

Chapter 31: ELECTROMAGNETIC OSCILLATIONS AND ALTERNATING CURRENT

1. A charged capacitor and an inductor are connected in series. At time $t = 0$ the current is zero, but the capacitor is charged. If T is the period of the resulting oscillations, the next time after $t = 0$ that the current is a maximum is:

A. T
B. $T/4$
C. $T/2$
D. T
E. $2T$

ans: B

Section: 31-2; Difficulty: E

2. A charged capacitor and an inductor are connected in series. At time $t = 0$ the current is zero, but the capacitor is charged. If T is the period of the resulting oscillations, the next time after $t = 0$ that the charge on the capacitor is a maximum is:

A. T
B. $T/4$
C. $T/2$
D. T
E. $2T$

ans: C

Section: 31-2; Difficulty: E

3. A charged capacitor and an inductor are connected in series. At time $t = 0$ the current is zero, but the capacitor is charged. If T is the period of the resulting oscillations, the next time after $t = 0$ that the voltage across the inductor is a maximum is:

A. T
B. $T/4$
C. $T/2$
D. T
E. $2T$

ans: C

Section: 31-2; Difficulty: E

4. A charged capacitor and an inductor are connected in series. At time $t = 0$ the current is zero, but the capacitor is charged. If T is the period of the resulting oscillations, the next time after $t = 0$ that the energy stored in the magnetic field of the inductor is a maximum is:

A. T
B. $T/4$
C. $T/2$
D. T
E. $2T$

ans: B

Section: 31-2; Difficulty: E

5. A charged capacitor and an inductor are connected in series. At time $t = 0$ the current is zero, but the capacitor is charged. If T is the period of the resulting oscillations, the next time after $t = 0$ that the energy stored in the electric field of the capacitor is a maximum is:

A. T
 B. $T/4$
 C. $T/2$
 D. T
 E. $2T$

ans: C

Section: 31–2; Difficulty: E

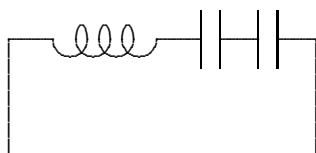
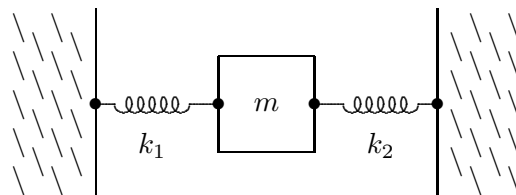
6. The electrical analog of a spring constant k is:

A. L
 B. $1/L$
 C. C
 D. $1/C$
 E. R

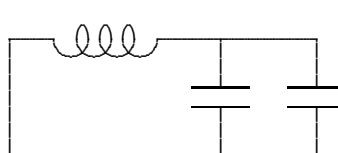
ans: D

Section: 31–3; Difficulty: E

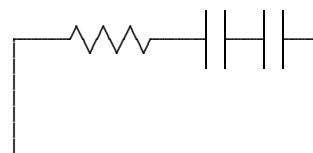
7. Consider the mechanical system consisting of two springs and a block, as shown. Which one of the five electrical circuits (A, B, C, D, E) is the analog of the mechanical system?



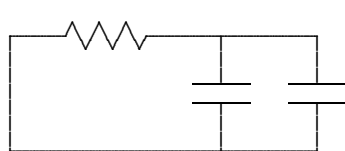
A



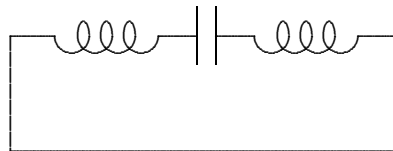
B



C



D



E

ans: A

Section: 31–3; Difficulty: E

8. A 150-g block on the end of a spring with a spring constant of 35 N/m is pulled aside 25 cm and released from rest. In the electrical analog the initial charge on the capacitor is:
- A. 0.15 C
 - B. 6.67 C
 - C. 0.025 C
 - D. 40 C
 - E. 35 C

ans: C

Section: 31–3; Difficulty: M

9. A 150-g block on the end of a spring with a spring constant of 35 N/m is pulled aside 25 cm and released from rest. In the electrical analog the maximum charge on the capacitor is 0.25 C. The maximum current in the LC circuit is:
- A. 0.38 A
 - B. 0.025 A
 - C. 40 A
 - D. 2.3 A
 - E. 5.3 A

