

2 Ch 9

$$1. a) \frac{15-4}{1000R} = \frac{15-7}{F}$$

b) It would be difficult in practice because that would require a RC time shorter than the already tiny 15-4 s of time.

$$c) \quad e^{\frac{V}{T}} = e^{\frac{V}{T}} \quad \frac{60 \text{ mV}}{15-4 \text{ s}} = \frac{30 \text{ mV}}{x} \quad \frac{0.003 \text{ mV/s} = 60 \text{ mV}}{60} \quad x = 55 \text{ s}$$

(let x be the time to reach 30mV)

$$2. a) \quad 0 = 120 \text{ SM}(120 \text{ RT})$$

$$0 = 5 \text{ M}(120 \text{ RT})$$

$$2R = 120 \text{ RT}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{60} \text{ s}$$

$$0 = 120 \text{ RT}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ s}$$

$$R = 120 \text{ RT}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{120} \text{ s}$$

$$b) \quad \left( \frac{120 \text{ V}}{1000R} \right) (120 \text{ V}) = 14.4 \text{ watts}$$

$$c) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{60}} (1000R)(120) \text{ SM}(120 \text{ RT}) dt$$

$$120000 \int_0^{\frac{1}{60}} 5 \text{ M}(120 \text{ RT}) dt$$

$$14400000 \cos(120 \text{ RT}) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{60}}$$

$$= 1.44 \times 10^7 \text{ watts}$$

$$3. \quad (365/12)(24 \text{ hr}) = 730 \text{ hr}$$

$$\frac{730 \text{ hr}}{12 \text{ hr}} = 60.83 \text{ hr}$$

$$(3.00 \text{ A})(110 \text{ V}) + 100 + 60 + 3 = 485 \text{ W}$$

$$(0.483 \text{ kW})(60.83 \text{ hr}) = 29.38 \text{ kWhr}$$

$$29.38 \left( \frac{0.2 \text{ dollars}}{\text{kWhr}} \right) = 5.88 \text{ dollars}$$

### 3 Ch. 10

$$1. \frac{12V}{2000\Omega} = i_2 = i_3 = \boxed{0.006A} \quad i_2 + i_3 = \boxed{0.012A}$$

$$(0.012 + 0.006)(24V) = \boxed{0.432 \text{ watts}}$$

$$2. a) \left( \frac{1}{0.25} + \frac{1}{0.125} \right)^{-1} = 0.125 \quad \frac{3.0V}{50.125\Omega} = \boxed{0.0594}$$

$$0.125 + 50 = 50.125\Omega$$

$$b) \frac{2.54hr}{0.0594A} = \boxed{41.7hr}$$

### 4 Ch. 11

1. a) negative

b) The radius of the path indicates that there was a deflection in the current.

$$c) (-1.6 \times 10^{-19}C)(10^6 m/s)(0.05r) = -8 \times 10^{-15} N$$

The force is going out of the page.