

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

DISC: \_\_\_\_\_

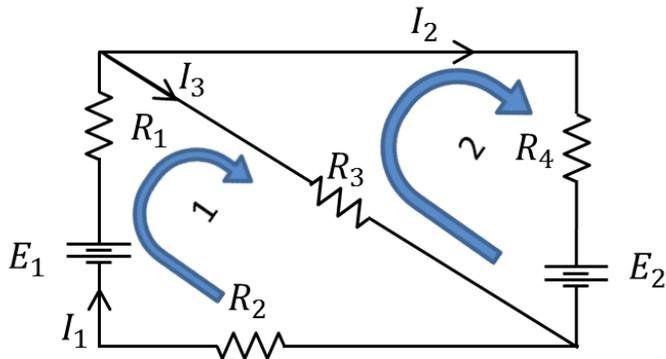
Score: \_\_\_\_ / 20

Instructions:

- Do your own work.
- Answer the questions below in the space provided.
- Make sure you show all your work and any equations that you use.
- Please place a box around your answers.
- Remember to give the correct units with all numerical answers

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5	5	10	5

1. Consider the resistor network:



SERIES	$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$
PARALLEL	$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$
OHM'S LAW	$V = I R$
CONTINUITY OF CURRENT AT A JUNCTION	$I_3 = I_1 + I_2$
<b>Useful Information</b>	

a. The table contains the values for the resistors and batteries. Now let's use this information to find the current  $I_1$ :

$R_1$	$R_2$	$R_3$	$R_4$	$E_1$	$E_2$
15 $\Omega$	15 $\Omega$	5 $\Omega$	5 $\Omega$	35 V	15 V

Loop 1 (1 pts):  
 Loop 2 (1 pts):  
 $I_1$  (3 pts):

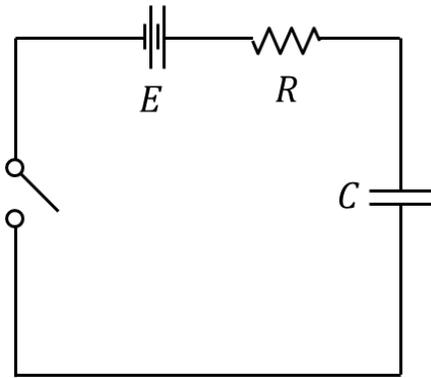
i. Write the loop rule for loop 1:

ii. Write the loop rule for loop 2:

iii. Using your loop rules above, solve for  $I_1$ :

(Use the attached scratch paper, but put your answer in the box above.)

2. A simple RC circuit is shown below:



TIME CONSTANT	$\tau = RC$
$R$	$3 \Omega$
$C$	$2 \mu F$
$E$	$7 V$
CAPACITANCE	$C = Q/V$
$Q(t) = Q_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$	$Q(t) = Q_0 \left(e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$
<b>Useful Information</b>	

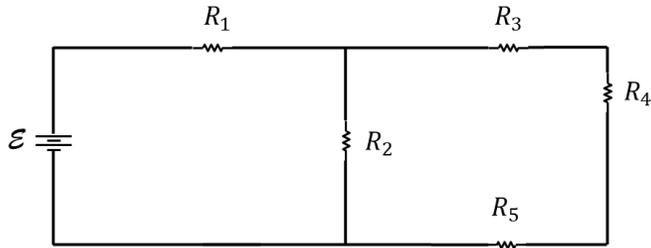
- a. Initially the switch is open and the capacitor is uncharged. After the switch is closed, the capacitor starts charging. Sketch the current through the circuit as a function of time. Don't forget to correctly label your sketch.

Labels (1 pt):  
Form (1 pt):

- b. After the capacitor is fully charged, what is the maximum charge  $Q$  the capacitor will achieve?

Set-up (1 pt):  
Algebra (1 pt):  
Charge (1 pt):

3. Consider the resistor network:



SERIES	$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$
PARALLEL	$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$
OHM'S LAW	$V = I R$
CONTINUITY OF CURRENT AT A JUNCTION	$I_3 = I_1 + I_2$
<b>Useful Information</b>	

a. Let all resistors have resistance  $R = 3 \Omega$  and  $\varepsilon = 4 V$ . Find the effective resistances requested and calculate the current flowing through each:

Table (6 pts):

STEP	ACTION	RESULT	CURRENT
1	EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE $R_{345} = R_{eq1}$ :		
2	EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE $R_{2345} = R_{eq2}$ :		
3	EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE $R_{12345} = R_{eq3}$ :		

b. For each step in the above table, draw the effective circuit:

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

Step 1 (2 pts):  
 Step 2 (1 pts):  
 Step 3 (1 pts):

**This page intentionally left blank**