



- (i) 答案卷第一張正面為封面。第一張正、反兩面不要寫任何答案。
- (ii) 依空格號碼順序在第二張正面寫下所有填充題答案，不要寫計算過程。
- (iii) 依計算題之題號順序在第二張反面以後寫下演算過程與答案，每題從新的一頁寫起。
- (iv) 根據題目給的參數，注意答案有效數位。(Please express your answer in significant figures.)

Constants: $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$; $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2$

$$\frac{V}{\omega L} \quad \frac{V}{\omega C} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Part I. Filling the blank (5 points per blank)

- Consider a driven RLC circuit with $R = 8 \text{ Ohm}$, $L = 2.2 \text{ mH}$, and $C = 11.5 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$. What is the impedance Z of the circuit when the circuit is driven at the frequency $\omega = 2\pi \cdot 618 \text{ Hz}$? $Z = \text{[1]} \text{ Ohm}$.

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = \sqrt{8^2 - (2\pi \cdot 618 \cdot 2.2 - \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 618 \cdot 11.5})^2}$$
- A power plant generates a power of $1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ W}$ for a neighboring town with a connecting transmission line of $10 \text{ m}\Omega$ resistance. Operated at 110 V , the energy losses account for $\text{[2a]} \text{ W}$, while operated at 24 kV the losses are $\text{[2b]} \text{ W}$.

$$P_{\text{loss}} = I^2 R = \frac{P^2 R}{V^2} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^5)^2 \cdot 0.01}{110^2} = 1.85 \times 10^3 \text{ W}$$
- The line integral of the magnetic field along a closed path entirely surrounding a rectangular, current carrying cable is $7.3 \text{ } \mu\text{Tm}$. A current of $\text{[3]} \text{ A}$ is flowing through the cable.

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$
- The following circuit with a current flowing is partially located in a magnetic field of 100 mT with the field showing out of the plan. The total force on the circuit is $\text{[4]} \text{ N}$. (including direction)

$$F_B = 2 L B I = 2 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.1 = 0.002 \text{ N}$$
- The right diagram shows a network of resistances and capacitances. The total resistance is $\text{[5a]} R$ and the total capacitance $\text{[5b]} C$.

$$R_{\text{total}} = R + R + \frac{2R \cdot 2R}{2R + 2R} = 2R$$

$$C_{\text{total}} = C + \frac{2C \cdot 2C}{2C + 2C} = \frac{3}{2}C$$
- You bought a new HTC U12 mobile phone. The battery is specified with a maximum storage capacity of 39 kJ . The processor operates at 3 V . When playing videos, the maximum watching time is 8 h . The current flowing is $\text{[6]} \text{ A}$.

$$I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{39000 \text{ J}}{3 \text{ V} \cdot 8 \cdot 3600 \text{ s}} = 0.37 \text{ A}$$
- A current of $I = 100 \text{ A}$ is flowing through a conducting rod of 20 cm length, 2.0 mm diameter, and a weight of 100 g . The rod is placed horizontally inside a magnet field. How large must be the magnetic field strength to balance the weight of the rod? $\text{[7]} \text{ T}$.

$$ILB = mg \Rightarrow B = \frac{mg}{IL} = \frac{0.1 \cdot 9.8}{100 \cdot 0.2} = 0.049 \text{ T}$$
- In the circuit shown at right, the switch has been in position a for a long time. It is now thrown to position b, resulting in an oscillating current $I_0 \sin(\omega t)$. (a) What is the frequency of the oscillating current? $\omega = 2\pi \cdot \text{[8]} \text{ Hz}$. (b) What is the amplitude of the oscillating current? $I_0 = \text{[9]} \text{ A}$.

