Electromagnetism and Optics: Class Exam II

10 October 2018

Name:

Total:

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Instructions

- There are 9 questions on 6 pages.
- Show your reasoning and calculations and always explain your answers.

Physical constants and useful formulae

$e = 1.61 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$	$q_{\rm electron} = -e$	$q_{\rm proton}=+e$
$m_{\rm electron} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{kg}$	$m_{\rm proton} = 1.67 \times$	$10^{-27}\mathrm{kg}$
$k=9.0\times 10^9{\rm Nm^2/C^2}$	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10$	$0^{-12} \mathrm{C}^2/\mathrm{Nm}^2$

Question 1

Electrons travel in a straight line as illustrated. The current in this beam is 3.2×10^{-5} A and points right. Determine the number of electrons that pass any point in 60 s and describe the direction in which they move.

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Consider the illustrated circuit, which contains two identical capacitors. Initially the switch is open and capacitor 1 (the capacitor on the left) is allowed to charge completely. The switch is then closed. Which of the following (choose one) is true a long time **after the switch is closed**?

- i) The charge on capacitor 1 is the same as it was just before the switch was closed.
- ii) The charge on capacitor 1 is twice what it was just before the switch was closed.
- iii) The charge on capacitor 1 is half of what it was just before the switch was closed.
- iv) The charge on capacitor 1 is four times of what it was just before the switch was closed.
- v) The charge on capacitor 1 is a quarter of what it was just before the switch was closed.

Briefly explain your answer.

Question 3

The bulbs in the illustrated circuit are all identical. Bulb C is removed leaving a gap in that part of the circuit. The following questions concern the changes in bulbs A and B caused by the removal of bulb C.

- a) Which of the following (choose one) occurs in bulb A after C is removed?
 - i) The brightness of A stays the same.
 - ii) Bulb A becomes brighter.
 - iii) Bulb A becomes dimmer.
- b) Which of the following (choose one) occurs in bulb B after C is removed?
 - i) The brightness of B stays the same.
 - ii) Bulb B becomes brighter.
 - iii) Bulb B becomes dimmer.





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Consider the illustrated circuit. Determine the **current** through each resistor, the **voltage** across each resistor and the **power** dissipated by each resistor.



Three resistors are connected as illustrated. Determine the equivalent resistance of the combination.



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Question 6

A bulb is connected to a 120 V power supply and produces power 30 W. Determine the amount of time that it takes for a total charge of 20 C to pass any point in the circuit.

Consider the two resistors connected as illustrated, where $R_1 = 10 \Omega$ and $R_2 = 20 \Omega$. Which of the following (choose one) is true?

- i) The power dissipated by either resistor is the same as that for the battery.
- ii) The power dissipated by either resistor is smaller than that for the battery; the power dissipated by resistor 1 is the same as that dissipated by resistor 2.



- iii) The power dissipated by either resistor is smaller than that for the battery; the power dissipated by resistor 1 is larger than that dissipated by resistor 2.
- iv) The power dissipated by either resistor is smaller than that for the battery; the power dissipated by resistor 1 is smaller than that dissipated by resistor 2.

Briefly explain your answer.

A heater operates by passing current through a filament with low resistance (assume that this does not change with temperature). The heater is initially connected to a 120 V power supply and delivers power P_i . The heater is then connected to a 240 V power supply; denote the power delivered by P_f .

- a) Describe which of the following change when the heater is switched from the 120 V power supply to the 240 V power supply: **current**, **voltage**. Briefly explain your answer.
- b) Which of the following (choose one) describes how the power with the 240 V power supply is related to that with the 120 V power supply?
 - i) $P_f = P_i$
 - ii) $P_f = 2P_i$
 - iii) $P_f = 4P_i$
 - iv) $P_f = 8P_i$

Question 9

A particular real battery can be modeled as a perfect battery with EMF 3.0 V connected in series with an internal resistance of 2.5Ω . This is connected in series to an external (load) resistor with resistance 21.5Ω . Determine the current through and the voltage across the external resistor.

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