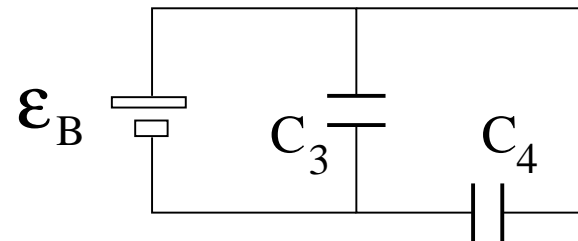
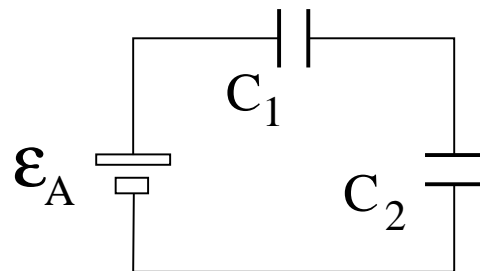


Unit Exam II: Problem #1 (Spring '14)



Both capacitor circuits, charged up by batteries as shown, are now at equilibrium. The charge on capacitor $C_1 = 6\text{pF}$ [8pF] is $Q_1 = 18\text{pC}$ [16pF] and charge on capacitor $C_4 = 8\text{pF}$ [4pF] is $Q_4 = 16\text{pC}$ [12pF].

- (a) Find the voltage V_2 across capacitor $C_2 = 4\text{pF}$.
- (b) Find the emf \mathcal{E}_A supplied by the battery.
- (c) Find the charge Q_3 on capacitor $C_3 = 3\text{pF}$.
- (d) Find the emf \mathcal{E}_B supplied by the battery.

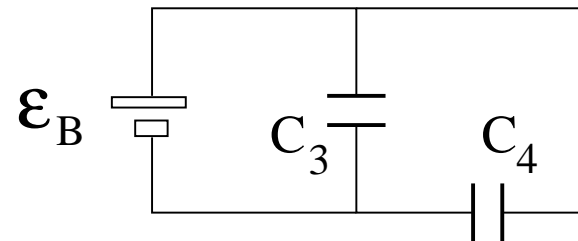
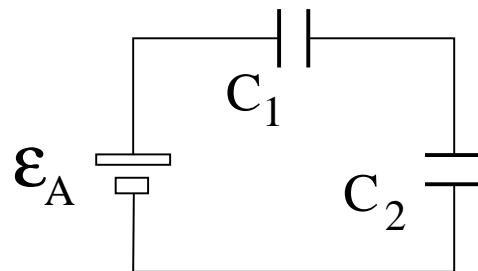


Unit Exam II: Problem #1 (Spring '14)



Both capacitor circuits, charged up by batteries as shown, are now at equilibrium. The charge on capacitor $C_1 = 6\text{pF}$ [8pF] is $Q_1 = 18\text{pC}$ [16pF] and charge on capacitor $C_4 = 8\text{pF}$ [4pF] is $Q_4 = 16\text{pC}$ [12pF].

- Find the voltage V_2 across capacitor $C_2 = 4\text{pF}$.
- Find the emf \mathcal{E}_A supplied by the battery.
- Find the charge Q_3 on capacitor $C_3 = 3\text{pF}$.
- Find the emf \mathcal{E}_B supplied by the battery.



Solution:

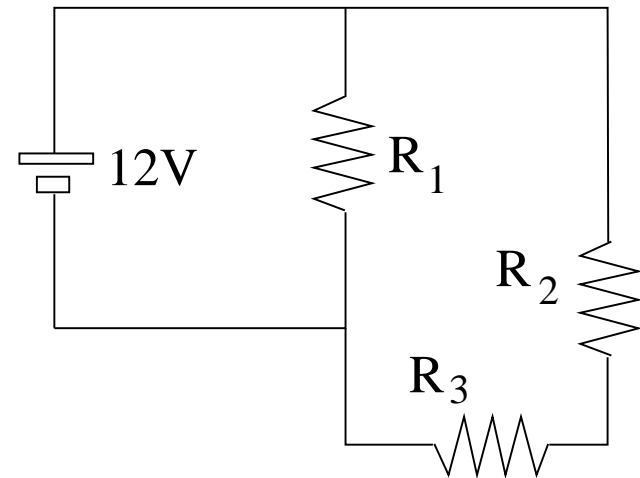
- $Q_2 = Q_1 = 18\text{pC}$, [16pC], $V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = 4.5\text{V}$ [4V].
- $\mathcal{E}_A = V_1 + V_2 = 3\text{V} + 4.5\text{V} = 7.5\text{V}$ [2V + 4V = 6V].
- $V_3 = V_4 = \frac{Q_4}{C_4} = 2\text{V}$ [3V], $Q_3 = V_3 C_3 = 6\text{pC}$ [9pC].
- $\mathcal{E}_B = V_3 = V_4 = 2\text{V}$ [3V].

Unit Exam II: Problem #2 (Spring '14)



Consider the resistor circuit shown with $R_1 = 2\Omega$ [3Ω], $R_2 = 3\Omega$ [2Ω], and $R_3 = 1\Omega$.

- (a) Find the current I_2 through resistor R_2 .
- (b) Find the voltage V_3 across resistor R_3 .
- (c) Find the power P_1 dissipated in resistor R_1 .
- (d) Find the equivalent resistance R_{eq} .

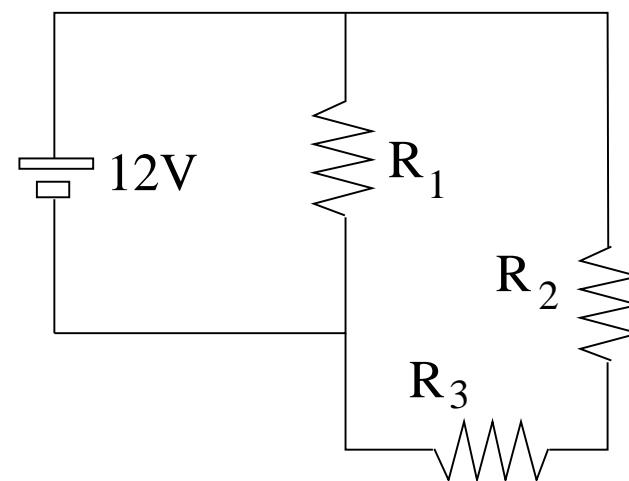


Unit Exam II: Problem #2 (Spring '14)



Consider the resistor circuit shown with $R_1 = 2\Omega$ [3Ω], $R_2 = 3\Omega$ [2Ω], and $R_3 = 1\Omega$.

- (a) Find the current I_2 through resistor R_2 .
- (b) Find the voltage V_3 across resistor R_3 .
- (c) Find the power P_1 dissipated in resistor R_1 .
- (d) Find the equivalent resistance R_{eq} .



Solution:

$$(a) \quad I_2 = \frac{12V}{3\Omega + 1\Omega} = 3A \quad \left[\frac{12V}{2\Omega + 1\Omega} = 4A \right].$$

$$(b) \quad V_3 = (3A)(1\Omega) = 3V \quad [(4A)(1\Omega) = 4V].$$

$$(c) \quad P_1 = \frac{(12V)^2}{2\Omega} = 72W \quad \left[\frac{(12V)^2}{3\Omega} = 48W \right].$$

$$(d) \quad R_{eq} = \left(\frac{1}{2\Omega} + \frac{1}{3\Omega + 1\Omega} \right)^{-1} = \frac{4}{3} \Omega \quad \left[\left(\frac{1}{3\Omega} + \frac{1}{2\Omega + 1\Omega} \right)^{-1} = \frac{3}{2} \Omega \right].$$

