$	$\frac{1}{C_s} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$
Parallel	$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$	$C_p = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$

11. Magnitude of the electron charge = $|e| = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C.

12. 1 Btu = 1055 J 1 calorie = 4.2 J 1 food Calorie = 1000 calorie

I. Select the correct answer for the following multiple choice questions and write your answer in the line next to the question number.

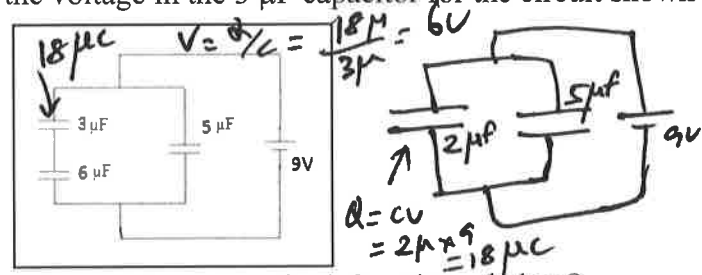
- c 1. What is the SI unit for *electromotive force*?
 a. N b. A c. $\Omega \cdot A$ d. J e. W f. $\Omega \cdot F$
- d 2. Identify the biggest energy unit below:
 a. joule b. Btu c. eV d. food Calorie e. calorie
- c 3. An appliance with a power rating of 2200-W is connected to a 120-volt outlet. What is the current through the appliance?
 a. 10 A b. 1 A c. 18 A d. 12 A e. 5 A
- d 4. Which one of the following biomedical application deals with the eye?
 a. EGK b. EKG c. EEG d. ERG e. CEG
- a 5. In a parallel resistor circuit, which one of the following is the same across all the resistors of different values?
 a. Voltage b. Current c. Power d. Charge
- b 6. A metal wire of length L and cross-sectional area A, has a resistance R. What will be the resistance of the same material and radius but twice the length?
 a. 4R b. 2R c. R d. $\frac{1}{2} R$ e. $\frac{1}{4} R$
- b 7. Which one of the following is placed between capacitor plates to increase the capacitance?
 a. Conductor b. Dielectric c. Resistance d. Semiconductor
- b, c 8. Identify the vectors among the quantities below? (Multiple Answers)
 a. Electric potential b. Electric field c. Electric force
 d. Electric energy e. Electric power

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

$$R = \rho \frac{2L}{A} = 2 \frac{\rho L}{A} = 2R$$

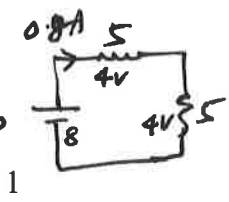
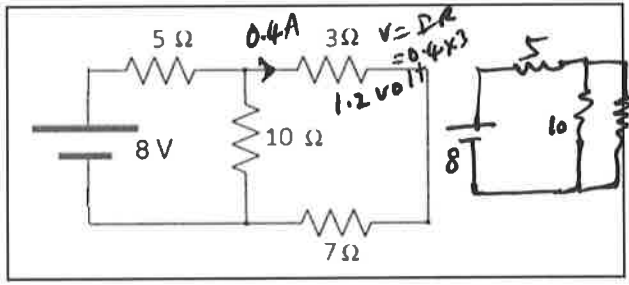
d 9. What is the voltage in the $3 \mu F$ capacitor for the circuit shown below?

- a. 2 V
 b. 3 V
 c. 4 V
 d. 6 V
 e. 9 V



a 10. What is the voltage across the 3Ω resistor, below?

- a. 1.2 V b. 2.0 V
 c. 2.8 V d. 6.0 V e. 8 V



11-12) A 6-V battery, capacitor (uncharged), bulb, and a switch are connected as shown.

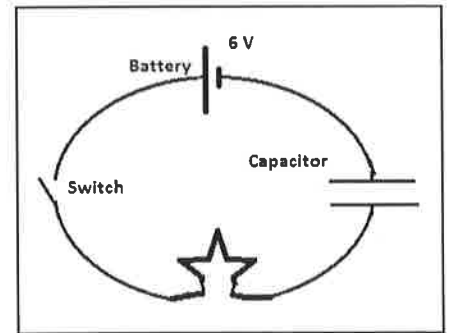
a. 11. What will be the potential difference across the capacitor at the instant the switch is closed?

d. 12. What will be the potential difference across the capacitor after a long time, from the instant the switch is closed?

Answers for 11 & 12

a. 0 b. 1.5 V c. 3 V d. 6 V

End of MC questions-----



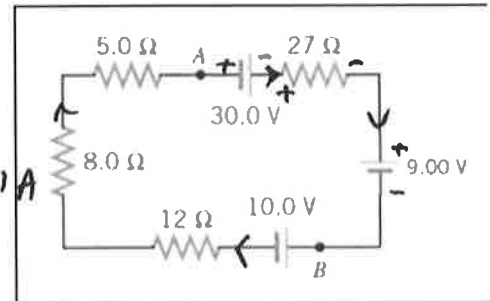
II. Consider the circuit shown in the right.

a. Show the direction of current for the circuit shown, in the circuit?

