

Questions

# Chapter 27

## Circuits

**27-1 Pumping Charges**

**27-2 Work, Energy and EMF**

**27-3 Calculating The Current In a Single-Loop Circuit**

**27-4 Potential Differences**

**27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel**

**27-6 Multiloop Circuits**

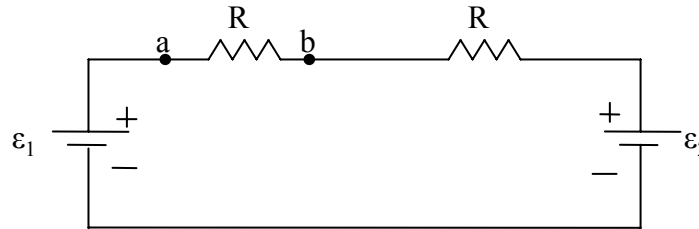
**27-7 RC Circuits**

## 27-3 Calculating The Current In a Single-Loop Circuit

final-072

The figure shows two resistors, each of the resistance  $R$ , connected to two ideal batteries of emf  $\epsilon_1$  and  $\epsilon_2$  ( $\epsilon_1 > \epsilon_2$ ). The potential difference  $V_a - V_b$  is equal to  $\epsilon_1/5$ . What is the ratio  $\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1$ ?

- A)  $3/5$
- B)  $2/5$
- C)  $1/5$
- D)  $4/5$
- E)  $1$



Answer A

## 27-3 Calculating The Current In a Single-Loop Circuit

final-062

Two resistors  $r$  and  $R$  are connected in series across 100 V line. If  $r = 30$  k $\Omega$  and the voltage across it is found to be 60 V, find the resistance of  $R$ .

- A) 30 k $\Omega$
- B) 20 k $\Omega$
- C) 10 k $\Omega$
- D) 15 k $\Omega$
- E) 5 k $\Omega$

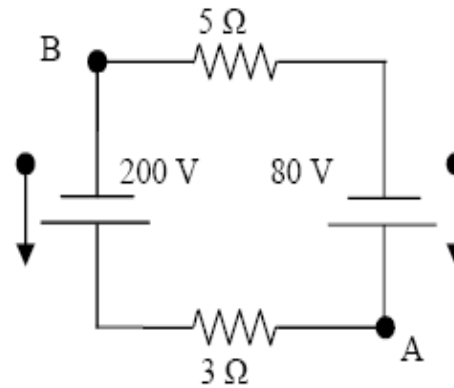
Answer B

## 27-3 Calculating The Current In a Single-Loop Circuit

final-061

Two ideal emf sources along with two resistors are connected as shown in the following figure. If the potential at A is 150 V, what would be the potential at point B?

- A) 6 V
- B) -7 V
- C) -5 V
- D) 8 V
- E) 10 V



Answer C

## 27-3 Calculating The Current In a Single-Loop Circuit

final-041

An electrical source with internal resistance  $r = 2.0 \text{ Ohm}$  is used to operate a lamp of resistance  $R = 18 \text{ Ohm}$ . What fraction of the total power is delivered to the lamp?

- A)0.5.
- B)1.8.
- C)0.8.
- D)0.2.
- E)0.9.

Answer E

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

### final-062

A 6-V battery supplies a total of 48 W to three identical light bulbs connected in parallel. The resistance of each bulb is:

- A) 3.23  $\Omega$
- B) 2.25  $\Omega$
- C) 4.02  $\Omega$
- D) 1.51  $\Omega$
- E) 0.13  $\Omega$

Answer B

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

### final-062

Four resistors, each of  $20\text{-}\Omega$ , are connected in parallel and the combination is connected to a  $20\text{ V}$  emf device. The current in any one of the resistors is:

- A)  $4.0\text{ A}$
- B)  $0.2\text{ A}$
- C)  $1.0\text{ A}$
- D)  $5.0\text{ A}$
- E)  $100\text{ A}$