ans: A

Section: 31–3; Difficulty: M

10. A capacitor in an LC oscillator has a maximum potential difference of 15 V and a maximum energy of $360\ \mu\text{J}$. At a certain instant the energy in the capacitor is $40\ \mu\text{J}$. At that instant what is the potential difference across the capacitor?
- A. zero
 - B. 5 V
 - C. 10 V
 - D. 15 V
 - E. 20 V

ans: B

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

11. Which of the following has the greatest effect in decreasing the oscillation frequency of an LC circuit? Using instead:
- A. $L/2$ and $C/2$
 - B. $L/2$ and $2C$
 - C. $2L$ and $C/2$
 - D. $2L$ and $2C$
 - E. none of these

ans: D

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

12. We desire to make an LC circuit that oscillates at 100 Hz using an inductance of 2.5 H. We also need a capacitance of:

A. 1 F
 B. 1 mF
 C. $1\ \mu\text{F}$
 D. $100\ \mu\text{F}$
 E. 1 pF

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

13. An LC circuit consists of a $1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor and a 4 mH inductor. Its oscillation frequency is approximately:

A. 0.025 Hz
 B. 25 Hz
 C. 60 Hz
 D. 2500 Hz
 E. 15,800 Hz

ans: D

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

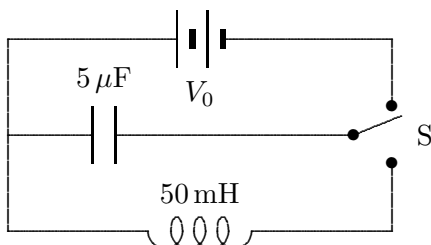
14. An LC circuit has an oscillation frequency of 10^5 Hz. If $C = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, then L must be about:

A. 10 mH
 B. 1 mH
 C. $25\ \mu\text{H}$
 D. $2.5\ \mu\text{H}$
 E. 1 pH

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

15. In the circuit shown, switch S is first pushed up to charge the capacitor. When S is then pushed down, the current in the circuit will oscillate at a frequency of:



A. 318 Hz
 B. 0.01 Hz
 C. 12.500 Hz
 D. 2000 Hz
 E. depends on V_0

ans: A

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

16. Radio receivers are usually tuned by adjusting the capacitor of an LC circuit. If $C = C_1$ for a frequency of 600 kHz, then for a frequency of 1200 kHz one must adjust C to:
- A. $C_1/2$
 - B. $C_1/4$
 - C. $2C_1$
 - D. $4C_1$
 - E. $\sqrt{2}C_1$

ans: B

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

17. An LC series circuit with an inductance L and a capacitance C has an oscillation frequency f . Two inductors, each with inductance L , and two capacitors, each with capacitance C , are all wired in series and the circuit is completed. The oscillation frequency is:
- A. $f/4$
 - B. $f/2$
 - C. f
 - D. $2f$
 - E. $4f$

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

18. A capacitor in an LC oscillator has a maximum potential difference of 15 V and a maximum energy of $360\text{ }\mu\text{J}$. At a certain instant the energy in the capacitor is $40\text{ }\mu\text{J}$. At that instant what is the emf induced in the inductor?
- A. zero
 - B. 5 V
 - C. 10 V
 - D. 15 V
 - E. 20 V

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

19. In an oscillating LC circuit, the total stored energy is U . The maximum energy stored in the capacitor during one cycle is:
- A. $U/2$
 - B. $U/\sqrt{2}$
 - C. U
 - D. $U/(2\pi)$
 - E. U/π

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

20. In an oscillating LC circuit, the total stored energy is U and the maximum charge on the capacitor is Q . When the charge on the capacitor is $Q/2$, the energy stored in the inductor is:
- A. $U/2$
 - B. $U/4$
 - C. $(4/3)U$
 - D. $3U/2$
 - E. $3U/4$

ans: E

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

21. The total energy in an LC circuit is 5.0×10^{-6} J. If $C = 15 \mu\text{F}$ the charge on the capacitor is:
- A. $0.82 \mu\text{C}$
 - B. $8.5 \mu\text{C}$
 - C. $12 \mu\text{C}$
 - D. $17 \mu\text{C}$
 - E. $24 \mu\text{C}$