Clockwise

b. Determine the magnitude of the current for the circuit shown?

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{30 - 9 - 10}{12 + 8 + 5 + 27} = \frac{11}{52} = 0.211 \text{ A}$$



c. Determine $V_A - V_B$:

$$V_A + 30 - 27 \times 0.2115 - 9 = V_B$$

$$V_A + 15.3 = V_B \rightarrow V_A - V_B = -15.3 \text{ volt.}$$

III. Estimate the cost of electricity for operating a clothes iron which consumes 5.4 A of current when plugged in a 120-V outlet. It is used 15 minutes a day for 20 days a month for 1 year. Assume a cost of 14 cents per kWh.

$$\frac{120 \times 5.4}{1000} \times \frac{15}{60} \times 20 \times 12 \times 0.14 = \cancel{5.44}$$

IV. An evacuated tube uses an accelerating voltage of 58.4 kV to accelerate electrons to hit a copper plate and produce x rays. Non-relativistically, what would be the maximum speed of these electrons? [$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $|Q_e| = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$]

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad \text{Voltage} = V = \frac{EPE}{Q}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 2 \text{ V}$$

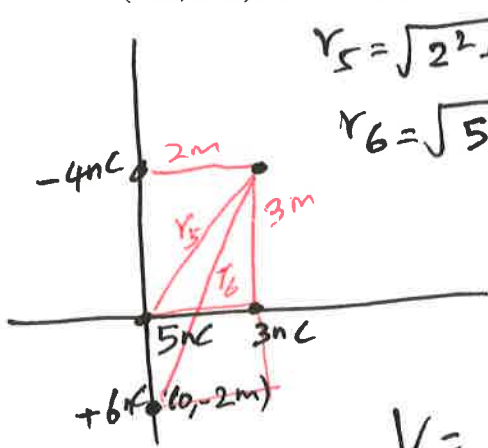
$$v^2 = \frac{2 \times 2 \text{ V}}{m} \rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2 \text{ V}}{m}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 58.4 \times 10^3}{9.11 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$v = 1.43 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

V. At a distance r from a point charge Q , the electric potential, V is given by: $V = k \frac{Q}{r}$.

Four point charges lie in a Cartesian coordinate system as follows: $+6\text{nC}$ at $(0, -2\text{ m})$, $+5\text{nC}$ at $(0, 0)$, $+3\text{nC}$ at $(2\text{ m}, 0)$, and -4nC at $(0, 3\text{ m})$. Find the net electric potential at $(2\text{ m}, 3\text{ m})$. Coulomb constant $= k = 9 \times 10^9$ (SI), $n = 10^{-9}$.



$$r_5 = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = 3.6\text{ m}$$

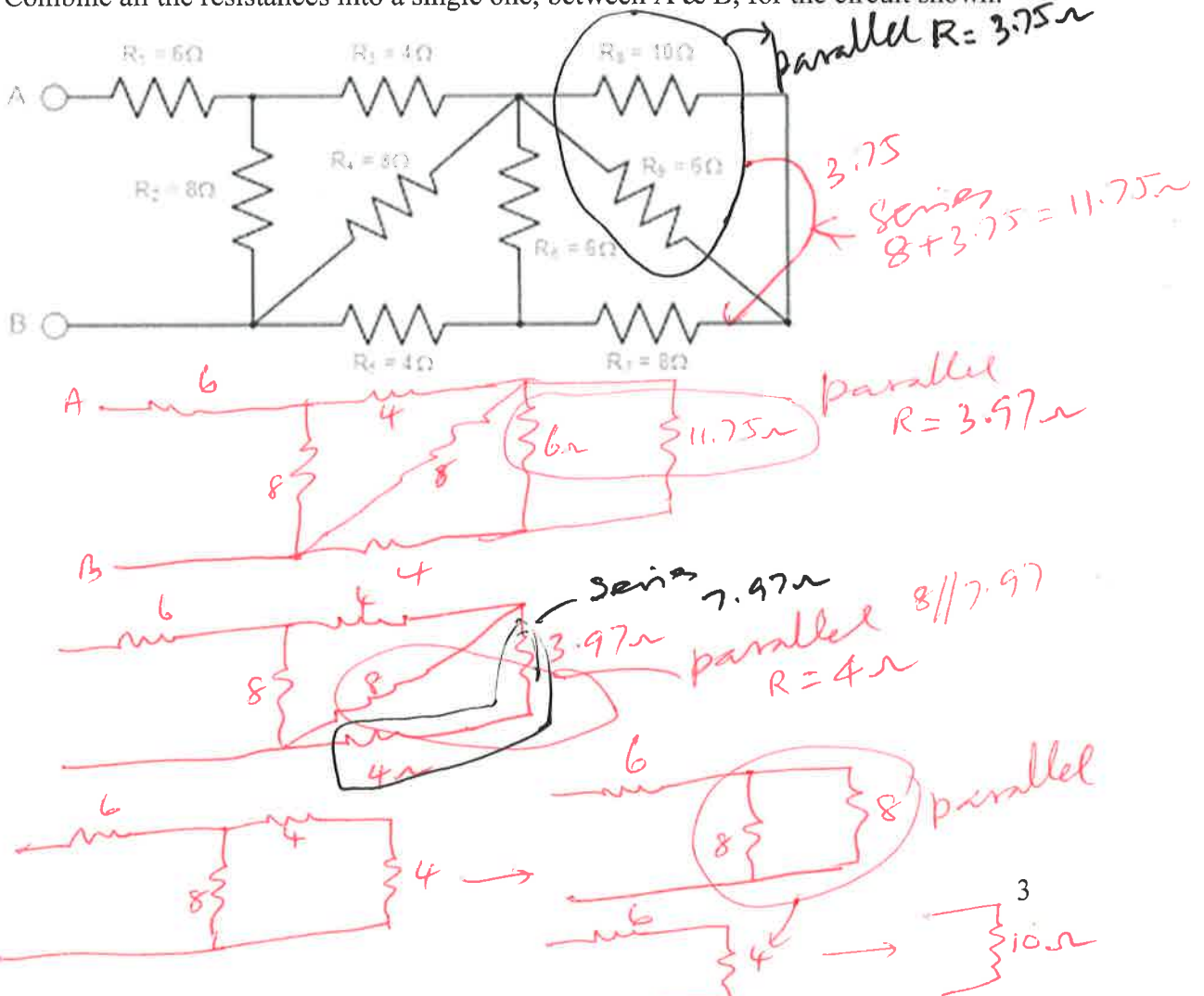
$$r_6 = \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2} = 5.4\text{ m}$$

