

HW 7

25-19

given $P = 100 \text{ W}$
 $\alpha = 0.0045$

$R = 12 \Omega$ at $T = 20^\circ \text{C}$
 $R = 140 \Omega$ $T = ?$

$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$$

$$\frac{R}{R_0} - 1 = \alpha(T - T_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{R}{R_0} - 1 \right) + T_0 = T$$

$$T = 20^\circ \text{C} + \frac{1}{0.0045} \left(\frac{140 \Omega}{12 \Omega} - 1 \right)$$

$$T = 2390^\circ \text{C}$$

25-40

Cost = $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{kWh}} \cdot \text{kWh}$

$$= \left(\frac{0.095}{\text{kWh}} \right) (\# \text{ kWh}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1000 \text{ W}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{0.095}{\text{kWh}} \right) (365 \text{ days}) \left(\frac{24 \text{ h}}{1 \text{ day}} \right) (25 \text{ W}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1000 \text{ W}} \right)$$

$$\approx \$21$$

26-8

series $R_g = R_1 + R_2 + \dots = nR'$ ($R' = 10 \Omega$)

$$\# \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots = \frac{1}{n \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)} \quad R = 100 \Omega = 10R'$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}} = nR'$$

$$\frac{1}{5 \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)} = nR'$$

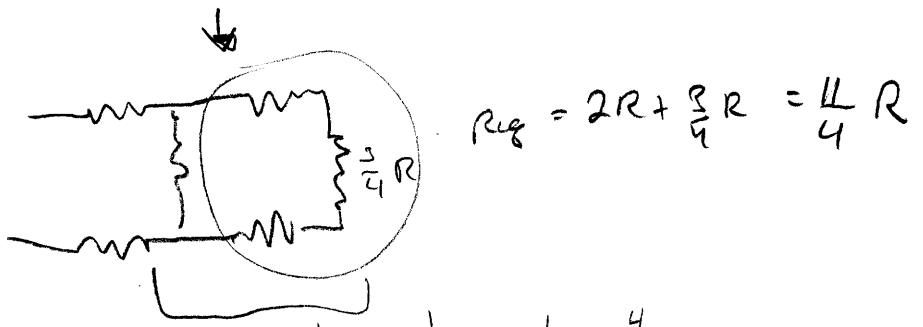
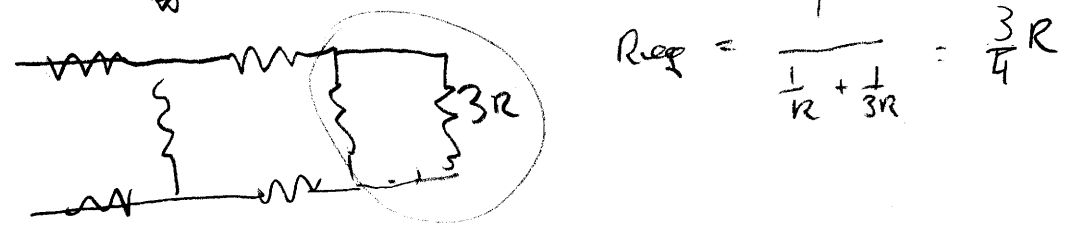
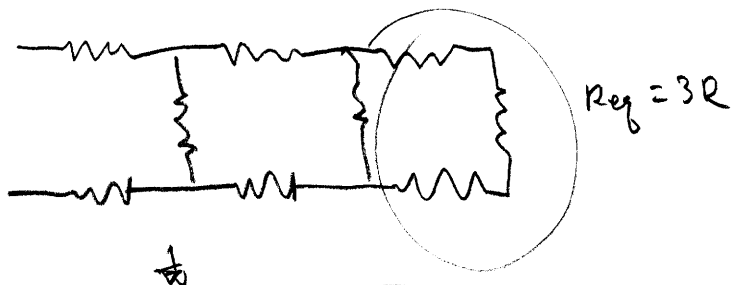
$$\frac{R}{5} = nR'$$

$$\frac{10R'}{5} = nR'$$

$$\text{so } n = 2$$

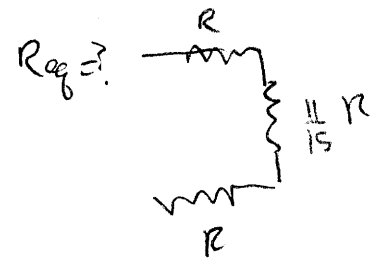
so 2 10Ω resistors are needed.

26-18 a)



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{\frac{11}{4}R} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{4}{11R}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{11}{15}R$$

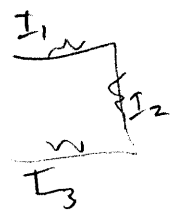


$$R_{eq} = 2R + \frac{11}{15}R = \frac{41}{15}R$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{41}{15}(125\Omega) = 342\Omega$$

b) Current in first part:

$$V = IR \Rightarrow I = \frac{V_{AB}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{50V}{342\Omega} = 0.146A = I_1, I_3$$



Voltage across I_2 branch?

loop: $50V - I_1 R - I_2 R = I_2 R = 0$

$$\frac{50V - (0.146A)(2)(125\Omega)}{125\Omega} = I_2$$

$$I_2 = 0.107A$$

23 Q10

7-3

if the potential is constant $\vec{E} = -\nabla V = 0$
the electric field must be zero.