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

22. The total energy in an LC circuit is 5.0×10^{-6} J. If $L = 25 \text{ mH}$ the maximum current is:
- A. 10 mA
 - B. 14 mA
 - C. 20 mA
 - D. 28 mA
 - E. 40 mA

ans: C

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

23. At time $t = 0$ the charge on the $50\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor in an LC circuit is $15 \mu\text{C}$ and there is no current. If the inductance is 20 mH the maximum current is:
- A. 15 nA
 - B. $15 \mu\text{A}$
 - C. 6.7 mA
 - D. 15 mA
 - E. 15 A

ans: D

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

24. An LC circuit has an inductance of 20 mH and a capacitance of $5.0 \mu\text{F}$. At time $t = 0$ the charge on the capacitor is $3.0 \mu\text{C}$ and the current is 7.0 mA . The total energy is:
- A. $4.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$
 - B. $4.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$
 - C. $9.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$
 - D. $1.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$
 - E. $2.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$

ans: D

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

25. An LC circuit has a capacitance of $30\ \mu\text{F}$ and an inductance of $15\ \text{mH}$. At time $t = 0$ the charge on the capacitor is $10\ \mu\text{C}$ and the current is $20\ \text{mA}$. The maximum charge on the capacitor is:
- A. $8.9\ \mu\text{C}$
 - B. $10\ \mu\text{C}$
 - C. $12\ \mu\text{C}$
 - D. $17\ \mu\text{C}$
 - E. $24\ \mu\text{C}$

ans: D

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

26. An LC circuit has an inductance of $15\ \text{mH}$ and a capacitance of $10\ \mu\text{F}$. At one instant the charge on the capacitor is $25\ \mu\text{C}$. At that instant the current is changing at the rate of:
- A. 0
 - B. $1.7 \times 10^{-8}\ \text{A/s}$
 - C. $5.9 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{A/s}$
 - D. $3.8 \times 10^{-2}\ \text{A/s}$
 - E. $170\ \text{A/s}$

ans: E

Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

27. An LC circuit has a capacitance of $30\ \mu\text{F}$ and an inductance of $15\ \text{mH}$. At time $t = 0$ the charge on the capacitor is $10\ \mu\text{C}$ and the current is $20\ \text{mA}$. The maximum current is:
- A. $18\ \text{mA}$
 - B. $20\ \text{mA}$
 - C. $25\ \text{mA}$
 - D. $35\ \text{mA}$
 - E. $42\ \text{mA}$

ans: C

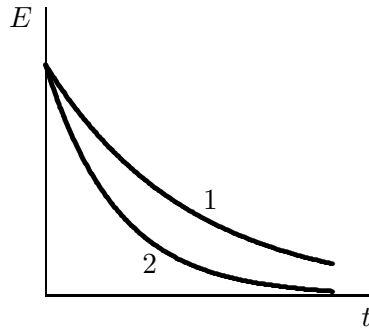
Section: 31–4; Difficulty: M

28. An RLC circuit has a resistance of $200\ \Omega$ and an inductance of $15\ \text{mH}$. Its oscillation frequency is $7000\ \text{Hz}$. At time $t = 0$ the current is $25\ \text{mA}$ and there is no charge on the capacitor. After five complete cycles the current is:
- A. zero
 - B. $1.8 \times 10^{-6}\ \text{A}$
 - C. $2.1 \times 10^{-4}\ \text{A}$
 - D. $2.3 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{A}$
 - E. $2.5 \times 10^{-2}\ \text{A}$

ans: C

Section: 31–5; Difficulty: M

29. The graphs show the total electromagnetic energy in two RLC circuits as functions of time. Which of the following statements might be true?



- A. Circuit 1 has a smaller resistance and a larger inductance
- B. Circuit 1 has a larger resistance and a smaller inductance
- C. Circuit 1 has the same resistance and a larger inductance
- D. Circuit 1 has a larger resistance and a larger capacitance
- E. Circuit 1 has the same resistance and a smaller capacitance

ans: A

Section: 31–5; Difficulty: E

30. An RLC circuit has an inductance of 25 mH and a capacitance of $5.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$. The charge on the capacitor does NOT oscillate but rather decays exponentially to zero. The resistance in the circuit must be:
- A. greater than or equal to $20,000\Omega$
 - B. less than $20,000\Omega$ but greater than $10,000\Omega$
 - C. less than $10,000\Omega$ but greater than $5,000\Omega$
 - D. less than $5,000\Omega$ but greater than 0
 - E. 0

ans: A

Section: 31–5; Difficulty: M

31. The rapid exponential decay in just a few cycles of the charge on the plates of capacitor in an RLC circuit might be due to:
- A. a large inductance
 - B. a large capacitance
 - C. a small capacitance
 - D. a large resistance
 - E. a small resistance

ans: D

Section: 31–5; Difficulty: M

32. An *RLC* circuit has a capacitance of $12\ \mu\text{F}$, an inductance of $25\ \text{mH}$, and a resistance of $60\ \Omega$. The current oscillates with an angular frequency of:

