

Work each of the following problems. **SHOW ALL WORK.**

1. Before leaving your house in the morning, you add some stew ingredients to your slow cooker and turn it on low. The slow cooker has a $160\ \Omega$ resistor and is plugged into a $120\ \text{V}$ outlet. When you come home 8 hours later, how much charge has passed through the slow cooker circuit in that time?

$$R = 160\ \Omega$$

$$V = 120\ \text{V}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{120\ \text{V}}{160\ \Omega}$$

$$I = 0.75\ \text{A}$$

$$I = 0.75\ \text{C/s}$$

$$\frac{0.75\ \text{C}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{3600\ \text{s}}{1\ \text{hr}} \times 8\ \text{hr} = 21,600\ \text{C}$$

2. A medical imaging device shoots 8 million electrons per second through an Ohmic gas. The electrons are motivated by a $3000\ \text{V}$ potential difference. What is the effective resistance of the gas?

The charge on an electron is $1.6 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{C}$, so the total charge moving through the gas is:

$$I = (1.6 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{C})(8 \times 10^6\ \text{electrons/s}) = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}\ \text{C/s} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}\ \text{A}$$

$$V = 3000\ \text{V}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R = \frac{3000\ \text{V}}{1.3 \times 10^{-12}\ \text{A}}$$

$$R = 2.3 \times 10^{15}\ \Omega$$

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3. While out in the woods filming a documentary about timber rattlesnakes, your video camera runs out of batteries. Knowing that the camera draws 0.25 A of current and has an overall resistance of 72 Ω , what voltage supply does it need? Will your last six-pack of 9 V batteries do the job?

$$I = 0.25 \text{ A}$$

$$R = 72 \Omega$$

$$V = IR$$

$$V = (0.25 \text{ A})(72 \Omega)$$

$$V = 18 \text{ V}$$

Two 9 V batteries will supply your camera's needed voltage. The six-pack will let you keep recording!

4. To help keep cool during the summer months, you decide to design and build your own hand-held fan. The fan's electrical circuit will run on four AA batteries (1.5 V each) and must not exceed 50 mA of current. You search online and find that resistors are sold in five varieties: 5 Ω , 10 Ω , 12 Ω , 20 Ω , and 50 Ω . Each resistor costs 8 cents. What set of resistors should you buy to minimize cost?

$$V = 4(1.5 \text{ V}) = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$I = 50 \text{ mA} = 0.05 \text{ A}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{0.05 \text{ A}}$$

$$R = 120 \Omega$$

Two 50 Ω resistors and one 20 Ω resistor cost 24 cents,

meeting resistance requirements at the lowest cost.

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5. As part of a SpaceX engineering team that is designing microcircuitry to control rocket launch angle, you must assess the power budget needed to operate four fin-control systems. Each system requires 0.16 mA for circuits with 3.4 mΩ of resistance. How much total voltage is needed to supply these circuits?

