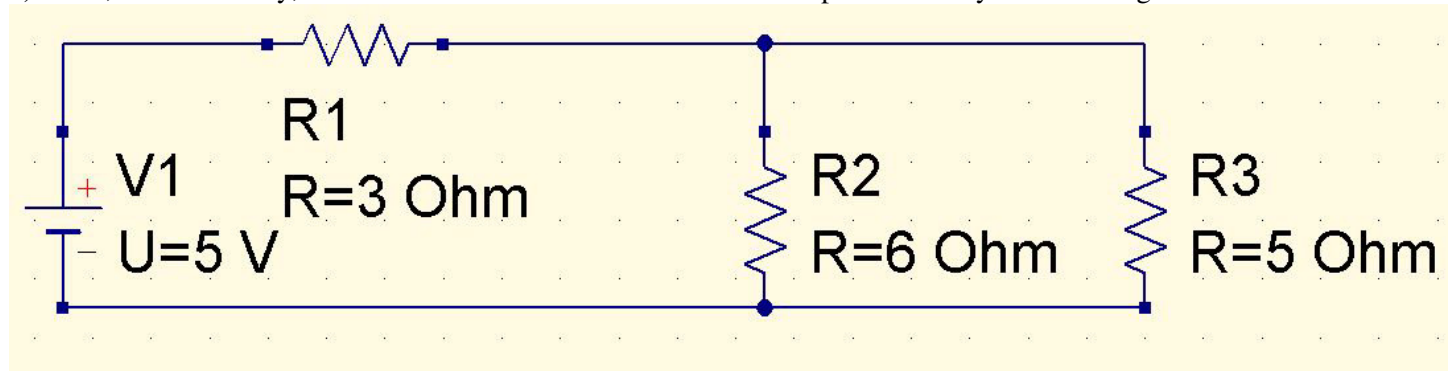


Physics 313 assignment for Thursday, Aug. 25

Topics: current/voltage/power, voltage dividers, Thévenin model, meters, kirchoff's rules

Problems to hand in:

- 1) a) In the figure below, which of the three resistors dissipates the most power (argue this without any exact calculations--just argue based on relative sizes or the resistances and how things are connected), and
- b) Now, more carefully, determine how much does that resistor dissipates? Show your reasoning and include all work.

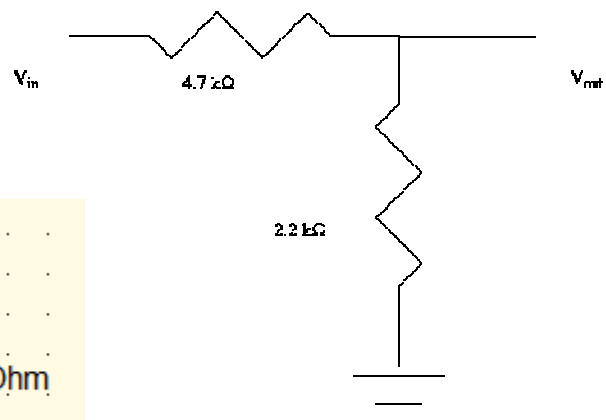


- 2) You want to use a voltmeter with an impedance of R_V and an ammeter with an impedance of R_A , along with a DC power supply of voltage V , to determine the resistance of a resistor (true value= R).

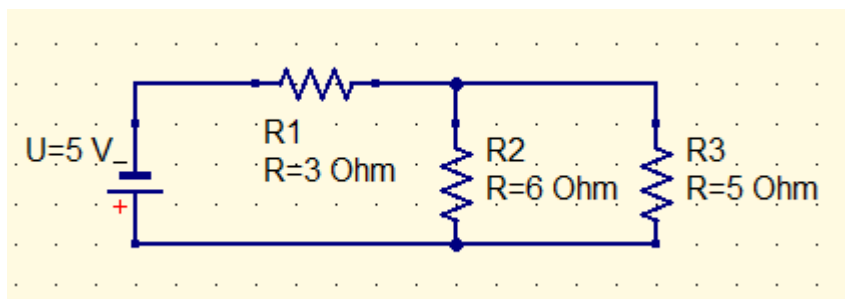
- a) Sketch a circuit diagram for each of the two possible configurations you could use to make simultaneous measurements of voltage and current in order to try to find R .
- b) For each of these configurations, derive an expression for the measured resistance—that is, use $R_m \equiv V_m/I_m$, where V_m is the measured voltage (which might not equal the power supply voltage V !) and I_m is the measured current. Your results for R_m should depend only on R , R_V , and R_A .
- c) What percentage error in measuring R is made with each configuration if $R_V = 10 R$ and $R_A = 0$ (ideal ammeter, not-so-ideal voltmeter)? What if $R_V = \text{Infinity}$ and $R_A = 0.1 R$ (ideal voltmeter, not-so-ideal ammeter)?

- 3) Consider the voltage divider circuit at right:

- a) If $V_{in} = 15.00 \text{ V}$, what is V_{out} ?
- b) If a load of $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ is attached (from V_{out} to ground), what is the new V_{out} ?



4. Compute the current through $R3$ in the figure below.



5. Reading questions:

- a) In determining the Thévenin equivalent circuit, what does V_{TH} refer to (not what the TH refers to, but what does this correspond to physically)?
- b) For an accurate measurement, should the input impedance of a voltmeter be much lower or much higher than the impedance of the resistor across which it is placed?
- c) In the circuit above, is $R3$ in parallel with $R1$? In series with $R1$? Some other kind of arrangement? How should you describe it?