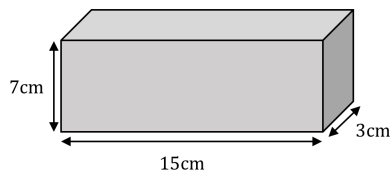


# PHY2049 Summer 2018 Exam 2 Review Questions

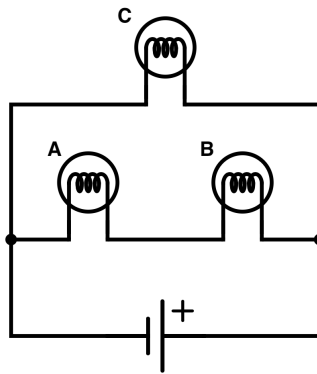
Prof. Douglas H. Laurence

Department of Physical Sciences, Broward College

## Chapter 27 & 28: Electric Current and Direct Current Circuits



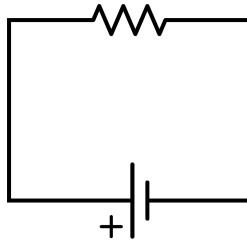
1. Wires could be attached at any two opposite faces on the above conductor. Which attachment would produce the greatest current for any given voltage?
  - (a) Front and back faces
  - (b) Left and right faces
  - (c) Top and bottom faces
  - (d) All would produce the same current



2. In the above figure, each lightbulb has the same resistance. Which lightbulb will glow the brightest?
  - (a) A
  - (b) B
  - (c) C
  - (d) They would glow equally bright in each arrangement

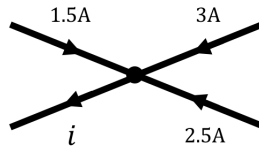
3. Which arrangement of four equal resistors shown above would have the greatest resistance?

- (a) All in series
- (b) All in parallel
- (c) A mixture of series and parallel
- (d) Can't be answered without an arrangement specified



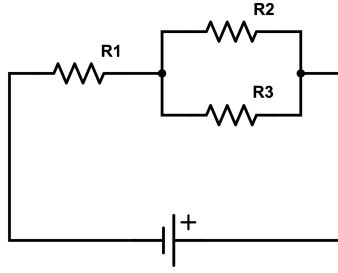
4. Which of the following statements is true of the above circuit?

- (a) The current and the flow of electrons are clockwise
- (b) The current is clockwise but the flow of electrons is counterclockwise
- (c) The current is counterclockwise but the flow of electrons is clockwise
- (d) The current and the flow of electrons are counterclockwise

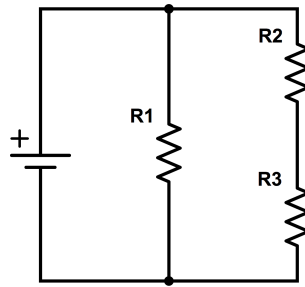


5. What is the value of  $i$  in the above figure?

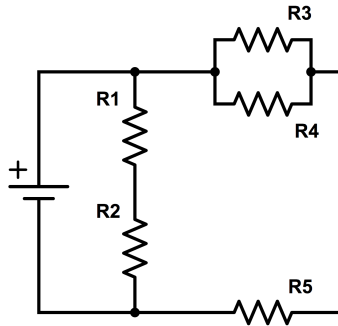
- (a) 1A
- (b) 2A
- (c) 4A
- (d) 7A



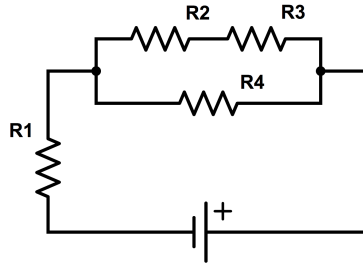
6. For the circuit above,  $R_1 = 2\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 3\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 1\Omega$ , and the voltage of the battery is 5V.
- What is the equivalent resistance of the circuit?
  - How much current produced by the battery?
  - What current flows through  $R_1$ ? In what direction?
  - What is the voltage across  $R_2$ ?



7. For the circuit above,  $R_1 = 4\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.5\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 3\Omega$ , and the voltage of the battery is 2V. What is the current through  $R_1$ ?



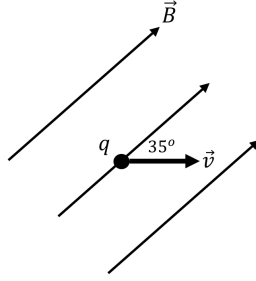
8. For the circuit above,  $R_1 = 1\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 1\Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 3\Omega$ ,  $R_5 = 2\Omega$ , and the voltage of the battery is 10V.
- What is the equivalent resistance of the circuit?
  - How much current produced by the battery?
  - What current flows through  $R_3$ ?
  - What is the voltage across  $R_5$ ?



