

Chapter 21 (Bueche & Jerde) *Alternating Current Circuits*

P05. $R = 4 \text{ M}\Omega$, $C = 5.0 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $V_0 = 9.0 \text{ V}$:
(a) $\tau = RC = 20.0 \text{ s}$; **(b)** $q/q_0 = 1 - \exp(-t/\tau) = 2/3 \Rightarrow t = \tau \ln 3.00 = 22.0 \text{ s}$; **(c)** $q = 2q_0/3 = 2CV/3 = 30.0 \text{ }\mu\text{C}$; **(d)** $I_{av} = \Delta q/\Delta t = 30.0/22.0 = 1.36 \text{ }(\mu\text{A})$.

P06. $R = 62 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C = 20.0 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $V_0 = 12.0 \text{ V}$:
(a) $\tau = RC = 1.24 \text{ s}$; **(b)** $t = 0.8 \text{ s}$, $V_c = V_0 \exp(-t/\tau) = 6.29 \text{ V}$; **(c)** $V_c = 9.0 \text{ V}$, $q = CV_c = 180 \text{ }\mu\text{C}$; **(d)** $I_{av} = \Delta q/\Delta t = (20.0)(3.0)/22.0 = 75 \text{ }(\mu\text{A})$.

P09. $I_0 = \sqrt{2} I = \sqrt{2} (0.400) = 0.566 \text{ (A)}$;
 $V_0 = \sqrt{2} V = \sqrt{2} (110) = 156 \text{ (V)}$.

P14. $P_{\text{tot}} = 2(120) + 90 = 330 \text{ (W)}$. $I_{\text{tot}} = P_{\text{tot}}/V = 330/110 = 3.00 \text{ (A)}$. $I_{120} = 120/110 = 1.09 \text{ (A)}$. $R_{120} = V^2/P = 110^2/120 = 101 \text{ }(\Omega)$. $I_{90} = 90/110 = 0.818 \text{ (A)}$. $R_{90} = V^2/P = 110^2/90 = 134 \text{ }(\Omega)$.

P15. $R = 40 \text{ }\Omega$ & $i_0 = 4 \text{ A} \Rightarrow P = i_0^2 R/2 = 320 \text{ W}$.

P20. **(a)** $I = V/R = 3.67 \text{ A}$; **(b)** $I = 3.67 \text{ A}$;
(c) $P = VI = 403 \text{ W}$.

P23. $X_C = 221 \text{ }\Omega$, $I = V/X_C = 0.271 \text{ A}$. For $f = 0.4 \text{ MHz}$, $X_C = 0.133 \text{ }\Omega$ and $I = 452 \text{ A}$.

P28. **(a)** $P = 0$; **(b)** $I = V_c(2\pi fC) = 0.553 \text{ A}$; **(c)** $q_0 = (\sqrt{2} \text{ V})C = 2.49 \text{ mC}$.

P31. $X_L = 2\pi fL$: **(a)** $X_L = 1.51 \text{ }\Omega$; **(b)** $X_L = 15.1 \text{ }\Omega$.

P35. **(a)** $X_L = V/I = 2\pi fL$, $L = 36.5 \text{ mH}$;
(b) $I \propto 1/f$, $f = 120 \text{ Hz}$.

P36. **(a)** $X_L = (V/\sqrt{2})/I = 2\pi fL$, $f = 42.2 \text{ Hz}$; **(b)** $I \propto 1/f$, $I = 0.8/3 = 0.266 \text{ (A)}$.

P41. $V_R = V_C \Rightarrow R = 1/2\pi fC$ or $f = 1/2\pi RC = 531 \text{ Hz}$.

P48. **(a)** $X_C = 884 \text{ }\Omega$, $X_L = 0.226 \text{ }\Omega$, $Z = 1140 \text{ }\Omega$, $I = V/Z = 96.5 \text{ mA}$; **(b)** $X_C = 8.84 \text{ }\Omega$, $X_L = 22.6 \text{ }\Omega$, $Z = 720 \text{ }\Omega$, $I = V/Z = 153 \text{ mA}$.

P51. **(a)** $X_C = 221 \text{ }\Omega$, $X_L = 90.5 \text{ }\Omega$, $Z = 140 \text{ }\Omega$, $\phi = \tan^{-1}(X_L - X_C)/R = -69^\circ$; **(b)** $X_L < X_C$ or $\phi < 0$, the current leads the voltage.

P57. **(a)** $f_0 = 1/2\pi\sqrt{LC} \Rightarrow C = 17.6 \text{ mF}$;
(b) $L = 1.17 \text{ H}$.

P59. **(a)** $f_0 = 1/2\pi\sqrt{LC} = 79.6 \text{ Hz}$; **(b)** $X_L = X_C$, $Z = R = 1600 \text{ }\Omega$.

P60. $C = (1/2\pi f_0)^2/L = 1.89 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$.