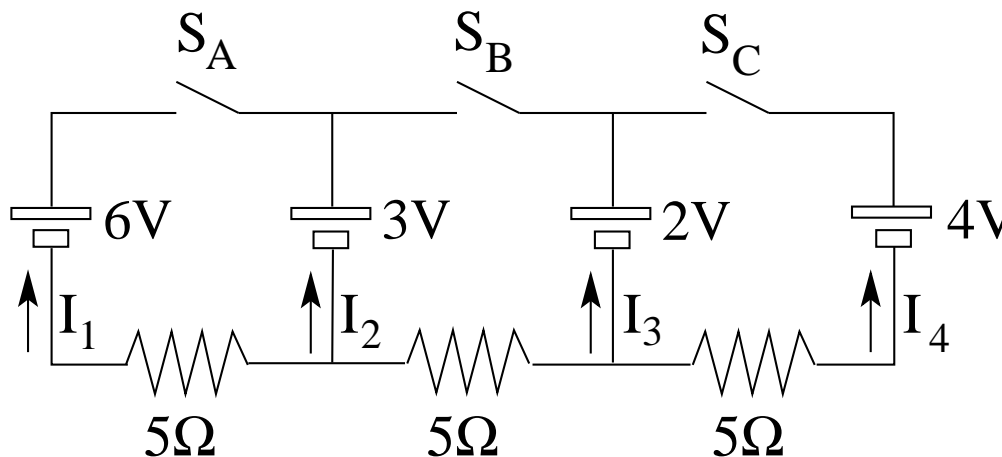
Unit Exam II: Problem #3 (Spring '14)



Consider the electric circuit shown. Find the currents I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 when ...

- (a) only switch S_A is closed,
- (b) only switch S_B is closed,
- (c) switches S_A and S_B are closed.

- (a) only switch S_C is closed,
- (b) only switch S_B is closed,
- (c) switches S_B and S_C are closed.



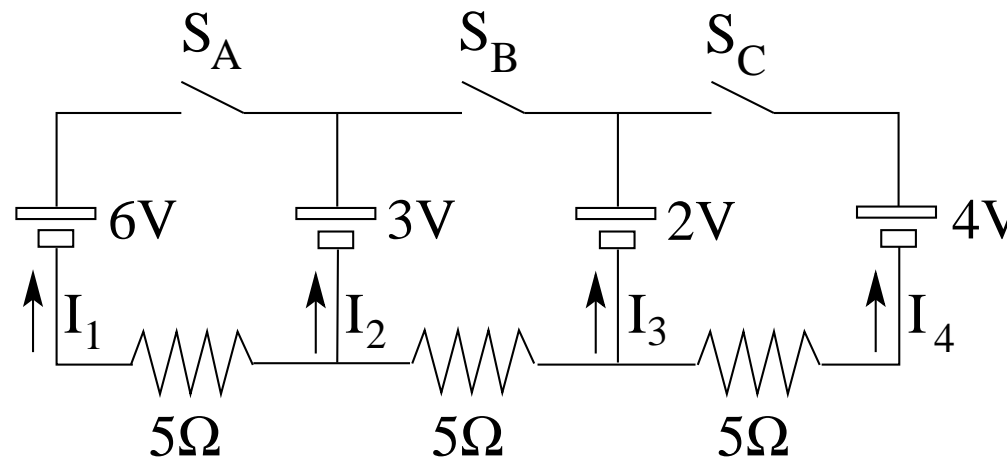
Unit Exam II: Problem #3 (Spring '14)



Consider the electric circuit shown. Find the currents I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 when ...

- (a) only switch S_A is closed,
- (b) only switch S_B is closed,
- (c) switches S_A and S_B are closed.

- (a) only switch S_C is closed,
- (b) only switch S_B is closed,
- (c) switches S_B and S_C are closed.



Solution:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) $I_1 = 0.6\text{A}, I_2 = -0.6\text{A}, I_3 = 0, I_4 = 0.$ | (a) $I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0, I_3 = -0.4\text{A}, I_4 = 0.4\text{A}.$ |
| (b) $I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0.2\text{A}, I_3 = -0.2\text{A}, I_4 = 0.$ | (b) $I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0.2\text{A}, I_3 = -0.2\text{A}, I_4 = 0.$ |
| (c) $I_1 = 0.6\text{A}, I_2 = -0.4\text{A},$
$I_3 = -0.2\text{A}, I_4 = 0.$ | (c) $I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0.2\text{A},$
$I_3 = -0.6\text{A}, I_4 = 0.4\text{A}.$ |