A. $1.2 \times 10^3\ \text{rad/s}$
B. $1.4 \times 10^3\ \text{rad/s}$
C. $1.8 \times 10^3\ \text{rad/s}$
D. $2.2 \times 10^3\ \text{rad/s}$
E. $2.6 \times 10^3\ \text{rad/s}$

ans: B

Section: 31–5; Difficulty: M

33. The angular frequency of a certain *RLC* series circuit is ω_0 . A source of sinusoidal emf, with angular frequency 2ω , is inserted into the circuit. After transients die out the angular frequency of the current oscillations is:

A. $\omega_0/2$
B. ω_0
C. $2\omega_0$
D. $1.5\omega_0$
E. $3\omega_0$

ans: C

Section: 31–6; Difficulty: E

34. The angular frequency of a certain *RLC* series circuit is ω_0 . A source of sinusoidal emf, with angular frequency ω , is inserted into the circuit and ω is varied while the amplitude of the source is held constant. For which of the following values of ω is the amplitude of the current oscillations the greatest?

A. $\omega_0/5$
B. $\omega_0/2$
C. ω_0
D. $2\omega_0$
E. None of them (they all produce the same current amplitude)

ans: C

Section: 31–6; Difficulty: E

35. In a purely capacitive circuit the current:

A. leads the voltage by one-fourth of a cycle
B. leads the voltage by one-half of a cycle
C. lags the voltage by one-fourth of a cycle
D. lags the voltage by one-half of a cycle
E. is in phase with the potential difference across the plates

ans: A

Section: 31–8; Difficulty: E

36. In a purely resistive circuit the current:
- A. leads the voltage by one-fourth of a cycle
 - B. leads the voltage by one-half of a cycle
 - C. lags the voltage by one-fourth of a cycle
 - D. lags the voltage by one-half of a cycle
 - E. is in phase with the voltage
- ans: E
Section: 31–8; Difficulty: E
37. In a purely inductive circuit, the current lags the voltage by:
- A. zero
 - B. one-fourth of a cycle
 - C. one-half of a cycle
 - D. three-fourths of a cycle
 - E. one cycle
- ans: B
Section: 31–8; Difficulty: E
38. A series RL circuit is connected to an emf source of angular frequency ω . The current:
- A. leads the applied emf by $\tan^{-1}(\omega L/R)$
 - B. lags the applied emf by $\tan^{-1}(\omega L/R)$
 - C. lags the applied emf by $\tan^{-1}(\omega R/L)$
 - D. leads the applied emf by $\tan^{-1}(\omega R/L)$
 - E. is zero
- ans: B
Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M
39. A series RC circuit is connected to an emf source having angular frequency ω . The current:
- A. leads the source emf by $\tan^{-1}(1/\omega CR)$
 - B. lags the source emf by $\tan^{-1}(1/\omega CR)$
 - C. leads the source emf by $\tan^{-1}(\omega CR)$
 - D. lags the source emf by $\tan^{-1}(\omega CR)$
 - E. leads the source emf by $\pi/4$
- ans: A
Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M
40. The reactance in ohms of a $35\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor connected to a 400-Hz generator is:
- A. 0
 - B. 0.014
 - C. 0.088
 - D. 11
 - E. 71
- ans: D
Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M