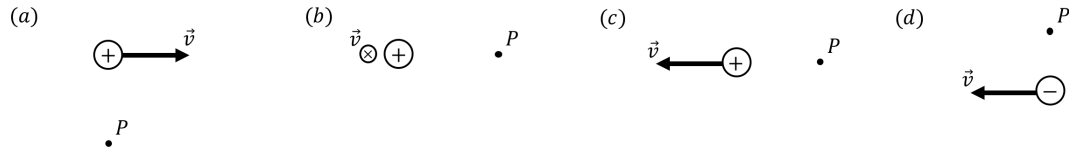
9. For the circuit above,  $R_1 = 4\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.5\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 2.5\Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 4\Omega$ , and the voltage of the battery is 8V.
- (a) What is the power output of  $R_1$ ?
  - (b) How much heat is released by  $R_4$  in 5s?
  - (c) What is the total power emitted by all resistors combined?

## Chapter 29 & 30: Magnetic Fields and Forces

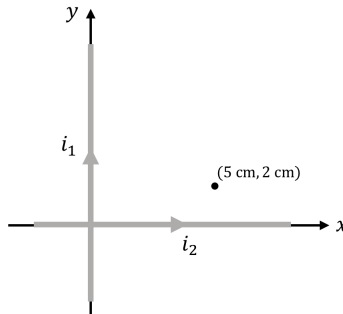
1. A wire carries a current into the page. In what direction does the magnetic field produced by the wire point?
  - (a) Away from the wire
  - (b) Towards the wire
  - (c) Clockwise around the wire
  - (d) Counterclockwise around the wire
2. A wire running East-West carries a current to the east while the Earth's magnetic field points to the North. In what direction does the wire feel a magnetic force?
  - (a) West
  - (b) North
  - (c) Up
  - (d) Down
3. A 5C charge moving with a speed of 15 m/s upward enters a 2T magnetic field into the page, causing it to undergo circular motion. After one-quarter of a revolution, how much work is done on the charge?
  - (a) 0J
  - (b) 50J
  - (c) 100J
  - (d) 150J



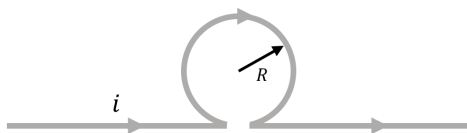
4. A charge  $q = -9 \text{ nC}$  moves with a speed of  $v = 10,000 \text{ m/s}$  in the presence of a magnetic field  $B = 0.05 \text{ T}$ , as shown in the figure above. What is the force, both magnitude and direction, on the charge?
- (a)  $2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{N}$ , into the page
  - (b)  $2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{N}$ , out of the page
  - (c)  $4.5 \text{ } \mu\text{N}$ , into the page
  - (d)  $4.5 \text{ } \mu\text{N}$ , out of the page



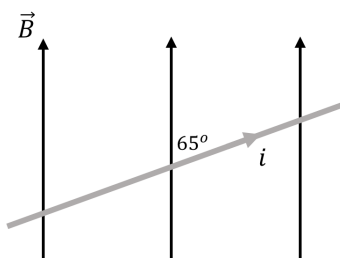
5. For each of the above situations, (a) through (d), indicate the direction of the magnetic field produced at  $P$  by the moving charge. If no magnetic field is produced, indicate  $B = 0$ .
6. Two very long, parallel wires separated by a distance of  $15 \text{ cm}$  carry currents in opposite directions. If one wire carries a current of  $150 \text{ A}$  and the other carries a current of  $200 \text{ A}$ , what is the magnitude of the magnetic field halfway between the wires?
7. Consider the same wires in the previous problem. What is the force that each wire exerts on the other? Is the force attractive or repulsive?



8. Two very long wires carry the currents  $i_1 = 3000 \text{ A}$  and  $i_2 = 2000 \text{ A}$  as shown in the figure above. What is the magnetic field, both magnitude and direction, at the point indicated in the figure?



9. What is the magnetic field at the center of the loop in the above figure if  $i = 750$  A and  $R = 20\text{cm}$ ?
10. A solenoid with 100 turns per cm is placed on top of a table, oriented so that it would produce a magnetic field to the East, with a compass placed just at the edge of the solenoid. If the Earth's magnetic field runs to the North and has a strength of  $B_E = 10^{-4}$  T, what current must run through the solenoid so that the compass' needle points exact halfway between North and East?



11. A very long wire carrying a current  $i = 400$  A passes through a vertical magnetic field  $B = 0.1\text{T}$  as shown in the above figure. What is the **force per unit length**,  $F/L$ , acting on the wire? In what direction does this force act?

## Chapter 31: Electromagnetic Induction

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