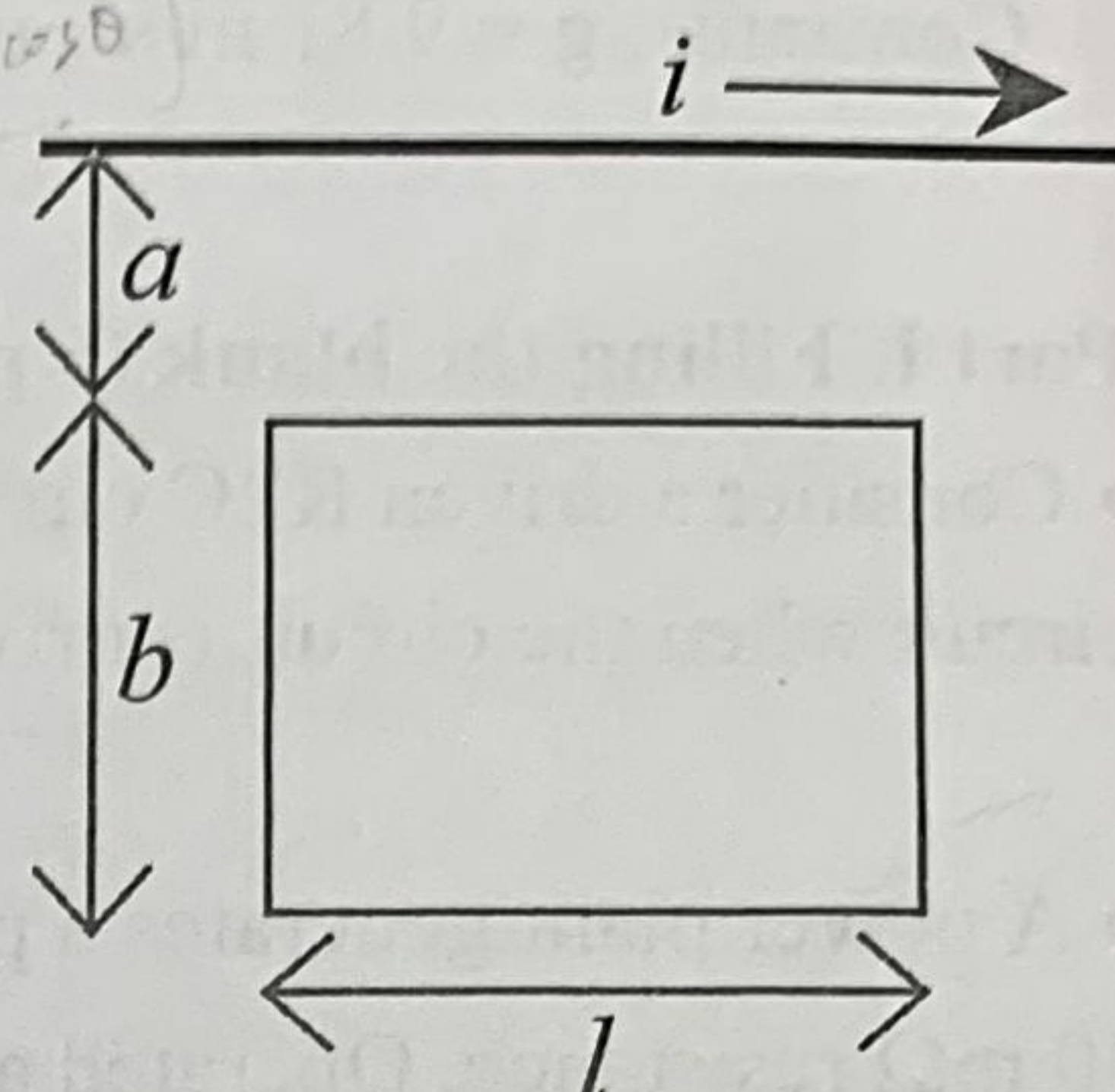
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6.20 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 54.0 \times 10^{-3}}} = 1728 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{C V}{C} = V = 34.0 \text{ V}$$
- In right figure two solenoids are approaching each other with a speed v . The induced current through the resistor R is (A) from a to b, (B) from b to a, (C) There is no induced current through the resistor. Statement [10] is correct.

• At a given instance the current and the induced emf in an inductor are 25 kA/s and 10 V, respectively. What is the value of inductance? $L = \text{【11】 H}$.