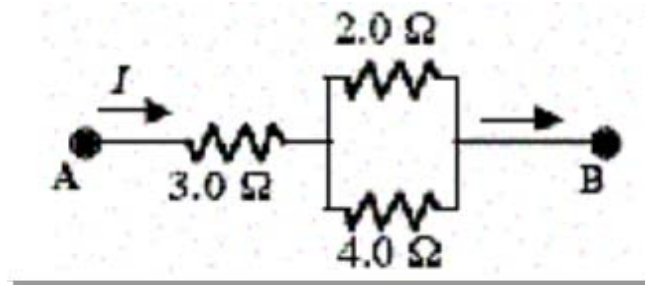
Answer C

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

final-061

Three resistors are connected as shown in the following figure. The potential difference between points A and B is 30 V. How much current flows through the 4-Ohm resistor?

- A) 2.3 A
- B) 8.7 A
- C) 4.0 A
- D) 10 A
- E) 6.0 A



Answer A

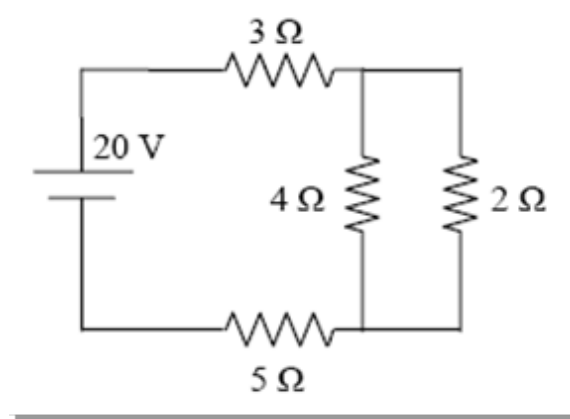


## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

final-061

What is the total power dissipation in the circuit shown in the following figure.

- A) 43 W
- B) 50 W
- C) 55 W
- D) 61 W
- E) 48 W



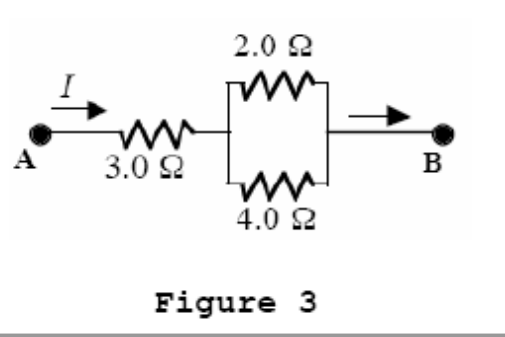
Answer A

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

final-042

Three resistors are connected as shown in figure 3. The potential difference between points A and B is 26 V. How much current flows through the 4-Ohm resistor?

- A) 4.0 A
- B) 6.0 A
- C) 10 A
- D) 2.0 A
- E) 8.7 A



Answer D

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

### final-042

In the circuit shown in figure 4,  $I = 0.65 \text{ A}$  and  $R = 15 \text{ Ohms}$ . What is the value of the emf of the battery?

- A) 65 V
- B) 17 V
- C) 25 V
- D) 34 V
- E) 39 V

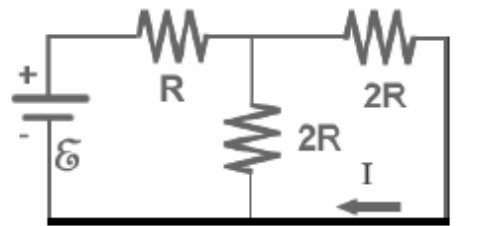


Figure 4

Answer E

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

### final-042

A number of 240-Ohms resistors are connected in parallel to a 120-V source. If the maximum current allowed in the circuit is 9 A, determine the largest number of resistors, which can be used in this circuit without exceeding the maximum current.

- A)36.
- B)9.
- C)25.
- D)34.
- E)18.

