Problem 1.
A 5-A current is maintained in a simple circuit with a total resistance of 200 Ω.

What is the potential difference across the resistance?_____

What net charge passes through any point in the circuit during a 1 minute interval?_____

What net charge would pass through any point in the circuit during a 1 minute interval if we doubled the resistance but kept the current constant?_____

What net charge would pass through any point in the circuit during a 1 minute interval if we doubled the resistance but kept the voltage constant?_____

Problem 2.
A battery with $E = 10 \text{V}$ and internal resistance $r = 1 \text{k}\Omega$ is connected to a simple circuit with a total resistance of $R = 9 \text{k}\Omega$.

What is the current through the battery?_____

What is the potential difference between the battery's terminals?_____ 

How much power does the battery supply to the simple circuit?_____

How much power dissipates inside the battery?_______
Problem 3.
In the circuit shown in the picture \( E = 10 \text{V} \), \( r = 1 \text{k}\Omega \), \( R_1 = 2 \text{k}\Omega \), and \( R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 3 \text{k}\Omega \).

What is the current at point “a” of the circuit? ______

What is the potential difference between points “a” and “b”? ______

What is the potential difference between points “b” and “d”? ______

What is the the current at point “c”? ______

What is the potential difference between points “c” and “b”? ______

Problem 4.
In the circuit shown in the figure \( E_1 = 28 \text{V} \), \( R_2 = 6 \Omega \), \( R_3 = 3 \Omega \), \( I_2 = 4 \text{A} \), and \( I_3 = 6 \text{A} \) (directions of \( I_2 \) and \( I_3 \) are shown).

What is the magnitude and direction (show in the figure) of the current \( I_1 \)? ______

What is the value of the resistor \( R_1 \)? ______

What is \( E_2 \)? ______
Problem 5.
An electron $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$, $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} kg$ is accelerated through a potential difference of $2kV$. It then passes into magnetic field perpendicular to its path, where it moves in a circular arc of diameter $0.36m$.

What is the magnitude of the velocity of the electron in magnetic field?_____

What is the magnitude of the magnetic field?_____

What is the frequency of the electron's motion in the magnetic field?_____

Problem 6.
A metal bar is at rest on two rails, as shown on the figure. $E = 10V$, $R = 1 \Omega$, $L = 50cm$, $B = 5T$, and $m = 0.5kg$.

What is the current through the bar right after the switch is closed?_____

What are direction and magnitude of the magnetic force acting on the bar at the first moment?_____

What is the acceleration of the bar?_____

Problem 7.
A planar loop of area $A = 0.05\text{m}^2$ carries a current $I = 1\text{A}$. The magnetic field $B = 0.5\text{T}$ is at angle $45^\circ$ with the norm to the loop.

What is magnetic moment of the loop?________

What torque should be applied to the loop in order to keep it at rest?_______

What torque would be needed if the loop had 100 turns?

Problem 8.
Two high current transmission lines carry currents of $25\text{A}$ and $75\text{A}$ in the same direction. And are suspended parallel to each other $35\text{cm}$ apart. The vertical posts supporting these wires divide the lines into strait $15\text{m}$ segments.

What magnetic force does each segment exert on the other?________

Is this force attractive or repulsive?____________

What would happen to the force if we double each current?____________
Problem 9.
A metal bar of mass \( m = 10 \text{kg} \) can move along two vertical straight rails which are \( L = 1 \text{m} \) apart from one another. The total friction force between the bar and the rails is \( F_f = 50 \text{N} \). The resistor \( R = 2 \Omega \) connects the rails. Magnetic field is \( B = 0.5 \text{T} \). After a long time the bar falls with a constant velocity.

What is the direction of electric current induced by the motion? (show on the figure)

What is the direction of the magnetic force acting on the bar? (show on the figure)

What is the velocity of the bar?_____

What will be the velocity if we double the magnetic field?_____

Problem 10.
A circuit show on the figure has \( E = 10 \text{V} \), \( R = 1 \text{k}\Omega \), \( L = 5 \text{mH} \).

What is the current right after the switch is closed?_____

How fast the current is changing right after the switch is closed?_____

What is the current long time after the switch is closed?_____

What is the time constant of this circuit?_____