$$V = \sum \frac{kQ}{r} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-9}}{3.6} + \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 6 \times 10^{-9}}{2} + \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 3 \times 10^{-9}}{3} + \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-9}}{5.4}$$

$$V = \frac{12.5}{12.5} = 18 + 10 + 9$$

$$V = \underline{\underline{37.5 \text{ volt}}}$$

VI. Combine all the resistances into a single one, between A & B, for the circuit shown:

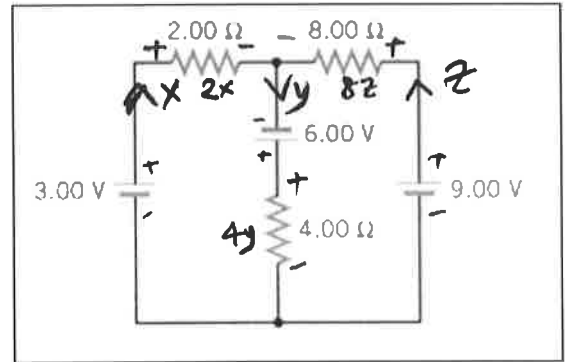


VII. Kirchhoff's Rules.

For the circuit shown:

1. Assign three unknown currents.
2. Identify the low and high potentials for the resistors and batteries.
3. Write down the potential differences across the resistors in terms of the assigned currents and the given resistance values.
4. Write down the junction rule equation using the assigned currents.

$$y = x + z$$



5. Write down the loop rule equation, for the left loop.

$$3 + 6 = 2x + 4y$$

$$9 = 2x + 4y$$

6. Write down the loop rule equation, for the right loop.
[No need to solve the simultaneous equations]

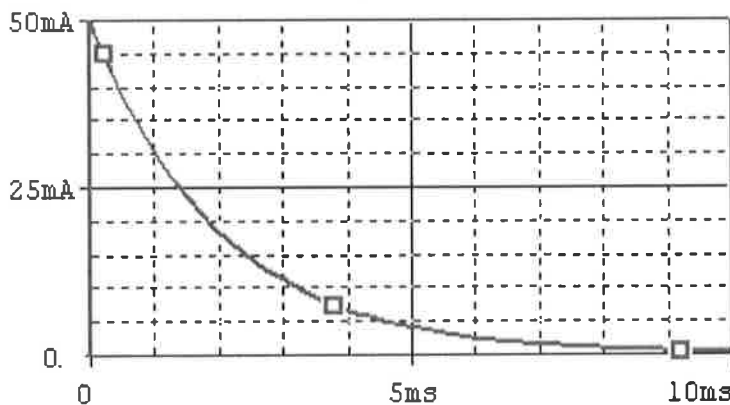
$$9 + 6 = 8z + 4y$$

$$15 = 4y + 8z$$

VIII. RC circuits: Time constant = $\tau = RC$,

$$I = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

The variation of the Current as a function of time is shown below for an RC circuit.



1. Read the current at $t = 0$? 50 mA

2. Read the current at $t = 1 \text{ ms}$? 30 mA

3. Calculate the time constant using $I = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$.

$$RC = 1.96 \text{ ms}$$

$$30 = 50 e^{-\frac{1 \text{ ms}}{RC}}$$

$$\frac{30}{50} = e^{-\frac{1 \text{ ms}}{RC}} \rightarrow 0.6 = e^{-\frac{1 \text{ ms}}{RC}}$$

$$\ln 0.6 = -\frac{1 \text{ ms}}{RC}$$

$$-0.511 = -\frac{1}{RC} \rightarrow RC = \frac{1}{0.511} = 1.96 \text{ ms}$$