Answer E

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

### final-042

In figure 6, three identical light bulbs are connected to a battery. Which one of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A) The largest current passes through A.
- B) The smallest current passes through A.
- C) The largest current passes through B.
- D) The largest current passes through C.
- E) The current through all resistors is the same.

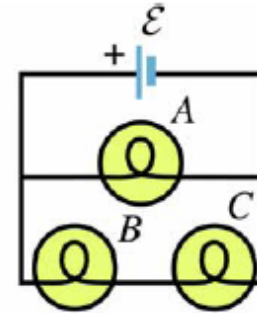


Figure 6

Answer A

## 27-5 Resistances in Series and Parallel

### final-041

The current in single-loop circuit is 5.0 A. When an additional resistance of 2.0 Ohm is added in series, the current drops to 4.0 A. What was the resistance in the original circuit?

- A) 8.0 Ohm.
- B) 6.0 Ohm.
- C) 4.0 Ohm.
- D) 2.0 Ohm.
- E) 1.0 Ohm.

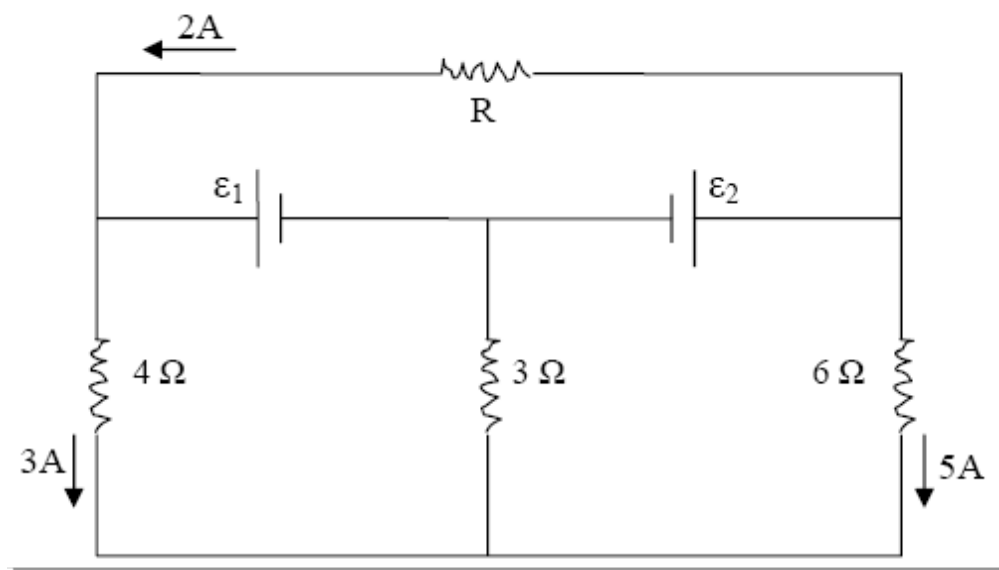
Answer A

## 27-6 Multiloop Circuits

### final-062

In the following figure, find the current in  $3\ \Omega$  resistor and the resistance  $R$  for the given currents.

- A) 2 A, 9  $\Omega$
- B) 5 A, 8  $\Omega$
- C) 8 A, 8  $\Omega$
- D) 8 A, 9  $\Omega$
- E) 1 A, 8  $\Omega$



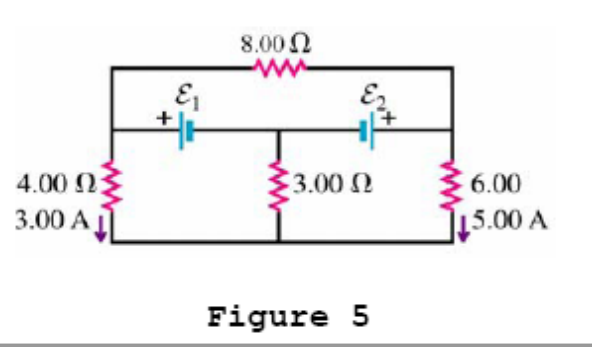
Answer D

## 27-6 Multiloop Circuits

final-042

In the circuit shown in figure 5, what is the current in the 8.00- Ohm resistor?

