

ch. 26 # 1, 2, 21, 43, 49

# 1

(a)  $i = 5.0 \text{ A}$  ,  $t = 4 \text{ min}$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} \Rightarrow \int dq = \int i dt = i \cdot t$$

$$= (5 \text{ A})(4 \text{ min}) = 5 \text{ A} \cdot 240 \text{ sec}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1200 \text{ C}}}$$

(b)  $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$$1200 \text{ C} \times \frac{1e}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}} = \underline{\underline{7.5 \times 10^{21} \text{ electrons}}}$$

$$i = 100 \mu\text{A} = 100 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/sec}$$

$$dq = \sigma \cdot dA$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\sigma \cdot dA}{dt}$$

$$= \sigma \frac{d(W \cdot L)}{dt}$$

$$= \sigma W \left( \frac{dL}{dt} \right) \quad (\text{width is const.} = 50 \text{ cm})$$

$$= \sigma W \cdot \text{Vel}$$

W: Width

L: length

$$\therefore i = \frac{dq}{dt} = \sigma W \text{ Vel}$$

$$\therefore \sigma = \frac{i}{W \cdot \text{Vel}} = \frac{100 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/sec}}{(0.5 \text{ m})(30 \text{ m/sec})} = 6.6 \text{ C/m}^2 \quad (\text{units match!})$$

# 21

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A} = 6 \Omega$$

$$\rho = 6 \Omega \cdot \frac{A}{L}$$

New specifications

length  $\rightarrow 3L$

Area  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{3}A$

(Vol =  $l_1 A_1 = l_2 A_2$   
if  $l_2 = 3l_1$ ,  $A_2 = \frac{1}{3}A_1$ )

$$\therefore R_{\text{new}} = \rho \cdot \frac{3L}{\frac{1}{3}A} = \left( 6 \Omega \frac{A}{L} \right) \frac{3L}{\frac{1}{3}A}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{54 \Omega}}$$

#43  $P = 100 \text{ W}$   $\text{cost} = 6\text{¢}/\text{kWh}$   
 $V = 120 \text{ V}$

(a) Total energy consumption (in kWh) in one month

$$100 \text{ W} \times 30 \text{ days} \cdot \frac{24 \text{ hrs}}{\text{day}} = 7.2 \times 10^4 \text{ W hr}$$

$$= 7.2 \times 10^1 \text{ kWh}$$

Since the cost is  $6\text{¢}/\text{kWh}$

$$7.2 \times 10^1 \text{ kWh} \times 6\text{¢}/\text{kWh} = 432 \text{ ¢} = \underline{\underline{\$ 4.32}}$$

(b)  $V = I \cdot R \Rightarrow I = \frac{V}{R}$

$$P = I \cdot V = \frac{V}{R} \cdot V = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{(120 \text{ V})^2}{100 \text{ W}} = \underline{\underline{144 \Omega}}$$

(c)  $V = I \cdot R$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{120 \text{ V}}{144 \Omega} = \underline{\underline{0.83 \text{ amp}}}$$

#79 Eqn 26-17 :  $\rho - \rho_0 = \rho_0 \alpha (T - T_0)$   $\rho_0 = 1.69 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$   
 $T_0 = 20^\circ \text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$   
 $\alpha = 4.3 \times 10^{-3} / \text{K}$

$$\rho = 2\rho_0$$

$$\therefore 2\rho_0 - \rho_0 = \rho_0 \alpha (T - T_0)$$

$$1 = \alpha (T - T_0)$$

$$T - T_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{\alpha} + T_0 = \frac{1}{4 \times 10^{-3} / \text{K}} + 293 \text{ K} = 525.96 \text{ K}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{252.56^\circ \text{C}}}$$