Physics 30 – Lesson 18 **Electric Current**

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$$I = \frac{q}{r}$$

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$$I = \frac{900C}{1.5 \min(60 \, \text{s/min})}$$

$$I = 10A$$

2)

$$q = It$$

/3
$$q = 0.80A(20 \,\text{min})(60 \,\text{s/min})$$

$$q = 9.60 \times 10^2 C$$

3)
$$q = 1.2$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$/3$$
 $q = 2.0 \times 10^{-9} C$

$$q = 1.25 \times 10^{10} e^{-} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \frac{C}{e^{-}} \qquad I = \frac{q}{t}$$

$$q = 2.0 \times 10^{-9} C$$

$$I = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-9} C}{0.50 s}$$

$$I = 4.0 \times 10^{-9} A$$

4)

$$t = \frac{q}{I}$$

$$/3 \qquad t = \frac{8.0C}{0.40A}$$

$$t = 20s$$

5)

$$q = It$$

$$n_{e^{-}} = \frac{q}{q}$$

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$$q = 0.50A(1s)$$

$$n_{e^{-}} = \frac{0.50C}{1.60 \times 10^{-19} \, C \, / \, e^{-}}$$

$$q = 0.50C$$

$$n_{e^{-}} = 3.1 \times 10^{18} e^{-}$$

6)

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

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$$R = \frac{9.0V}{0.025A}$$

$$R = 360\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = 25A$$

$$V = IR$$

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$$V = (160 \times 10^{-3} A)(5.0 \times 10^{4} \Omega)$$

$$V = 8.0 \times 10^3 V$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{120V}{12.\Omega}$$

$$I = 10A$$

$$V = IR$$

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$$V = (8.0A)(64\Omega)$$

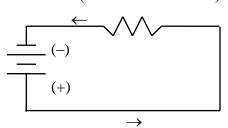
$$V = 5.1 \times 10^2 V$$

11)

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(-) electrons flow from (-) to (+)

I(conventional current)



(+) conventional current flows from (+) to (-)