

PHY 2049C Solutions to Practice Quiz 8.

Inductor is just a wire

Inductor is like a battery

1a) $1 = 2 = 3$; 1b) $1 = 3 > 2$

1c) Inductor is just a wire, there is no battery
 $1 = 2 = 3$

2.

A stays the same

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bat}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{in}} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{bat}} = \iint \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot d\mathbf{A} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{bat}}$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = -0.870$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{in}} = 0.870 \iint d\mathbf{A} = -0.870 \frac{(2 \times 2)}{2} = -1.740 \text{ V}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{total}} = 20 + 1.740 = 21.74 \text{ V}$$

do a loop

Problem 3.

$$\frac{Q}{C} - \frac{dQ}{dt} R = \mathcal{E}_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\text{let } Q = Q_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

Take to complex plane

$$Q_0 e^{i\omega t} \left(\frac{1}{C} - i\omega R \right) = \mathcal{E}_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$Q_0 = \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{\frac{1}{C} - i\omega R} \right)$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{10}, R = 150$$

$$C = 80 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = \frac{Q}{C} = R \left[\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{1 - i\omega RC} \right) e^{i\omega t} \right]$$

$$V_c = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{10}{1 - i \frac{20}{10} 150 \times 10^{-9}} e^{i \frac{20}{10} t} \right] \omega$$

$$V_R = R \left[\frac{dQ}{dt} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{i \omega R \epsilon_0}{(1 - i \omega R)} e^{i \omega t} \right]$$

Replace numerical values & simplify

Problem 4

(B is constant)

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{d}{dt} \oint B \cdot dA = \frac{B dA}{dt}$$

$$A = N b \frac{dy}{dt} = N b v$$

y coordinate of the edge of B is it enters the loop

(a)

$$\boxed{\mathcal{E} = B N b v}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

(b) $C = 0$ No charge in plate

Problem 5. The peak is the same as saying the amplitude.

$$V = V_0 e^{i \omega t}$$

$$C_{eq} = \left(\frac{1}{4+2} + \frac{1}{3} \right)^{-1} = 2$$

The first capacitor has half the capacitance so it drops twice the voltage $V_{peak} = \frac{2}{3} V_0$