41. A $35\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor is connected to a source of sinusoidal emf with a frequency of 400 Hz and a maximum emf of 20 V . The maximum current is:
- A. 0
 - B. 0.28 A
 - C. 1.8 A
 - D. 230 A
 - E. 1400 A

ans: C

Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M

42. A 45-mH inductor is connected to a source of sinusoidal emf with a frequency of 400 Hz and a maximum emf of 20 V . The maximum current is:
- A. 0
 - B. 0.18 A
 - C. 1.1 A
 - D. 360 A
 - E. 2300 A

ans: B

Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M

43. An electric motor, under load, has an effective resistance of $30\ \Omega$ and an inductive reactance of $40\ \Omega$. When powered by a source with a maximum voltage of 420 V , the maximum current is:
- A. 6.0 A
 - B. 8.4 A
 - C. 10.5 A
 - D. 12.0 A
 - E. 14.0 A

ans: B

Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M

44. An RL series circuit is connected to an ac generator with a maximum emf of 20 V . If the maximum potential difference across the resistor is 16 V , then the maximum potential difference across the inductor is:
- A. 2 V
 - B. 4 V
 - C. 12 V
 - D. 25.6 V
 - E. 36 V

ans: C

Section: 31–8; Difficulty: M

45. In an RLC series circuit, which is connected to a source of emf $\mathcal{E}_m \cos(\omega t)$, the current lags the voltage by 45° if:
- $R = 1/\omega C - \omega L$
 - $R = 1/\omega L - \omega C$
 - $R = \omega L - 1/\omega C$
 - $R = \omega C - 1/\omega L$
 - $\omega L = 1/\omega C$

ans: C

Section: 31-9; Difficulty: M

46. The impedance of an RLC series circuit is definitely increased if:
- C decreases
 - L increases
 - L decreases
 - R increases
 - R decreases

ans: D

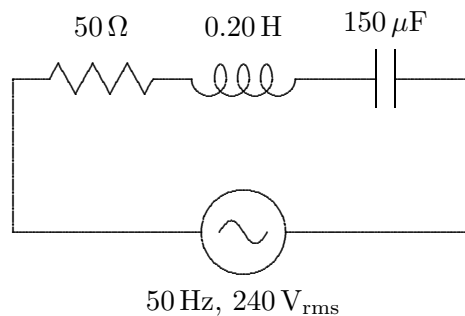
Section: 31-9; Difficulty: E

47. An RLC series circuit has $R = 4\ \Omega$, $X_C = 3\ \Omega$, and $X_L = 6\ \Omega$. The impedance of this circuit is:
- $5\ \Omega$
 - $7\ \Omega$
 - $9.8\ \Omega$
 - $13\ \Omega$
 - $7.8\ \Omega$

ans: A

Section: 31-9; Difficulty: M

48. The impedance of the circuit shown is:



- $21\ \Omega$
- $50\ \Omega$
- $63\ \Omega$
- $65\ \Omega$
- $98\ \Omega$

ans: D

Section: 31-9; Difficulty: M

49. When the amplitude of the oscillator in a series RLC circuit is doubled:

- A. the impedance is doubled
- B. the voltage across the capacitor is halved
- C. the capacitive reactance is halved
- D. the power factor is doubled
- E. the current amplitude is doubled

ans: E

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: E

50. When the frequency of the oscillator in a series RLC circuit is doubled:

- A. the capacitive reactance is doubled
- B. the capacitive reactance is halved
- C. the impedance is doubled
- D. the current amplitude is doubled
- E. the current amplitude is halved

ans: B

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: E

51. In an RLC series circuit, the source voltage is leading the current at a given frequency f . If f is lowered slightly, then the circuit impedance will:

- A. increase
- B. decrease
- C. remain the same
- D. need to know the amplitude of the source voltage
- E. need to know whether the phase angle is larger or smaller than 45°

ans: B

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: E

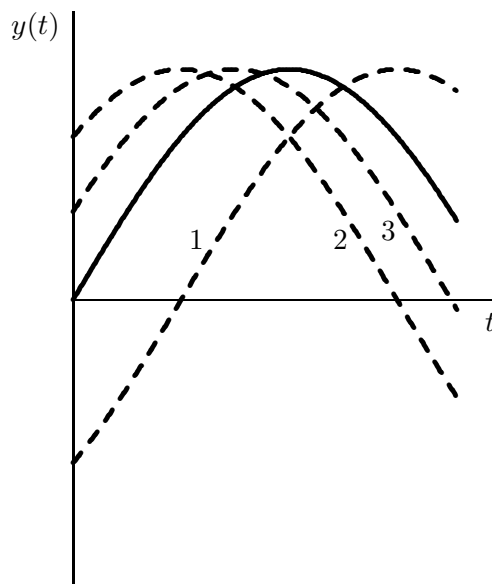
52. An RLC series circuit has $L = 100\text{ mH}$ and $C = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$. It is connected to a 1000-Hz source and the source emf is found to lead the current by 75° . The value of R is:

- A. $12.6\text{ }\Omega$
- B. $126\text{ }\Omega$
- C. $175\text{ }\Omega$
- D. $1750\text{ }\Omega$
- E. $1810\text{ }\Omega$

ans: B

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: M

53. In the diagram, the function $y(t) = y_m \sin(\omega t)$ is plotted as a solid curve. The other three curves have the form $y(t) = y_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$, where ϕ is between $-\pi/2$ and $+\pi/2$. Rank the curves according to the value of ϕ , from the most negative to the most positive.