$$I_{fin} = 0.16 \mu A = 1.6 \times 10^{-7} A$$

$$I_{total} = 4(1.6 \times 10^{-7} A) = 6.4 \times 10^{-7} A$$

$$R = 3.4 m\Omega = 0.0034 \Omega$$

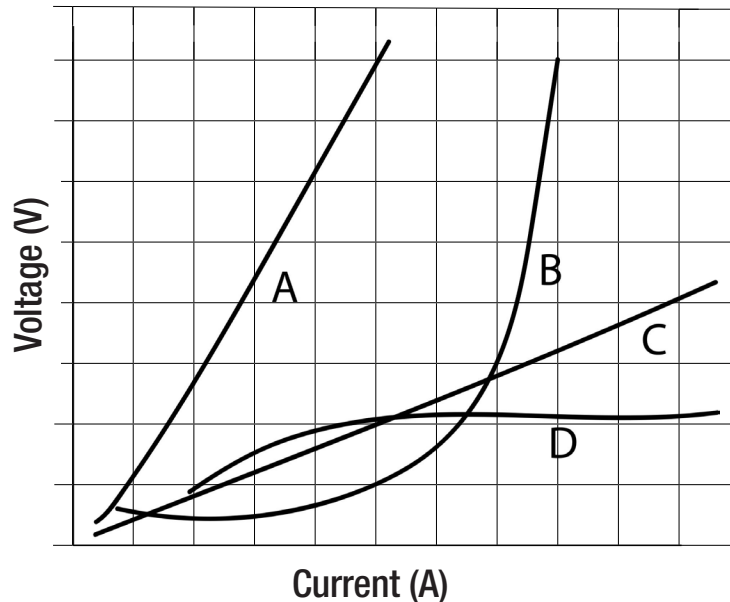
$$V = IR$$

$$V = (6.4 \times 10^{-7} A)(0.0034 \Omega)$$

$$V = 2.2 \times 10^{-9} V$$

6. Which of the following materials (A, B, C, D) are Ohmic? Circle all that apply.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D



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7. In an electrical circuit, what happens to the current flowing through the wire if the initial voltage of 18 V is doubled, and the initial resistance of 35 Ω is reduced by a factor of four?

$$V = 18 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 35 \Omega$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I_{\text{initial}} = \frac{18 \text{ V}}{35 \Omega}$$

$$I_{\text{initial}} = 0.51 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\text{final}} = \frac{2(18 \text{ V})}{(35 \Omega / 4)}$$

$$I_{\text{final}} = 4.1 \text{ A}$$

Current increases by a factor of eight.

8. This graph shows the relationship between current and voltage for an unknown metal. What is the resistance of the metal?

$$V = 3.2 \text{ V}$$

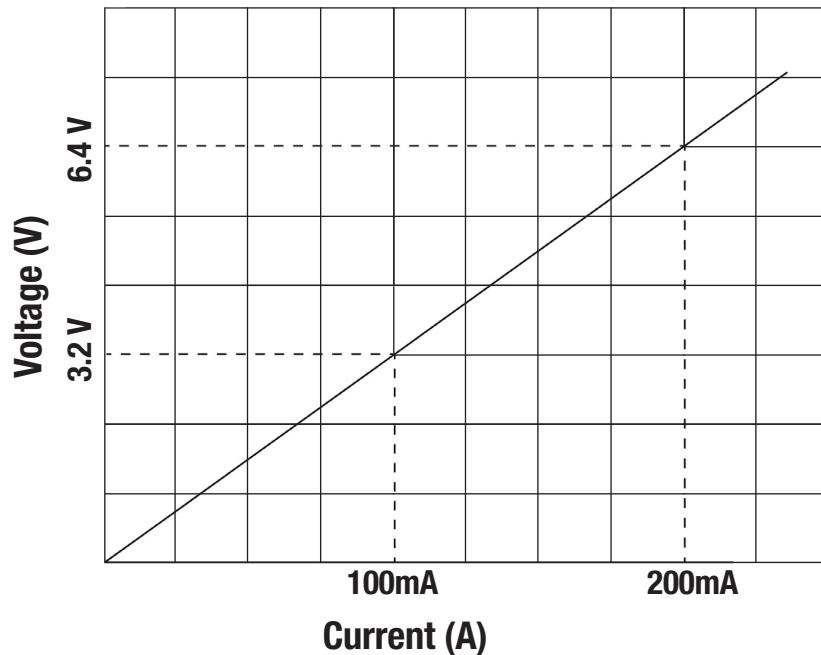
$$I = 100 \text{ mA} = 0.1 \text{ A}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R = \frac{3.2 \text{ V}}{0.100 \text{ A}}$$

$$R = 32 \Omega$$



questions continued on next page

Unit 5F_Practice Problems TEACHER

Work each of the following problems. SHOW ALL WORK.

9. If a current of 1.1 A flows through a 7Ω resistor of length 3 m, what is the electric field strength inside the resistor?

$$I = 1.1 \text{ A}$$

$$R = 7 \Omega$$

$$d = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$V = (1.1 \text{ A})(7 \Omega)$$

$$V = 7.7 \text{ V}$$

$$V = Ed$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$E = \frac{7.7 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ m}}$$

$$E = 2.6 \text{ V/m}$$