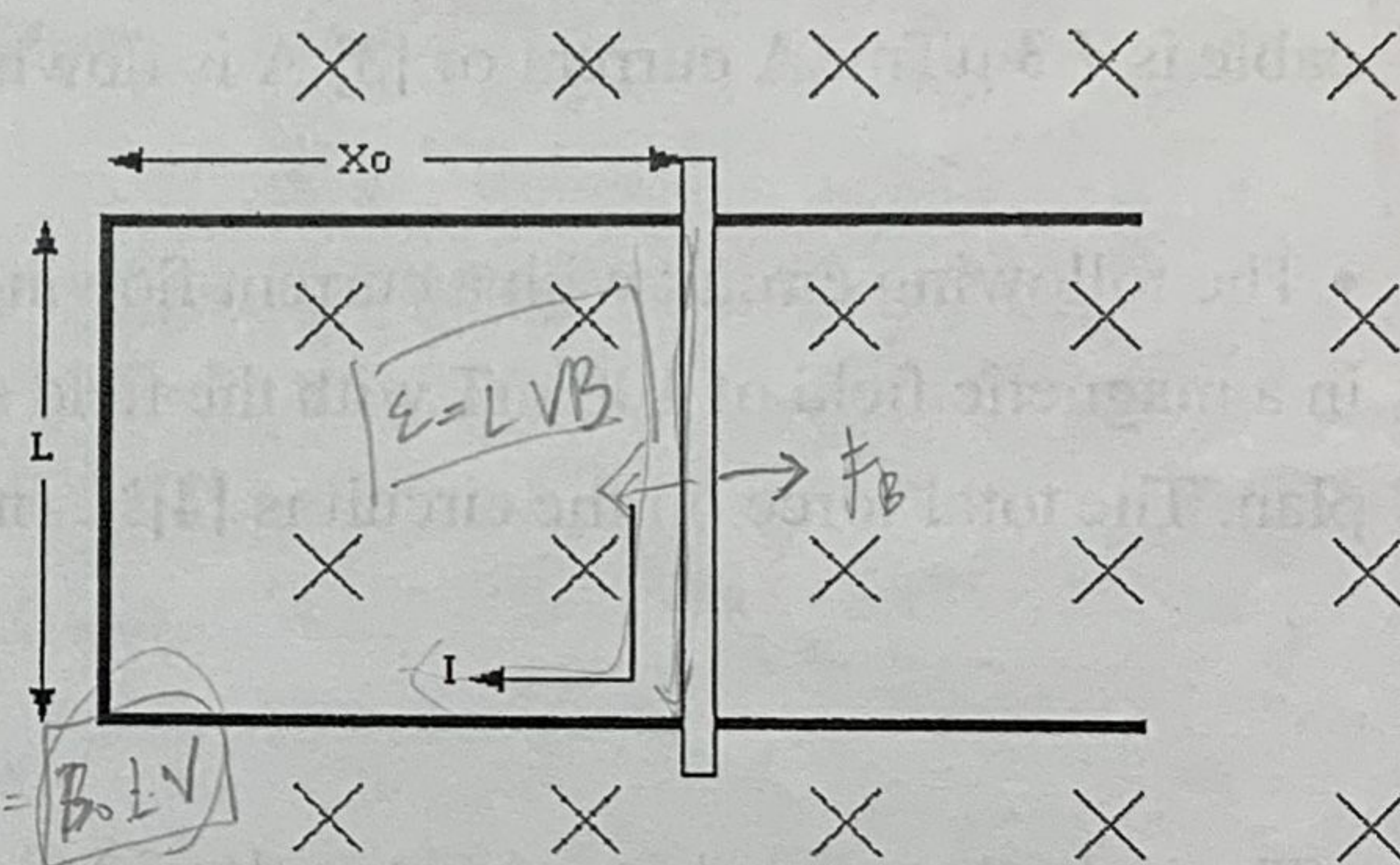
• Three-phase ac electricity is used worldwide, each phase is 120 degrees out of phase with one another. If you use a commercial multimeter to measure the *rms* value of the single phase voltage. You may find a value of 120 V. (a) If you measure the single phase voltage with an oscilloscope instead, you will find oscillation amplitude $V_0 = \text{【12】 Volt}$. (b) If you use a multimeter to measure the voltage difference between two phase voltages, you will find the value to be $\Delta V = \text{【13】 Volt}$.

• The right figure shows a rectangular loop positioned near a very long wire carrying current i . Please calculate the mutual inductance of the coil-wire combination. $M = \text{【14】}$.



Part II Problems (10 points per problem)

【1】 A metal rod of length L and mass m is free to slide, without friction, on two parallel metal tracks. The tracks are connected at one end so that they and the rod form a closed circuit, see figure below. The rod has a resistance R , and the tracks have a negligible resistance. A uniform magnetic field is perpendicular to the plane of this circuit. The magnetic field is increasing at a constant rate dB/dt . Initially the magnetic field has a strength B_0 and the rod is at rest at a distance x_0 from the connected end of the rails. Express the acceleration of the rod at this instant in terms of the given quantities.



【2】 A charged particle ($Q=100\mu\text{C}$) travels at a speed of $\vec{v} = 3.0\hat{i} + 4.5\hat{j}$ m/s through a magnetic field $\vec{B} = 7.3\hat{i} + 5.4\hat{k}$ T. a) Determine the magnetic force acting on the particle. b) Calculate the dot products $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$ and $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{B}$!

$$\vec{F}_B = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$(0.4)(-24.3\hat{i} + 16.2\hat{j} - 32.85\hat{k})$$

【3】 A circuit is shown on the right. Find the magnitude and direction of the current in resistors (a) 3Ω and (b) 8Ω , respectively.