- A. 1, 2, 3
 B. 2, 3, 1
 C. 3, 2, 1
 D. 1, 3, 2
 E. 2, 1, 3

ans: D

Section: 31-9; Difficulty: M

54. An RLC series circuit is driven by a sinusoidal emf with angular frequency ω_d . If ω_d is increased without changing the amplitude of the emf the current amplitude increases. If L is the inductance, C is the capacitance, and R is the resistance, this means that:

- A. $\omega_d L > 1/\omega_d C$
 B. $\omega_d L < 1/\omega_d C$
 C. $\omega_d L = 1/\omega_d C$
 D. $\omega_d L > R$
 E. $\omega_d L < R$

ans: B

Section: 31-9; Difficulty: M

55. In a sinusoidally driven series RLC circuit, the inductive reactance is $X_L = 200\ \Omega$, the capacitive reactance is $X_C = 100\ \Omega$, and the resistance is $R = 50\ \Omega$. The current and applied emf would be in phase if:
- A. the resistance is increased to $100\ \Omega$, with no other changes
 - B. the resistance is increased to $200\ \Omega$, with no other changes
 - C. the inductance is reduced to zero, with no other changes
 - D. the capacitance is doubled, with no other changes
 - E. the capacitance is halved, with no other changes

ans: E

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: E

56. An RLC series circuit, connected to a source E , is at resonance. Then:
- A. the voltage across R is zero
 - B. the voltage across R equals the applied voltage
 - C. the voltage across C is zero
 - D. the voltage across L equals the applied voltage
 - E. the applied voltage and current differ in phase by 90°

ans: B

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: E

57. An RLC series circuit is connected to an oscillator with a maximum emf of 100 V . If the voltage amplitudes V_R , V_L , and V_C are all equal to each other, then V_R must be:
- A. 33 V
 - B. 50 V
 - C. 67 V
 - D. 87 V
 - E. 100 V

ans: E

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: M

58. A resistor, an inductor, and a capacitor are connected in parallel to a sinusoidal source of emf. Which of the following is true?
- A. The currents in all branches are in phase.
 - B. The potential differences across all branches are in phase.
 - C. The current in the capacitor branch leads the current in the inductor branch by one-fourth of a cycle
 - D. The potential difference across the capacitor branch leads the potential difference across the inductor branch by one-fourth of a cycle.
 - E. The current in the capacitor branch lags the current in the inductor branch by one-fourth of a cycle.

ans: B

Section: 31–9; Difficulty: E

59. A coil has a resistance of $60\ \Omega$ and an impedance of $100\ \Omega$. Its reactance, in ohms, is:
- 40
 - 60
 - 80
 - 117
 - 160

ans: C

Section: 31–8, 9; Difficulty: M

60. An RLC circuit has a sinusoidal source of emf. The average rate at which the source supplies energy is 5 nW . This must also be:
- the average rate at which energy is stored in the capacitor
 - the average rate at which energy is stored in the inductor
 - the average rate at which energy is dissipated in the resistor
 - twice the average rate at which energy is stored in the capacitor
 - three times the average rate at which energy is stored in the inductor

ans: C

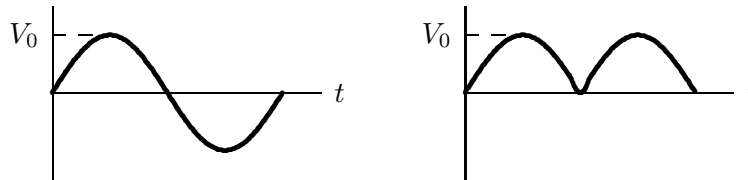
Section: 31–10; Difficulty: E

61. The rms value of an ac current is:
- its peak value
 - its average value
 - that steady current that produces the same rate of heating in a resistor as the actual current
 - that steady current that will charge a battery at the same rate as the actual current
 - zero

ans: C

Section: 31–10; Difficulty: E

62. The rms value of a sinusoidal voltage is $V_0/\sqrt{2}$, where V_0 is the amplitude. What is the rms value of its fully rectified wave? Recall that $V_{\text{rect}}(t) = |V(t)|$.



