

Closed book. No calculators are to be used for this quiz.

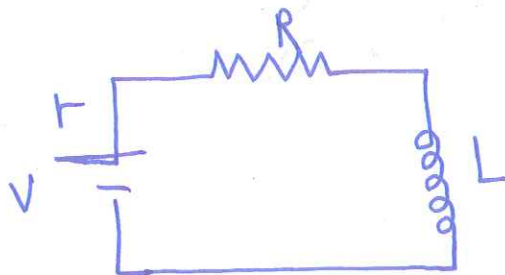
Quiz duration: 10 minutes

Name:

Student ID:

Signature:

A battery V with an internal resistance r , a resistor R , and an inductor L with negligible resistance are all connected in series with an open switch. The switch is suddenly closed. How long after closing the switch will the current through the inductor reach one-half of its maximum value?



The total resistance
in the circuit $R_T = R + r$
in R-L circuit
 $i = I_0 e^{-\left(\frac{R_T}{L}\right)t}$

we want $I_0 \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{R_T}{L}\right)t}\right) = \frac{I_0}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{R_T}{L}\right)t}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{e^{-\left(\frac{R_T}{L}\right)t} = \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{⊙}$$

by taking the logarithm of ⊙ we find

$$-\left(\frac{R+r}{L}\right)t = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{R+r}{L}\right)t = \ln(2)$$

$$\boxed{t = \frac{L \ln(2)}{R+r}}$$

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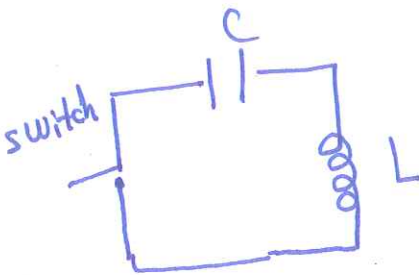
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A capacitor C and an inductor L with negligible resistance are connected in series with an open switch. The capacitor is initially charged with Q . The switch is suddenly closed. How long after closing the switch will the current through the inductor reach one-half of its maximum value?



in L-C circuit

$$q = Q \cos(\omega t + \phi), \quad \phi \text{ is some phase}$$

$$i = I_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\text{at } t=0 \quad \begin{cases} q=Q \\ i=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow q = Q \cos \phi \Rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$i = \frac{I_0}{2} \Rightarrow I_0 \sin(\omega t) = \frac{I_0}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \omega t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega t = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{6\omega}$$

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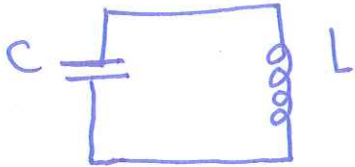
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A capacitance C is initially charged to a total potential of V , and then it is connected in series with an inductor L . What is the total energy stored in this circuit? What is the maximum current in the inductor? What is the charge on the capacitor plates at the instant the current in the inductor is maximal?



$$U = \frac{1}{2} L i^2 + \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{q_{\max}^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{\max}^2$$

$$\boxed{U = \frac{1}{2} C V^2}$$
 total energy stored in the circuit

$$U = \frac{1}{2} L i_{\max}^2 \Rightarrow i_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{2U}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{2} C V^2} = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} V$$

$$\boxed{i_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} V}$$

$$q = 0 \text{ when } i = i_{\max}.$$