- A) 2.25 A to the left
- B) 2.25 A to the right
- C) 11.25 A to the left
- D) 11.25 A to the right
- E) 3.38 A to the left



Answer A



## 27-6 Multiloop Circuits

### final-041

Kirchoff's two laws for electric circuits can be derived by using certain conservation laws. On which conservation laws do Kirchoff's laws depend?

- A) mass ; energy.
- B) current ; charge.
- C) charge ; energy .
- D) charge ; mass.
- E) current ; angular momentum.

Answer C

## 27-6 Multiloop Circuits

### final-041

Three wires are joined together at a junction. A 0.40-A current flows toward the junction from one wire and a 0.3-A current flows away from the junction in the second wire. The current in the third wire is

- A) 0.30-A, toward the junction.
- B) 0.10-A, toward the junction.
- C) 0.70-A, away from the junction.
- D) 0.10-A, away from the junction .
- E) 0.70-A, toward the junction.

Answer D

## 27-7 RC Circuits

### final-062

A  $30.0 \text{ k}\Omega$  resistor and a capacitor are connected in series and a  $15.0 \text{ V}$  potential difference is suddenly applied across them. The potential difference across the capacitor rises to  $5.00 \text{ V}$  in  $1.50 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$ . Find the capacitance of capacitor.

- A)  $405 \text{ pF}$
- B)  $123 \text{ pF}$
- C)  $360 \text{ pF}$
- D)  $150 \text{ pF}$
- E)  $111 \text{ pF}$

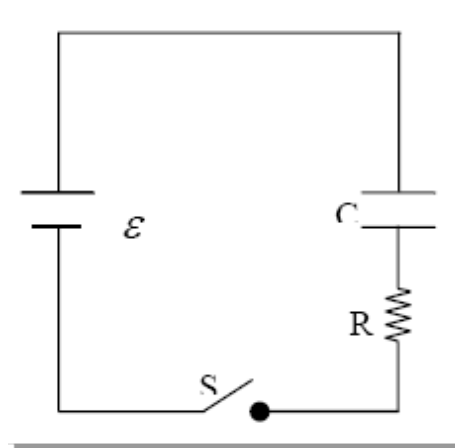
Answer B

## 27-7 RC Circuits

### final-061

Consider a series RC circuit as shown in the following figure, where  $R=1.0 \times 10^6 \Omega$ ,  $C = 5.0 \mu\text{F}$  and  $\varepsilon = 30 \text{ V}$ . If the switch is closed at  $t=0$ , what is the current in resistance  $R$  at time  $10 \text{ s}$  after the switch is closed?

- A)  $4.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$
- B)  $5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$
- C)  $4.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$
- D)  $6.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$
- E)  $4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$



Answer A

## 27-7 RC Circuits

### final-042

A 5.0-micro-F capacitor is fully charged by connecting it to a 12-V battery. After disconnecting the battery, it was allowed for capacitor to discharge through a simple RC circuit, with a time constant of 4.0 s. What is the charge on the capacitor after one time constant has elapsed?

- A)  $7.4 \times 10^{-5}$  C
- B)  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$  C
- C)  $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  C
- D)  $5.5 \times 10^{-5}$  C
- E)  $3.8 \times 10^{-5}$  C

Answer C

## 27-7 RC Circuits

### final-041

A capacitor of capacitance  $C$  is discharging through a resistor of resistance  $R$ . In terms of  $RC$ , when will the energy stored in the capacitor reduce to one fifth of its initial value?

A)  $0.80 RC$ .

B)  $0.35 RC$ .

C)  $0.70 RC$ .

D)  $1.20 RC$ .

E)  $0.55 RC$ .

Answer A