- $V_0^2/\sqrt{2}$
- $V_0^2/2$
- $\sqrt{2}V_0$
- $V_0/\sqrt{2}$
- $V_0/(2\sqrt{2})$

ans: D

Section: 31–10; Difficulty: E

63. A sinusoidal voltage $V(t)$ has an rms value of 100 V. Its maximum value is:
- A. 100 V
 - B. 707 V
 - C. 70.7 V
 - D. 141 V
 - E. 200 V
- ans: D
Section: 31–10; Difficulty: M
64. An ac generator produces 10 V (rms) at 400 rad/s. It is connected to a series RL circuit ($R = 17.3\ \Omega$, $L = 0.025\ \text{H}$). The rms current is:
- A. 0.50 A and leads the emf by 30°
 - B. 0.71 A and lags the emf by 30°
 - C. 1.40 A and lags the emf by 60°
 - D. 0.50 A and lags the emf by 30°
 - E. 0.58 A and leads the emf by 90°
- ans: D
Section: 31–10; Difficulty: M
65. An ac generator producing 10 V (rms) at 200 rad/s is connected in series with a $50\text{-}\Omega$ resistor, a 400-mH inductor, and a $200\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor. The rms current in amperes is:
- A. 0.125
 - B. 0.135
 - C. 0.18
 - D. 0.20
 - E. 0.40
- ans: B
Section: 31–10; Difficulty: M
66. An ac generator producing 10 V (rms) at 200 rad/s is connected in series with a $50\text{-}\Omega$ resistor, a 400-mH inductor, and a $200\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor. The rms voltage (in volts) across the resistor is:
- A. 2.5
 - B. 3.4
 - C. 6.7
 - D. 10.0
 - E. 10.8
- ans: C
Section: 31–10; Difficulty: M

67. An ac generator producing 10 V (rms) at 200 rad/s is connected in series with a $50\text{-}\Omega$ resistor, a 400-mH inductor, and a $200\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor. The rms voltage (in volts) across the capacitor is:
- A. 2.5
 - B. 3.4
 - C. 6.7
 - D. 10.0
 - E. 10.8

ans: B

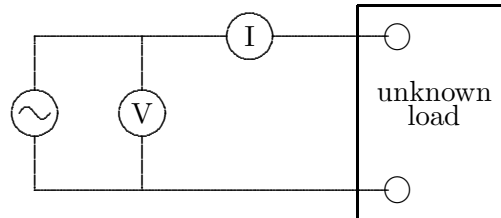
Section: 31–10; Difficulty: M

68. An ac generator producing 10 V (rms) at 200 rad/s is connected in series with a $50\text{-}\Omega$ resistor, a 400-mH inductor, and a $200\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor. The rms voltage (in volts) across the inductor is:
- A. 2.5
 - B. 3.4
 - C. 6.7
 - D. 10.0
 - E. 10.8

ans: E

Section: 31–10; Difficulty: M

69. The ideal meters shown read rms current and voltage. The average power delivered to the load is:

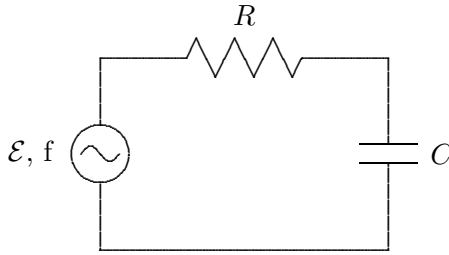


- A. definitely equal to VI
- B. definitely more than VI
- C. possibly equal to VI even if the load contains an inductor and a capacitor
- D. definitely less than VI
- E. zero, as is the average of any sine wave

ans: C

Section: 31–10; Difficulty: E

70. The average power supplied to the circuit shown passes through a maximum when which one of the following is increased continuously from a very low to a very high value?



- A. Source emf $\mathcal{E}$
- B. R
- C. C
- D. Source frequency f
- E. None of these

ans: B

Section: 31-10; Difficulty: E

71. In a series RLC circuit the rms value of the generator emf is E and the rms value of the current is i . The current lags the emf by ϕ . The average power supplied by the generator is given by:
- A. $(iE/2) \cos \phi$
 - B. iE
 - C. i^2/Z
 - D. i^2Z
 - E. i^2R

ans: E

Section: 31-10; Difficulty: M

72. The units of the power factor are:
- A. ohm
 - B. watt
 - C. radian
 - D. $\text{ohm}^{1/2}$
 - E. none of these

ans: E

Section: 31-10; Difficulty: E

73. A series circuit consists of a $15\text{-}\Omega$ resistor, a 25-mH inductor, and a $35\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor. If the frequency is 100 Hz the power factor is:
- A. 0
 - B. 0.20
 - C. 0.45
 - D. 0.89
 - E. 1.0

ans: C

Section: 31-10; Difficulty: M

74. In a sinusoidally driven series RLC circuit the current lags the applied emf. The rate at which energy is dissipated in the resistor can be increased by:
- A. decreasing the capacitance and making no other changes
 - B. increasing the capacitance and making no other changes
 - C. increasing the inductance and making no other changes
 - D. increasing the driving frequency and making no other changes
 - E. decreasing the amplitude of the driving emf and making no other changes

ans: A

Section: 31–9, 10; Difficulty: E

75. The main reason that alternating current replaced direct current for general use is:
- A. ac generators do not need slip rings
 - B. ac voltages may be conveniently transformed
 - C. electric clocks do not work on dc
 - D. a given ac current does not heat a power line as much as the same dc current
 - E. ac minimizes magnetic effects

ans: B

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: E

76. A step-down transformer is used to:
- A. increase the power
 - B. decrease the power
 - C. increase the voltage
 - D. decrease the voltage
 - E. change ac to dc

ans: D

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: E

77. Iron, rather than copper, is used in the core of transformers because iron:
- A. can withstand a higher temperature
 - B. has a greater resistivity
 - C. has a very high permeability
 - D. makes a good permanent magnet
 - E. insulates the primary from the secondary

ans: C

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: E

78. The core of a transformer is made in a laminated form to:
- A. facilitate easy assembly
 - B. reduce i^2R losses in the coils
 - C. increase the magnetic flux
 - D. save weight
 - E. prevent eddy currents

ans: E

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: E

79. A generator supplies 100 V to the primary coil of a transformer. The primary has 50 turns and the secondary has 500 turns. The secondary voltage is:
- A. 1000 V
 - B. 500 V
 - C. 250 V
 - D. 100 V
 - E. 10 V

ans: A

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: M

80. The resistance of the primary coil of a well-designed, 1 : 10 step-down transformer is $1\ \Omega$. With the secondary circuit open, the primary is connected to a 12 V ac generator. The primary current is:
- A. essentially zero
 - B. about 12 A
 - C. about 120 A
 - D. depends on the actual number of turns in the primary coil
 - E. depends on the core material

ans: A

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: M

81. The primary of an ideal transformer has 100 turns and the secondary has 600 turns. Then:
- A. the power in the primary circuit is less than that in the secondary circuit
 - B. the currents in the two circuits are the same
 - C. the voltages in the two circuits are the same
 - D. the primary current is six times the secondary current
 - E. the frequency in the secondary circuit is six times that in the primary circuit

ans: D

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: M

82. The primary of a 3 : 1 step-up transformer is connected to a source and the secondary is connected to a resistor R . The power dissipated by R in this situation is P . If R is connected directly to the source it will dissipate a power of:
- A. $P/9$
 - B. $P/3$
 - C. P
 - D. $3P$
 - E. $9P$

ans: A

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: M

83. In an ideal 1 : 8 step-down transformer, the primary power is 10 kW and the secondary current is 25 A. The primary voltage is:
- A. 25,600 V
 - B. 3200 V
 - C. 400 V
 - D. 50 V
 - E. 6.25 V

ans: B

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: M

84. A source with an impedance of $100\ \Omega$ is connected to the primary coil of a transformer and a resistance R is connected to the secondary coil. If the transformer has 500 turns in its primary coil and 100 turns in its secondary coil the greatest power will be dissipated in the resistor if $R =$:
- A. 0
 - B. $0.25\ \Omega$
 - C. $4.0\ \Omega$
 - D. $50\ \Omega$
 - E. $100\ \Omega$

Section: 31–11; Difficulty: M

ans: C